

Socialists Mourn At Bier of Debs; N. Y. Pays Tribute

Socialist Leader Has
Final "Home-Coming"
in Terre Haute
—Thousands Attend

By James Oneal
TERRE HAUTE

THE writer has attended many homecomings of Eugene V. Debs. Some thirty years ago Debs arrived in Terre Haute after his release from Woodstock jail and was met by roaring thousands who carried him to his home three blocks away. That night the old Naylor Opera House was jammed to the doors and even the fire escapes were littered with men anxious to hear him.

In each of his five campaigns for President he also had a homecoming. Terre Haute always received the last date before the election for a final meeting. The writer attended the first four of these homecomings and in each instance a weary and gaunt man, exhausted by his labors, made his final appeal to the voters, and always to a large audience.

There was also his homecoming from Atlanta prison, which I could not attend. That welcome will never be forgotten by the many thousands who were present. "Home again," said Debs, who rejoiced that her contribution to the Great Cause was the loneliness of many weeks and months while she gave Gene to the movement.

Body in Labor Temple

On Thursday of last week Gene Debs was home again, but there were no roaring crowds to greet him. It was a hushed and silent group. Only a few knew of the arrival of the train bearing the remains of the most loved man of our generation.

Then to the Labor Temple, the most appropriate place for him to lie while sorrowing thousands passed in to look upon the man who had won the emotions and the idealism of workers as Lassalle did in Germany and Jaures did in France.

The county courthouse or the city hall would be out of place. They are symbols of the power that had placed him behind steel bars, a power that feared the free expression of opinions, a power that had shortened his life. Debs belonged to the working class and the only building appropriate for the occasion was the Labor Temple.

On Friday from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. a constant stream of people poured through the doors of the Labor Temple. In a large, spacious room lay the stormy petrel of the Socialist and Labor movement in a simple gray coffin. Around the room was strewn wreaths and flowers that came from individuals, trade unions, Socialist and radical publications, and Socialist Party organizations. Immediately above the coffin was a large red banner at which Debs seemed to gaze with a faint, warm smile. To the right and to the left some twenty feet was one small American flag.

Mourners Form in Line

The arrangement was a fitting one. The red banner was first in the affection of Gene, but his life was also devoted to making the stately banner a symbol of a noble America, an America emancipated from the domination of corporate wealth, an America where men and women would work in the joy of creation and produce for the service and welfare of mankind. One small light made the features of Gene distinct.

All afternoon and into the night the line of sympathizers and lovers filled into the temple. The line was occasionally broken but in a few minutes it would be again filled, often the crowd filling in finding it difficult to pass those coming out. Men and women who had grown old in the Socialist movement in Terre Haute and vicinity, faces I had not seen for ten or fifteen years, were in line.

Miners, laborers and the various skilled occupations were represented. Now and then men and women of the professional and business class were in line, but the mass consisted of workers. Terre Haute is an "open shop" city, so declared by the Babbitt through the Chamber of Commerce. Workers are deserting the city. Many houses are vacant. The city has the appearance of neglect and decay—fitting marks of the class who dominate its economic, social and political life.

I met a workman with whom I labored in the rolling mill in Terre Haute thirty years ago. He is now an old man. As he turned from the bier of Debs we recognized each other.

"Jim," said he, "there lies the best friend we ever had." A few minutes (Continued on page 2)

HOUSTON RAISES \$10,000
TO ERECT MONUMENT
IN HONOR OF E. V. DEBS

HOUSTON, Texas.—A meeting of citizens "believing in the freedom of speech without regard to party or form of government" pledged \$5,000 toward a monument to the memory of Eugene V. Debs "as a personification of the right of the American people to speak freely on any subject."

The monument, it is planned, will be erected in Washington, inscribed "A Martyr to Liberty." Enrichio Gerachio, Houston sculptor, pledged an additional \$5,000 and was employed by the local admirers of Debs to put into marble his conception of liberty.

TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

GENE DEBS' last walk, I am told, was to the town postoffice near Lindlahr, where he sent a \$25 money order to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. On the very day of his funeral Judge Thayer, as was expected, refused to grant a new trial. So strange is human psychology that the judge probably sees himself in an heroic role. Yet, as a matter of fact, he was utterly unfit to pass on the evidence before him, and his decision showed it. His own personal prestige and what he doubtless thinks is the dignity of the court is for him bound up in a resolute refusal to admit that anything about the disgraceful trial could have been wrong. In his decision he argues like an opposing lawyer to prove that Maderios is lying when he confesses his own guilt of the crime for which other men are sentenced. He gives no weight to the affidavits of ex-secret service men of the United States government as to the part they played in hunting down Sacco and Vanzetti because they were radicals. The judge was not asked to decide that the evidence was sufficient to acquit Sacco and Vanzetti. He was merely asked to decide that it was enough to warrant a new trial. No reasonable and humane man, not hopelessly warped in judgment, could have refused the new trial. Reasonableness and humanity in Judge Thayer have long since given way to pride of opinion and office. It still remains to be seen whether the Massachusetts Supreme Court will evade the issues involved by falling back on the plea that every decision has been within the judicial discretion of the trial judge. If again the court takes this stand, whatever its legal excuse, it will be morally a partner to an act of judicial murder. The fight for Sacco and Vanzetti must still be carried on. If necessary, it must go to the Governor. Money and an aroused public sentiment are both required. Self-restraint is also required, so that no act of violent protest may give judges or the Governor the excuse that they are acting to vindicate "law and order." If Sacco and Vanzetti should die, the honor of Massachusetts and the reputation of her judicial procedure will die with her. One Mooney case is more than enough for America to stand.

Debs' interest in Sacco and Vanzetti was, of course, characteristic of him. His heart went out to every victim of the class struggle. He could abide no injustice. He rejoiced in every honest achievement of the workers, under whatever banner it might be won. For this reason he was always keenly sympathetic with the great Russian experiment. But the Communist attempt to claim Gene Debs as at heart their own ignores some of his dearest ideals. This is not the place to dwell upon the outrageous and unsuccessful attempt of these lip servants of a united front to keep the Socialists from having their memorial meeting for Debs in Madison Square Garden. Rather I should like to speak of the essential reason why Debs was not a Communist and could not have been true to himself had he been a Communist. Eugene V. Debs was almost a romantic believer in democracy. He was a passionate devotee of freedom. He might have overlooked the Communist theory and practice of the dictatorship in the early days of the Revolution. He could not (Continued on page 5)

Madison Square Garden
Thronged in an
Impressive Memorial
Demonstration

A MARVELOUS demonstration of the love Eugene V. Debs inspired in the hearts of New York's workers was given Sunday afternoon when 15,000 men, women and children, traveling through a downpour of rain, crowded Madison Square Garden to attend the Debs memorial meeting called by the Socialist Party. As early as 8 a. m. Sunday there were people in line, awaiting the opening of the tremendous arena. By 11 o'clock more than 1,000 people were lined up. Hundreds of children, most of them from Socialist and Workmen's Circle Sunday Schools, joined with their elders to pay tribute to their great leader. There were in the audience men and women who had often thrilled to the surge of Debs' oratory as he strode the platform in the old Madison Square Garden. They represented all trades, in response to an appeal from their union officers that they attend. The admirers of Debs came from all nationalities, thousands having first heard the name of Debs in some foreign land where they received their initiation into the world-embracing Socialist movement.

"Invictus" Is Sung

The solemn note prevailed throughout, beginning with the playing of Beethoven's beautiful funeral march by a large symphony orchestra. One of the most inspiring spots in the entire demonstration was the rendition by James Phillips of a musical arrangement of Henley's "Invictus," the famous poem, part of which Debs wrote on his death bed as his last words. Phillips' sonorous and sensitive baritone voice must have pierced every heart with the full realization of the spirit of serene triumph in which Debs took his leave of the world. Before Phillips' sung the stanzas were read by Norman Thomas, who, with James Oneal, had made a flying trip from Terre Haute to be back in New York in time for the meeting.

It was evident that the speakers, practically all of whom had worked with Debs side-by-side, were laboring under a great strain, as each came forward to speak their words of praise. But the talks were all delivered in restrained and dignified manner. Similarly, the tremendous audience, an inspiring sight, row upon row of silent yet eager faces, maintained the solemn atmosphere of the occasion. Though many of the speeches reached the heights of splendid oratory, the audience choked back any attempts at applause.

Portrait Hangs from Balcony

High above the speaker's platform, suspended from the second balcony, was a life-size painting of Debs, borrowed for the occasion from the Rand School Library. The portrait showed Debs in a speaking pose. His shoulders are bent forward a bit hunched, his right hand upraised and his sensitive fingers extended. In the background are masses of a throng of people, little children in the first rows, while the less distinct faces of men and women are visible in back of them. Black draperies, matched off by hangings of a scarlet-hued red, surrounded the picture. Black and red colors predominated in the throng, being worn (Continued on page 3)

HERE ARE YOUR CANDIDATES IN N. Y.

Full Roster of Socialist
Party Nominees in
Tuesday's Election

For governor, Jacob Panken; lieutenant governor, August Claessens; comptroller, Charles W. Noonan; attorney general, Heskiah D. Wilcox; chief judge Court of Appeals, Darwin J. Meserole; associate judge Court of Appeals, William Karlin; United States senator, Jessie Wallace Hughan. Justice Supreme Court, 1st Judicial District, S. John Block, Jacob Bernstein, Alexander Tendler; 2nd Judicial District, Morris Wolfman.

NEW YORK COUNTY
Justices of the Court of General Sessions, Isaac M. Sackin. Justices (two) of the City Court, Leon A. Malkiel and Joshua S. Shapiro. Congress—12th District, Harry Rogoff; 13th, Algernon Lee; 14th, Samuel E. Beardsley; 15th, Leonard E. Kaye; 16th, Bertha H. Mallory; 17th, Anna Ingberman; 18th, Edward F. Cassidy; 19th, Joseph D. Cannon; 20th, I. George Dobbeva; 21st, Lucille Randolph; 22nd, Alexander Braunstein.

State Senate—12th District, Pat. Donohue; 13th, Theodore Drake; 14th, Norman Thomas; 15th, Simon Berlin; 16th, Chas. Metz; 17th, Otto West; 18th, Joseph Laas; 19th, Ed. J. Dutton; 20th, Max Sherover. First Assembly District, M. Goldowsky; 2d, Ildore Corn; 3d, Eve. Hughan; 4th, Ab. Zucker; 5th, Nina Prey; 6th, Nathan Fine; 7th, Pat. J. Quinlan; 8th, Morris Novick; 9th, Nina Hillquit; 10th, Bela Low; 11th, Walter Karp; 12th, Ber. Fenster; 13th, Fred Gaa; 14th, Geo. McMullen; 15th, Jul. Halpern; 16th, Herman Volk; 17th, Is. Silverman; 18th, Hyman Marcal; 19th, Maurice Casper; 20th, Ildor Fried; 21st, Got. Olenford; 22d, Louis Sblott; 23d, David Mikol.

Kings County
Justices (Two) of the City Court—Herman Rivkin and Jacob Axelrad. Congress—3d District, Joseph A. Well; 4th, Lp. Zivir; 5th, Samuel Malman; 6th, William W. Passages; 7th, Mendel Bromberg; 8th, William M. Feigenbaum; 9th, Wilhelmus B. Robinson; 10th, Abraham I. Shipiloff.

State Senate—4th District, Joseph Stein; 5th, Benj. Cushman; 6th, Max Rosen; 7th, Al. Halpern; 8th, S. Sarason; 9th, Wm. Halpern; 10th, Wm. Shapiro; 11th, H. Schachner. Justice of Municipal Court—1st District, Sadie H. Rivkin; 1st Assembly District, A. Eslinger; 2d, F. Rosenfarb; 3d, H. L. Hanales; 4th, M. Blumreich; 5th, Eva Atkins; 6th, S. H. Friedman; 7th, Martha Sadoff; 8th, Abraham H. Shulman; 9th, Julius Litchenfeld; 10th, F. Veyenberg; 11th, Jacob Cane; 12th, M. Rubinson; 13th, S. Katcher; 14th, H. Nemser; 15th, Harry Smith; 16th, Saul Rifkin; 17th, A. T. Williams; 18th, B. J. Riley; 19th, A. De Biasi; 20th, Louis A. Weil; 21st, A. G. Breckenridge; 22d, Harry Koss; 23d, Morris Parja.

BRONX COUNTY
Justices (Two) of the City Court—Max B. Walder and Nicholas Rosenauer.

Congress—22d District, Alexander Braunstein; 23d, Samuel Orr; 24th, Patrick J. Murphy. State Senate—21st District, A. Fassberg; 22d, E. Friedman; 23d, Louis Panken.

Assembly—1st District, Ben Horowitz; 2d, A. G. McLean; 3d, I. Phillips; 4th, L. Polstein; 5th, David Kasson; 6th, Kurt Eichler; 7th, S. A. DeWitt; 8th, F. E. Nadelman.

RICHMOND COUNTY
Congress—11th District, Eleanor Byrne. State Senate—24th District, Anna Christensen.

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N. Y. Socialists Close Stirring Campaign; Foreign Policy Given

Miss Hughan, Senatorial
Candidate, Demands American
Imperialism End

CANCELLATION of the war debts, withdrawal of American ships from Chinese waters and marines from Latin-American countries, and recognition of the Soviet government were urged by Jessie Wallace Hughan, Socialist candidate for the United States Senate, in an address before the Brooklyn Heights Public Forum in Public School 15, State street, Brooklyn.

Miss Hughan, who is chairman of the English Department of Textile High School and the author of several books on international relations, declared in favor of recognition by the United States of arbitration treaties after the Locarno pattern.

"The conduct of foreign relations," Miss Hughan said, "is the chief function of the Federal government, and in this conduct the Senate occupies the key situation. Mr. Kagner was within his province when he accused the Coolidge administration of inaction, reaction and lack of leadership in foreign affairs, for it is the duty of every candidate for the Senate to present to the people his foreign policy in detail. Have they done so? Wadsworth, or Hoover speaking for him, rests comfortably on the fact of prosperity; Wagner, in spite of his denunciation, offers no substitutes except a vague suggestion that we may have been over-generous toward Europe.

"The Socialists alone possess a clear foreign policy, not invented for the purposes of this campaign, but flowing naturally from our party principles and pronouncements dating back to 1914.

"The test of a foreign policy is its ability to keep the respect and friendship of other nations, to prevent occasions for war while maintaining influence in world affairs. Has any peace-time government ever failed more wretchedly than ours? As Wagner rightly tells us, our only influence is exerted through the money power in the person of the bankers.

"As Wagner does not go on to say, it is J. P. Morgan and Company, not Calvin Coolidge and the U. S. Senate, that dominates Europe. Thanks to the shifting policies of the last seven years, we are fast gaining the position of the best-hated country in the world. "Have we one friend left? Remember the parade of wounded soldiers in Paris last year; remember the Japanese subject who committed hari-kari when the exclusion clause was passed. Read the latest book of Dean Inge and see what a bitter Englishman thinks of us?

"The Locarno treaties were good, but we are not included. Europe is drawing together and we are outside. I am not speaking now of the League or of the World Court, but of the specific blunders in foreign policy that have placed us where we are.

"In presenting the Socialist foreign policy we have no need to fumble or invent, for we find it in one of our fundamental principles, that of international solidarity. We recognize with the economists that it is impossible for a modern nation to collect a large debt from another without disaster, and that the severest debt settlements (Continued on page 5)

WATCHERS NEEDED TO
GUARD SOCIALIST VOTE;
WHERE YOU CAN REPORT

The Socialist vote will be a large one. Unless all indications are misleading, we will increase our vote considerably over the last couple of elections. But no matter how large a vote is cast for the Socialist ticket, it will not be counted unless it is watched. Watchers are needed during the day in districts where either machines or paper ballots are used. And especially during the count in the evening, where paper ballots are used.

Every ardent Socialist, every battler for our cause, should be a watcher. Hundreds of able men and women watchers are needed. Let us reap our harvest. Let us see to it that every Socialist ballot is counted. Those who are able to watch at the polls next Tuesday should report at once to the following headquarters:—MANHATTAN—East 15th street; 204 East Broadway; 137 Avenue B; 62 East 108th street. BRONX—167 Sonoma street; 420 Tinsdale street; 167 Tompkins avenue; 345 South Third street.

LAILER URGES STATE POWER

Socialist Candidate for
Brooklyn Borough
President States His
Views

PUBLIC distribution as well as public ownership of hydro-electric power was strongly advocated by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Socialist party candidate for borough president of Brooklyn at the Public Forum held in Public School No. 15, Brooklyn. Dr. Laidler maintained that, unless distribution by the State or the municipality supplemented state development of hydro-electric power in the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers, there would be no assurance that any of the savings of public operation would reach the ultimate consumer. The speaker also called to task Mayor Walker's administration for its alleged "do nothing" policy in regard to the important questions of subways, housing and sewerage, and denounced the ruthless treatment of striking clothing workers by the New York City Police under Commissioner McLaughlin.

"Three great groups of water power interests," declared the speaker, "already dominate the hydro-electric power situation in New York State: the Northern Electric Power Corporation, of which former speaker Macchold is president, and on whose board the General Electric Corporation is represented; the Power Corporation of New York, headed by the Carlises, the Democratic bosses of Watertown, and the Mohawk-Hudson Corporation, which also is connected with the General Electric Company, and which has spread its tentacles over the New England field. The largest of these is the Northern Electric Power Corporation, a holding company, the principal subsidiaries of which are the Niagara Falls Power Company, the Buffalo General Electric Company, and the Buffalo, Lockport and Ontario Company. This holding company now controls nearly three-fourths of the total developed water-power of the State. It likewise has in its possession 35 percent of the undeveloped water power of interior rivers of the State.

While much of the water power resources have been given away by the State in long term leases, there still remains in the hands of the people of the state about 800,000 undeveloped horsepower in the Niagara Gorge, and a considerably large amount in the St. Lawrence. The chief competitors for this power are the Frontier Corporation and the American Super Power Corporation. The Frontier Corporation, as is known, is controlled by the Aluminum Company, the du Pont de Nemours interests and the General Electric Corporation. The American Super Power Corporation is headed by H. L. Doherty of the City Service Corporation and is linked up with the Consolidated Gas Company. The question is shall we give over these vast resources to great private corporations for private exploitation for a term (Continued on page 5)

Two Old Parties Make
Desperate Bid for
Socialist Votes

THE most intense Socialist campaign New York has known in many years is now drawing to a close, with every indication that the result will be a heavily increased vote for the party and its candidates.

The swing of the tide back to the Socialists in districts where they have lost some ground in recent years is evidenced by the desperate manner in which Tammany Hall and the Republicans are trying to do the mantle of "labor friends" and, in the case of Tammany, even as Socialists.

Justice Jacob Panken, Socialist candidate for Governor, has charged the Republican Party with circulating a spurious appeal by the "Non-Partisan Labor League," in which Governor Smith is denounced as "Injunction Al" and labor's support is claimed for Congressman Mills, G. O. P. nominee.

Justice Panken also took Governor Smith to task for permitting the circulation by his supporters of literature in which Justice Panken alleged the impression is given that Smith is a Socialist.

Both the Mills and Smith literature, the Socialist candidate charged, are distributed only in the sections of the city where Socialist sentiment is strong and are carefully withheld from circulation in other sections of the city and State.

Mr. Panken said: "The G. O. P. is causing to be distributed certain literature in support of Congressman Mills, which evidently, was conceived out of wedlock. It bears neither name of the Labor League, nor of the people or of whom given. No one called 'In attack' records ability and was by the record of in action of any in favor of 'Congress' can. When 'Injunction' terms Mr. very evidence his own party not a Republican first labor injus States and thus Was it not the ill-fated general Daugherty, Republican pointed by a Republican who broke the strike of shophmen by applying the club on a national scale? The tion has gone down on record most wholesale suppression lean rights, surpassing in its drastic terms even that injunction secured by the Democratic attorney general, A. Mitchell Palmer, against the United Mine Workers of America.

"I have thought Mr. Mills to be an honest reactionary, an aristocrat by principle as well as by possession of wealth. I cannot understand how any honest man can permit such a deliberate misrepresentation as this appeal to the voters, to be circulated in his name. Why does he not answer fully and directly my questions as to his own attitude on injunctions? Why does he not tell us how he stands on the question of labor legislation? If he has a good and clear record in the matter, why does he not point out what he has done in these connections while he was in Congress.

"I and, I have no doubt, many others are eager to know who financed this 'Non-Partisan Labor League'! Who is behind it? The fact is they are more non-labor than non-partisan. It would not be at all surprising if the money for the printing of this leaflet in the name of this fraudulent Labor League came from Wall Street, where so much of Mills' financial resources originate. "We have a Democratic counterpart of this spurious article circulated by Mills which is fully as reprehensible. The Governor, who has been continually denying charges that he is a Socialist, has permitted a leaflet to be issued in his behalf which opens up by saying: 'Mills says Governor Smith is a Socialist. If Smith is a Socialist, then Mills must be a capitalist.' Here we have an insidious if somewhat attempt to imply that Smith is a Socialist or friendly to Socialist principles. Does Governor Smith want to be (Continued on page 6)

IF I WERE GOVERNOR

By Judge Jacob Panken
Socialist Candidate for Governor of New York

A GOVERNOR of a state, if he is to be loyal to his trust, must of necessity carry out the promises made by his party. His conduct as executive officer of the state must be in conformity to and in compliance with the platform upon which he goes before the people and asks for their suffrage. That tritely answers the question that is often asked of a man who is a candidate for governor, what he would do in the event of his election to the office. And it is not so trite, either. It is real, and it is actual, if only meant. Not all candidates for governor make promises which they intend to carry out, nor are programs presented with a view of their being carried out.

In America issues are supposed to be raised between the political parties. An issue arises only when there is a difference of opinion or

conviction with relation to a problem requiring a solution. In modern politics as practiced by the old political parties, issues are raised which have no basis in fact, and which merely provide a field for a sham battle to be staged upon.

Thinkers, social observers, recognize now the fact that in political life parties represent groupings or classes in society. A political organization cannot survive without some group having a definite and specific interest giving it support in return for services. As a matter of fact, each political party is the expression of the aspirations, the needs and the interests of a group in the social system. Officials conduct themselves in the public offices to which they are raised, in accordance with the interests and the need of the group which stands

back of the particular party which elects them.

We in America have two major political parties. Strange as it may seem, both political parties serve one class, respond to the interests of one group, at this time. At the inception of these political parties, there were groups with opposing interests, calling them into life.

One party represented the aspirations of the slave-owners and the middle class; it stood for the continuation of the sovereignty of the individual state as against that of the federal government. The Democratic party was opposed, to put it succinctly, to the formation of a national unit in its larger sense. It held to the idea that the United States was a voluntary union of the several states, to be (Continued on page 6)

:- Socialist Comrades Bow Heads at Bier of Debs :-

TERRE HAUTE FUNERAL HELD

(Continued from page 1)
later a miner made the same remark. That was the spirit of the sorrowing throngs filling in and out of the temple. Debs was their friend.

World Sends Messages
The hour of 9 arrived when Debs was to be borne to the home on North Eighth street, but still the line formed. It was 10:30 before Gene arrived. A guard of honor accompanied him as he was borne through the streets, Socialists on one side of the hearse and trade unionists on the other. Possibly this arrangement made no difference, for as a locomotive fireman said to me the following morning, "I could walk on either side."

As the gray casket was drawn to the home the red banner Debs loved so well draped it. In the front parlor its folds fell over the side, while massed against the wall were great wreaths and flowers. Red was the predominating color, including the ribbons that held clusters of carnations and roses. Having seen Gene home with his family, we retired.

Meantime, messages from all over the world came pouring into the Debs home. From the Argentine, from France, Germany, England and many other countries; from individuals and organizations all over the United States. Perhaps the most striking and the most unique message came from Sam Moore, a "lifer" in the Federal Penitentiary.

Sam is a Negro, and is serving a life sentence for murder. He had become savage and morose. He could not get along with the prisoners, the guards clubbed him, and he was frequently incarcerated in the "black hole." When Debs heard of Sam he asked the privilege of meeting him. He was warned that Sam could not be approached, but Debs persisted. They met. Debs walked up to Sam, placed his arms around him and kissed him. Sam melted. He became a changed man. Sam and Debs became fast friends and the "lost" man became a model prisoner. The warden later on, having observed the change in Sam, asked the Negro to explain it. His answer was, "Gene is the only Jesus Christ I ever knew."

Sam Moore's Message
When Sam read the news of the passing of Debs he sent the following telegram to Theodore: "Words seem a mockery when used to express my sorrow at the death of the most humane man I ever met. My heart is broken. My wife, his noble wife, and I are stricken with grief and sympathy, at the death of the greatest man of our time."

She called in four friends who worked all day on the Garfield Flower Chair, littering it with dahlias and navy blue daisies. No supply of the latter flower could be had in Terre Haute. Mrs. Bruder determined to get it and ordered a supply from outside the city.

The chair was finished. It was delivered to the Debs' home as a tribute from the poor and lowly of the city that knew "Gene Debs" from the day of his birth. Many friends and comrades saw the chair, but did not know the story of this unique tribute.

Mrs. Bruder saw "Gene" only in death and was unable to attend the services on the front porch. Some women entered the flower shop. "What are you doing here at this hour?" asked Mrs. Bruder. Before the astonished women could answer she added: "Why aren't you to the funeral of the greatest man in this country?" The puzzled women countered with, "Funeral? Who?" "Gene Debs," came the answer.

"But," said one of the visitors, "Debs was a Socialist." "Yes," came the reply, "but suppose Jesus Christ was laid out. Would you go to see him?"

The incident is related to show the universal affection which the great Socialist crusader had won by his life of service for the working class. Mrs. Bruder is a Socialist, but is so confined to her flower shop that she has never been able to join Local Terre Haute or to take part in its activities.

The final disposal of the flowers was for not only the workers, but those unfortunate sections of the working class who find their way into prisons or charitable institutions. The flowers were distributed among the inmates of three prisons, at Vigo County Jail, the Federal prison at Moundsville, W. Va., where Debs was imprisoned before he was transferred to Atlanta; the Federal prison in the latter city, the Poor Farm, the Old Ladies' Home and two charity wards in two city hospitals. Among the flowers distributed were a dozen or more roses packed in an oat meal box in Oklahoma.

The special train from Chicago had been scheduled to leave Terre Haute shortly before the train bearing Debs was to leave for Indianapolis. Arrangements were made so that the Chicago delegation and many others could accompany "Gene" to the depot. Arrived in Indianapolis, the body was viewed by a constant stream of people for an hour and was then cremated.

At 5 p. m. the body was taken to Indianapolis to be cremated. Debs is dead. Not so, Debs lives. Such men never die. He lives on and will continue to live long after those who sent him to prison have been forgotten. Who remembers the name of the judge who sent him to Woodstock or the judge who sent him to Atlanta? Who?

"The Most Courageous"
Debs was not only a great man but the most courageous man of our time. A few weeks before he delivered his Canton speech I met him in his office at Terre Haute. He told me what he intended to do. He knew what the Canton speech would bring him and was prepared to pay the price. He said that someone must make that speech, and he was determined to make it, cost what it might. He made it and paid the price, paid it willingly, gladly, and solely to serve the cause of working class liberation.

It is impossible to conceive of Eugene V. Debs as a Democrat or a Republican. Capitalist politics are inseparable from sordid compromise, petty ambitions, intrigue, deception. Had Debs been willing to place his great gifts at the service of the ruling classes there is no office that he could not have attained. But he would have ceased to be the Debs we know and all humanity would have been the loser thereby.

We have reason to be proud that the Socialist movement gave Eugene V. Debs to us. Wonderful as Debs was as a human being, we cherish him for his ideals. He belonged to the working class and the working class belonged to him. He literally gave his life to his class. There is no doubt whatever that if he had been more careful in conserving his strength while serving the movement he would be with us today.

But Debs would not think of himself. He could not. He gave and gave of himself until he could give no more, and then he went to sleep. Who of all those who have gone before and those who will soon pass on ever gave as Eugene V. Debs did? Who ever more earned the right to rest than he?

Where is the laggard, the slacker, the "tired" Socialist who can in the presence of our great loss remain inactive or refuse to give himself to the movement that incarnates all that Debs lived for and died for? We can pay no greater tribute to his memory than to rededicate our lives to the task of fulfilling the ideals which he represented.

The Service at Debs' Home



Morris Hillquit, as he spoke his eulogy of the life of Debs from the porch of Debs' old home in Terre Haute. Seated are Norman Thomas (left) and James O'Neal, editor of The New Leader.

In the Chicago delegation was Barney Berlyn, 85 years old, almost blind, and a veteran in the Socialist movement. Barney was active in the Socialist movement forty years ago, in New York, and later in Chicago. Barney had an honored place on the porch of the Debs home when the services began.

Before the hour had arrived the crowds began to gather, and when Norman Thomas rose to speak about 3,000 friends were massed in the street and the vacant lot on the south. His Socialist comrades spoke tributes of praise and affection. Only a few of the cables and telegrams could be read by National Secretary William H. Henry. Morris Hillquit followed Thomas, and the other speakers were William Cunnea and Seymour Stedman, of Chicago, and Congressman Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee.

There was one floral offering which attracted my attention when I entered the Debs home. This was a chair packed with excelsior and so littered with flowers which had been attached with considerable skill to all parts of the chair. I did not learn the story of this chair till later from Cella Rotter, who spent many months in the field gathering funds and signatures to petitions for the release of Debs when he was in prison.

Mrs. M. C. Bruder keeps a flower shop and tea room in Terre Haute. She had never been able to meet "Gene Debs" personally, although she had read much about him and much that he wrote. She had never met him in life, but had learned to love him for his ideals. Mrs. Bruder knew that there were many workingmen and women in Terre Haute who would have liked to send flowers to "Gene Debs" bier, but this tribute was beyond their income.

She called in four friends who worked all day on the Garfield Flower Chair, littering it with dahlias and navy blue daisies. No supply of the latter flower could be had in Terre Haute. Mrs. Bruder determined to get it and ordered a supply from outside the city.

The chair was finished. It was delivered to the Debs' home as a tribute from the poor and lowly of the city that knew "Gene Debs" from the day of his birth. Many friends and comrades saw the chair, but did not know the story of this unique tribute.

Mrs. Bruder saw "Gene" only in death and was unable to attend the services on the front porch. Some women entered the flower shop. "What are you doing here at this hour?" asked Mrs. Bruder. Before the astonished women could answer she added: "Why aren't you to the funeral of the greatest man in this country?" The puzzled women countered with, "Funeral? Who?" "Gene Debs," came the answer.

"But," said one of the visitors, "Debs was a Socialist." "Yes," came the reply, "but suppose Jesus Christ was laid out. Would you go to see him?"

The incident is related to show the universal affection which the great Socialist crusader had won by his life of service for the working class. Mrs. Bruder is a Socialist, but is so confined to her flower shop that she has never been able to join Local Terre Haute or to take part in its activities.

The final disposal of the flowers was for not only the workers, but those unfortunate sections of the working class who find their way into prisons or charitable institutions. The flowers were distributed among the inmates of three prisons, at Vigo County Jail, the Federal prison at Moundsville, W. Va., where Debs was imprisoned before he was transferred to Atlanta; the Federal prison in the latter city, the Poor Farm, the Old Ladies' Home and two charity wards in two city hospitals. Among the flowers distributed were a dozen or more roses packed in an oat meal box in Oklahoma.

The special train from Chicago had been scheduled to leave Terre Haute shortly before the train bearing Debs was to leave for Indianapolis. Arrangements were made so that the Chicago delegation and many others could accompany "Gene" to the depot. Arrived in Indianapolis, the body was viewed by a constant stream of people for an hour and was then cremated.

At 5 p. m. the body was taken to Indianapolis to be cremated. Debs is dead. Not so, Debs lives. Such men never die. He lives on and will continue to live long after those who sent him to prison have been forgotten. Who remembers the name of the judge who sent him to Woodstock or the judge who sent him to Atlanta? Who?

"The Most Courageous"
Debs was not only a great man but the most courageous man of our time. A few weeks before he delivered his Canton speech I met him in his office at Terre Haute. He told me what he intended to do. He knew what the Canton speech would bring him and was prepared to pay the price. He said that someone must make that speech, and he was determined to make it, cost what it might. He made it and paid the price, paid it willingly, gladly, and solely to serve the cause of working class liberation.

It is impossible to conceive of Eugene V. Debs as a Democrat or a Republican. Capitalist politics are inseparable from sordid compromise, petty ambitions, intrigue, deception. Had Debs been willing to place his great gifts at the service of the ruling classes there is no office that he could not have attained. But he would have ceased to be the Debs we know and all humanity would have been the loser thereby.

We have reason to be proud that the Socialist movement gave Eugene V. Debs to us. Wonderful as Debs was as a human being, we cherish him for his ideals. He belonged to the working class and the working class belonged to him. He literally gave his life to his class. There is no doubt whatever that if he had been more careful in conserving his strength while serving the movement he would be with us today.

But Debs would not think of himself. He could not. He gave and gave of himself until he could give no more, and then he went to sleep. Who of all those who have gone before and those who will soon pass on ever gave as Eugene V. Debs did? Who ever more earned the right to rest than he?

Where is the laggard, the slacker, the "tired" Socialist who can in the presence of our great loss remain inactive or refuse to give himself to the movement that incarnates all that Debs lived for and died for? We can pay no greater tribute to his memory than to rededicate our lives to the task of fulfilling the ideals which he represented.

NOTES GATHERED AT FUNERAL OF DEBS

Young and Old Journey to Honor American Socialist Leader

TERRE HAUTE.—"Love thy neighbors, as you would yourself," is an old proverb," said one of the speakers at the funeral, "but Gene went it one better, for he loved his neighbors even better than himself."

That, in brief, expressed the feeling of the thousands who visited the Debs home yesterday, and on every side could be heard, "He was such a good friend."

One aged woman, Mrs. S. C. Green-slade, who lives by herself in one room at 635 North Tenth street, and who is 89 years old, walked all the way from her home to the Debs home this morning and remained there until after the services.

She said she had known Gene for years and remembered him when he used to be a painter at the Pennsylvania shops.

Mrs. David B. Gross came all the way from Omaha, Neb., for the funeral. She came to this country from Russia in 1900 and first heard Debs speak at a hall in New Haven, Conn., and has been an ardent follower of him since that time.

She was at first afraid that she might not arrive in time for the funeral and sent ahead some flowers and a poem entitled "Because You Talked to Me."

Many were of the opinion that it was the largest funeral in Terre Haute since the passing long since of Col. Dick Thompson.

All races were represented in the thousands which paid the final tribute to the departed leader and the colored men and women of Terre Haute and vicinity who had known Gene expressed their grief in the loss of one of their real friends.

The special train from Chicago, chartered by the Amalgamated Garment Workers of Chicago, brought more than 400 followers of Debs here for the funeral. The train arrived at 12:15 o'clock and left at 5:30 Friday evening. Everyone who came on this special train wore a black ribbon, expressing their sympathy at the passing of Gene Debs.

A memorial service for Debs will be held at Clinton at 10 o'clock this morning at the Moose hall. W. J. Van Eesen, a member of the National Socialist Executive Committee, will be the principal speaker, and Mrs. Van Eesen will sing. Professor Bertell will deliver an address in Italian, as will S. Romualdis of the Italian Socialist Federation.

Police officers on duty at the Debs home and vicinity marched into the home and passed before the bier shortly before the funeral.

Theodore Debs, brother of Eugene, showed the strain of his long vigil with his brother, and the speakers paid tribute to the wonderful manner in which Theodore had actually become a part of Gene's life and the one on whom he leaned at all times, especially in his declining years.

To all who expressed their sympathy, Theodore repeated with tears, "We did all we could for him."

Early in the day every flower shop in the city was reported as completely sold out and many rush orders were sent to neighboring cities.

It was one funeral where men wept more than women and while the older ones and many gray-haired men wept, the more young and stalwart could not pass the bier without tears coming to their eyes.

Included in the line which passed before the bier and the thousands that stood outside the home during the services were bankers, coal operators and many men that the world terms "big business men," all paying their tribute to their fellow townsman, Gene.

Quantities of the larger and freshest flowers were packed and sent to the prisoners of the Atlanta prison, where Debs served a sentence for violation of the wartime espionage act.

A tiny spray of lilies of the valley which occupied a place near the casket was from Mr. Debs' great grandniece, Margie Rose Fowler.

During his lifetime Mr. Debs was unusually fond of American beauty roses. Knowing this, his sister, Mrs. C. O. Mailloux, attempted to secure these. Upon being unable to find any here in Terre Haute this morning, she sent to Chicago.

No American beauties were available there and a new variety closely resembling the American beauty was sent.

The name of this new rose is the Crusader. It proved so typical of Mr. Debs' life that three of the most beautiful of the roses, tied with a large red ribbon, were placed inside the casket on his bier.

The Words Debs Wrote on His Deathbed

*If matters may have straitened the yolk,
Have changed not punishment the scroll;
I am the Master of my Fate,
I am the Captain of my Soul.*

— H. E. Henley

Here is the last verse of Henley's "Invictus" as Eugene V. Debs scribbled it,—his last thoughts as he lay in Lindlahr Sanitarium awaiting death.

The Tributes Paid At the Bier of Debs in Terre Haute

TERRE HAUTE.—The funeral services for Eugene V. Debs were simple. The floral offerings, which came from all parts of the country, banked three of the large rooms in the home and scores of wreaths and floral designs lined the front and side of the house.

In addition to the thousands that passed the bier of the departed leader as it lay in state at the Labor Temple Friday afternoon and night, still greater numbers passed through the Debs home Saturday before and after the funeral services.

Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for governor of New York, opened the services. He and the other speakers spoke from the front porch of the home in order that the thousands who had gathered on the outside, as well as members of the family and immediate relatives, might hear.

Hundreds of chairs were arranged in the Debs lawn and adjoining yards. Mr. Thomas said "this is a great tribute of the friends and lovers of Eugene V. Debs and is testimony of your tribute to the great lover of mankind who is gone."

The faint hum of an airplane could be heard, along with the birds that sang in the trees in front of the home—so quiet was the large audience. The first speaker paid a flowing tribute to the life and work of the deceased, and then introduced Morris Hillquit, international secretary of the Socialist Party, who read a few of the great number of telegrams and cablegrams. In addition to the telegrams from all parts of the world, he read cablegrams from the Socialist Parties in many foreign countries, including France, Germany, Austria, Porto Rico and many other countries.

Among Great Immortals
Extracts from Mr. Thomas' address follow:

"There may have been a cloud over 'Gene Debs' citizenship in this country, but there is no cloud over his citizenship in the great immortals. His personal greatness was due to the fact that he was a combined prophet and lover of mankind."

"The secret of his greatness was that he loved people. We do not honor 'Gene' when we separate him from the Socialist movement. He always said he wanted to do more for the movement and he would not desire that he should in any way be separated from the workers on the Socialist movement."

"We cannot say that we love Debs if we go back to the lack of faith and petty compromises. He lives in us, we have kindled our little torches at his great fire—and we must carry on."

Hillquit, of New York City, and a member of the national Socialist executive committee, was another speaker to voice his eulogy of the life of Debs and said in part:

"Every great movement for progress of mankind has produced leaders and heroic figures and the Socialist Party has produced many heroes and fighters, but few have ever attained the full spiritual stature of our departed comrade and leader, 'Gene Debs.'"

Victor Berger, Socialist congressman from Milwaukee, gave a brief but impressive tribute.

William Cunnea, prominent Chicago attorney, gave one of the most forceful tributes of the afternoon, saying that "Gene is home again in his home town on the banks of the river made famous by his close friend, Paul Dresser, but we will hear no more of his golden eloquence or his timely counsel, but his spirit will live on for all time."

Final tribute was paid by Seymour Stedman, another Chicago attorney. Stedman said in part:

"Comrade Eugene V. Debs personified the spiritual and ethical aspirations of the working class for economic equality. To the skill of the creator, matchless in beauty of expression,

DEBS' FOLLOWERS WILL NOT REST, SINCLAIR DECLARES

EUGENE V. DEBS was the greatest public man living in America today, and he will live in our history as the best friend American labor ever had.

For thirty-five years he gave himself without respite to the cause of working class emancipation, and his million followers will never rest till his cause is won.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

PULLMAN PORTERS IN MEMORIAL MEETING

THE Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids gathered in St. Luke's Hall on Thursday in a memorial service for Gene Debs, a fighter in their cause.

As far back as 1894 Eugene V. Debs was fighting the injustices of the Pullman Company, and he championed the cause of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to the day of his death. In letters and talks with the leaders of the Brotherhood, whom he claimed as friends, Debs endorsed the cause of the Pullman porters.

Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; A. Philip Randolph, organizer of the Brotherhood, and Frank Crosswath, personal friend of Debs, also spoke.

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY
5 P. M.—Contemporary Literature.
DR. WILL DURANT
"The Book of the Month"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

7:15 P. M.—
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"The Future of Democracy"
ADMISSION FREE

8:30 P. M.—
CHARLES STELZLE
"What About Prohibition?"
ADMISSION FREE

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

TWENTY-NINTH SEASON OPENS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7th
AT 8 O'CLOCK

IN THE GREAT HALL OF COOPER UNION
Astor Place and Eighth Street
WITH A CONCERT BY THE
AMERICAN ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
What is the Matter with Modern Ideas?
A Course for Successive Friday Evenings—First Lecture, Nov. 12th:
"The Loss of Intellectual Leadership in the Modern World"

FLOYD H. ALLPORT
"Personality and Its Social Relationships"
Tuesday, November 9th

BRUCE BLIVEN
"Debunking Our Politics"
Sunday, November 14th

Lectures with open forum discussion every Sunday and Tuesday evening from November 10 to May
ADMISSION FREE

The SCHOOL of the PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

In the small auditorium of
THE MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL
Lexington Avenue and 22nd Street

MARK VAN DOREN
"Literary Critics of Our Civilization"
Seven Lectures - Monday Evenings - \$1.50

IRWIN EDMAN
"Varieties of Metaphysical Experience"
Five Lectures - Wednesday Evenings - \$1.50

E. G. SPAULDING
"Outlines of Philosophy"
Ten Lectures - Thursday Evenings - \$2.00

G. KINGSLEY NOBLE
"Evolution: Facts and Theories"
Ten Lectures - Saturday Evenings - \$2.00

SCHOOL OPENS NOVEMBER 8th
Season Tuition, \$15.00—Single Lecture, 25c.
THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, 70 Fifth Ave.
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The Proletarian Study Group

Next Lecture of the Course on
Illusions of Civilization

by
LEON SAMSON
at THE CARLTON

6 West 111th St. (near Fifth Ave.)
Wednesday, November 3, 8:30 p. m.
HISTORICAL ILLUSIONS
In the light of historical materialism
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Three hundred Chicago members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were in this delegation. They could be detected by the special mourning badge which each member bore upon his coat.

WE MOURN THE LOSS OF OUR BELOVED COMRADE

EUGENE V. DEBS

THE GREAT LEADER OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS, WHO WAS AN HONORARY MEMBER OF OUR BRANCH

Debs Branch 655 Workmen's Circle,
MEYER MARSHALL, Sec.

The Bronx Free Fellowship

1301 Deas Road, near 160th Street
Sunday, October 31, 1926
8 P. M.

The Issues of the Campaign
Discussions by Candidates from the
Democratic, Republican, Socialist
Labor, Workers' and Prohibition Parties.

Jessie Wallace HUGHAN
Will Speak for the Socialist
Party. Come Early!
Admission Free

"Who Remembers Name of Judge Who Jailed Debs?"

15,000 ATTEND SERVICES IN N. Y.

(Continued from page 1)

on the arms of the ushers, members of the Socialist Party and the Young Peoples Socialist League.

The Workmen's Circle Choir followed the rendering of Beethoven's funeral march with the singing of the moving "Russian Revolutionary Funeral March." During both numbers the audience remained on their feet in worshipful silence.

"We are called here not merely by a task of sorrow," Chairman Thomas began, "but by one of joy also. We come here in joy over the realization that we have been privileged to have been comrades with Eugene Debs in the great cause of Socialism. It is not merely through sorrow that we can express our thanks to Debs. Our greater task is to take hope from his inspiration, and rededicate ourselves to the cause for which he gave his life. We can do this in concrete ways. One of the last acts of Gene Debs' life was to draw a check for \$25 to the defense fund of Sacco and Vanzetti. Remembering how Debs thought always of these two who are facing death as a result of a frame-up, we can do no less than to resolve that we will not cease the effort he began to win freedom for those brave sons of the labor movement."

Oneal First Speaker

James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, was introduced by Thomas first.

"The noblest and most courageous man of our generation is no more," Oneal said. He told of how telegrams and cables from all over the world poured into the Debs household in Terre Haute as soon as the news was put on the wire that Debs had passed away.

"I almost grew up with Gene Debs," Oneal said, "and I never had a sadder mission than that journey to bow my head for a moment at his bier and say a few words of sorrow, words I knew were inadequate to express our great grief. For we had come to bury the noblest flower of the Socialist movement."

"Of the many messages received by Mrs. Debs and by Theodore Debs there was one that was, perhaps, appreciated just a little more than the others. While Debs was behind steel bars in Atlanta he transformed that institution by his loving personality. There was one among the prisoners whom the wardens had given up for a hardened, spiritless character. This was Sam Moore, a Negro who was serving a life sentence for murder. He was shunned by the others and finally confined in a dungeon.

"When Debs heard of Sam Moore, he said, 'that is one man I want to see.' And this poor, friendless Negro, brutalized by persecution, melted in our 'Gene's' arms. Later, Sam Moore said, 'Gene Debs is the only Jesus Christ I ever knew.'"

"And when the news pierced the prison bars that 'Gene Debs was no longer alive Moore dug into his prisoner's pocket and, making what, to him, must have been a great sacrifice, sent a telegram to Mrs. Debs. 'Words seem a mockery,' Sam Moore wrote, 'when used to express sorrow over the death of Eugene Debs.'"

"Yes, Debs has passed off to mingle with the great liberators of the past. He has joined the spirits of Savanarola, Brown, Phillips and Garrison."

Forward Drew Crowd

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, was the next speaker. Incidentally, the great outpouring of citizens, was in a measure, a tribute to the power and influence of the Daily Forward. The great Jewish Socialist daily was the only means the Socialists had of reaching

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LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S PRESIDENT MOURNS EUGENE DEBS' PASSING

Terre Haute.—Hundreds of telegrams expressing sympathy with the relatives in their sorrow and the regret of Eugene Debs' fellow workers in the cause of labor have been received.

Among the messages was one from A. H. Hawley, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of which organization the decedent was national secretary for many years, addressed to Theodore Debs, as follows:

"With the passing of your brother, which was announced by the morning papers, departs the last of my predecessors, Sayer, Arnold, Carter and Debs. I look back on our many years of acquaintance with great pleasure. Many times when I was serving as an officer in my local lodge his counsel and advice was a great help. Today I have in my possession a small tin box that I prize very highly, which he forwarded to me some years ago and which he advised me was large enough to hold all the postage stamps in the grand lodge office when he assumed the duties of grand secretary and treasurer. Day by day things came up which called his name to the attention of those whom he served so efficiently for so many years. In his death I feel the loss of a sincere and true friend. Kindly accept for yourself and all members of the family my sincere and true sympathy in the loss of one whom we all knew as Gene."

Italian Dressmakers Wire Mrs. Debs Regrets

"Mrs. Eugene V. Debs,

"Terre Haute, Ind.:

"We mourn with you the death of Eugene Victor Debs, who will live forever in the hearts of all those who love liberty. His noble life so completely given for the advance of the toiling masses shall stand forever as a guidance to all. His memory shall always be a source of inspiration to all the workers of every country."

"We extend to you our deepest and most heartfelt condolence."

"LUIGI ANTONINI,

"General Secretary of the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U."

Socialists of Rochester Pledge Loyalty to Debs

"We cannot by our action add any lustre to the memory of our Comrade. Our sympathy he does not need. The torch which fell from his hands will be carried to victory. He was no more defeated than were the prophets and heroes who blazed the path of civilization, progress and idealism through history," says Local Rochester of the Socialist party of New York in a resolution on the death of Debs.

Boston Memorial Meeting

A memorial meeting in honor of Eugene V. Debs will be held Sunday afternoon, October 31, at 2.30, in Tremont Temple, Boston. James Oneal, A. I. Shipplacoff, Julius Hochman, Walter S. Hutchins, George E. Roemer and Joseph Beavak will speak.

New Haven

Socialists of New Haven will hold a monster memorial meeting in honor of our late comrade, Eugene V. Debs, at Hermanson's Hall, 158 Crown street, Sunday evening, October 31. The speakers will be Karl Jursek, candidate for Governor; M. F. Plunkett, State Secretary and candidate for Congress in the Third District, and Isador Polisky, who has served as candidate for many offices in the State in the past.



E. V. DEBS AND WIFE

INTERNATIONAL LABOR MOURNS DEBS' PASSING

Cables received by the Socialist Party revealed the distress with which Socialists and workers' organizations all over the world have taken the news of Debs' death. A radiogram to Morris Hillquit, from Friedrich Adler, said: "Request you make speech at burial of Debs on behalf of international and lay wreath with inscription to the great model of the working class."

(Signed) "Socialist and Labor International, Vienna."

Another cable message said: "Death of Eugene Debs puts the international labor movement in mourning. Accept condolences from the Argentine Socialist Party. Adolfo Dickman, secretary."

"Debs Will Live Forever," Clothing Union Declares

The general officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (Sidney Hillman, president, and Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer) sent the following telegram today to Theodore Debs, the brother of the late Eugene Victor Debs:

"The name of Eugene Victor Debs will live forever in the hearts of all of those in every age who love liberty. His death will be mourned by the enlightened workers in all lands. To the members of the Amalgamated his career was always an inspiration in the struggle they were waging to better their conditions, and his sympathy so often expressed by both words and deeds since this organization was formed peculiarly endeared him to us. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to yourself and his widow."

Communists Pay Tribute To Eugene Debs

By Morris Hillquit

The Communists have paid public tribute to the memory of Eugene V. Debs.

Under the alias of International Labor Aid they held a memorial mass meeting in New York, which was addressed almost exclusively by Communist speakers. It was an all-Communist affair.

Eugene Debs was a member of the Socialist Party from its first day and without a break. His party membership was not a mere formal relation. It was vital and organic. His whole life and work were bound up with the Socialist Party. At the time of his death he was the chairman of its Executive Committee and the editor of its official organ.

Still, the Socialist Party claims no monopoly in his memory. It is a solace to us to know that our grief is shared by hosts of workers even outside of our own party. If the American Communists had meant to pay an honest tribute to our departed comrade, pausing for a moment in the embittered political controversy before the awful presence of Death, the grim pacificator of all human differences, and remembering only the inspiring life and high personal qualities of America's greatest humanitarian and ardent revolutionist, we Socialists would be gratified and touched by the proof of human emotion on the part of our political opponents.

But the Communists seem to be impervious to human emotion and incapable of honest action. Their memorial demonstration was a fraud like their united-front maneuvers. It was planned solely as a move for petty and partisan advantage over the Socialist Party. It was an attempted practical capitalization of the grief of the working masses, a desecration of the memory of the dead.

The meeting was held in Carnegie Hall. It was originally planned to be organized by the Workers' (Communist) Party as such and to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York's largest meeting hall. The public announcement of the planned meeting was given out on the day after the death of Eugene Debs.

While planning their demonstration in such haste and on such a large scale, the Communists knew well that the Socialist Party of New York was considering arrangements for a memorial meeting in a manner befitting the solemnity and grave dignity of the occasion. They knew it, and because they knew it they deliber-

ately set to work to spoil the planned meeting. They hired the Madison Square Garden in the name of the Workers' Party and for the earliest date at which such a meeting could be successfully arranged. They intended to forestall the Socialist demonstration and to drag down the planned public tribute to the vulgar level of a disgraceful race for priority between Gene's own party and a band of interloping and unscrupulous opponents. It is as if a gang of boisterous outsiders were to break into a house of mourning in an attempt to snatch the dead body from the grief-stricken family.

The characteristic Communist attempt was frustrated by the Socialist Party, which was enabled, largely through the generosity and energy of the Jewish Daily Forward, to rescue the Madison Square Garden from the Communist claws and to pack it with an attendance of 15,000 workers in spite of the forced short notice. The Communists took their revenge by distributing leaflets with scurrilous attacks on Debs' party and his comrades in the Socialist meeting and turning loose their customary sludges of vituperation against the Socialist Party at their own "memorial" meeting.

In a lame attempt to justify the moral vandalism the Workers' Party has issued a public statement asserting that Eugene Debs "was always ill at ease in the Socialist Party" and that in his heart he belonged to the "revolutionary workers," presumably the Communists. In his lifetime Debs has on many occasions vigorously repelled this libel on his political intelligence and moral courage.

There was no kinship between the great democrat and the absurd disciples of a burlesque dictatorship. Debs was an honest and courageous fighter. His challenge was clear and direct. He was open and above board even with his opponent. He had no sympathy with the childish conspiracies and cowardly evasions of the Communist. His honest nature and innate sense of fairness revolted against their devious methods and their total lack of political morality.

Eugene V. Debs was no closer to the Communist movement than the North Pole is to the South Pole, and the Communists know it.

They would not dare to claim him for their own if he could speak for himself. But Debs is dead, and somebody else must attempt to give expression to that loathing and contempt against the unscrupulous practices which Gene Debs would have stigmatized so forcefully and eloquently if his lips were not, alas! sealed forever.

SHIRT MAKERS STAND IN SILENT TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF DEBS

The death of "our Comrade and beloved leader, Eugene Victor Debs," prompted the shirt makers to send the following telegram to his brother, Theodore:

"Accept our sincerest sympathy and condolence in this our mutual hour of bereavement."

"We have lost our best and most sincere friend, but his memory will everlastingly remain with us, as well as with the rest of the labor movement, as an inspiration to continue the fight for the principles of the 'immortal Eugene Debs.'"

"GEORGE GOOZE,

"Acting Manager, Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Workers' Union, A. C. W. of A."

The Joint Board stood up for fully a minute to mourn its loss.

THE DAILY PRESS ON DEBS

What His Erstwhile Editorial Critics Had to Say About Him

THE EVENING WORLD (N. Y.)

"Comparatively few . . . have understood . . . Debs. Debs was a brilliant man of wide culture, refined in his tastes and intimate associations. . . . The truth is that he had the spirit of a poet, and it was the poet's sympathy for the unfortunate and suffering . . . that made him an apostle of protest. Utterly without intolerance . . . he numbered friends of all parties. Had he not been so easily moved to tears at the sight of suffering . . . his brilliant, winsome personality, his magnetism and eloquence would have given him high place in political life. . . . No one could know him and hate him. He never begged. . . . He never whined. . . . As a human being, as a man, as a neighbor, he was a rare personage—one seldom met."

THE EVENING POST (N. Y.)

"Few doubted Debs' sincerity."

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE (N. Y.)

"He (Debs) had an enthusiasm for non-conformity, without bitterness for conformists. He represented intellectually a curious and somewhat appealing survival of eighteenth century Americanism."

THE STANDARD UNION (B'KLYN)

"With the death . . . of Debs . . . there passed one of the most extraordinary personalities in American public life. Steadfast in his principles, Debs always was open to appeals to reason. . . . By his Christian-like attitude he won many friends."

THE EAGLE (BROOKLYN)

"Debs leaves a career that is worth study . . . no conservative ever was inclined to question the sincerity or the lovable personal characteristics of Mr. Debs. . . . Mr. Debs was a pacifist . . . and was convicted of advising men not to assent to conscription. That is why he was in Atlanta. . . . Yet his mental attitude toward war was not different from that of J. Ramsay MacDonald in Britain, and MacDonald later became Prime Minister."

BARNET NOVER IN THE EVENING NEWS (BUFFALO)

"We pause at the bedside of this old man (Debs). And a sadness fills our hearts. A bright light has gone out. A rare spirit—a good man whose goodness was his greatness—is no longer with us."

HEYWOOD BROWN IN THE WORLD (N. Y.)

"Eugene Debs was a beloved figure and a tragic one. He captured the intense loyalty of a small section of our people. . . . I've said that it did not seem to me that Debs was a great man in life, but he will come by greatness by and by. There are in him the seeds of symbolism. . . . The Debs idea will not die. . . . It will come to pass. There can be a brotherhood of man."

BEWARE OF CLOGGED BOWELS

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

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The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

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

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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.

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PRODUCE IT AMMA-JIN PYORRHEA LIQUID

It Heals as It Cleans!

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Deposited on or Before November 4th will draw interest from November 1st, 1926

DEPOSITS made on or before the THIRD business day of any month will draw interest from the FIRST of the same month, if the deposit is left to the end of the quarter.

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Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays from 8:30 to 8:30 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Wiloughby Ave. For addresses of Branch Secretaries write to our main office.

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney, 116 Nassau Street, Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx, Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Exit 125th St. Station, to Zerega Ave. Station

SOCIALIST ASKS BUTLER TO DEBATE

Lewis, Labor Candidate for Senator in Mass., Challenges "Prosperity" Talk

By a New Leader Correspondent

BOSTON.—The Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator, Alfred Baker Lewis, at a rally in Boston, challenged Senator Butler, his Republican opponent, to debate the question of whether the Republican Party had brought prosperity to Massachusetts. Mr. Lewis read an open letter which he had just written to Mr. Butler, quoting figures showing that wages in Mr. Butler's own industry were as low as \$18.21 a week for men. The letter follows:

"The Republican Party add its policies, according to your campaign speeches, has brought and will continue to bring prosperity to the State and nation. Can you, Mr. Butler, seriously call the condition of the wage earners of Massachusetts a prosperous one?"

Don't you know that the figures of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries show that 40 per cent of our shoe workers have been out of work all summer. Today, a third of the cotton mill operatives, the workers in your own industry, are out of work, and a quarter of the woolen mill workers are unemployed. In both cases the situation is worse than it was a year ago. Where can these workers find the prosperity of which you and the Republican Party boast?"

Average wages in this State, taking all industries, are less this year than in 1925, and were less in 1925 than in the previous year. Does this look like prosperity?"

In the cotton mills of this State, in the very industry where you are a large employer of labor, average wages for men are only \$18.21 a week. Yet many of these men are heads of families. Would you think you were prosperous if you had to bring up a family on \$18.21.

Wages as low as that may mean prosperity for the big employers, prosperity for those who, like yourself, can buy labor as cheap as \$18.21 a week. But, by Heaven, in your own conscience you cannot deny that wages like that mean poverty, not prosperity, for the working class.

I asked you, Mr. Butler, in a previous open letter, what the Republican Party has done for the working class of Massachusetts since 1920? You have not replied.

I now challenge you to debate the question of whether or not the Republican Party's policies have brought prosperity to Massachusetts. You may choose the place, and any time before the end of October.

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Illinois Socialists Promise Active Campaign

CHICAGO.—The Socialist Party of Illinois is widely distributing its 1926 platform on which five candidates are running on the state ticket. The platform emphasizes four propositions: 1, everybody ought to work; 2, if everybody ought to work then everybody should be permitted to work; 3, if everybody ought to work then it is unjust to permit a generation of children of a ruling class to be guaranteed against work by the inheritance of wealth they never earned; 4, the creator is worthy of his creations and therefore the Socialists recommend that labor should be rewarded with the full value of the fruits of labor, unrobbed through rent, interest and profits.

HUTCHINS URGES AID FOR JOBLESS

Socialist Candidate for Governor in Mass. Pleads for the Unemployed

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Walter S. Hutchins, the Socialist Party's candidate for Governor, at a rally in Fitchburg, declared that the Socialist Party was the only party that favored unemployment insurance. He pledged himself that if elected, he would urge the legislature to pass a law providing for unemployment insurance.

Mr. Hutchins said that men who are laid off by the employers through no fault of their own should get part of their pay through unemployment insurance, just as men who are hurt at their work now get part of their pay through workmen's compensation. He asked both Governor Fuller and Colonel Gaston to state their position on unemployment insurance on the ground that unemployment was a very vital matter in this state today. He read figures from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, showing that one-fourth of the woolen operatives and two-thirds of the cotton mill workers were unemployed; and that, taking the average for the whole summer, no less than two-fifths of the shoe workers have been laid off through no fault of their own.

Mr. Hutchins also claimed that unemployment insurance, when the whole cost was borne by the employers, would tend to reduce unemployment, for when the cost of unemployment became a cost of doing business employers would do their utmost to cut it down; just as they did their utmost to reduce accidents in factories when workmen's compensation made injuries to the workers costly to the employer. He said that the reason the British system had failed to reduce unemployment was because there the Government, not the employers, bore the costs, and said that if the employers paid the cost unemployment insurance would not place any burden on the taxpayers of the state.

The chairman, in introducing Mr. Hutchins, stated that he was the chairman of the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Hall Meetings

Friday, Oct. 30th—Public School No. 178, Dean and Saratoga, Brooklyn. Speakers: Jessie Wallace Hughan, Charles Solomon, A. I. Shipiloff, Louis Waldman, Morris Paris.

Friday, Oct. 30th—Public School No. 150, Belmont and Sackman streets. Speakers: Abraham Cahan, H. Rogoff, Vladeck, A. I. Shipiloff, Louis Waldman, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Morris Paris.

Friday, Oct. 30th—Public School No. 19, South Third and Keap street. Speakers: Charles Solomon, Wm. Karlin, N. Chasin, Max Fine, Hyman Nemeser, E. Bromberg, H. Schachner.

Friday, Oct. 30th—Lafayette Casino, 10 Avenue B. Speakers: Jessie Wallace Hughan, Samuel E. Beardsley, Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, Wm. Karlin, H. Rogoff, August Claessens, Isidor Silverman.

Sunday, Oct. 31—morning, Debs Memorial Meeting, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn. Speakers: Tony Sender, member of the German Reichstag, Jessie Stephen, of Great Britain, B. C. Vladeck, A. I. Shipiloff, Charles Solomon, Frank Crosswath, Morris Paris.

Sunday, Oct. 31—afternoon, 2 p. m., New Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue. Speakers: Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, L. George Dobson, Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, Wm. Karlin, Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, August Claessens, Isidor Silverman.

Sunday, Oct. 31—evening, Ethel Isaac Community Center, 54th street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Speakers: Charles Solomon and others. Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, Howard and Dumont avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y. Speakers: Charles Solomon and others.

Monday, Nov. 1—evening, Jewish Center, 667 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Speakers: Judge Jacob Panken and others.

FINAL RALLIES OF NEW YORK SOCIALISTS

Many Hall and Street Corner Rallies to Close Campaign

Street Meetings Manhattan

12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Friday, Oct. 28—Red Night. Numerous corners throughout the district. Speakers: Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, August Claessens, Wm. Karlin, Esther Friedman, Ethelred Brown, Norman Thomas, Leon R. Land, Jacob Bernstein, Henry Fruchter, P. De Nio, Tim Murphy, H. Ulanoff, Bassin, Mrs. Porower, Mrs. M. Weingarten, I. Corn, M. Goldowsky, H. Rogoff. Speakers report at 137 Avenue B.

Saturday, Oct. 30, afternoon—4 p. m.—Rutgers Square. Speakers: Judge Jacob Panken, Henry Fruchter, I. Corn, M. Goldowsky, H. Heller, Mrs. M. Weingarten.

Saturday, Oct. 30, evening—Corners throughout the district. Speakers: Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, August Claessens, Wm. Karlin, Esther Friedman, Samuel E. Beardsley, Ethelred Brown, Wm. Karlin, Leon R. Land, Jacob Bernstein, Tim Murphy, P. De Nio, Henry Fruchter, Nathan Fine, A. N. Weinberg, Molly Weingarten, Ben Goodman. Speakers report at 137 Avenue B.

Saturday, Oct. 30—various corners. Speakers: H. Rogoff, M. Goldowsky, H. Bassin, I. Corn, Henry Fruchter.

14TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Friday, Oct. 29th—Red Night—Numerous meetings throughout the district. Speakers: Jessie Wallace Hughan, August Claessens, Jessie Stephen, of Great Britain, Norman Thomas, Esther Friedman, Samuel E. Beardsley, Ethelred Brown, Wm. Karlin, Leon R. Land, Jacob Bernstein, Tim Murphy, P. De Nio, Henry Fruchter, Nathan Fine, A. N. Weinberg, Molly Weingarten, Ben Goodman. Speakers report at 137 Avenue B.

Saturday, Oct. 30—various corners. Speakers: Samuel E. Beardsley, Norman Thomas, Nathan Fine, A. N. Weinberg, Molly Weingarten.

20TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Friday, Oct. 29—various corners. Speakers: I. George Dobson, I. Silverman, B. Schub, Otto West, H. Marcal.

Saturday, Oct. 30—various corners. Speakers: I. George Dobson, I. Silverman, B. Schub, Otto West, H. Marcal.

Monday, Nov. 1—various corners. Speakers: I. George Dobson, I. Silverman, H. Marcal, B. Schub, Ethelred Brown.

Bronx

Friday, Oct. 29—various corners. Speakers: Samuel Orr, Samuel De Witt, Isidore Polstein, Isidore Phillips, George Friedman, Max B. Walder. Speakers report at 1167 Boston Road.

Saturday, Oct. 30—Corner Longwood and Prospect. Speakers: Samuel Orr, Samuel De Witt, George Friedman, Isidore Polstein, Isidore Phillips. Speakers report at 1167 Boston Road.

Monday, Nov. 1—various corners. Speakers: Esther Friedman, Samuel Orr, Samuel De Witt, Isidore Phillips, Isidore Polstein, Jacob Bernstein, Tim Murphy, Jessie Stephen of Great Britain.

Brooklyn

2ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Friday, Oct. 29—various corners. Speakers: Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Frank Rosenfarb, Mrs. Platoff, and others.

Saturday, Oct. 30—Red Night, numerous corners. Same speakers as in 2nd and 23rd Districts this evening.

Monday, Nov. 1—various corners. Speakers: Wm. Morris Feigenbaum, Frank Rosenfarb, Mrs. Platoff.

4th and 14th ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS Monday, Nov. 1—various corners. Speakers: Hyman Nemeser, H. Schachner, H. Blumenreich, Joseph Tuvin.

6TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Friday, Oct. 29—various corners. Speakers: Samuel Friedman, Sam Pavlov, Joseph Tuvin.

Monday, Nov. 1—various corners. Speakers: Samuel H. Friedman, Sam Pavlov, Joseph Tuvin. All speakers will report at Headquarters, 345 South street, or at 167 Tompkins avenue.

22ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Saturday, Oct. 30—Red Night, various corners. Same speakers as in Brownsville this evening.

23RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Saturday, Oct. 30—Red Night, numerous meetings in all parts of Brownsville and East New York. Speakers: Jessie Stephen, of Great Britain, August Claessens, Esther Friedman, Jessie Hughan, Wm. Karlin, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Ethelred Brown, Joseph Tuvin, Samuel H. Friedman, A. I. Shipiloff, Joseph Weil, I. M. Chatouff, Jacob Axelrod, Henry Fruchter, Mrs. Platoff, Hyman Nemeser, E. Bromberg, H. Schachner, H. Blumenreich, Sam Pavlov, Tim Murphy, Morris Paris, L. P. Goldberg, L. Sadoff, J. Cohen, Mrs. Platoff, S. Wolf, Labelson S. Sarashon. All speakers report at Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street.

Monday, Nov. 1—various corners. Speakers: A. I. Shipiloff, Morris Paris and others.

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Republican and Democrats Killed Socialist Measure To Keep Milk Supply Pure

By Wm. M. Feigenbaum

AMERICAN politics is a pretty gloomy affair, and the scramble among old party hacks for the assignment to hold the offices and get the swag and serve the employing classes is ordinarily as dismal a show as you can find anywhere.

Once in a while, however, something comes up to liven the show, and then if people are alert they will learn something.

Multi-millionaire Ogden L. Mills, the plutocrat's pet, started something when he began his milk-and-water campaign that ought not end with Governor Smith calling him a liar.

The representative of the party of Daugherty, Fall, Forbes, Mellon, Hamon, Jess Smith, Frank Smith and Vane getting excited over graft is a sight for the gods. The darling of Tammany Hall protesting the purity of his own party is an even more comical sight. The grandson of Darius Ogden Mills, the founder of the Mills Hotel for down-and-outs, getting excited about the babies of the poor is as ludicrous a spectacle as the spokesmen of the party of the Southern cotton mill exploiters pretending an interest in their welfare.

For Smith to protest the innocence of Tammany Hall of the graft charges is a little thing. The history of Tammany is a history of graft. Tammany officials are notorious for taking favors, graft, unearned services. The Tammany organization is held together by men like John McConoy, Kenneth Sutherland, Martin McGuire, and scores of other district leaders who are on the public payroll, but whose principal work is leadership of their districts—an institution that amounts to "honest graft," as the late Hon. George Washington Plunkett termed it. That "great" leader of Tammany, Charles F. Murphy, whom Smith honors and has frequently publicly praised and acknowledged as his leader, was re-nominated when State Senator Stephen J. Stilwell had been caught taking bribes.

"Oh, let him alone," said Murphy. Smith's idol and acknowledged leader. "His \$15,000 salary is only chicken feed."

The Assembly of which Smith was at that time speaker declined to impeach Stilwell, but a jury found him guilty and a judge sent him to Sing Sing.

Certain officials of the Health Department under Mayor Hylan were caught taking bribes for passing impure milk. That is an incontrovertible fact. Mr. E. J. Clougher is in jail. No one will deny that—least of all, the Hon. Mr. Clougher.

Mr. Smith asserts that Clougher was a Hylan official—a member of the administration Smith himself repudiated. It is interesting to note that after their venomous campaign against Hylan and his crew, the Smith-Walker administration took good care to find enough spots within a few days of Walker's inauguration to justify that campaign. Probably very little of the regular Tammany crookedness was uncovered; just enough to make people feel that it was well for them to have gotten rid of the Hylan-Hearst-Craig administration.

Mr. Smith and his newspaper supporters in the present scrap fall to mention a few facts:

1. That in 1917 Mr. Smith ran on the same ticket as Mr. Hylan.

2. That in 1921 Mr. Smith, on the steps of City Hall, tendered a second nomination to Mr. Hylan, highly praising his four years' administration.

3. That in 1925 both Smith and Walker said that in the event of Hylan's renomination they would vote for him.

4. That Smith, as the real boss of Tammany Hall, either knew everything that was going on in the Hylan city administration that constantly protested its loyalty to Tammany Hall, or else he is much stupider than most people give him credit for being. And that these crooked practices were exposed, not when it would do the people the most good, BUT WHEN IT WOULD DO THE TAMMANY HALL ADMINISTRATION THE MOST GOOD.

The Tammany administration cannot escape responsibility for this scandal, and the people will remember—if not in 1926, then in 1927, or 1928—but they will remember sometime.

Tammany Hall is an organization built upon favors, very often graft, and with a history so odoriferous that it passes understanding that a decent person dares to admit membership.

Now, why was there a milk graft? Milk dealers buy milk from the farmers. They sell to the people. They are business men, and the first law of business is to BUY CHEAP AND SELL DEAR.

The less they can pay for milk, the more they can get for milk, the better off they will be.

The less they pay for milk the worse off will be the farmers who do the dairy farming.

The more they charge for milk the worse off the people are—especially the children of the poor.

If the milk dealers can find a public official who will take a bribe for passing impure milk it is possible that they will resist the temptation to pay out a few thousands and make many thousands. But it is not probable.

The official who takes a bribe is a criminal. The man who gives a bribe is a criminal. But the worst criminal of all is the system THAT MAKES IT PROFITABLE FOR SOME TO GIVE BRIBES, FOR OTHERS TO TAKE BRIBES in things that affect the welfare of people.

The criminal is THE PROFIT SYSTEM.

Mr. Mills is a multi-millionaire. His running mate, the Hon. Jimmie Wadsworth, most reactionary member of the United States Senate, is a multi-millionaire. Jimmie Wadsworth owns something over 600,000 acres of cattle ranch land in Texas, according to a highly laudatory article in the New York Evening Post on October 16. On that land are 27,000 head of cattle, and he has sent 6,000 head to his farm in New York State for dairy purposes.

Mr. Jimmie Wadsworth is in the business of selling milk—among many other businesses he is interested in.

But he doesn't do any work at it. He allows others to do the work and he collects the profits.

Maybe Mr. Jimmie would not give a bribe to a public official for passing adulterated milk; but it is a fact that the less he pays his farm hands and the more his agents charge for milk the better off he will be. That's how his millions accumulated.

Why should any of your public officials be subject to temptation? Why should some people be better off when other people are worse off? In other words, why should there be a profit system?

The Socialists when they were in the Legislature proposed that the State buy the milk from the dairy farmers AT THE BEST POSSIBLE PRICES and sell directly to the people AT COST PLUS A LITTLE FOR ADMINISTRATION.

That would have cut the price of milk about in half.

THAT WOULD HAVE REMOVED THE INCENTIVE FOR ANY ONE TO OFFER OR ACCEPT BRIBES.

That would have injured no one BUT THE MILK DEALERS, WHO WOULD HAVE LOST THEIR PROFITS. IT WOULD HAVE BENEFITED THE WHOLE STATE. That was and is one business in which it is possible to end the profit system NOW.

Mr. Smith's party united with Mr. Mills' party in burying that bill in committee.

It was never reported out. So long as Democrats and Republicans WHO BELIEVE IN AND ARE SWORN TO SUPPORT THE PROFIT SYSTEM, rule the roost, such legislation will never be reported out—unless the people give them a good jolt in the shape of a big and growing Socialist vote.

But so long as there is a profit system there will be:

1. An incentive to milk dealers—and all other business men—to offer bribes.

2. An incentive to public officials to accept bribes.

Tammany Hall and Smith and Wagner and their whole crew stand for the system that multiplies the masses and makes bribery the normal and natural thing. Smith denounces bribe-givers and bribe-takers, but he does nothing to remove the CAUSE of bribery.

The G. O. P. and Mills and Wadsworth and their crew are the eager supporters and beneficiaries of the system that multiplies the masses and makes bribery the normal and natural thing. If bribes are not offered and accepted IT IS OUR GOOD LUCK, but no thanks to the system.

We are fighting, not Mills and Wadsworth, Smith and Wagner, not for Panken and Miss Hughan, but against the system that makes it profitable for some when the masses suffer. We are fighting for the elimination of the profit system.

If the Socialist bills had passed for the State distribution of milk—and ice and coal and food and water power and all necessities of life—there would have been no graft because there COULD HAVE BEEN NO GRAFT.

A vote for Panken and Miss Hughan and the whole Socialist ticket is the only vote that will count against graft and exploitation. VOTE THE TICKET STRAIGHT! PILE UP SUCH A VOTE THAT ITS MEANING WILL BE UNMISTAKABLE!

Keep the night of November 24, Thanksgiving Eve, open and come to the concert and dance given by the Rand School Fellowship in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. The proceeds of this party will be used to establish more free scholarships.

Opinion here is that it would be fortunate if the party could nominate in all the States where it had candidates on the ballot in 1924. In that year it polled 33,000 votes and the belief is general that it would poll less this year.

One of its "Innocents' clubs," which is designed to raise funds for its work under another name and from people who would not contribute direct to the party, has just sent out another supply of appeals for funds. This particular "Innocents' club" is called "International Workers' Aid" and the present appeal is one for funds to help the women and children of the striking British miners.

The appeal bears a few names outside the Communists movement to provide this "Innocents' club" with a flag under which it may sail, but a big majority of the names are those of Communists. The secretary is F. G. Biedenkapp, and the treasurer, the most important office, is held by D. J. Bental. Both are active members of the Workers' (Communist) Party. How many "Innocents" will contribute only those in charge will ever be able to tell.

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COMMUNISTS ON BALLOT IN ONLY FIVE STATES

Had Eleven State Tickets Two Years Ago—"Endorsements" Are Given

By New Leader Correspondent

CHICAGO.—Considerable amusement has been evoked by the poor showing of the Workers' (Communist) Party in national politics this year. Nearly two years have been spent in vigorous activity and it has had ample funds for its agitation although its daily organ has been in distress for several weeks.

Despite this feverish activity it is weaker today by its own showing than it was in the election of 1924. In that year the Workers' (Communist) Party succeeded in getting on the ballot in eleven States. By the middle of October this year it could report success in getting on the ballot in four States, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Massachusetts.

Later it is learned that it filed nominations in New York State and it has been trying hard in Illinois and Connecticut. Even if it succeeds in these States it will be represented on the ballot in seven States instead of the eleven in 1924, a clear loss of four States.

In Ohio it has given its endorsement to a Farmer-Labor ticket in Allen County which may or may not be a camouflage for its own candidates. It has followed the same course in endorsing a Farmer-Labor candidate for U. S. Senator in the State of Washington. All indications are that the "left wingers" have a more thorny path to travel with the passing of the years.

One of its "Innocents' clubs," which is designed to raise funds for its work under another name and from people who would not contribute direct to the party, has just sent out another supply of appeals for funds. This particular "Innocents' club" is called "International Workers' Aid" and the present appeal is one for funds to help the women and children of the striking British miners.

The appeal bears a few names outside the Communists movement to provide this "Innocents' club" with a flag under which it may sail, but a big majority of the names are those of Communists. The secretary is F. G. Biedenkapp,

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Worries of Wealth

WELL, it surely beats all how funny cards run in this rummy game of life. Here I've been rubbing it in on Andy Mellon whenever I got a chance. Now it turns out that me and him are going to be business partners. And this is how it happened:

Some time ago I bought me a piece of land down in Sunny Dixie (heavy on the "Sunny"). My idea was that having consorted with so-called human beings the best part of my life, I'd try some of the lower animals in the hope of elevating my environment.

Well, after being down there a couple of months, along comes a city slicker who says he wants to put an oil well down on my farm.

"All right," I says, "go ahead, but don't expect me to finance the hole."

"Don't worry," says he, "our people will bear all expenses. If nothing is found, you are out nothing, and if oil is discovered, as we hope, you get one-eighth of the product."

"Fair enough," says I, "but please tell me what do you mean by 'our people'?"

"I represent," he replies cheerily, "one of the oldest, strongest, and most reliable oil companies in the U. S. I have reference to the Gulf Refining Company."

"Hold on," says I, "ain't that the dump owned by my old friend, Andy Mellon?"

"Exactly," replies the oil slicker.

So that's how come that me and Andy Mellon, multi-millionaire and treasurer of those benighted states of America, have struck up a working partnership under which party of the first part furnishes the place for a hole in consideration that party of the second part supply the hole.

Some of you roughnecks may get sore for my having gone over in the camp of the enemy. But every mother's son of you would have done the same. It's all well and good to bully-rag the capitalists and call them robbers and exploiters so long as one has nothing to lose and all to gain. But when a fellow has an opportunity to connect himself with Andy Mellon, to say nothing of the United States treasury, he'd be a fool if he didn't jump at the chance.

Well, about a week after the partnership papers between me and Uncle Andy were drawn up, signed, sealed, and sworn to, a bunch of protractors sets up a derrick and proceeds to perforate the northeast corner of my cotton patch.

Since then, farm operation has practically come to a standstill as my oil interest takes most of my time. Of course we haven't struck oil yet. The hole is only down 1,400 feet at the present writing and the gusher is still a mile or so below that, but we oil men know that a prospective oil well has got to be watched like a sixteen-year-old dapper on a warm spring night. So when I'm not fingering the sand that's brought up by the derrick on the rope, I'm sniffing around the hole for the sweet fragrance of crude oil.

On top of that I'm beginning to worry about what to do with all that money once the gusher begins to gush. There have been gushers that coughed up 90,000 barrels a day, single-handed and alone. I wouldn't expect a gusher like that. But with a lucky dog like Andy Mellon for a partner, there's no telling how much better our gusher may do. However, let's be conservative and say that our gusher will only do 90,000 barrels a day. At \$3.00 a barrel, that makes \$270,000 a day, \$270,000 in ten days, \$2,700,000 in 100 days, and \$27,000,000 in a thousand days, which will make my share as one-eighth partner of Andy exactly nine million dollars, provided the gusher spouts only about three years. Besides, gushers usually come in droves.

From all this, it can be clearly seen that the financial burdens on my mind are almost crushing. There is the matter of investments, for instance. Shall I try conservative bonds, or show Wall Street a thing or two? If so, am I going to be a bull or a bear? Then how about these confounded super-income and excess profit taxes? Andy put them down a few notches, I know, but at that Uncle Sam will take about half of my hard-earned money. Think of it, folks, four and a half million gone, just like that and for what? To feed a horde of hungry office-holders. To let the government dabble in all sorts of paternalistic and socialist enterprises at the expense of long suffering taxpayers.

What do we want with old-age pensions, invalidity insurance, mother's pensions, unemployment doles, and all those other doo-dads that put Europe on the blink?

Let every person work hard and save his money and we won't have to depend on us taxpayers in his old age and when sick and out of a job.

Everybody can get rich in this country if he only wants to. Look at me, I was born without a cent in my pocket. Now I own this gusher or maybe even a swarm of gushers. Look at my partner, Andy. What did he have when he came into this world? Not a thing, I tell you. And now he's worth a billion dollars to say nothing about the seven-eighths of that lake of oil under my cotton patch.

I used to wonder why it was that people who needed money the most had the least of it. Now I know. They don't deserve it. To get good in life, a person must be deserving. The good Lord put that oil lake under my land and Uncle Andy is drilling the hole because I'm deserving.

If I had been like some people, I would have bought me a tin lizzy on the "pay-as-you-drive" plan. But being frugal and thrifty, I bought that oil lake and now millions of lizzy owners will have to pay me tribute on the "pay-or-don't-drive" plan.

At the same time I'm going to do my duty toward the unfortunate. I may endow a college for the education of poor but deserving book salesmen. Or scatter libraries over the country with my mug carved over the front gate as an inspiration for the coming generation, or give new dimes to honest-looking workmen, or start a crusade against book-worms and sleeping sickness among my employees.

Philanthropies of this sort make a fellow feel good and raise his chances for a reserve seat in heaven. Besides, I'm told contributions of this character can be deducted from the excess profits tax.

From all this, anyone ought to see that it's no cinch to be rolling in wealth. When a poor man is done with his day's work, he can lay down and sleep in peace. But with millions and millions going through my head, there is neither rest nor peace for me. So don't begrudge me my wealth. The day may yet come when I will say as so many others have said: "I was happiest when I owned nothing but the clothes on my back." But if that day ever does come, I swear I'll give every dollar away in my last will and testament.

P. S.—The gusher isn't gushing yet. He's waiting for Andy to come back from Europe.

Adam Coaldrigger.

Syndicalism--The Militant Minority

THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

THE syndicalist lays great emphasis on the importance of the small, conscious, militant minority as the leaders of the revolution. The great mass of workers, they maintain, are inert and are moved only as the result of the most vigorous efforts of the minority. "Every strike, every great demonstration is generally started by a small and daring group with a vision. The conscious minority, however, can succeed only by carrying with them the mass of the workers and by inducing the mass to participate in the struggle. This conscious minority works in a far different manner than do the parliamentary representatives of the people. The latter wish to do all themselves and are thus intent on keeping the masses quiescent and submissive. The conscious minority, on the other hand, who realize that their only chance of success comes through the solid support of the great mass of the workers, strive necessarily to stimulate the energy and intelligence of their fellows."

The Syndicalist and Democracy

The idea of the conscious minority is, of course, opposed to the democratic principle, functioning through universal suffrage. Under universal suffrage, while the majority is supposed to rule, the minority, according to the syndicalists, generally get into control and exploit the majority for their own interest. "Universal suffrage is a clumsy mechanical device which brings together a number of disconnected units and makes them act without proper understanding of the things they are about. The effect of political majorities when they do make themselves felt is to hinder advance and to suppress the progressive,

active and more developed minorities."

The syndicates do not arise out of universal suffrage and do not represent the majority in the generally accepted sense of that term. They group together but a minority of the workers and never expect to take in all. The more sensitive, the intellectually more able, the more active workmen come together and constitute themselves a syndicate. They discuss their special problems, and when they have demands to make they enter into a struggle without finding out what the so-called "general will" has to say. In so doing the members of the syndicates are convinced, however, that they are expressing the feelings of all. The syndicate constitutes the leading conscious minority. Its self-leadership is justified on the ground that it is not striving for selfish ends. Its victory will mean better conditions for many without the organization. "If the general mass of workmen do not enter the syndicates [continues the syndicalist] they themselves renounce the right of determining conditions for the latter. Benefiting by the struggles of the minority, they cannot but submit to its initiative and leadership." Furthermore, it must be said that syndicates are open to all. Those in charge of a syndicate are also, assert the advocates, necessarily disinterested, and within the group a sense of solidarity and devotion to community interests are encouraged. The syndicates "are gradually undermining the existing structure of society and building a new structure, and when the time is ripe they will sweep away the undermined edifice and erect a new society born from their own midst."

The Theorists of Syndicalism

The theorists of revolutionary syndicalism may be divided into two groups: members of the working class and those completely identified with them, on the one hand, and "intellectuals" outside of the labor movement, on the other. The most prominent in the former group were Fernand Pelloutier, the secretary of the Federation of Bourses from 1889 to 1902; Emile Pouget, assistant secretary of the Voix du Peuple from 1901 to 1908; V. Griffuelhes, secretary of the General Confederation of Labor from 1901 to 1908; George and Niel Yvetot and others, active officers of the Confederation. Pouget and Yvetot came to the syndicalist movement from the Communist-Anarchist group; Pelloutier started as a socialist and then became a convert to the anarchist faith; Griffuelhes came from the Allemanists. These "working class theorists," active in the day-by-day struggle of the unions, were less interested in the more speculative side of syndicalism, more in the methods that should be adopted in the industrial struggle if the revolution were to be brought about most speedily.

The principal figures in the "intellectual" group were Georges Sorel, M. Hubert Lagardelle, Edouard Berth and Gustave Hervé. Their organs were: Le Mouvement Socialiste, founded in 1899 by Lagardelle, a member of the Socialist Party, and the weekly, Le Guerre Sociale, edited by the militant writer, Hervé. Sorel, Lagardelle and Berth, through Le Mouvement Socialiste, endeavored to supply a philosophic and sociological basis for syndicalism.

Sorel's Approach to Syndicalism

Sorel was the most prolific writer. He saw syndicalism as a further development of the fundamental ideas of Karl Marx. Syndicalists were "neo-Marxists," accepting, as they did, the spirit of Marx, though rejecting a number of the current interpretations of the great Socialist thinker. The syndicalist philosophy was in a sense, "revisionism of the Left." Revision of Marxian theories was essential, "because, on the one hand, Marx was not always 'well inspired,' and often harked back to the past instead of penetrating into the future, and because, on the other hand, Marx did not know all the facts that have now become known. Marx knew well the development of the bourgeoisie, but could not know the development of the labor movement, which has become such a tremendous factor in social life." The new school, Sorel continued, did not feel that it was bound to admire "the illusions, the faults, the errors of him who has done so much to elaborate the revolutionary ideas."

Syndicalism, according to this writer, retains from Marx the idea that each social system contains the germs of a new system that is to be developed gradually within the bosom of capitalism and is to be liberated from its capitalist integument when the time is ripe.

Sorel conceived the main task before syndicalists as that of training the working class to behave in the "workshop created by capitalism," of developing the workers to their proper capacities. He regarded the syndicates as the best place to obtain this training, for from the syndicates the workers could exclude "the dictatorship of the intellectuals" who had conquered the world of politics.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

Miss Hughan States Foreign Policies

(Continued from page 1)

elements yet proposed must leave us far short of receiving the full principal and interest that are due. We know, on the other hand, not from sentiment but hard economic reasoning, that an injury to one nation cannot fail to injure all. We may prosper a little while, but Nemesis will not wait too long.

"Therefore, the Socialists favor a frank and full cancellation of both inter-allied debts and German indemnities, upon, perhaps, one condition, a proportionate reduction of armament expenses. We are not worried at the statement that America would in this case pay the entire war debt. Very well then, we propose that this expense be met, not by indirect taxation of the American people, but wholly by super-taxes upon large incomes and corporation profits. Let those who gained by the war foot the bills of the war.

"The debt problem once disposed of, other matters of foreign policy become comparatively simple. We favor the immediate negotiation of arbitration treaties of the Locarno pattern with all the powers.

These would provide not only for the arbitration, but for mediation and commissions of inquiry, and would specifically include vital questions and questions of national honor, usually excepted from treaties of arbitration.

"American Socialists stand for complete recognition of Russia, recognizing her right to govern herself by a dictatorship of the proletariat equally with that of Italy to govern herself by the dictatorship of Mussolini.

"An important requirement of our immediate foreign policy is the withdrawal of American warships from the Yangtze River and the cessation of the building of such ships in Chinese waters. The recent embolism of the British in that quarter should show us the danger in which we stand of losing the friendship of China, one of the few countries in which the name 'American' still carries respect.

"We demand also the repeal of the Insulting Exclusion Clause against Japan, and the settlement of the immigration problem with her by friendly agreement.

"Our foreign policy demands that American marines be immediately and permanently removed from Latin-American countries, and that we assure these countries in no uncertain terms that we will under no circumstances allow the use of our forces for the protection of financial interests or for interference with their domestic disputes. Let us proclaim a return to the original meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, by which the United States shall take action in the case of an attempt at forcible occupation by a European power.

"Toward our neighbor Mexico our policy is that of friendship and non-interference. We recognize their freedom to deal with economic problems as they see fit, and we exact no greater safety for Americans in the mountains of Mexico than our own police are able to secure for them in the suburbs of New Jersey.

"The Republican Party has bungled our foreign policy, but we ask Mr. Wagner, What substitute you propose? We have not forgotten that it was the Democrats who first betrayed the Fourteen Points and joined the victors in the Versailles Treaty that came near to destroying what the war had left of Europe.

"We rest upon sound economics and the brotherhood of man. What better support have you?"

"Under municipal ownership the rate per k.w.h. in Los Angeles has been reduced from 3c. to 5½c., while the municipality puts aside every year for the sinking fund between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000. The people of the city have thus far saved in rates over \$20,000,000.

"The experience of several hundred private and public plants in Great Britain is an interesting argument for municipal ownership. A few years ago a careful analysis showed that the cost of generating electricity in public plants and the price of electricity to the consumers were from 40 per cent. to 60 percent cheaper than in private plants. You all know about conditions in the Province of Ontario, where the Province and the 380-odd cities and towns have gone into partnership in the job of generating and distributing electrical energy, and, in so doing, have reduced the price of electricity from between 7c. and 25c. per k.w.h. to between 1c. and 3c. to the ordinary consumers.

"Under public ownership, the public do not need to pay high rates of interest on watered stock. They save thousands of dollars yearly in lower interest charges on bonds. They do not need to pay enormous salaries to high officials. Their capital charges become less with each passing year, instead of greater, as in the case of private concerns."

V. F. Calverton's popular course on "Contemporary Writers and Social Thought," given at the Rand School of Social Science, continues to draw large audiences. This Friday night, October 29, at 8:30 p. m., he will lecture on the Germans, Werfel and Tolstoy. He will deal with revolutionary art, its rise, growth and contemporary culmination. Toller's plays, "Man and the Masses" and "The Machine Wreckers," and Werfel's "Juarez and Maximilian" and "The Goat Song" will be especially considered.

Vernon Loggins will lecture on "Everlasting Romance—John Macfield," this Saturday, October 29, at 2 o'clock, and Margaret Wideman will read from her own work.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Laidler Urges State Power

(Continued from page 1)

of fifty years, or shall we build our own hydro-electric generating plants.

"Governor Smith is right in stating that the State should develop its own power. Mr. Mills is wrong in opposing State development. He is right, however, in stating that, unless the state goes into the business of distributing electrical power, there will be no assurance that any economies due to public ownership of hydro-electric plants will accrue to the benefit of the ultimate consumer. The local public utility companies receive power at approximately 1 cent per kilowatt hour. The consumer in New York pays 7 cents. The difference of six cents is the distribution charge. Suppose, due to public development of hydro-electric plants, the big private distribution plants were able to buy electrical power at half a cent cheaper per kilowatt hour, could the consumer be sure that his bill would be reduced a half cent? Assuredly not.

"The municipality and State must, therefore, see to it that the distribution system is also in the hands of the people. The people of New York are

the failure of all efforts to bring about an honorable settlement in the cloakmakers' strike means that the fight must go on. The labor movement of America, to say nothing of the workers in the needle trades, can not afford to see a triumph for the bosses. Such a triumph would have incalculable consequences of evil. Against the bosses there must be a united front. Whatever differences of opinion may have to be fought out later, any group which puts groups or factional interest ahead of the interest of the union and the masses of men and women and children to whom the union is a bulwark against the sweatshop, does not deserve to live. Incidentally, I may add that I shall examine the election returns next week with extraordinary interest to see if the workers have begun to learn some of the political lessons which this strike has been teaching them in the painful school of injunctions, wholesale arrests and bitter clubbing.

I am glad to hear that in spite of certain events at the last A. F. of L. Convention, an able committee of prominent labor unionists is going on with its plan to visit both Russia and Italy next summer. Whatever irritation Communist tactics may justify in the minds of labor union officials, they do not justify the shortsighted refusal of the A. F. of L. leaders to see

Meester Wells—Iss Diss a System?

I WAS reading Wells' "World of William Clissold" (a bit desperately I admit, for

I have long since promised a very wise and painstaking review of this book to Eddy Levinson) when I came to the part where the principal character speculates about primitive man. Here, for the first time in many pages, I began to be bored. You understand that in the preface Mr. Wells insists that his readers do not confuse the ideas expressed by William Clissold with those held by Herbert George Wells. "William Clissold is a fictitious character, and his thoughts and ideas throughout are the thoughts and ideas natural to his mental and social type. He is (to the best of his author's ability) his own self and not his author's self, in his emotional reactions, in his hard-wifeliness, in his faith, in his political ideas, in his judgments." Thus Wells prefaces this fascinating, two-decker study of a modern man. And it is only sporting to take him at his word. Even when you come to many ideas (notably the one that the beard of Karl Marx prevented him from taking healthy exercise, ergo his "pessimism"), which are uniquely Wellsian, you are content to play the game.

But this primitive man stuff seemed to me a bit thick. If it was William Clissold who was pulling it, certainly Clissold must have been rummaging Herbert's scrap-basket and laid hands on discarded notes from "The Outline of History."

Clissold had just disposed of the fairly widespread idea that there are any systems in this world, capitalist systems, socialist systems, etc. He called all this sort of thinking the "System Myth" and then went gaily ahead and wrote about a system which he designates The Old Man. Under this system as described by Clissold, with Herbert as an assist, primitive folks just huddled around The Old Man of the tribe much as a football team huddles around its quarterback, and The Old Man killed or drove off his sons, slaughtered all strangers who showed up and was "lord indeed of his visible universe."

Just why Clissold-Wells should throw such fits over Marx's belief that there was such a thing as a capitalist system and then turn about and swallow without gulping the anthropologist's belief in The Old Man System (concerning which there is surely not as much data as exists for the capitalist system) is beyond me. But that's what happens.

I had gotten that far, as I started to say, when into the room walked Isabel, my black cat, and Funnycat, her two-year-old daughter. Isabel, you will recall, is now entering into her eleventh winter. For the general run of cats I suppose that this is about equivalent to seventy human years, though I have no evidence as to this. At any rate, Isabel is no spring feline. She has lived long and intensely, burning her candle at both ends more often than not, and has been the mother of some fifty very charming kittens, none of them, I regret to record, entire black.

Now for a long time back, Isabel has been intensely bored with Funnycat, who nevertheless persists in sticking around on all occasions. When Isabel decides to take a nap, Funnycat does likewise. When Isabel stalks over to lap at her pan of milk, Funnycat comes trotting along. The last time the two became mothers simultaneously, Funnycat dragged her kittens into the box where Isabel was nursing her latest and insisted on a sort of communal croch.

On the occasion of which I am writing, Isabel entered the room first, with Funnycat miming at her heels, looked at me with angry eyes as much as to say, "Ain't this tough, always being tagged around by this gal of mine?" and then turned with an horrific hiss and laid a barred claw on Funnycat's astonished forehead. She didn't scratch Funnycat, just put that stern maternal claw on her, and instantly Funnycat cringed, turned and fled.

The point is that in any sort of a fight, Funnycat could easily lick Isabel. For Isabel's years are beginning to tell on her; one of her whiskers (the second on the left) is almost white and the muscles sag under the black skin now where once they bulged. But the last thing Funnycat had in mind was fighting. She recognized authority when she felt, saw and heard it, and she obeyed. So while it is to be doubted that in primitive man there was any such slicked up system as The Old Man, one might challenge the Behaviorists to prove that submission to authority is not instinctive. Not that this is anything to cheer over. It is one of the worst instincts man has in his wretched makeup.

However, it is still possible to question the confidence that Clissold and Mr. Wells and some of the modern anthropologists have in their Old Man. What proof have they that it was not THE OLD WOMAN? How do they know that The Old Man went out hunting and fishing and beating up his fellow masculines because of his physical superiority to The Old Woman who was left at home to tend to the cave? Either Isabel or Funnycat can knock the daylight out of any male cat or dog in our back-yard, and indeed have done so frequently. May there not have been in the dawn of things many notions of fierce physical combats in those primitive caves from which The Old Man emerged second-best, crying aloud in sheer anguish, "All right, Dearie, if you don't hit me again I will go and get you a nice fat tiger for lunch?" Who wouldn't rather sit by the fire in a warm cave than run naked around the primordial hills expecting any minute to be gobbled up by some nasty sabre-tooth? Either primitive woman, like her twentieth century descendants, played The Old Man for a sucker by use of her wits, or she just plain pounded him until he went to work. Both methods are still in vogue, even in civilized New York, and I am of the opinion that it was the same in the days of Homo Neanderthalensis. When Bill Clissold or Erb Wells come around with their neat little Old Man system, the only answer to them is, "So's your Old Woman."

Speaking of old women, we note with relief that the Queen of the Rumanians has gone away from here. The society reporters for the old-line dailies will now have a chance to catch a little sleep and we may be able to keep awake while reading the papers. New York, according to said reporters, has been "en fete" for the Queen. Well, maybe so, maybe so. We did notice one gentleman who was decidedly en fete, if that's what you call it, during the Queen's visit. He was hanging desperately onto the conventional lamp-post as the Queen's entourage sped up Fifth avenue. There was much shrieking of sirens and general to-do. He gazed at the shrill automobile carrying the Queen, as through a glass darkly.

"Go ahead," he muttered, "raise all the hell you want. I ain't goin' to buy any o' your peanuts."

McAlister Coleman.

Bricklayers Suggest Pensions For Officers; Court Shackles Fought The Field of Labor

WITHOUT being aware of it, perhaps, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America has contributed to the solution of the problem of what to do with union officials who have grown useless or impervious to new ideas. General President William J. Bowen has been very active during his twenty-six years of occupation of his office. Within the last few months he has been in very poor health, so that at the recent convention of his organization at Atlantic City he offered to resign. The delegates cheered him for his faithfulness in the past and refused to entertain his suggestion. Instead, they voted him a leave of absence with full pay until he was restored to health and vigor. If he still should find it impossible to continue these duties, he is to be given the title of president emeritus and granted a stipend of five thousand dollars a year for the rest of his life.

Now, at first thought that seems like a brazen betrayal of the rank and file, a misuse of union funds. But consider the proposition further. How many organizations today are afflicted with worn-out officials, who were active and progressive enough in their day, but now are exerting energy only in order to maintain the status quo. What should they do? Go back to the shop? They have long ago lost a taste for this and it is below their dignity. They, therefore, fight tooth and nail for their jobs as their sole means of support and as their last vestige of honor. The political machine they have built up assists them in every way and it requires an upheaval to replace them. Perhaps one of the troubles with the present-day officialdom of the A. F. of L. is just this: That the organization and its affiliated unions are beginning to grow venerable old and their officials with them. So many labor leaders date back their first union activity to the component parts. Therefore, the proposal of the Bricklayers should be given due consideration. The I. W. W. rotates its members in office; the regular unions may yet pension them.

Trades and Labor Council has been acclaimed in some labor circles as a remarkable victory. A closer study of the court's ruling makes this doubtful. The defendants had waged a campaign against the company after putting it on the "We don't patronize list," calling attention by handbills, articles in the labor press and placards on a parading automobile that the plaintiff was unfair to organized labor. The firm sought an injunction which was denied by Judge Lemert. Aside from technical reasons, the explanation given for this action was that labor had the right to do what capital did. For example:

"What a combination of capitalists may lawfully do in competition for trade, a combination of working men in competition with capital are lawfully entitled to do. The lawfulness of an act does not depend upon the element of combination but rather upon the lawfulness of the object sought to be attained and the legality of the means used to accomplish that object."

The weakness of the case for labor is that it places unions in the same category as corporations. Workingmen are not admitted the right to combine, because industrial changes since the advent of the industrial revolution made the charge that unions were a conspiracy an anachronism. No unions and combinations of capitalists are alike. An unfriendly judge, reasoning that, to cripple a union's activities by declaring it in restraint of trade, Judge Hand's decree in the Bricklayers' case, mentioned elsewhere, springs from the same premises as the decision of Judge Lemert. It is gratifying to learn that the injunction in question was not granted but the implications are dangerous. The argument from analogy smacks too much of reasoning through good graces. Sociological and economic justifications are just as available.

STOVE MOUNTERS ADVERTISE UNFAIR FIRMS

The Stove Mounters' International Union of North America at its recent convention adopted a resolution requesting the entire membership and the locals to contribute to a fund to be used for the purpose of advertising the product of the firms that have been declared unfair to the union. An assessment was deemed unwise. The organization has jurisdiction over stove, gas range and furnace mounters, drillers, pattern fitters and patterners. Its membership is about sixteen hundred. By a campaign such as it proposes it intends to unionize its trade. Only three companies use its union label. The others do not care to. On the other hand it is conducting strikes at present against fifteen firms, who presumably constitute its unfair list. What can be expected from advertising hostile employers? The worker in the city more and more is supplied with his gas range or stove by his landlord. The middle-class property-owner will not listen to a union appeal. The farmer is hard to reach. Ultimately direct organization work among the workers involved is the only road to unionization.

N. Y. JEWELRY STRIKERS SIGN UP BIG FIRMS ON UNION'S OWN TERMS

The jewelry novelty workers' strike, which began as a stoppage on Monday, October 25, is practically won. The biggest shop in the trade has signed the union agreement, and the other employers are rapidly falling in line. About 800 workers and 40 shops were involved in the walkout, which was authorized at a meeting of Local 17, International Jewelry Workers' Union, at the Rand School on October 22. Trifari, Krussman & Fishel, 35 Sixth Avenue, was the first to settle with the union. About 150 men from this shop joined in the walkout and 50 girls also became members of the union automatically, because the contract provides that all workers shall be hired through the union employment bureau. The workers in this branch of the jewelry industry are engaged in the manufacture of white metal, aluminum and silver imitation jewelry, toilet sets, Spanish combs, celluloid earrings and bracelets, buckles and millinery ornaments.

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D. BARNETT BECKER
OPTOMETRIST—OPTICIAN

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS STORY

By LOUIS STANLEY SILVERSTEIN

II.—Division and Reunion (1893-1913)

THE first evidence we have of unionization among electrical workers is found in 1876 among the telegraph linemen. In that year some of the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor were admitting them as "sojourners." Later they became numerous enough to form assemblies and finally a District Council of their own. An ill-advised strike in 1883 shattered their organization. The following year the United Order of Linemen was founded in the West. It failed because of its provisions for secrecy.

The St. Louis exposition of 1893 supplied the occasion for the next attempt at unionism. Local No. 522 of the A. F. of L. was formed consisting this

time of wiremen (inside) as well as linemen (outside men). President Henry Miller spent his time going about from one city to another, working his way, trying to arouse sentiment for a national organization. The result was a call issued by the St. Louis union and the holding of a convention in November, 1891. President Miller then journeyed to the A. F. of L. convention at Birmingham, Alabama, with the aid of a loan from the St. Louis local, and obtained a charter on November 28, 1891, for the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. The new organization was handicapped by a low per capita tax and a death benefit system that drained the treasury. This was corrected in 1895.

Each of five local unions, asking that the grand secretary submit to a referendum vote the proposition of whether there should be called a special convention in Springfield, Illinois, in May or June, 1908. This request was declared illegal by McNulty and Collins on the technical ground that no definite date was set in the resolutions and that two of the five unions concerned were in arrears. Not to be thwarted, the opposition had a circular issued, ostensibly by Local Unions Nos. 193 and 427 of Springfield, Illinois. A resolution in a coupon that was attached was adopted in about one hundred instances but McNulty would have nothing to do with it. He claimed that some of the names attached to the circular were unauthorized and that no time and place was specified as required. By this time the president was concerned enough to call a meeting of the Executive Board at Springfield, Illinois, July 15, 1908.

In the meantime, however, the anti-administration forces had taken matters into their own hands. Local No. 1 of St. Louis, based on the request of the original five locals, submitted the question of whether a convention should be held at Springfield, Illinois, beginning July 27, 1908. There were about 400 locals in the Brotherhood at that time. Replies were received from 157. Of these 149 voted "yes." The Executive Committee tried to discredit this move by voting to call a convention of its own to be held September 15, 1908, at St. Louis. Later it changed its mind, when it was advised by lawyers that it had no right to issue such a call.

The 1908 Convention. In this confusion of conventions or rather near-conventions, the atmosphere was suddenly cleared by the actual assembling of a convention called by Local Union No. 39 of Cleveland at the same time and place as that at which the Executive Council had contemplated. This gathering amended the constitution, deposed McNulty and Collins, and replaced them by J. J. Reid and J. W. Murphy, respectively. It was now war to a finish. For the next five years we are confronted with a whirl of divisions within the entire labor movement and with lawsuits. State and city labor bodies took sides. Unions in allied trades were injured by the continual jurisdictional claims of each faction. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor officially backed McNulty to the extent of asking the un-

dermining of Reid's adherents from State federations and city central. Two of the former and eighteen of the latter defied these orders and had their charters revoked. In other cases organizations split hopelessly. The Gompers administration felt that its prestige hinged on its ultimate victory. Feeling ran high.

The A. F. of L. Intervenes. To complicate these matters, resort was had to legal action. A Reid follower secured an injunction restraining the old officers from using the union's funds. On the other hand, when the "new" officials wanted to take over the international offices they were in their turn restrained by court order. The Denver convention of the A. F. of L. in 1908 was the first to thrash the matter out. An agreement was entered into between the two sides for the holding of a referendum for the calling of a special convention of all local unions to be held at St. Louis, January 18, 1908, the suspension of legal action in the meantime and the depositing of the funds in a bank designated by Gompers. In case the referendum vote was unfavorable, then a regular convention according to the provision of the Brotherhood constitution was to be held. The membership did defeat the proposal for a special meeting. There were accusations of violation of the agreement. In September, 1909, a regular convention of the McNulty faction took place in Chicago. A proposal to accept the other group into the fold again was made which offered terms similar to those finally agreed to but the Reid group was adamant. At that time it had a majority of the membership of the old Brotherhood. The Toronto convention of the A. F. of L. that year tried once more to effect a reconciliation, but all attempts failed.

In 1911 both sides held their conventions at Rochester at the same time. Most observers felt that an amalgamation was at last possible and the Reid faction was in a more tractable mood than ever. This time, however, McNulty blocked a reconciliation on the ground that no permanent settlement could be made unless the court cases were first disposed of. The other side was losing following and he believed that he had the better legal case.

He proved to be right. On February 21, 1912, Judge Phillips of the Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, ruled that the special convention held at St. Louis in September, 1908, was illegal. The funds of the union automatically fell into the hands of the McNulty administration. Reid's followers began to desert him, and to the credit of the victorious officials no bitterness was shown in the conditions of reaffiliation. Those who returned simply had to pay the current monthly per capita tax. Moreover, they were given one year's credit in the death benefit system of the union. With the end of this factional fight in 1912, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—the title had been adopted in 1899 with the affiliation of Canadian locals—began to prosper once more.

The Socialist Actor. Intervened with the other elements of this dispute was the struggle between the Socialists and their opponents for influence in the organized labor movement of America. Reid and his active followers were Socialists. Many of the rank and file joined them, however, for non-political reasons, believing in the justice of their cause. Yet it was generally recognized at that time that this was a test case. Those in power in the A. F. of L. thought so. It was part of the general movement of the period to have the Old Guard displaced by Socialists and progressives. The Reid side, indeed, won the official approval of the Socialist Labor Party, with its admiration for dual unionism. The fight was generally looked upon as one between the exponents of the new industrial and the old craft unionism. The attacks on the Reid faction were just as much tirades against Socialism as disagreements with the legality or advisability of their action as trade unionists. At no time, however, could the Reid supporters in the A. F. of L. conventions muster any more than about one-third of the votes. The defeat of the Reid faction also marked the high-water mark of Socialist influence in the American Federation of Labor.

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International Demands Curb on Steel Trust; Brazil Strikers Fought Labor Doings Abroad

BRAZILIAN AUTHORITIES MAKE WAR UPON STRIKERS

The latest illustration of the way in which the Brazilian Constitution is rampled under foot by the authorities of the State and Nation in the interest of the employers is found in the following report, reaching here via the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions: "All the workers in the jute factory in Sao Paulo, 200 strong, struck on account of the shortening of the working week to four days. In a moment the factory was turned into what looked like an armed camp. It was occupied by hundreds of soldiers and equipped with machine guns. Of course the press had not a word to say about this incident. The freedom of the press is unknown. Any unfortunate journalist who happens to write anything displeasing to the government soon finds himself behind bolts and bars, usually without a trial. The government notifies the press of the subjects which may not be referred to. For instance, the Colonial Gazette, a paper with pronounced reactionary tendencies, remarks that it may not print anything about labor questions, the state of siege or the Portuguese revolution.

The state of siege, by the way, is permanent, and it serves as a pretext for any and every tyrannical measure. The censorship is so strict that the labor organizations of the various Brazilian states practically cannot correspond either with each other, or with foreign countries.

WHY BRITISH UNIONS DECLINED EASTON LODGE

In reporting how the scheme under which the Countess of Warwick is to present her country place, Easton Lodge, to the British unions to be used as a sort of labor university center was held up by the refusal of the majority of the delegates to the recent congress of the British Trade Union at Bournemouth to vote for an annual levy of two cents per member for three years to alter and equip the buildings, the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions says:

"The causes of this strong adverse decision seems to have been chiefly three: Financial, pure and simple, (the feeling that debts must be paid before new schemes involving continuous expenditure can be launched); a distrust in some few quarters of college education; and, more important than this, the fear that the financing of the scheme might interfere with the financing of class work.

Many over-ardent supporters of the Easton Lodge scheme were perturbed at the idea that the Trades Union Congress should make itself responsible for Easton Lodge before having accepted financial responsibility for evening classes. These would have liked to see a detailed scheme presented before binding themselves, since they realized the danger lest the tying up of a large sum in connection with Easton Lodge should make it difficult to raise the necessary support for evening work under the existing circumstances. It is extremely unfortunate that the decision should have had to be made at a moment when the attention is so strongly fixed on the financial strain. It is still more unfortunate that there exists in one or two quarters an antiquated prejudice against college education, which is continually being rebutted by all labor experience.

J. W. Bowen, the British member of the International Workers' Education Committee, spoke strongly in favor of the Easton scheme. "The trade union movement," he said, "suffered from the misdirected efforts of trade union people to educate themselves." A. Pugh, president of the General Council, also pleaded against the holding up of plans which had been under contemplation, in one form or another, for five years.

WORLD'S FOOD WORKERS STRENGTHENING UNIONS

Despite the economic hardships undergone by the workers in the food and drink trades during the last year, there was a general strengthening of their unions the world over, according to a report for 1925 recently made pub-

lic by J. Schifferstein of Zurich, Secretary of the International Union of Food and Drink Workers.

On Jan. 1, 1924, the international organization embraced twenty-nine national unions, with a membership of 623,876, against twenty-seven unions, with 617,569 members a year before. During 1925 the Dutch Butchers' Union left the International, but this loss was more than compensated for by the affiliation of the Danish Chocolate and Confectionery Workers' Union, the Finnish Food Workers' Association and the Rumanian Food Workers' Union. The biggest national unit is the Russian Food Workers' Union, with 368,695 members.

According to trades, the main divisions of the International are made up of 132,165 bakers, 30,680 confectionery workers, 86,619 brewers, 21,823 distillery workers, 34,882 chocolate workers, 52,567 butchers, and 111,931 millers.

Of the 153 strikes by the affiliated unions last year, eighty were completely successful, forty-nine were partly successful, and the rest were lost. Of the 2,668 moves for better wages and conditions carried on without strikes, 1,369 were entirely successful, 1,215 partly so, and the balance unsuccessful.

HERE ARE YOUR CANDIDATES

(Continued from page 1)

County Clerk—Walter Dearing.
Alderman—63d District, Adolphine Murnahnen.
Assembly—1st District, A. Christenson; 2d, H. Murnahnen.

QUEENS COUNTY
Congress—1st District, William Herman; 2d, James O'neal.
Sheriff—Israel Goldin.
Register—Elsie H. Ehret.
State Senate—1st District, E. Megerlin; 3d, Charles Rees.
Assembly—1st District, Ignatz Schrey; 2d, H. E. Anderson; 3d, Matthias Palm; 4th, Sadie C. Smith; 5th, Ernest Welsch; 6th, Wm. Burkle.

Socialists End Stirring Campaign

(Continued from page 1)

known as a Socialist? Is he ready to shake off the dust of Tammany Hall and join the Socialist Party? Is everything he has said in answer to Mills' charges that he is a Socialist insincere and untrue? Why does he not state definitely that he is not even a Liberal. For he knows that he is not acceptable to the Socialist Party and to the Socialist voters. A man who in one breath speaks of public ownership of the waterways and then permits the giving away of the Genesee River to the Rochester Gas and Light Company is no Socialist, but as thoroughly going a man of the capitalist interests as is Mills. No one can claim the support of the Socialist Party or the votes of Socialist voters unless he stands for the complete abolition of the capitalist system. Will he subscribe to it or is he willing to permit the continued circulation of impressions that he only poses as a Socialist, in a very crude way, in order to get a few votes.

"These two leaflets further prove that there is nothing too low that a politician will not do to collect a few votes. Congressman Mills permitted his appeal to labor in the East Side districts to be circulated in the Lenox Assembly Rooms the other night. Is he willing to have this same leaflet distributed in the fashionable precincts of Lenox Hill? Will he show his attack on 'Injunction All' and his defense of the cloak strikers to the cloak manufacturers and others who are supporting him in this campaign? "Similarly, is Governor Smith willing that the implication that he is a Socialist be circulated on the West Side and in the upstate farm districts as it is in the working class sections of New York City?"

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15,000 ATTEND SERVICES IN N.Y.

(Continued from page 3)

the workers to tell them about a meeting arranged on Friday to take place two days later. In only two issues of the paper, the Forward had issued clarion calls to the workers to flock to Madison Square Garden. The response was miraculous. It showed again the prestige and power of the Forward among the workers of the city.

"We all loved him and revered him," Cahan said. "We really admired him. But it is only now, when I entered this hall, that I fully realized how strong a place he held in our hearts. We never before fully realized how dearly we did love him."

Cahan recalled the days when Debs' name was in the minds and on the lips of every American and how President Cleveland had sent an army to suppress his great Pullman strike and later to have him thrown in Woodstock Prison.

Abraham I. Shipiloff, manager of the International Leather Goods Workers Union, followed Cahan. He had not come to make a speech, Shipiloff said. The one word he wished to leave with the audience was to urge them to continue the work Debs had begun. "That which we have inherited must not be lost," the Brownsville Socialist leader declared.

After the orchestra had played "Aria's Death," by Grieg, Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School, voiced his praise of Debs.

Message from Britisher

Jessie Stephen, British Labor party leader, brought the condolences of the British workers.

"We have followed the story of Eugene Debs abroad," Miss Stephen said. "We loved him because he was like our own J. K. Hardy, who we lost so early in the war. We will watch to see how you keep up his work."

Frank Crosswath, special organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, followed Miss Stephen. It was always most difficult for a comrade of Debs to speak of his without growing sentimental, Crosswath said. Now it was almost impossible. The Negro workers would always remember Debs' work, he declared.

"America's greatness will not be measured by its Ford or by the number of its millionaires. It will be measured by the position it gives Debs in years to come," Crosswath said.

Following Mr. Phillips' singing of "Invictus," Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, spoke.

"Who remembers the names of the two judges who sent Eugene V. Debs to jail?" Schlossberg cried.

"Debs was called an undesirable and it was true that he was thoroughly undesirable to the ruling class. A Republican president first called out the troops which ended in Debs going to jail. A Democratic administration threw him into jail again and a Democratic president kept him there. When a Republican president finally did a belated act of justice and released him from Atlanta, he did not have the generosity to restore his citizenship. Yet Debs merely said openly what millions, less courageous, were saying secretly, that the war was unjustified and a fraud. Who knows the names of the judges who convicted Debs? Nobody? But the name of Eugene V. Debs is known and cherished in all lands. I honor Debs as a trade unionist. I honor Debs as a Socialist because he was loyal to Socialism. He held high the banner of his idealism—high above labels and trademarks."

Darrow Wires Praise

Thomas then read a telegram from Clarence Darrow, in which the great lawyer, a staunch friend of Debs, regretted that illness kept him from appearing in person at the memorial meeting.

"I could come later," Darrow wired. "No better man than Debs could have lived. He was an inspiration to all who loved his fellow men."

Another wire received was from Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Joseph Baskin, head of the Workmen's Circle, and Morris Feinstein, of the United Hebrew Trades, then followed.

William Karlin told of the great Pullman strike of 1894, saying Debs had led his army with courage and skill. He denounced the part of Cleveland in calling out the Federal troops and smashing the walkout. Debs continued his working class career unswayed by the tremendous hate and fear he engendered in the hearts of the ruling powers, Karlin said. Morris Novik then paid his tribute on behalf

of the Young Peoples Socialist League. After Leonarda Fraina, of the Italian Chamber of Labor, had bespoken his praise in Italian, the entire audience rose to sing "An Oath of Loyalty," led by the Workmen's Circle Choir. As the visiting children, hundreds of them, filed out through the center aisle of the huge stadium Norman Thomas spoke one of the choicest bits of oratory of the entire meeting, recalling Debs' love for the little ones.

The singing of the "Internationale," hymn of the embattled Socialist movement of the world, was a fitting close. Judge Panken said:

"Weep, labor, your great champion is no more!

"Weep, the lips that eloquently pleaded your cause are locked in death forever!

"Weep, humanity, for the heart that loved you beats no more!

"Weep, man; a prophet among you is dead!

"Our hearts are saddened! Were he able to send a message to us from beyond I know what that message would be. He would say, 'Do not be sad. I have lived my life upon the battlefield in the struggle against injustice. My weapon has been love.'

"The battle has just begun. Soldiers of the common good, be not saddened. Be not disheartened. On with the fight.

"I ask no honors at your hands. I ask that you remain loyal to the ideals that animated me in the cause for which I lived and died. Do not weep at my death. Let the goal toward which we have striven, comrades, call forth in you the devotion which you in your love for me attest."

"That would be his message. I see him, as I always shall, striding down the long corridor of Atlanta prison with his arms outstretched. I feel his embrace, as I always shall, when he took me into his arms with the glow of love in his eyes. When those long fingers of his touched me and through them he sent the love which he had for all men to the outer world.

"Man, ever have you persecuted your prophets and lovers. In your ignorance you have mistaken your friends for enemies and your enemies for friends.

"You have followed the lead of your betrayers, who threw the first stone at your champions.

"Debs is not dead! The clay which encased his soul and spirit may have died. His work, his love, his self-sacrifice, his devotion to man—these will live forever. He has gone to join those great spirits who throughout history blazed the path of progress and freedom. He has joined the company of Thomas Paine, Karl Marx, Lincoln, Jefferson, La Salle and Debel.

"America has taken from him his citizenship. It crucified him, even as the Romans crucified the Christ. History will confer upon him greater honor. It has already. He struggled in America and served the world. His love has reared the monument to his memory. He has bequeathed unto us the idealism which possessed his soul. Our heritage is the torch which his hands held even in death, to be raised by us so that it may be the beacon which will light the way to a better world for all humanity."

Morris Hilgert, detained in Terre Haute by Debs' funeral services and meeting of National Executive Committee. I join you in spirit, reverently paying tribute to the memory of our unforgettable Gene. Of his warm and vibrant body nothing is left but a handful of cold and gray ashes, but the inspiring lesson of his life and sacrifice, his all-embracing love and comradeship and his all-conquering faith are immortal.

"They will live in us as long as we can think and feel and will inspire us to ever greater efforts in the sacred cause of human liberty and happiness for which he lived and for which he died."

The sorrowful task of arranging the meeting had fallen on Julius Gerber and August Claessens. Like the inspiring Meyer London funeral, when half a million persons had paused from their labors for several hours to honor the fallen Socialist leader, the memorial meeting was run off in smooth and impressive fashion.

DANCE PLANNED TO AID LAUNDRY WORKERS' ORGANIZATION DRIVE

The Joint Committee for organizing the workers in the laundry industry has arranged an entertainment and ball to be held on Saturday evening, October 30, at the New Harlem Casino, 11th street and Lenox avenue. The purpose of the ball is to foster better acquaintance among all the workers in the industry, and in order to bring together, about 500 tickets have been placed with the Women's Trade Union League to be given free to those who may not be in a position to pay the admission fee.

UNION DIRECTORY

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Office: 39 EAST 54TH STREET LOCAL 34 Telephone Lenox 4859
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS CARRILL, President
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Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4831 Stage
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
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LOCAL UNION 488
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OFFICE: 561 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 5674
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. H. BAUMER, Bus. Agent
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Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.
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PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board meets every Friday evening at the Labor Temple, 343 East 54th Street, New York City.
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J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-President L. RABINOWITZ, Treasurer
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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the International Union of Painters and Decorators of America
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
Office, 166 East 58th Street.
Telephone Plaza-4100-5415. PHILIP SAUSNER, Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 65 East 106th Street Telephone: Lehigh 2141
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 815 East 104th Street.
ISADORE SILVERMAN, President and Recording Secretary
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N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.
Meets Every 2nd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 51 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.
Phone WAtkins 9188
LEON B. ROSE, President
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John B. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.
Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6384.
Office and Headquarters, 210 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President
JOHN W. CALAHAN, Financial Secretary
WILLIAM MEHTENS, Recording Secretary
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents

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Office 3933 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M. 3933 East 54th Street
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Office and Headquarters: 317 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 4431 Main.
Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.
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Carpenters' Union 483 German Technicians & Draftsmen
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Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.
OFFICE: 210 EAST 54TH STREET Phone: Orchard 9580-1-4
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.

United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M.
M. ABRAMSON, Chairman
M. TIGER, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

HEBREW BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A. 478 E. W'way. Orchard 3539
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
AL. GRABER, President
J. BELSKY, Secretary.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th Street Tel. Stuyvesant 3637
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union
GEO. TRIESTMAN, NATHAN RIEBEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th Street Stuyvesant 7678
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 165 East 23rd Street
Sam Harris, N. Ullman, President. Rec. Sec'y
Murray Chisling, J. Rosenbergs, Vice-President. Fin. Sec'y & Treas.
Gas Levine, Business Agent.

HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.
Phone Dry Dock 3390
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D R A M A

CHARLOTTE WOODRUFF



In the Winter Garden revue, "The Great Temptations," which has celebrated its 200th performance.

Southern Codes

"Deep River" Surges at the Imperial Theatre

BY calling itself A Native Opera "Deep River" (by Laurence Stallings; music by Frank Harling; presented by Arthur Hopkins at the Imperial Theatre) challenges somewhat over-impulsively. It is indeed a presentation quite worth seeing, with interest held, though by varied and not wholly harmonious appeals. The first and the last acts might grace, with their color, their leisurely yet smooth and gracious progress, the swing of a comic opera; the second act is sustained music, sweeping with power and dramatic force along a pertinent theme to a strong conclusion.

The story of "Deep River" reveals two attributes toward the fair quadroons, those daughters of Negresses and white Creoles, in the days when New Orleans preserved a fading grace. In the fragrance of the most colorful city of the continent, the Creole gentlemen selected their concubines, cared for them (in both senses) and often kept them for long years in happiness, when the girl picked happened to like the man who had picked her. What was the case when the girl was an unwilling partner to the white man's pleasures is another matter; one suggested, however, by the quiet insolence of M. Brusard (excellently carried by Lulu Alberni). For Muguette (Lottie Howell) is charming and sings with sweet command. Muguette, however, is the young Kentuckian, and will have none but him.

This desire of the quadroon for the outsider is what lends its tenacity to the second act, which is in the Voodoo haunt of the magic queen. Here Muguette's mother has led her for a charm to win the wealthy Brusard; Muguette will have none of this, desiring the Kentuckian. The chorus that swells and dies behind the voodoo queen is eerily impressive; the queen prophesies that if the Kentuckian enjoys Muguette he will die; the girl turns from the voodoo to appeal to the Christian God; the haunted host swirls about her in rising power until she is undled out of the queen's presence to fate.

As we come upon the second act, toward the slave; the Kentuckian sees the black woman—he she ever white-skinned—only as a woman of the night, as one to enjoy and cast aside. Unlike the flowered courtesies of the Creole, his gallantry is swift and unabiding. The young Kentuckian knows this too well; he sees the future of the fair Muguette should she accept her love; and sadly he bids her remain in New Orleans—free by his act from the hateful Brusard. Gallantry has its triumph; morality is satisfied, and virtue triumphs. Pleasant, agreeable pastime—with one big act . . . and a society glimpsed in charm. W. L.

"The Pearl of Great Price" At the Century Monday Night

"The Pearl of Great Price" will open at the Century Theatre on Monday night, produced as a huge drama, by Robert McEvoy. The play, in a prologue, seven scenes and an epilogue. The cast numbers 200. A symphony orchestra is required for the score of incidental music.

The company includes Amelia Bingham, Effie Shannon, Julia Hoyt, Claudette Colbert, Margot Kelly, Mrs. William Faversham, Marion Kerby, John Nicholson, Malcolm Fasset, Frank Green, Richard Temple, Edward Faver, Dagmar Oakland, Marcela Swanson, Lillie Brownell, Millie Butterfield, Albert Froom, Millie James and Florence Pendleton. The play follows the form of the medieval mystery dramas. The settings have been designed by Watson Barratt and the production staged by J. C. Huffman.

Max Gabel to Build New Theatre on Second Ave.

A new theatre, office building and theatrical museum will be erected on Second Avenue, near Houston street, by Max Gabel, Yiddish producer and playwright and proprietor of the People's Theatre on the Bowery. Construction begins next month. Mr. Gabel says the expenditure will be \$1,500,000.

Among the theatre's innovations will be a revolving stage and a Reinhardt dome. In the museum will be manuscripts of famous Jewish actors and playwrights and other mementos of the Yiddish stage.

Man Is A Midge

J. P. McEvoy's "God Loves Us" Is Good Satire by the Actors' Theatre

AT MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Theatre the Actors' Theatre is presenting "God Loves Us," a satire by J. P. McEvoy that reaches into the humdrum ways of life and pulls out of them amusement and an undercurrent of pathos for our contemplation and, as the program says, "we can all go home taking such comfort as we may from the thought that life is only a comic supplement which the Great Humorist publishes daily to amuse the angels. . . a hard lot they must be!" This attitude, which conceives life as the daily graphic of the superior beings, works its way through a play that is a composite of "The Pottery" and "The Beggar on Horseback" and "The Adding-Machine"; yet by that very admixture it has a flavor of its own. The setting is skilfully arranged, with stairways up either side wherefrom interesting factory effects are introduced, and heights from which telephone operators and distant radio talkers have opportunities to appear.

In addition to being a picture of Mr. Midge, the white collar man who aims to rise in the commercial world, who waits twenty-five years for the sales-manager's vacancy, only to see the boss's son slip in, the play captures a wider field in the typical go-getter. Midge's boss, George W. Dawson, president of Dawson & Co. "Greeting Cards for All Occasions," carries into his daily life the handshaking atmosphere of his sentimental greeting

cards (the most successful of which gives the play its name); and Midge, in his effort to rise, apes the master. Midge, therefore, presides at the Go-Getters' dinner (where his son meets him in a most amusing climax to act II); he is elected president of the Employees' Association (just before he is fired by the boss's son); he is roused by the radio exhortation to be captain of his soul; he continues falling. The Go-Getters' father-and-son dinner is a delightful satire, with its typical parody of Oh! Katrina: "We are the new folks, we are the true folks, red white and blue folks, JUST like you folks" . . . but the director should know that when one grasshopper jumped right over the other grasshopper's back, "they were only playing leap-frog."

The son of Midge, who happens to be more successful than his father, but otherwise is as typical of his generation, acts as a balance to the old man, and supplies the younger love story that rounds the plot. The acting of J. C. Nugent as Mr. Midge is thoroughly competent, but several others keep him good company; Helen Lowell as Mrs. Midge, Dorothy Peterson as a wise young thing, Evelyn Keller as a more innocent, though saucy and charming, flapper, and Malcolm Williams as Dawson, Senior. Not too subtle in its satire, the play, while at first tending a bit toward the comic strip in its humor, rises to a valid study of a man and a social level today. J. T. S.

Drama and Music In Vienna Theatres

AN interesting experiment will be made at the Deutsches Volkstheater by the German stage-manager, Paul Mederow. So far the first and second parts of Goethe's "Faust" have always been produced separately on different nights. The first part is much more popular than the second, which is more episodic and difficult to follow, and much too philosophical for the stage. Dr. Mederow has ventured to eliminate certain scenes and to accentuate the dramatic notes; and in a few days the whole of "Faust" is to be presented in one performance.

In the course of the coming season Mr. John Galsworthy's plays, "The Fugitive" and "Justice" will be produced at the Renaissance Stage under the management of Josef Jarno; while the first German production of "Escape" here is to be given by the Deutsches Volkstheater. The Burgtheater is going to perform Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." Mr. Noel Coward's "Fallen Angels" has been produced at the Josefstadt Theater.

Franz Lehár is working at a new opera, "Friederike," whose chief male figure is Goethe. It deals with Goethe's love affair with Friederike, the daughter of the pastor of Sessenheim.

At the Burgertheater Edmund Eysler's new opera, "The Land of Love," has had a successful production. The land of love is Italy. The music is melodious and full of modern dances, a Charleston being encored five times. Richard Strauss is credited with the intention of setting Franz Molnar's play, "Lillom," to music.

Neighborhood Playhouse to Revive "The Little Clay Cart"

The Neighborhood Playhouse announces the revival of "The Little Clay Cart," an ancient Hindu classic, next Thursday night. The cast will include Albert Carroll, Otto Huelius, Marc Loebell, Lily Lubell, Ian MacLaren, John Roche, Dorothy Sands and Paula Trueman. Associate players appearing with the permanent company are Betty Linley and Edgar Kent.

"The Little Clay Cart" will play from November 4 to November 10 inclusive, alternating thereafter each week with "The Lion Tamer." A satirical comedy will be given this Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening and Saturday matinee.

MARION WELLS and LARRY OLIVER



In a scene from "Laff That Off," Don Mullally's amusing comedy, opening at the Bronx Opera House Monday night.

AMELIA BINGHAM



Returns to the bright lights of Broadway as one of the principals in "The Pearl of Great Price," Robert McLaughlin's allegorical play which opens Monday at the Century.

"Gay Paree" Premiere at Winter Garden Nov. 8

The new "Gay Paree," 1926 edition, is due at the Winter Garden Monday evening, Nov. 8.

The company in the new Shubert revue includes: Winnie Lightner, Charles (Chic) Sale, Douglas Leavitt, Frank Gaby, Mary Milburn, Richard Bold, Al Wohlman, Max Hoffman, Jr., Newton Alexander, Jack Haley, Alice Boulden, Lorraine Welmar, Rath Brothers, Chester Fredericks, Marjorie Finley, Helen Wehrle, Ben Holmes and Verona. The Messrs. Shubert have imported from Paris Jeanne Aubert, who has appeared at the Casino de Paris, the Moulin Rouge, the Palace and other centers of French revue.

The book is by Harold Atteridge. The settings were designed by Watson Barratt. The music is by Maurice Rubens, Albert Nichols and Fred Coats. The lyrics are the work of Mann Hollner and Clifford Grey.

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

"Amateur Nite in London" will be the stage headline beginning Monday, at B. S. Moss' Broadway. Other acts include: Joe Browning in "A Timely Sermon," Shaw and Carroll and their musical revue, and Bussey and Case.

Colleen Moore, in "It Must Be Love," with Jean Hersholt, Malcolm McGregor and Arthur Stone in the supporting cast, will be the photoplay feature. The film was adapted from the Saturday Evening Post story, "Delicatessen."

PALACE

Daphne Pollard; Ella Shields, with H. Lazarus; Cecilia (Clay) Loftus; Miss Loftus and Miss Marie Cahill in "The Two Old Flower Women of Piccadilly"; Arthur Prince; Robert Chisholm; Harry and Denis Dufour; Gaston and Andrew; Carr and Parr; and Three Swifts.

HIPPODROME

Lowe and Sargent, with William Pollard, Estes Jones, Elaine Hale, Lorna Warner, Jene Rich and Dorothy Lee; Handers and Millies; Raseley and Gunther; John R. Agee's horses; La Varre Brothers and Miss Pingree; Fred Kinsley; photo-drama, "Take It From Me," with Reginald Denny.

Anne Nichols has postponed the New York opening of "Howdy, King," on account of the sudden illness of Miner Watson in Pittsburgh.

JOHN L. SHINE



Heads his own company of Irish players in "Autumn Fire," which opened at the Klaw last Tuesday night.

A Famous Theatre Celebrates

The Theater an der Wien, which is now the home par excellence of Viennese operetta, has just celebrated its 125th anniversary by a festival performance under Franz Schalk, when fragments from operas, operettas, and plays brought out by the theatre in the course of its career were produced. The Theater an der Wien, became historic under the management of Schikaneder, by giving Mozart's "Ti Serraglio" for the first time in 1787, "The Magic Flute" in 1791, "Don Juan" and "Figaro" in 1792, and "Titus" in 1798. On November 20, 1805, it produced Beethoven's "Fidelio," but it was not a success.

The theatre which is situated in the heart of Vienna, is associated with many other of the German and Austrian classics, such as Kleist and Grillparzer, the typically Viennese farces of Nestroy, the remarkable peasant comedies and dramas of Anzengruber, and Johann Strauss's operettas, especially "The Bat." Perhaps its chief recent success was Lehár's "Merry Widow." When Lehár, at that time a little-known conductor of a military band, played the music of "The Merry Widow" to Wilhelm Karsenz, the then manager of the theatre, the latter exclaimed: "Why! This is no music!" But, despite his unfavorable opinion, he risked it, and was rewarded by enormous takings.

Sorel, Noted French Actress, To Present Two Dumas Plays

Mlle. Cecile Sorel of the Comedie Francaise will sail from Cherbourg on the Berengaria November 13, in preparation for her engagement in this country under the direction of the Messrs. Shubert, which begins on November 29. Mlle. Sorel will be accompanied by her husband, Count De Segur. The entire Comedie Francaise company, which is to support Mlle. Sorel here, will sail a week later.

During her New York season Mlle. Sorel is to be seen in five plays. The bill for her first week is "Maitresse de Roi," by Aderer and Ephraim, based upon the life of Mme. Du Barry. Other plays so far announced include "La Dame aux Camellias" and "Le Demi-Monde," both by Alexander Dumas, fils, and Moliere's "Le Misanthrope." The repertoire for the remainder of her engagement is to be announced later.

Broadway Briefs

The cast of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," which the Theatre Guild has in rehearsal, consists of Lynn Fontanne, Reginald Mason, J. W. Austin, Beryl Mercer, Helen Westley, Winifred Hanley, Phyllis Connard, Charles Courtneidge, Henry Travers, Leigh Lovell and Bernard Savage. This production will mark the ninth Shaw play to be done by the Guild.

"Naughty Riquette," in which Mitzi is starring, celebrated its fiftieth performance at the Cosmopolitan Theatre Monday.

The Cafe de Paris, atop the Century Theatre, reopened Tuesday evening under the management of Harry J. Susskind, of the Pelham Heath Inn.

"Ned McCobb's Daughter," a new play by Sidney Howard, will be the Theatre Guild's next production in the Garrick Theatre, while the production of Shaw's "Pygmalion" will be made in the Guild. Mr. Howard's "The Silver Cord" has been dropped for the present.

The new John Golden Theatre on Fifty-eighth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, will be opened Monday. The inaugural attraction will be the Gladys Unger comedy "Two Girls Wanted," now in its eighth week at the Little Theatre.

"Love of Three Oranges," the Gozzi comedy adapted by Gilbert Seldes, scheduled for production by the Actors' Theatre, will shortly be given a try-out when the Harvard Dramatic Club produces the play this fall.

The second week of the D. W. Griffith repertoire arranged by the Film Arts Guild at the Cameo Theatre commences this Sunday with the presentation of "Orphans of the Storm." The featured players are Lillian Gish, Dorothy Gish and Joseph Schildkraut. The film will be repeated on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday and Thursday "Intolerance" will be presented.

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—Stephen Rathbun, Sun.

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sented. The featured players are Lillian Gish, Mae Marsh, Mary Alden, Sam de Grasse, Miriam Cooper and Ralph Lewis. Friday and Saturday "The Birth of a Nation" will be shown.

"The Play's the Thing," the new Molnar comedy adapted by P. G. Wodehouse, in which Holbrook Blinn is starring, is playing this week in Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. After another week on the road, the play will come to New York.



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Juarez and Maximilian

GUILD Theatre, 245 West 52nd St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. This Week: Tues., Thurs. & Sat.

AT MRS. BEAM'S GARRICK Thea., W. 35th. MATINEES THIS WEEK: TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

with LYNN FONTANNE, JEAN CADELL, REGINALD MASON, HELEN WESTLEY, HENRY TRAVERS AND OTHERS.

EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY AT BOTH THEATRES

JED HARRIS Presents

BROADWAY

BROADHURST THEATRE, 144th ST. MATS. WED. & SAT.

Special Matinee Election Day, Tuesday

B. S. MOSS' THEATRES

CAMEO 424th ST. FILM ARTS & GUILD BWAY Presents

D.W. GRIFFITH

FILM REPERTOIRE SUNDAY & TUESDAY

"ORPHANS OF THE STORM"

with LILLIAN GISH, BROOKLYN GISH and JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY with LILLIAN GISH and MAE MARSH

FRIDAY & SATURDAY "Birth of a Nation"

BWAY AT BEGINNING

Her Newest Laugh Frolic!

Colleen Moore

and JEAN HERSHOLT in "IT MUST BE LOVE"

and "Amateur Nite in London"

Vaudeville Latest Lafting Hit JOE BROWNING | SHAW-CAR. | & OTHER ROLL REVUE | ACTS

A. H. WOODS PRESENTS

LOWELL SHERMAN

Forrest Theatre 42nd St. MATS. WED. & SAT.

The WOMAN DISPUTED by DENISON CLIFT

"Received salve of applause" Mirror

ANN HARDING LOUIS CALHERN CRANE WILBUR

The greatest melodrama in the world

FLORENCE REED in THE SHANGHAI GESTURE by JOHN COLTON

Chanin's 46th St. Thea. MATINEES WED. & SAT.

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE

148th ST., E. of THIRD AVE. POP. FRANCES | MATS. WED. & SAT.

BEGINNING WEDNESDAY NIGHT

EARL CARROLL Presents Broadway's Best Comedy

LAFF THAT OFF

By DON MULLALLY

Direct from over a year's run at Wallack's Theatre

3 Lafts Every Minute

Week of Nov. 8th: MARY and FLORENCE NASH in "A LADY'S VIRTUE" Direct from a long run at the Bijou Thea.

"Laff That Off" at The Bronx Opera House

"Laff That Off," Don Mullally's comedy, comes to the Bronx Opera House Monday night for a week's stay.

The cast is headed by Marion Wells of "He Who Gets Slapped" and "The Dybbuk," who plays the leading feminine role. Other players include Larry Oliver, William Gargan, Norval Keedwell, Pauline Drake, Jack Matthews and Hattie Florey.

Mary and Florence Nash in "A Lady's Virtue" come to the Bronx Monday, Nov. 8.

MUSIC

Metropolitan Season Opens Monday With "La Vestale"

General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza yesterday announced the list of operas which he will present the opening week at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"La Vestale" will introduce the season Monday evening with Mmes. Ponselle and Matzenauer and Messrs. Lauri-Volpi, DeLuca, Esio Pinza (debut) and D'Angelo. Tullio Serafin will conduct.

Other operas of the week: "Die Meistersinger," Wednesday evening with Easton, Telva and Laubenthal, Whitehill, Bender, Schützendorf, Bada, Meader, Tibbett.

"The Jewels of the Madonna," Thursday evening, with Jeritza, Gullford, Telva, Louise Lerch (debut) and Martinielli, Danise, Bada, Paltirineri, Allglass, Vincenzo Bellezza (debut) will conduct.

"Marta," Friday evening with Alda, Bourekaya and Gigli, DeLuca.

"The Magic Flute" will be "revived" with entirely new scenery by Soudeikine at the Saturday matinee, sung by Rothberg, Talley, Editha Fleischer (debut) and Laubenthal, Whitehill, Bender.

"Faust," Saturday night, with Mario, Egner, Howard and Lauri-Volpi, Tibbett.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" will be sung at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Tuesday evening week with Talley, Egner and Gigli, Danise.

BEATRICE TERRY



One of the principal players in the Civic Repertory Theatre who will present *Ibsen's "The Master Builder"* on Monday night.

Music Notes

Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, at their piano recital in Aeolian Hall next Saturday afternoon, will introduce Bach's Goldberg Variations; Saint-Saens' Carnival of the Animals; Rachmaninoff's "Tears" and Sowerby's "Symphony."

Gil Valeriano, the Spanish tenor, gives his Carnegie Hall recital Tuesday evening November 2.

Charles Naegele's piano recital will be given in Aeolian Hall November 11.

The Stringwood Ensemble will appear in recital at Aeolian Hall, November 12.

The Tipica Orchestra of Mexico will make its debut in Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, November 7, with an organization of thirty-six members.

Clarita Sanchez will appear in song recital Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall.

Emma Roberts will present a cycle of songs at her recital in Town Hall Wednesday evening.

Pietro Aria, violinist, appears in recital next Saturday evening at Aeolian Hall.

The Flonzaley Quartet returns next Friday evening for their recital at Washington Irving High School under the auspices of the People's Symphony. The quartet will give a second recital at Aeolian Hall, Tuesday evening, November 9.

Glady's de Almeida, Portuguese soprano, will give her song recital at Town Hall, Friday evening, November 5.

Ruth Pierce Posselt, violinist, will appear in recital at Aeolian Hall Monday afternoon, November 8.

Elias Blum will give a song recital in Steinway Hall Tuesday evening, November 2.

Ada Woods, contralto, will give her annual recital at the Town Hall Wednesday evening, November 10.

The Playboys Artists are planning to give their Greenwich Village Halloween Party Friday evening, Oct. 29 in Webster Hall.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC

MENDELSSOHN, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Nov. 4, at 8:30
Fri. Aft. Nov. 5, at 8:30
Sat. Eve. Nov. 6, at 8:30 (Students)
Brahms, Honegger, Stravinsky
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 7, at 3:00
ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM
Arthur Judson, Mgr. Steinway Piano

Saturday Evening, Nov. 6, at 8:30
Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 10th Street

TARASOVA

In an evening of
RUSSIAN FOLK SONGS IN COSTUME
In first of
ARTISTS' RECITALS
of a series of six Saturday Evening
concerts, Dec. 4, Jan. 15, Feb. 12,
March 19, April 5.

Cornelius Van Vleet Marguerite D'Alveres
Mieczyslaw Muzas Mmc. Sokolsky-Fried
Joseph Sidgell
Subscription Tickets for these
Six Concerts — One Dollar
\$1
Mail Orders to
PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY
CONCERTS
22 Union Square (Stuyvesant 9587)

N. Y. SYMPHONY

WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft. at 3
SOLOIST ALFRED CORTOT
Symphony No. 35 in D... MOZART
Concerto in A minor for piano... SCHUBERT
Les Nocturnes, Suite de Ballet... JACQUES IREBY
Two Nocturnes... WAGNER
Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall,
112 W. 57th Street, opposite 111 W. 58th St.,
GEO. ENGLER, Manager. (Steinway Piano)

TOWN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:15
GLADYS

DE ALMEIDA

Portuguese Soprano
MANUEL & JONES Mts. (Mason & Hamlin Piano)
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft. Nov. 6, at 3
CONCERT OF MUSIC FOR TWO PIANOS

Maier and Pattison
Concert Mgt. DANIEL MAYER, Inc. (Steinway Piano)
CARNegie HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3
LUCREZIA BORI

Soprano, Metropolitan Opera Company
ONLY N. Y. RECITAL (Baldwin Piano)

Habermann to Speak On Mexico This Sunday At Educational Alliance

Raberto Habermann will speak on the topic, "What's Going on in Mexico Today," this Sunday, October 31, at the Williamsburgh Educational Alliance, 76 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, at 8:30 p. m. The lecture has been arranged by branches 4, 6 and 325 of the Workmen's Circle.

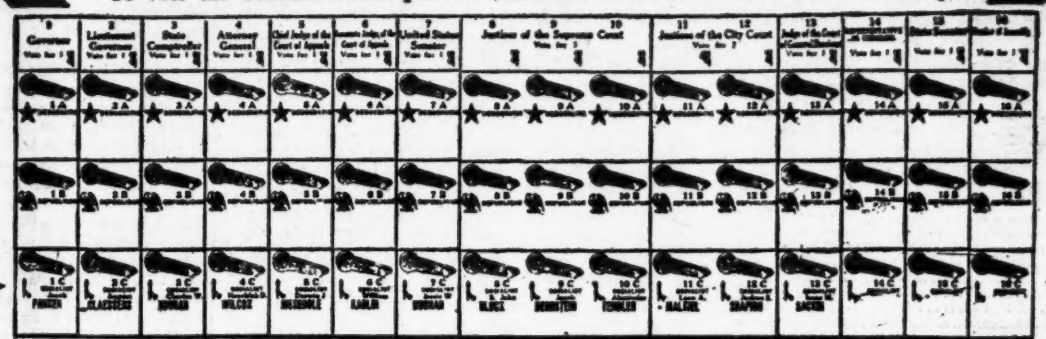
Speakers from All Parties at Bronx Free Fellowship

A political symposium on "The Issues of the Campaign" will be conducted by the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston road, Sunday, October 31, 8 p. m. The Democratic party will be represented by Congressman Frank Oliver, the Republican party by William J. Millard, the Socialist-Labor party by Joseph Branden, the Socialist Party by Jessie Wallace Hughan, the Workers party by Benjamin Gitlow and the Prohibition party by its candidate for Governor, probably.

Instructions To New York Voters

How the Voting Machine Looks

To vote the Socialist Ticket pull all levers down in Section C, 3rd row from top



Qualified voters who have registered during one of the days of registration and have not moved since are entitled to vote.

Polls will be open from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., but voters who are at the polling place and in line at 6 p. m. are entitled to vote.

The safest way is to vote early. You not only are sure that you have voted, but that no repeater or floater will vote for you, which is often the case when the voter is late.

VOTE EARLY!

The process of voting:

Go to the polling place where you registered, and get in line with the voters waiting to vote.

When you reach the inspectors at the table, give your name and address, then sign the voters' register. The inspector will compare your signature with that of registration. When they find that you are entitled to vote, you will either get a ballot (in districts where paper ballots are used) and admitted within the railing.

In Districts Where Paper Ballots Are Used

When you get your ballot (there are two ballots, one is the general ballot, and the other is the referendum on prohibition) enter within the railing, and if there is no voting booth vacant, wait until one is vacant.

Enter one of the voting booths, open your ballot, and mark it with a pencil having black lead (don't use colored or indelible pencil, nor fountain pen).

To vote right, mark an X in the voting square to the right of the arm and torch. Make no other marks, or erasures. If you deface or spoil a ballot, return it to the poll clerk and get a new ballot. (Every voter is entitled to not more than three (3) ballots.)

If you have spoiled a ballot and have to get another one, do not permit the inspector to open or examine your spoiled ballot. See that he deposits it in the box, marked "Box for Spoiled and Mutilated Ballots."

If you have correctly marked your ballot, fold it back the same way as when you received it from the inspector.

The second and smaller ballot is

the referendum on the liquor question. Inasmuch as this referendum is of no importance, as it decides nothing, and was only submitted as a blind to fool the people, and if it meant anything it would mean something that concerns the personal likes or dislikes of the individual, the Socialist Party leaves it to the individual citizen to vote as he or she pleases.

As a Party we are not interested how the Citizens vote on this question.

When you have marked your ballot and refolded it, leave the voting booth, hand the ballot to the inspector at the ballot box, see that he detaches the stubs without opening the ballots, places the stubs in the box marked stubs, and the ballots in the ballot boxes, the General Ballot in the box marked General Ballots, and the Referendum ballot in the smaller box marked "Questions Submitted."

When the ballots are properly deposited in the box, you have done your share, and a good Socialist, then report to the headquarters of the District to help, as watchers or in some other way.

In Districts Where Voting Machines Are Used

A number of Assembly Districts in Manhattan and Brooklyn are using voting machines this year for the first time.

How to Vote on a Voting Machine
When you enter the polling place, and after you have been found to be a qualified voter, you will be admitted inside the railing.

Only one machine is used in each polling place (except two or election districts in Brooklyn where two machines are used because of the large registration).

If the machine is not in use, the curtain around the machine is open, you enter inside of the curtain, surrounding the voting machine, on the top of the left of the voting machine is a large handle, take that handle with your right hand and swing it from the left to the right of the machine.

If the handle does not move, don't force it, but ask the inspector who is at the machine, to lift the pin locking the machine.

When the big handle at the top of the machine is moved to right it closes the curtain around the voter, so that no one can see how the voter votes.

When the handle on the top is moved to the right and the curtain is closed, the machine is ready for voting.

To vote the Socialist ticket move the pointers in the third row downward. Be sure to move all levers in the third row (Section C) down.

Before you move the big handle on top of the machine, make sure that

you have voted right. If you have made a mistake, all you do is move the pointers back to the original position and bring down the pointers you want to vote.

But to avoid mistakes, move down all pointers or levers in the third row from top (Section C).

When you are sure that you have voted right, take the big handle on top of machine (red handle) and move it back from right to left. This registers your vote, opens the curtain around the machine, and the voter is through.

Once the voter has moved the red handle on top of the machine from right to left, the voter is through, as that registers a vote. And even if the voter has not moved a single voting pointer, the vote is registered, and the voter is through, and cannot operate the machine again.

If when you are ready to move the big (red) handle on top of machine handle does not move, don't get excited, and don't permit anybody to enter inside the curtain of the voting machine.

Just ask the inspector to release the pin holding the machine.

Some inspectors may attempt to enter inside the curtain of the voting machine, on the excuse that the machine is out of order.

Do not permit any one to enter in-

side the curtain of the machine until the handle on top of machine is moved over to left of machine. Any inspector or other person entering inside the curtain of a voting machine is guilty of a felony.

It may be advisable for voters who have not used the voting machine to practice on the little dummy that is on exhibition at each polling place or at the district headquarters of the Socialist Party.

This is a facsimile of the face of the voting machine, except that the lever for the referendum is way on top of the face of the voting machine and the handle that operates the whole machine is on top at left over the machine.

Be sure to vote the third row (Section C) as indicated on this ballot, and do not permit any one to enter inside the curtain at any time.

The machine is very easy to operate, cannot get out of order, except by force, and is almost foolproof and crookproof. Don't use force, don't let anybody else use force on it, and do not permit anybody to enter inside curtain. If the big handle on top of machine does not work, just ask the inspector to release the pin holding the machine.

Be sure you have voted all levers on third row before you move main handle on top of machine from right to left of machine.

If I Were Governor of New York

(Continued from page 1)
dissolved at will of any of the states.

The Republican party came into existence in response to the needs of the rising capitalist class. Capitalism needed a strong and powerful national government. Capitalism, to expand, defies boundaries. Capitalism, to spread its influence and economic interest, must have a strong national government to protect it when it goes beyond the confines of the nation. It must have armies, navies, it must have diplomats who are to protect its investments abroad and obtain concessions from foreign nations by diplomatic methods.

Now both the Democratic and Republican parties represent capitalism. The differences which existed have been wiped out. The United States has become a nation, and capitalism has made such enormous progress that the middle class is no longer even a factor in the social or economic life of the nation, and surely not in the political life.

So far as the issues are concerned that have been raised in this state election between the old political parties, and also in the national election this year—and we have a national election this year, we elect our Congress—the issues are sham; there is no difference between the Democrats and the Republicans. Even on the question of prohibition, for instance, there is agreement between both political organizations. In the State of New York it is no issue at all, though constantly one party accuses the other of being either prohibitionist or wet, as the moment requires, or the county or subdivision in the state in which the statements are made calls for. Strange, in some states the Democratic party is most dry—that is, it claims to be dry, while the Republicans are saturated to the bone—at least claim to be saturated. There is no national policy pursued by either of the two old parties on liquor or other problems of national import or in our foreign relations.

Their sails are trimmed to meet the wind of a given region. The Democratic party is Ku Klux Klan in one state, and the Republican anti. In another state the Republican is Ku Klux Klan and the Democrats anti. Indiana, for instance, is Republican, and it is Ku Klux Klan. All of the South is Democratic, and it is Ku Klux Klan.

A definite policy means an honest purpose. One cannot go without the other. It is too much to look for honesty in politics as understood by either the Democratic or Republican parties.

There are issues upon which the campaign should be fought out. The issues, however, are defined not between the Democrats and the Republicans, but between the Socialists and the Democratic-Republican parties. On the question of prohibition there is an issue. The Socialists the world over have adopted the view that temperance should be propagated. The indiscriminate use of liquor, the gussing of alcoholic beverages is not conducive either to the health, the morals or the intellectual stamina of a people. The Socialists were always in favor of permitting the people, after educational propaganda, to determine for themselves whether they want liquor dispensed or not. We were always in favor of local option. Let the people in each region determine for themselves whether they want liquor. The Socialists, however, are of the opinion—and if I should be elected Governor

of this state I should work in the direction of carrying out that opinion—that liquor should be manufactured by the government, and should be sold or distributed under rigid government regulation.

One of the very serious problems which the people of this state, as well as of the nation, are facing, is the question of fuel. Modern society cannot continue without a ready, an ample, a liquid supply of fuel. When I use the term "liquid," I mean the supply of a fuel which may have readily. Nature does not reproduce coal as rapidly as man consumes it. It takes thousands of years before coal is produced in the process used by nature. Oil, or gas, as it is now called, has come into general use as a fuel. That source is, however, not an inexhaustible one. It has been reported by a commission appointed by the national government that the oil deposits of the nation will be exhausted in a very few years. They estimate that contingency will occur within six years. Wood certainly cannot be produced in sufficient abundance to replace either coal or oil. Yet without fuel civilization must perish. I might say that the human race must perish. We cannot produce our necessities without steam or electricity. We cannot get our water supply, nor can we get our heat, nor can we get our transportation without fuel. It is a serious problem. Let me say in the first place with relation to coal, that it can be conserved, but conservation of it is not of benefit to private exploiters.

As a Socialist, I stand for the nationalization of the coal mines. Of course we in the State of New York have no coal mines, but the State of New York can influence the national Congress to consider seriously the nationalization of the coal mines of the country. That nationalization is important not only from the viewpoint of conservation, but it is important from the viewpoint of protecting the entire people of the country against exorbitant prices charged by the coal barons, and of protecting the workers in the coal mines against oppression, underpayment and overwork. Strikes in the coal industry are a serious detriment to all of the people. A strike is a necessary concomitant of private exploitation of the mining industry. National ownership of the coal mines and other mines will reduce the possibility of strike to a minimum, and assure the people the use of their wealth without paying tribute to the coal barons.

The question is, What will replace oil, wood and coal as a fuel? Only one thing—electric current. The water power of the State of New York is sufficient to generate electric current enough for the entire State. Charles Steinmetz estimated that it is three million to four million horsepower. Private exploitation of the water power means the surrender of the last of a great public resource of public wealth to private individuals for gain, as against using this wealth for the benefit of all the people. An attempt has been made by the various electric lighting companies to gobble up the water power of the nation. In many instances that has already been done. It is reported that fifty franchises for water power have been awarded throughout the country to fifty companies, but that the officers of forty-three of these companies are the same. That indicates that the capitalists are

on the watch to gobble up the water power of the nation.

The man who will control electricity will be the ruler of the world.

A good deal of the water power in the State of New York has already been turned over to private exploitation, which in the last analysis means a license to rob the people. But there is still a good deal of it left. If I were elected Governor of the State of New York I would, with the aid of a Socialist Legislature, proceed to make possible the public development of the water power which is the property of the citizens of our State, to the end that it be placed at the disposal of our people. Enough electric current can be generated to supply electricity to every farm, to every home, to every factory and to every railroad in the State. Let me give you one set of figures which may be of interest. If the railroads of the United States were electrified it would make possible the saving of \$885,000,000 a year on the cost of fuel only. What a reduction in the cost of living that would make possible in its wake, or an increase in wages to the railroad workers!

The housing of the people in restricted areas is becoming a more acute problem from day to day. Land in the cities has become so expensive that its cost compels the building of structures sky-high in order to make possible a profit on the price of the land. As a result of that the people are crowded.

The supply of dwellings to the people is as much a social function as the supply, for instance, of a postoffice system or the supply of streets upon which the people are either to ride or to walk. It is no longer an individual function, because the home is no longer individually used. It is a collective function, because the home is collectively used. In one building you may find as many as a hundred different families.

The crowding in our cities has brought about a condition which enables the unscrupulous man to prey upon the tenant, who is charged exorbitant rents, which are not within the means of our people, for the use of dwellings sometimes unfit for occupation; in fact, a menace to the public health and comfort.

The city should take over the function of supplying homes to its citizens. If I were elected Governor, one of my first acts would be to secure a law empowering and directing the city and the State to proceed to take land or old buildings by eminent domain, and where these buildings are unfit for human occupation to tear them down and to build in their place upon the land modern homes fit for modern people to live in, and to rent these to the people at cost. I would make it possible for bona-fide co-operatives to draw upon the credit of the State to acquire homes which the co-operators could use co-operatively. When I talk about the credit of the State I mean that the State should issue bonds to create a fund upon which bona-fide co-operatives might draw for loans at the minimum of interest.

In our State we have a great many farmers. Most of the milk used in the City of New York and in other cities is produced on farms in the State of New York. The farmer is at the mercy of the big milk companies. He must accept the price which the milk company fixes or else kill his cattle or feed the milk to the pigs. Often the

farmer feeds his milk to the pigs rather than sell it at the price fixed by the big milk companies. The city dweller, who needs milk as much as he does air or water, must pay the price for the milk which the milk company fixes. Not only that, but he must take the milk which the milk company supplies him, and often it supplies him milk which is unwholesome and which does not even have the minimum of fat content which the law requires.

Recently the Health Department of the City of New York has unearthed a scandal which showed that for a consideration in dollars the city's population was placed at the mercy of milk dealers who supplied untested milk and milk not produced under clean conditions.

The big milk companies are intermediaries.

The City of New York is bigger than any milk company.

The State of New York is big enough to organize the purchasing of milk from the farmers and the distribution of the milk by the various cities in this State. If that were done, it would assure to the farmer a fair compensation for his milk and to the city dweller wholesome milk for use at a reasonable cost. If the tremendous profits on watered stock were eliminated from the distribution of milk, the farmer would get a higher price and the city dweller would pay a lower price. There seems to be a great deal of water connected with the milk industry, in the milk as well as in the stock of the milk companies.

The cities have their own water supply systems. They supply water to the people. Imagine that the city turned over the supply of water to its citizens to a private company. Each of us would have to buy the water from the company. And the company would even fix the price for the water that we use. We would naturally have to curtail the use of water.

Probably would not get the quantity of water that the city supplies us, because the question of profit would enter into the supply of water. It is no more ludicrous to turn over the supply of water to our citizens to a private company than it is to permit the distribution of milk by a private company.

If I were elected Governor, I should not only bring about the enactment of law which would make possible the distribution of milk by the cities, but I would work in the direction of bringing the farmer and the city dweller together without the intervention of the middleman, eliminating profit as the motive of supplying food to the people. Often the farmer, after he has raised his vegetables and sent them to a commission merchant, instead of getting any compensation for his produce must pay the commission merchant for his services. Vegetables are bought up and then destroyed, in order to maintain prices. So you will find that the city man will pay, for instance, 10 cents for a pound of apples, when the farmer has only received 25 cents for a bushel, which is probably 50 pounds.

In labor disputes the injunction has come to be used regularly against striking workmen. It has become a weapon in the hands of the capitalists which drains the treasures of the unions and is intended to discourage the workers on strike. Often it accomplishes both. In the clockmakers'

strike, for instance, the strike has been made the pretense for wholesale arrests and the sending to jail of innocent men, who do not know the difference between an injunction and a vote of Greek. The injunction is a violation of all that we in America believe to be our traditions. It attacks our concepts of liberty and of the freedom of the individual at its very root. It places in the hands of a judge power to deny men on the right to speak, the right to walk, the right to assemble, the right to do anything, and punishes them for the violation of it. If I were elected Governor of this State, I should insist upon a law which would eliminate the use of the injunction in strikes. I should hold to account a sheriff of a county or a police commissioner of a city, or infringement upon the personal liberty of workmen who may be on strike. If I were Governor of this State, I should use the police power of the State, not against peaceful strikers, but I would use it against the thugs and gunmen that are often employed by employers to cow and browbeat the strikers.

The question of health is very important, and is becoming increasingly so because of the large cities which are developing. Forty thousand of our people in the City of New York alone die annually of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis should be attacked, not after it has ravaged its victim; it should be attacked before it had an opportunity to establish itself. Most authorities now agree that the proper way to attack tuberculosis, the only way to eliminate it from our midst, is by locating it in the child. Every school in our cities ought to be equipped with X-ray apparatus; children should be examined periodically, and those that are affected with tuberculosis should be taken out of the school and sent to recreation camps, where the disease would be arrested and a cure effected. That is one of the things I would do if I were elected Governor.

I should also provide laws to make possible the means for the cities to acquire their transportation systems, so that our subways, elevated roads and street car lines should be owned by the municipalities and operated by the municipalities in the interest of the city dwellers as well as of those who work upon the railroads.

These proposals which I make are in response to immediate needs. There is the ultimate goal which is the Socialist's plea, production for social use and social need, and the conferring upon the workers of more power and responsibility. Responsibility gives people the opportunity to develop the latent power which is necessary for intelligent citizenship. The ultimate aim of Socialism, above everything, is the purpose which will be reflected in my acts if elected Governor of the State.

Production for use, rather than for profit; the full social value to the producer of what he creates; the reorganization of society so that there will be no more war in this world; the reorganization of society so that instead of men divided against one another, constantly at odds, there will be a removal of the interests, national and racial, which are the basis of these antagonisms and hatreds; and the reorganization of the world so there will be a United States of the World, rather than a world divided into nations and states with antagonistic interests.

THE NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1926

THE ELECTION

ERE another issue of The New Leader appears the election will have passed and the results will be known. The workers who constitute a majority will have passed their power into the hands of successful candidates. That power will be used. It will be translated into laws and court decisions that will effect the welfare of the millions who live in the City and State.

All indications are that an increase in the vote of the Socialist Party will be realized. Never have meetings been so well attended, never has such interest been displayed, in many years. Not only is this true of New York State, but it is true of Connecticut, Wisconsin and other states from which we have reports. In Wisconsin at first it appeared that only Victor L. Berger would be elected to Congress and even his success would depend on hard work. Now there is reason to also hope for the election of Edmund T. Melms from a Milwaukee district.

Of course, one can never be sure of anything in elections, but if the general and increasing interest in Socialist meetings is any index to the vote we have every reason to expect a good increase next Tuesday. There is also reason for believing that the tide will turn against the Coolidge Administration and that the other protective wing of capitalism, the Democratic Party, will profit thereby. That is to be expected. Since the Civil War voters have shifted from one party of the capitalist class to the other without effecting any change and the mass of dissenting voters will continue to do so until they learn the futility of their course.

All that remains to be said is that the party workers must give full service in the closing days of the campaign. Above all, watch the vote. When the election is out of the way we shall take up the work again. We never tire, we are never discouraged, we cannot lose, we ultimately will win.

JUDGE THAYER'S DECISION

ANOTHER chapter was written in the Sacco-Vanzetti case when Judge Thayer refused the accused Italians a new trial. Nearly a hundred typewritten pages were devoted to outlining the reasons for this decision. The judge who, in the first trial five years ago, denounced Attorney Moore of the defense as a "long-haired anarchist," last week referred to Attorney Thompson as one afflicted with "logo-psychic neurosis." Both attorneys represented the defense.

A judge who can use such language certainly cannot be considered an impartial man. Moreover, it is an anomaly that a judge who presided at the original trial should sit in judgment on the trial methods. If the case on review before the Supreme Court should not result in a new trial it will be further evidence that the dice are loaded against workers and especially alien laborers.

Judge Thayer practically sweeps aside as of little importance the confession of Madeiros, the affidavits of former agents of the Department of Justice, and other evidence not available in the previous trial. Added to his criticism of attorneys for the defense, we have a case that makes the courts suspects in all matters which concern the life and freedom of workingmen.

The average judge at best is raised in an environment that shapes his outlook on society. His training is conservative and his associates are generally believers in the perfection of the existing order. To such individuals it is inevitable that they should regard workingmen as little better than indians, and when they come to court charged with an offense the psychic reaction of the judge differs from his reaction to a member of the upper class. The judge may not be conscious of this, but even some students of the law state it as a fact and many cases sustain their view.

CHEAPER MERCHANDISE

VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES, banker and protagonist of American Fascism, pleads for democracy in an address to Polish-Americans in Chicago. We are immediately interested in this plea coming from this quarter only to learn that he is opposed to primary nominations for a number of reasons.

Personal issues are too often raised on candidates representing national issues. With a number of men running for the nomination a plurality choice is often made. Men are sometimes nominated who later fight the party. Voters often vote in the dark.

Therefore, Dawes wants a nearer approach to democracy and he is sure it will be realized in nominations by conventions. We dissent. What he really wants is cheaper nominations. Candidates can buy delegates cheaper than they can buy voters and Coolidge has been teaching the virtue of economy.

Consider the Illinois and Pennsylvania primaries and the enormous sums paid for the delivery of votes. Ten thousand voters at ten dollars per head means an expense of \$100,000. But more voters are to be bought. Say there are only 100,000 to be purchased and that number is only a fraction of the market in the two states mentioned. Buy them at ten dollars per head and this will amount to \$1,000,000.

What is the sense of spending two, three or five million dollars when you can herd a few hundred delegates in a hall and by paying a majority of them a hundred dollars apiece you can buy a nomination for a judge, for Senator, for Governor or common hangman for a much smaller amount? Of course, another broker may offer two hundred dollars and buy off the delegates that are offered half this amount, but even then a saving will be made. Buying delegates is subject to the law of competition as well as buying any other merchandise.

Mr. Dawes isn't thinking of democracy. He is thinking of cattle. Some of his most intimate friends have paid out a lot of money and Coolidge has been talking economy. Therefore he complains.

JACKALS

PROFOUND disgust swept over the friends of Eugene V. Debs when the Communists attempted to capitalize his passing for their purposes by claiming him as their own. In order to make out a case for this claim, they desecrate the memory of Debs by making him a man of little intellect, uncertain of his course, and unwilling to declare his real convictions.

Eugene V. Debs was not this type of man. What he believed he declared openly and without reservations no matter what the consequences. Had he believed in the grotesque antics of these jackals of the labor movement he would have said so. Moreover, he would have affiliated with them without any qualifications whatever. To assert that he believed or had any faith whatever in the Communist movement is to reduce Debs to the stature of a pygmy.

Surely whatever there is of self-respect and decency among the honest followers of that movement will revolt against this conduct and rebuke the jackals who carried their dirty intrigues to the bier of Debs himself. To assert that the most lovable human being of our generation could feel at home in the company of these careerists, whose sole stock in trade is slander, intrigue and low cunning, is to pile infamy on the destruction they have left in their wake.

Fortunately, they have wrought better than they knew. They have widened the gulf that yawns between them and those who cherish honesty and fair dealing among men. Nothing can bridge the chasm. Representing a clique that is dying, they will soon glide into the oblivion that awaits them.

SHORT CUTS

NOT the least of the trials of an editor is his reading of special plans for building a straight road to the New Jerusalem. Scarcely a month passes that one or more of these plans do not reach us. All of them have certain features in common. They are fool-proof, guaranteed to produce the goods in a short time, they avoid any danger of a rumpus, and all that is required to put them across is to merely present them to a waiting world.

We offer a sample from the bulk. A writer sends us a "plan and proposition" to submit to "a great meeting by which, without revolution, without violence, in a peaceful, mighty, overwhelming movement, the Socialists, Communists, and other people, united for the common good, will become the most powerful ruling party and will carry everything of importance victoriously along, while now you just waste time, money, hard work, losing battles and go to sure defeat again in this 1926 election. Without me you will be defeated, yet for God knows how many years."

This is certainly tempting and we feel like forming a "united front" with the writer. But we are not specialists in this line and we refer the proposal to others who are experts in short cuts. Will the "militants" of the Workers' (Communist) Party please give it their attention? It will at least afford them another thrill.

When the Miners Got the Word

WHEN they came out of the pits,
The black and whispering pits,
Someone said:
"Gene Debs is dead."
For a moment they stood still,
Fumbling at this, turning it over and over.
And then big Joe,
Joe, the mule-driver, "Joe the Red,"
Flung his bucket against the side of the cage,
Flung his arms across his eyes
And sobbed,
Cried like a little kid.
The others shifted from foot to foot,
Looking out across bleak hills from which the sun
had gone.

No one laughed
At a big man crying like a little kid
Because someone had said,
"Gene Debs is dead."

McAlister Coleman.

The News of the Week

Right to Strike Is Uncertain

A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States this week declares that the workers of this country have no absolute right to strike and that such right is guaranteed neither by the common law or the Fourteenth Amendment. The decision grows out of a mine strike in Kansas in 1921, when Alexander Howat and Dorothy, as officials of the miners' union, called a strike in one mine to force payment of wages alleged to be due one miner. The State Industrial Court issued an order prohibiting a strike, and the union officials were convicted of calling an illegal strike. The case went up to the Supreme Court, which has declared that, "to collect a state claim due to a fellow member of the union who was formerly employed in the business is not a permissible purpose," and that to "enforce payment by a strike is certainly coercion." Moreover, the "legislature may make such action punishable criminally as extortion or otherwise. And it may subject to punishment him who uses the power or influence incident to his office in a union to order a strike." We presume this is good law, but it isn't good for the organized working class. It is bad for the workers and good for the owners of industry, but as this is the usual thing in cases involving property rights, and the working masses have little or no property to defend, the decision does not depart from the general trend of court decisions. We are getting used to these things, and to be told that the workers have no absolute right to strike is merely preparatory to a declaration that they have no right to strike at all. Once we reach that stage our ruling classes will be happy, if workmen will accept it without making a noise. In that event the noise itself will be prohibited by a court decision.

The Politbureau (the real government of Russia) has decided that Zinoviev should no longer represent the Russians in the Communist International. Furthermore, all three of these chiefs were censured for their factional activities, as were Central Committee Members Pyatkov, Yevdokimov, Sokolnikov, Smilga and Mrs. Nikolaeva. Among the reasons given for the removal of Zinoviev was that his factional work had lost him the confidence of the Communist parties in Germany, France, Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere. The Russian Government is quite willing to sacrifice the noisy Zinoviev in order to facilitate business deals, possibly including loans, with foreign States. Besides, it is well known to the leading Russian Communists that Zinoviev has been largely responsible for the policy of interference with the economic and political organizations of labor abroad that alienated the sympathies of millions of workers naturally inclined to support the Soviet Government. Stalin's speech on Tuesday outlines the heresies of which the opposition is guilty, and there is little doubt that his faction will rule the roost.

Non-Partisan Action in Ohio

If the Illinois primary with its boodle left the advocates of the "non-partisan" policy in a sorry muddle, the situation which the organized workers in Ohio face in this election is equally tragic. In that state the trade unions, in following the policy, are compelled to pick a candidate for U. S. Senator. Willis is the Republican candidate and Pomerene is the Democratic candidate. Each has a long record that shows him a faithful poole of the masters of industry and finance. What is to become of the "non-partisan" policy? President Green of the A. F. of L. contents himself with sending a circular against the record of Willis. But does this mean support for Pomerene? He does not say. Obviously it does not, for the railroad organizations also have something to say about the other candidate. They utterly damn Pomerene for his equally bad record. Does this mean support of Willis? They do not say. In any event the trade union members of Ohio have nothing to do but vote for the Socialist candidate. Will they do so? We do not know. Suppose the A. F. of L. unions vote against one candidate and the railroad unions vote against the other. To do so each section must support the candidate which the other condemns!

Opposition Hit Hard in Russia

The eleventh-hour renunciation by the leaders of the Opposition in the Communist Party of Russia of their right publicly to criticize the so-called pro-capitalist policies championed by Joseph Stalin and the other majority chiefs did not save them from feeling the iron hand of discipline. On the eve of the opening of the fifteenth congress of the Communist Party last Tuesday it was announced that the Plenum of the Central Committee and of the Central Control Commission had deposed Trotsky and Kamenef from

This means ranging two sections of the labor army against each other, and the result is sterile. One might as well try to win a strike by calling half the union members out of a plant and instructing the other half to remain on the job. We shall see more of these situations in the years to come. The Illinois and Ohio situations are powerful arguments for independent political organization of the workers, and they should be used to good advantage.

Repudiation in Belgium

At last the Belgian Government has stabilized its currency, largely by means of a foreign loan of \$100,000,000, half of which is to be put up by American investors, via J. P. Morgan & Co. While the Belgian Government does not go as far as in Germany, Austria and some other countries, where "stabilization" meant the practical wiping out of the old paper currency, government bonds and other securities, it amounts to the repudiation of six-sevenths of the existing currency and franc securities. Under the new plan foreign exchange will be conducted through a unit called the belga, at 7.2 to \$1, and it will take five paper francs to buy one belga, whereas before the World War five francs equaled \$1. Of course, this adjustment of the currency on the basis of hard facts is not called going through bankruptcy, but it amounts to the same thing unless, through some financial miracle, the old paper franc some day goes back to par. King Albert and his counselors, including Foreign Minister Vandervelde and several other Socialists, as well as bourgeois financiers, evidently felt that there was no salvation in sight for the Belgian franc without a big foreign loan, and they concluded to take the Green of the A. F. of L. medicine of stabilization in financial matters in order to prevent a general collapse. In Poland there is considerable talk of Dictator Pilsudski's plans to have himself crowned king, with the support of the reactionaries. In Italy the Blackshirts chief gave his subjects a holiday on October 28 in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the march on Rome, but announced that they must work on the following Sunday. In Germany a couple of members of the secret reactionary body known as the Black Reichswehr have been convicted of plotting murder, to the surprise of persons conversant with the anti-Republican attitude of the average German court.

THE CHATTER BOX

Gene Debs—A Symphony

First Movement—(Moderato e molto espressivo)

IF YOU had just been slay
Of pose and phrase
Animated for a little play,
We might repeat the common praise
Droned over the innumerable tiers
To the soft tempo of effusive tears . . .

But you still are as tangible to me
As sunlight and as warm. I see
Your eyes and stand
Still, clasping the deep message
Of your hand.
And all this saddening while
Glow with the great hearth fire
Of your smile.

I might be happy here,
And you are fired with your belief:
I, who have followed and will follow on
One who has lived and died
Too gloriously for grief.

Second Movement—(Adagio)

On the King's grave place a shaft of granite,
On the Master's rear a chiseled stone,
And, rock or marble, write this legend on it:
"The heart is harder than the bone . . ."

On your grave, Gene, a mound of humble glory,
Daisies and golden rods, children of the sun,
Spelling to men your simple story
"God and man love are one . . ."

Third Movement—(Andante grazios con moto)

This music is a valiant sound;
The chorus pours heroic song;
The speakers heap a reverent mound,
Words are soft and words are strong . . .

But all they say or try to be,
Whatever we shall greatly do,
Must find us in humility
Against the godliness in you.

And this we should avow for days
Before us in the task undone,
That love like yours alone will raise
A world of freedom to the sun . . .

Fourth Movement—(Crescendo ed accelerando con anima)

What is a strong song
To your strength?
Or a grand epic to your soul?
How frail were steel links
Length on length?
How wide the prison hole
When Freedom fed your brawn
With the red wine
Of the Dawn? . . .

What was the bludgeon to the breath
Or law's low torture
To the wrath
Of you,
Who beamed your laugh at death,
Asking no quarter
For your faith . . . ?

And what are tears
Against your pain,
Or this our sorrowing
To your sigh . . . ?
Who moans the Christ in weak refrain,
Or weeps for gods
That never die . . . ?

Gene Debs will be dead only when we have stepped
out from his path of ideals and cease to walk his
way. We are not content with gestures of sorrow,

nor expressions of solemnity over his physical absence
from our living sense.

We will yet sing many a song for him, as even
when the goal tore him away from our contact with
him. He always was and will ever continue to be
the one glimpse we have had of divinity in a godless
life. If we have lost the joy of his living presence,
we have gained the glory of his ever-increasing
reality as the Christ of our years. It is enough to
have known him, to have heard our name sanctified
by mention from his lips, to have once clasped his
hand and felt the sublimity of his love. He may grow
into a legend, and men may worship him as a fetish
and a symbol. For us he will ever remain radiantly
real and alive.

The Mirage

(To the late Eugene V. Debs)

WE LOOKED upon the ground
And saw only the hard, cruel present . . .
He, lifting his eyes to the future,
Saw in the pale and purple distance
A mirage
Blazing its golden rays miles around
And bathing those far away places
With its golden rays . . .
Of sunshine of justice.
And he knew
That today it was mirage
But tomorrow it would be a welcome reality.
So he followed it
And asked those of us who were strong enough
To go with him . . .
"Come!" he whispered,
"Let us reach this mirage . . ."
If we don't reach it
We will have paved the way for our children.
Come! for it is a beautiful mirage.
It symbolizes
All the beauty and the truth and the justice
In this world . . .
Today it is a mirage . . .
Tomorrow? Tomorrow it will be Truth!
And we followed . . .

Times he stumbled on his way,
But he rose stronger than ever
Because we were yet too far away from the mirage
And what would we do
Without him leading us?

And then he stumbled again . . .
And no human hand could lift him.
Our hearts sank . . .
What need we the mirage if he was not there
To share it with us?
But then we seemed to hear his whisper . . .
"Come!"
Today it is a mirage . . .
Tomorrow? Tomorrow it will be Truth!
And we looked up
And we saw the mirage, huge, blazing, beautiful,
And it was near . . .
Only a few more miles and then . . .

We went onward . . .
Our hearts weeping with a burning pain . . .
But our minds rejoicing
That he had been there
To take us so near that grand mirage!

DAVID EWEN.

To Eugene Debs

You smiled—
And the sun slid
Shamefacedly
Behind a cloud.
Mathilda O. Tillman.

They will keep coming in, these songs for Debs, and
we shall be happy to include them here week to week.
The symphony for his resplendent manhood will swell
into such music that even the celestial orchestras will
remain silent during its harmonic outpouring. Those
who are beloved of the poets achieve lyric immortality.

S. A. de Witt.

Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton
Juarez and Maximilian

JUAREZ AND MAXIMILIAN is a social drama. Without the mysticism of "The Goat Song" or the symbolism of "Schweiger," Juarez and Maximilian (published by Simon & Schuster, \$1), introduces Frans Werfel to American audiences as a realist. Modern in its utilization of rapid, frequent scenes, its three phases and thirteen pictures, it is scarcely original or novel in its other devices. This is noted not by way of criticism, but by way of contrast with the experimental technique exploited by Werfel in both "The Goat Song" and "Schweiger." Where every character in "The Goat Song" has symbolic portent, in "Schweiger" the symbolism extended from the insanity of its protagonist to the tick of the clocks in his shop, "Juarez and Maximilian" is free of all extravagance of suggestion and expressionism of content.

In the play, which is a re-creation of the Mexican conflict of the sixties, a struggle of social philosophies is projected. In comparison with "The Goat Song" the developments in the tragedy are minor in scope, small in design, but in the clash of philosophic conflict it elevates it above the ordinary run of historical drama. In endeavoring to interpret the drama one must bear in mind Werfel's antecedents and affiliations. He is a member of that world of intellectual bourgeoisie that was so profoundly shellshocked by the war. The ideas of the pre-war generation have been shattered. The illusions of a humanitarian Utopia have been splintered into myriad fragments. A mental chaos has resulted. The old virtues no longer invelve or enchant. There are no final criteria remaining in which the young humanitarian can fasten his faith. This is not the state of Werfel's mind, but the state of mind of that entire group of intellectual bourgeoisie that has been driven from an affection for the old, the high ideals that were the life and drum to inspirational impulse in the nineteenth century, to a bewildered groping for the new, the realities that are so drastic in their rigid outlines and so alien in their unsentimental relativity and ruthlessness. Like Wassermann, Werfel is in economic protest against the old order, but is uncertain and dubious in his decision as to the new. Sentative to the soft and tender, he cannot steel himself to accept the harsh and rigorous. It is so much sweeter to dream of revolutions than to experience them. To admit necessity and to accept it are two different and disparate reactions. Werfel, like Prestang and Galsworthy, admits the necessity, but cannot adjust himself to its acceptance. His early experience had prepared himself for a more flexible and comforting world. Unlike Wassermann in "The World's Illusion," however, Werfel does not lose himself in the retreat of the ascetic or the resignation of the Tolstoyan.

In "Juarez and Maximilian" the battle of the old order with the new is given forceful dramatization. Maximilian is the remnant of the old type, the idealist, still struggling with the ghosts of dreams that have even thinned in shadow; Juarez is the incarnation of the new type, the realist, grappling with realities, meeting them with inexorable hand, changing them, twisting them, crucifying them even at the cost of vision and virtue in order to control them for social end. In brief, Maximilian is an embodiment of the beautiful but ineffectual idealist. He would make Mexico a lovely country through the medium of a benevolent monarchy. His idealism is exploited. His life is made a travesty of beneficent ambition. The martyrdom of his struggle is the result of his fatuous faith in aspiration and illusion. He is the echo of a past that can beat frantically and impotently against the door of the future—his hope in monarchy as a realization of the exquisite generosity of a great ruler is dead except in the brains of the archaic—

"Diaz: The foundation of monarchy is stupidity and decadence. Do you know that, Prince von Hapsburg? The accusation! Archduke Maximilian. You came, the strange sort of stranger, into this country which did not concern you. You made yourself the tool of Napoleon and of those capitalists of industry who gladly shed blood to float more stock."

In Diaz's word, "Juarez has never dreamed. Juarez is dreamless reason," the new type to supersede the Maximilians and Wilsons is given graphic description. In Juarez we perceive an unmistakable resemblance to Lenin.

Diaz's declaration to Labastida, the archbishop of Mexico and Puebla, is signal:
Diaz: "I wouldn't conduct any war that was not a moral crusade. That is the only excuse on earth for violence. I am not fighting Maximilian, who is a martyr to his birth and your race. I am fighting the whole tribe of grafters and jingolists, slave-drivers and ghouls, who have raised his throne as a screen for their crimes. I'll wreck and uproot every last one of them. I'll have no mercy for them."

And, finally, in Maximilian's confession of failure, the motif of the play is rendered its revealing touch:

Maximilian: "Guilt is not to be great enough for one's deeds. Failure is guilt. My idea of a radical monarchy was unreal. Therefore the error, the I must be in myself; guilt. The age of royalty is over. In the shipwreck of the privileged classes poor little kings must perish. The hour of the dictators has come, Juarez."

And it should certainly be added, in conclusion, that the acting of the play by the Theatre Guild Acting Company is superb. The production is singularly brilliant and beautiful. The impersonation of Maximilian by Alfred Lunt is one of the most effective achievements on the New York stage in years. Clara Eames as the Empress Charlotte and Dudley Digges as the Archbishop are also exceptionally convincing and impressive in their parts. Only in the character of Diaz and a few of the group scenes is the performance marred by an intrusion of the artificial and melodramatic.