

THE

FEBRUARY 1915

10 CENTS

THE MASSES



"A DAUGHTER OF
THE REVOLUTION"
BY JOHN REED

FRANK
WALTS
14

The MASSES

This Magazine is Owned and Published Cooperatively by its Editors. It has no Dividends to Pay, and nobody is trying to make Money out of it. A Revolutionary and not a Reform Magazine; a Magazine with a Sense of Humor and no Respect for the Respectable; Frank; Arrogant; Impertinent; Searching for the True Causes; a Magazine Directed against Rigidity and Dogma wherever it is found; Printing what is too Naked or True for a Money-Making Press; a Magazine whose final Policy is to do as it Pleases and Conciliate Nobody, not even its Readers—A Free Magazine.

EDITOR

Max Eastman

ART EDITOR

John Sloan

MANAGING EDITOR

Floyd Dell

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Eugene Wood
John Reed
Max Eastman
Mary Heaton Vorse
Louis Untermeyer
William English Walling
Howard Brubaker
Robert Carlton Brown
Floyd Dell
Arthur Bullard
Frank Bohn
George Bellows
Arthur Young
Alice Beach Winter
H. J. Turner
Charles A. Winter
Maurice Becker
John Sloan
Cornelia Barns
Stuart Davis
Glenn O. Coleman
K. R. Chamberlain

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly, \$1.00

Half Yearly, 50 Cents

Rates on bundle orders and to newsdealers on application

Entered as second-class matter, December 27, 1910, at the postoffice of New York City, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published Monthly by
The Masses Publishing Co.,
87 Greenwich Avenue, New York

MAGAZINES!

WHAT ONES WILL YOU READ THIS YEAR?

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON YOUR YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS AND RENEWALS BY ORDERING THROUGH THE MASSES, AND

We will Send them to Separate Addresses if Desired

(This is a practical way to help the Masses pay expenses and your magazines cost you less than by direct ordering.)

The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Appeal to Reason......50	\$1.10	Musician.....1.50	\$2.10
Total value.....\$1.50		Total value.....\$2.50	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
American Magazine.....1.50	\$2.10	Nation-Weekly (6 mos.) 1.50	\$2.00
Total value.....\$2.50		Total value.....\$2.50	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
American Socialist......50	\$1.10	National Rip Saw......50	\$1.15
Total value.....\$1.50		Total value.....\$1.50	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Business.....1.50	\$2.00	New Review.....1.00	\$1.50
Total value.....\$2.50		Total value.....\$2.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Collier's Weekly.....2.50	\$3.00	North American Review. 4.00	\$4.50
Total value.....\$3.50		Total value.....\$5.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Cosmopolitan.....1.50	\$2.25	Outing.....3.00	\$3.50
Total value.....\$2.50		Total value.....\$4.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Craftsman.....3.00	\$3.10	Overland Monthly.....1.50	\$2.00
Total value.....\$4.00		Total value.....\$2.50	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Critic & Guide.....1.00	\$1.75	Pearson's.....1.50	\$2.00
Total value.....\$2.00		Total value.....\$2.50	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Current Opinion.....3.00	\$3.35	Philosophical Review.... 3.00	\$3.75
Total value.....\$4.00		Total value.....\$4.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Etude.....1.50	\$2.10	Poetry Journal.....1.50	\$2.25
Total value.....\$2.50		Total value.....\$2.50	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Everybody's.....1.50	\$2.10	Political Science Quar... 3.00	\$3.50
Total value.....\$2.50		Total value.....\$4.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Forerunner.....1.00	\$1.80	Popular Science Monthly 3.00	\$3.80
Total value.....\$2.00		Total value.....\$4.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Garden Magazine.....1.50	\$2.00	Progressive Teacher (10 mos.) 1.00	\$1.60
Total value.....\$2.50		Total value.....\$2.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Good Housekeeping.....1.50	\$2.25	Public-Weekly.....1.00	\$1.40
Total value.....\$2.50		Total value.....\$2.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Health Culture.....1.00	\$1.75	Puck-Weekly.....5.00	\$5.50
Total value.....2.00		Total value.....\$6.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Harpers Weekly (6 mos.) 2.00	\$2.25	Review of Reviews.....3.00	\$3.10
Total value.....3.00		Total value.....\$4.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Indep't Weekly (6 mos.) 1.50	\$2.00	Scribner's.....3.00	\$3.50
Total value.....2.50		Total value.....\$4.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Int. Socialist Review... 1.00	\$1.50	Smart Set.....3.00	\$3.35
Total value.....\$2.00		Total value.....\$4.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
International.....1.50	\$2.00	Sunset.....2.50	\$2.90
Total value.....2.50		Total value.....\$3.50	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Int. Socialist Review... 1.00	\$1.50	Survey-Weekly.....3.00	\$3.80
Total value.....\$2.00		Total value.....\$4.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
International Studio... 5.00	\$5.50	Travel.....3.00	\$3.80
Total value.....\$6.00		Total value.....\$4.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Literary Digest (Wkly.) 3.00	\$3.75	Teacher's Magazine..... 1.25	\$2.00
Total value.....\$4.00		Total value.....\$2.25	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
McClure's.....1.50	\$2.10	Truth Seeker-Weekly... 3.00	\$3.70
Total value.....\$2.50		Total value.....\$4.00	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Life.....4.00	\$4.50	Woman's Home Comp'n. 1.50	\$2.25
Total Value.....\$5.00		Total value.....\$2.50	
The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.	The Masses.....\$1.00	Our Price.
Metropolitan.....1.50	\$2.00	World's Work.....3.00	\$3.25
Total value.....\$2.50		Total value.....\$4.00	

WRITE US FOR ANY COMBINATIONS ON ANY MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES

78 Greenwich Avenue

THE MASSES

NEW YORK

A Sketch Class

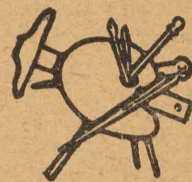
For the study of the figure conducted the same as Colrossi's and the Grande Chauxmière in Paris at Number 50 Washington Square South, New York, top floor. ¶ Session from four to six.

30c. a session,
10 sessions, \$2.50

Change of Model Every Day

Colors and Boards of all makes

Artists' Materials



Picture Frames

S. HALPERN

3 East 30th St., near Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK CITY

New Suffrage Literature

PAMPHLETS

Discriminations Against Women in the Laws of New York.
By Gilbert E. Roe.
Each 5c.; doz. 55c.; hundred, \$3.50.

Revised Editions (in preparation) Where Women Vote.
By Francis Maule Bjorkman.
Each 10c.; doz. \$1.00; hundred, \$7.50.

Objections Answered.
By Alice Stone Blackwell.
Each 5c.; doz. 55c. hundred, \$3.50.

New Suffrage Maps.
Map Posters—each 25c.
Map Flyers—hundred, 10c; thousand, 90c.
Map Postcards—doz. 10c.; hundred, 60c.

Calendars.
Pocket Celluloid Map Calendars.
Each 5c.; doz. 50c.; hundred, \$4.00.

Postage Extra.

National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc.

Publishers for the

National American Woman Suffrage Association

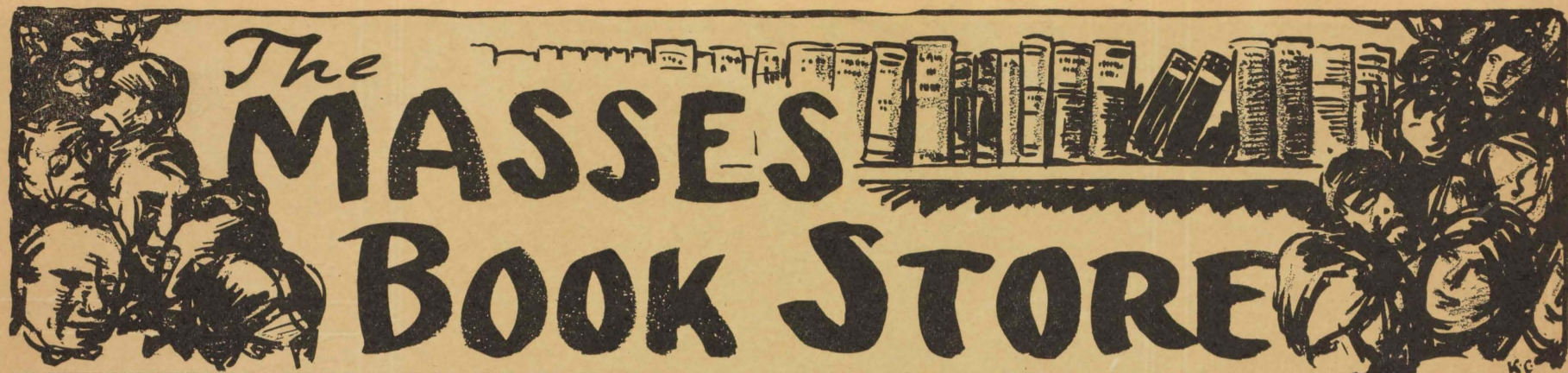
Department B, 505 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Attention of Editors!

Do you want to publish any or all of the drawings appearing in THE MASSES in your publication? At a nominal cost any of these drawings may be had in mat, electrotone or zinc plate form. THE MASSES artists are especially anxious to serve radical publications. Write for particulars.

The MASSES

87 Greenwich Avenue
NEW YORK



The MASSES BOOK STORE

To All Masses Readers. You are urged to buy books through "The Masses Book Store," which is the name given this page. Here is an interesting assortment, many books being new. The Masses has made arrangements with the publishers to offer these books to you. You pay no more—often less—for books purchased through us than from dealers and your patronage will assist us in the great problem of publishing the Masses without loss. No one is trying to make money out of the Masses, but we do want its receipts to pay the cost of publishing. Radical efforts do not pay in dollars. If you want any book, whether listed here or not, please ask us for it. Address "The Masses," 87 Greenwich Ave., New York. Send check, money order or postage.

SOCIOLOGY

Why the Capitalist? by Frederick Haller, LL.B. In this book a lawyer throws down the gauntlet to the defenders of capitalism. The book is a brief in refutation of the doctrines prevailing in Conventional Political Economy. Send \$1.10.

The Man of Tomorrow, by Floyd B. Wilson. Designed and has been written especially as a self-help for those who are studying and working toward efficiency. 12mo. Cloth. \$1.00 postpaid. R. F. Fenno & Co.

Mysteries of the People, by Eugene Sue. Depicting the Class struggles through the ages from Caesar to 1848. Complete in 21 volumes. Cloth. Per set, \$14.75 net. Send for descriptive booklet. New York Labor News Co.

Mother Earth Magazine, the anarchist monthly. Alexander Berkman, editor; Emma Goldman, publisher. 10 cents a copy, \$1.00 a year.

Erdegeist, by Frank Wedekind (author of Spring's Awakening). Translated by Sam Eliot, Jr. \$1.10 postpaid. A. and C. Boni.

Depreciations, by B. Russell Herts. Essays on Wells, Yeats, Arnold Bennett, George Moore, G. K. Chesterton and others. \$1.35 postpaid. A. and C. Boni.

Chants Communal, by Horace Traubel. Inspired and revolutionary prose-pieces. Cloth. \$1.10 postpaid. Paper, \$30 postpaid. A. and C. Boni.

Mariana, by Echegaray. The greatest drama of Spanish literature. Translated by Carlos Wupperman. \$85 postpaid. A. and C. Boni.

Erna Vitek, by Alfred Kreymborg. A realistic novel of real interest and literary merit. \$1.10 postpaid. A. and C. Boni.

Not Guilty, by Robert Blatchford. A defence of the bottom dog. \$60 postpaid. A. and C. Boni.

Reflections on Violence, by Georges Sorel. At last a translation of the famous philosophy of syndicalism. \$2.25 net. B. W. Huebsch.

Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist, by Alexander Berkman. \$1.25 net. Mother Earth Publishing Assn.

The Supreme Court and the Constitution, by Charles A. Beard. \$1 net. The Macmillan Co. An American historian with the modern point of view.

Socialism and Motherhood, by John Spargo. 60 cents net. B. W. Huebsch.

Women as World-Builders, by Floyd Dell. "An exhilarating book, truly young with the strength and daring of youth," says Chicago Tribune. 50 cents net. The Masses.

"Polyandry—there should be a limit, say 25 males." By Ralph Brandt. Send 80 cents.

The Abolition of Poverty, by Jacob H. Hollander. A practical, definite program for the conquest of this "preventable disease." 75 cents net. Houghton, Mifflin Co.

The Subterranean Brotherhood, by Julian Hawthorne. Written after his confinement at Atlanta federal prison. Vivid picture of prison life. Illustrated. \$1.50 net. McBride, Nast & Co.

"Union Ammunition," by Helen Marot, member of A. F. of L.; Ex-Secy. Women's Trade Union League; author "Handbook of Labor Literature." An able statement of the union's case. Deals with all the chief labor organizations. Important to all students of labor questions. Send \$1.25.

Standard Oil or The People. The book that will end the wealth-power of Rockefeller and restore the government to the people. How Rockefeller and associates control the wealth of the nation. 25 cents paper; 50 cents half cloth. Henry H. Klein, Tribune Bldg., New York.

Social Environment and Moral Progress, by Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace. "Our whole system of society is rotten and the social environment the worst the world has seen." Funk & Wagnalls. Send \$1.25.

Socialism and the Great State, by H. G. Wells and others. \$2 net. Harper & Brothers.

Life in America One Hundred Years Ago, by Gaillard Hunt. \$1.50 net. Harper & Brothers.

The Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court, by Hon. William H. Taft. \$1.25 net. Harper & Brothers.

Socialism Summed Up, by Morris Hillquit. This authoritative work first appeared in Metropolitan Magazine. Fine cloth edition, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents. Rand School Social Science.

Economics as the Basis of Living Ethics, by John G. Murdoch. A study in scientific social philosophy. Publisher's price is \$2. Sent on receipt of \$1.00. Rand School Social Science.

Wisconsin: An experiment in democracy. By Frederick C. Howe. Dark red cloth, \$1.35. The Public.

Why I Am a Socialist, by Charles Edward Russell. Net, \$0.50. George H. Doran Company. The actual incidents witnessed by Russell during his great newspaper work which made him see the need of socialism. New introduction on the present war and socialism. A picturesque yet logical, and altogether forceful book.

These Shifting Scenes, by Charles Edward Russell. Net, \$1.50. George H. Doran Company. The most dramatic and interesting experiences and characters in Russell's years as star reporter and correspondent; a series of striking stories from real life.

American Labor Unions (by a member), Helen Marot. \$1.25 net. Henry Holt & Co. Comprehensive, informed and just statement of the union case.

Socialism and Democracy in Europe, by S. P. Orth. \$1.50 net. Henry Holt & Co. Besides a clear exposition of the status and organization abroad it gives latest socialist "programmes."

Marxism Versus Socialism, by V. G. Simkhovitch. \$1.50 net. Henry Holt & Co.

Mothers and Children, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. \$1.25 net. Henry Holt & Co. Clear and informed advice and discussion for modern minded mothers.

Co-Partnership and Profit Sharing, by Aneurin Williams. 50 cts. net. Henry Holt & Co. Explains the types of co-partnership or profit-sharing, or both, and gives details of the arrangements in many industries.

Unemployment, by A. C. Pigou. 50 cts. net. Henry Holt & Co. The meaning, measurement, distribution, and effects of unemployment, its relation to wages, trade fluctuations, and disputes, and some proposals of remedy or relief.

Christianity and the Social Rage, by Adolph A. Berle. The author points out that no enduring social advance can be made without an underlying moral and spiritual base. 12mo. \$1.50 net. Postage 12 cents.

THE WAR

Imperial Germany, by Prince Bernhard von Bülow. There are all sorts of books about German statesmanship by people who are neither Germans nor statesmen. But here is a new, tremendously significant book on the subject by the man who was Chancellor of the German Empire from 1900 to 1909. \$1.50 net. Dodd, Mead & Company.

The Bernhardt Books. George H. Doran Company. "Britain as Germany's Vassal." Net, \$1.00. The latest of the world-famous books by General F. von Bernhardt, military adviser to the Kaiser; written since the beginning of the war, admitting that the militarists are deliberately fighting peace propaganda, outlining America's danger of war.

"How Germany Makes War," net \$1.25, and "Cavalry," net \$1.00; Bernhardt's authoritative account of the methods and equipment of war of today, from aircraft to the soldier's ideal.

Germany's Madness, by Dr. Emil Reich. A revelation, by Prof. Reich, late of the University of Vienna, of the processes by which many Germans have come to the belief that it is Germany's destiny to rule the world. \$1.00 net. Dodd, Mead & Company.

Germany and England, by J. A. Cramb. \$1 net. E. P. Dutton & Co. This book was published at the urgent suggestion of the late Lord Roberts, who wished England to understand the necessity of arming against German aggression.

Builder and Blunderer, by George Saunders. \$1 net. E. P. Dutton & Co. A study of the character and foreign policy of Emperor William by the Berlin correspondent of the London Times.

The War Week by Week, by Edward S. Martin. \$1 net. E. P. Dutton & Co. How the war impressed America. Interesting and humorous.

The Kaiser: A Book about the Most Interesting Man in Europe, edited by Asa Don Dickinson. \$2 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The German Empire's Hour of Destiny, by Col. H. Frobenius. Blunt facts about the Kaiser's startling challenge to Europe. McBride, Nast & Co. Send \$1.10.

Tommy Atkins at War, edited by Jas. A. Kilpatrick. A human document describing war's grim realities. A soldier's own story of battle. McBride, Nast & Co. Send 58 cents.

War Manual, prepared by 14 British and American Socialists. An eye-opening work on the causes and results of the Great War. Send 15 cents in stamps.

(Continued on page 22)



Drawn by Arthur Young.

Towards Liberty

The MASSES

Vol. VI. No. 5

FEBRUARY, 1915

Issue No. 45

A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION

John Reed

THAT night there was one of those Paris rains, which never seem to wet one as other rains do. We sat on the *terrasse* of the Rotonde, at the corner table—it was a warm night, though November—Fred, Marcelle and I, sipping a Dubonnet. The cafés all closed at eight sharp because of the war, and we used to stay until then almost every night before we went to dinner.

Next to us was a young French officer with his head done up in a bandage, and his arm comfortably around Jeanne's green-caped shoulder. Beatrice and Alice were farther down along under the glare of the yellow lights. Behind us we could peek through a slit in the window-curtain and survey the smoke-filled room inside, an uproarious band of men sandwiched between girls, beating on the table and singing, the two old Frenchmen at their tranquil chess-game, an absorbed student writing a letter home, his *amie's* head on his shoulder, five utter strangers and the waiter listening breathlessly to the tales of a muddy-legged soldier back from the front.

The yellow lights flooded us, and splashed the shining black pavement with gold; human beings with umbrellas flowed by in a steady stream; a ragged old wreck of a man poked furtively for cigarette-butts under our feet; out in the roadway the shuffling feet of men marching fell unheeded upon our accustomed ears, and dripping slanted bayonets passed athwart a beam of light from across the Boulevard Montparnasse.

This year all the girls at the Rotonde dressed alike. They had little round hats, hair cut short, low-throated waists and long capes down to their feet, the ends tossed over their shoulders Spanish-fashion. Marcelle was the image of the others. Besides, her lips were painted scarlet, her cheeks dead white, and she talked obscenities when she wasn't on her dignity, and sentimentalities when she was. She had regaled us both with the history of her very rich and highly respectable family, of the manner of her tragic seduction by a Duke, of her innate virtue—and had remarked proudly that she was no common ordinary street-walker.

At this particular instant she was interlarding a running fire of highly-flavored comment upon what passed before her eyes, with appeals for money in a harshened little voice; and I thought to myself that we had got to the bottom of Marcelle. Her comments upon things and persons were pungent, vigorous, original—but they palled after while; a strain of recklessness and unashamed love of life held only a little longer. Marcelle was already soiled with too much handling.

We heard a violent altercation, and a tall girl with a bright orange sweater came out from the café, fol-

lowed by a waiter gesticulating and exclaiming:

"But the eight anisettes which you ordered, *nom de Dieu!*"

"I have told you I would pay," she shrilled over her shoulder. "I am going to the Dome for some money," and she ran across the shiny street. The waiter stood looking after her, moodily jingling the change in his pockets.

"No use waiting," shouted Marcelle, "There is another door to the Dome on the Rue Delambre!" But the waiter paid no attention; he had paid the *caisse* for the drinks. And, as a matter of fact, the girl never reappeared.

"That is an old trick," said Marcelle to us. "It is easy when you have no money to get a drink from the waiters, for they dare not ask for your money until afterward. It is a good thing to know now in time of war, when the men are so few and so poor."

"But the waiter!" objected Fred. "He must make his living!"

Marcelle shrugged. "And we ours," she said.

"There used to be a *belle type* around the Quarter," she continued after a minute, "who called herself Marie. She had beautiful hair—*épatante*,—and she loved travelling. . . . Once she found herself on a Mediterranean boat bound for Egypt without a *sou*,—nothing except the clothes on her back. A monsieur passed her as she leaned against the rail, and said, 'You have marvellous hair, mademoiselle.'

"I will sell it to you for a hundred francs," she flashed back. And she cut off all her beautiful hair and went to Cairo, where she met an English lord.

The waiter heaved a prodigious sigh, shook his head sadly, and went indoors. We were silent, and thought of dinner. The rain fell.

I don't know how it happened, but Fred began to whistle absent-mindedly the *Carmagnole*. I wouldn't have noticed it, except that I heard a voice chime in, and looked around to see the wounded French officer, whose arm had fallen idly from the shoulder of Jeanne, staring blankly across the pavement, and humming the *Carmagnole*. What visions was he seeing, this sensitive-faced youth in the uniform of his country's army, singing the song of revolt! Even as I looked, he caught himself up short, looked conscious and startled, glanced swiftly at us, and rose quickly to his feet, dragging Jeanne with him.

At the same instant Marcelle clutched Fred roughly by the arm.

"It's *défendu*—you'll have us all pinched," she cried, with something so much stronger than fear

in her eyes that I was interested. "And, besides, don't sing those dirty songs. They are revolutionary—they are sung by *voyous*—poor people—ragged men—"

"Then you are not a revolutionist yourself?" I asked.

"I? *B'en* no, I swear to you!" she shook her head passionately. "The *méchants*, the villains, who want to overturn everything—!" Marcelle shivered.

"Look here, Marcelle! Are you happy in this world the way it is? What does the System do for you, except to turn you out on the street to sell yourself?" Fred was launched now on a boiling flood of propaganda. "When the red day comes, I know which side of the Barricades I shall be on—!"

Marcelle began to laugh. It was a bitter laugh. It was the first time I had ever seen her un-self-conscious.

"*Ta gueule*, my friend," she interrupted rudely. "I know that talk! I have heard it since I was so high. . . . I *know!*" She stopped and laughed to herself, and wrenched out—"My grandfather was shot against a wall at Père Lachaise for carrying a red flag in the Commune in 1870." She started, looked at us shame-facedly, and grinned. "There, you see I come of a worthless family. . . ."

"Your grandfather!" shouted Fred.

"Pass for my grandfather," said Marcelle indifferently. "Let the crazy, dirty-handed old fool rest in his grave. I have never spoken of him before, and I shall burn no candles for his soul. . . ."

Fred seized her hand. He was exalted. "God bless your grandfather!"

With the quick wit of her profession, she divined that, for some mysterious reason, she had pleased. For answer she began to sing in a low voice the last lines of the *Internationale*.

"*C'est la lutte finale*—!" She coquetted with Fred.

"Tell us more about your grandfather," I asked.

"There is no more to tell," said Marcelle, half-ashamed, half-pleased, wholly ironical. "He was a wild man from God knows where. He had no father and mother. He was a stone-mason, and people say a fine workman. But he wasted his time in reading books, and he was always on strike. He was a savage, and always roaring 'Down with the Government and the rich!' People called him 'Le Farou.' I remember my father telling how the soldiers came to take him from his house to be shot. My father was a lad of fourteen, and he hid my grandfather under a mattress of the bed. But the soldiers poked their bayonets in there and one went through his shoul-

der—so they saw the blood. Then my grandfather made a speech to the soldiers—he was always making speeches—and asked them not to murder the Commune. . . . But they only laughed at him—” And Marcelle laughed, for it was amusing.

“But my father—” she went on; “Heavens! He was even worse. I can remember the big strike at the Creusot works,—wait a minute,—it was the year of the Great Exposition. My father helped to make that strike. My brother was then just a baby,—eight years he had, and he was already working as poor children do. And in the parade of all the strikers, suddenly my father heard a little voice shouting to him across the ranks,—it was my little brother, marching with a red flag, like one of the comrades!

“Hello, old boy!” he called to my father. *‘Ca ira!’*

“They shot many workmen in that strike.” Marcelle shook her head viciously. “Ugh! The scum!”

Fred and I stirred, and found that we had been chilled from resting in one position. We beat on the window and ordered cognac.

“And now you have heard enough of my miserable family,” said Marcelle, with an attempt at lightness.

“Go on,” said Fred hoarsely, fixing her with gleaming eyes.

“But you’re going to take me to dinner, *n’est-ce pas?*” insinuated Marcelle. I nodded. “*Pardi!*” she went on, with a grin. “It was not like this that my father dined—*hè!* After my grandfather died, my old man could get no work. He was starving, and went from house to house begging food. But they shut the door in his face, the women of my grandfather’s comrades, saying ‘Give him nothing, the *salaud*; he is the son of Le Farrou, who was shot.’ And my father sneaked around the café tables, like a dog, picking up crusts to keep his soul and body together. It has taught me much,” said Marcelle, shaking her short hair. “To keep always in good relations with those who feed you. It is why I do not steal from the waiter like that girl did; and I tell everybody that my family was respectable. They might make me suffer for the sins of my father, as he did for his father’s.”

Light broke upon me, and once more the puzzling baseness of humanity justified itself. Here was the key to Marcelle, her weakness, her vileness. It was not vice, then, that had twisted her, but the intolerable degradation of the human spirit by the masters of the earth, the terrible punishment of those who thirst for liberty.

“I can remember,” she said, “how, after the Creusot strike was ended, the bosses got rid of their troublesome workmen. It was winter, and for weeks we had had only wood that my mother gathered in the fields, to keep us warm—and a little bread and coffee that the Union gave us. I wasn’t but four years old. My father decided to go to Paris, and we started—walking. He carried me on his shoulder, and with the other a little bundle of clothes. My mother carried another—but she had already tuberculosis, and had to rest every hour. My brother came behind. . . . We went along the white, straight road, with the light snow lying on it, between the high naked poplars. Two days and a night. . . . We huddled down in a deserted road-mender’s hut, my mother coughing, coughing. Then out again before the sun rose, tramping along through the snow, my father and my brother shouting revolutionary cries, and singing

*‘Dansons la Carmagnole
Vive le son—Vive le son—
Dansons la Carmagnole
Vive le son du canon!’*”

Marcelle had raised her voice unconsciously as

she sang the forbidden song; her cheeks flushed, her eyes snapped, she stamped her foot. Suddenly she broke off and looked fearfully around. No one had noticed, however.

“My brother had a high, little voice like a girl, and my father used to break off laughing as he looked down at his son stamping sturdily along beside him, and roaring out songs of hate like an old striker.

“*Allons! Petit cheminot,*—you little tramp you! I’ll bet the police will know you some day!” And he would slap him on the back. It made my mother turn pale, and sometimes at night she would slip out of bed and go to the corner where my brother slept, and wake him up to tell him, weeping, that he must always grow up to be a good man. Once my father woke up and caught her. . . . But that was later, at Paris. . . .

“And they would sing—

‘*Debout freres de misere!
(Up! Brothers of misery)
‘Ne voulons plus de frontieres
(We want no more frontiers)
‘Pour egorger la bourgeoisie
(To loot the bourgeoisie)
‘Et supprimer la tyrannie
(And suppress tyranny)
‘Il faut avoir du coeur
(We must have heart,
‘Et de l’energie!
(And energy!)*’

“And then my father would look ahead with flashing eyes, marching as if he were an army. Every time his eyes flashed like that, my mother would tremble,—for it meant some reckless and terrible fight with the police, or a bloody strike, and she feared for him. . . . And I know how she must have felt, for she was law-abiding, like me—and my father, he was no good.” Marcelle shuddered, and gulped her cognac at one swallow.

“I really did not begin myself to know things until we came to Paris,” she went on, “because then I began to grow up. My first memory, almost, is when my father led the big strike at Thirion’s, the coal-yard down there on the avenue de Maine, and came home with his arm broken where the police had struck him. After that it was work, strike,—

PROMETHEUS

ACROSS the clean canopy of night the mighty planets revolving,
Each on its destined track through trackless space and through incalculable aeons,
Measuring miles by the million million, measuring time by the unit of eternity—
Silent, serene:

In a filthy ten-foot alley the man that cannot grow taller than seventy-two inches, whose brain is compressed in a cell of bone;
Entombed, and tearing the fleshy walls of his tomb with yearnings for an endless life, whose life is three score years and ten;
Wearied if he walk a dozen miles, surrendering to sleep if he remain awake above sixteen hours:

Which is the happier, stronger, greater?
The stars that see not the man, that perform prodigies because they are ordained to perform them?
Or the man that sees the stars obey and yet refuses to obey?
The stars serve and live,
The man defies and is slain:
But the man defies!

REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.

work, strike,—with little to eat at our house and my mother growing weaker until she died. My father married again, a religious woman, who finally took to going continually to church and praying for his immortal soul. . . .

“Because she knew how fiercely he hated God. He used to come home at night every week after the meeting of the Union, his eyes shining like stars, roaring blasphemies through the streets. He was a terrible man. He was always the leader. I remember when he went out to assist at a demonstration on Montmartre. It was before the Sacré Coeur, the big white church you see up there on the top of the mountain, looking over all Paris. You know the statue of the Chevalier de la Barre just below it? It is of a young man in ancient times who refused to salute a religious procession; a priest broke his arm with the cross they carried, and he was burned to death by the Inquisition. He stands there in chains, his broken arm hanging by his side, his head lifted so,—proudly. *Eh b’en*, the workingmen were demonstrating against the Church, or something, I don’t know what. They had speeches. My father stood upon the steps of the basilica and suddenly the *curé* of the church appeared. My father cried, in a voice of thunder, *‘A bas* the priests! That pig burned him to death! he pointed to the statue. *‘To the Lanterne with him! Hang him!’* Then they all began to shout and surge toward the steps,—and the police charged the crowd with revolvers. . . . Well, my father came home that night all covered with blood, and hardly able to drag himself along the street.

“My step-mother met him at the door, very angry, and said, ‘Well, where have you been, you good-for-nothing?’

“‘At a manifestation, *quoi!*’ he growled.

“‘It serves you right,’ she said. ‘I hope you’re cured now.’

“‘Cured?’ he shouted, roaring through the bloody toothlessness of his mouth. ‘Until the next time. *Ca ira!*’

“And true enough, it was at the guillotining of Leboeuf that the cuirassiers charged the Socialists, and they carried my father home with a sabre cut in his head.”

Marcelle leaned over with a cigarette in her mouth to light it from Fred’s.

“They called him *Casse-tête* Poisot—the Head-breaker, and he was a hard man. . . . How he hated the Government! . . . Once I came home from school and told him that they had taught us to sing the Marseillaise.

“‘If I ever catch you singing that damned traitors’ song around here,’ he cried at me, doubling up his fist, ‘I’ll crack your face open.’”

To my eyes came the picture of this coarse, narrow, sturdy old warrior, scarred with the marks of a hundred vain, ignoble fights with the police, reeling home through squalid streets after Union meeting; his eyes blazing with visions of a regenerated humanity.

“And your brother?” asked Fred.

“Oh, he was even worse than my father,” said Marcelle, laughing. “You could talk to my father about some things, but there were things that you could not talk to my brother about at all. Even when he was a little boy he did dreadful things. He would say, ‘After school come to meet me at such and such a church,—I want to pray.’ I would meet him on the steps and we would go in together and kneel down. And when I was praying, he would suddenly jump up and run shouting around the church, kicking over the chairs and smashing the candles burning in the chapels. . . . And when—



Drawn by John Sloan.

The Bachelor Girl

ever he saw a *curé* in the street, he marched along right behind him crying, 'A bas les calottes! A bas les calottes!' Twenty times he was arrested, and even put in the Reformatory. But he always escaped. When he had but fifteen years he ran away from the house and did not come back for a year. One day he walked into the kitchen where we were all having breakfast.

"'Good morning,' he said, as if he had never gone away. 'Cold morning, isn't it?'"

"My step-mother screamed.

"'I have been to see the world,' he went on. 'I came back because I didn't have any money and was

hungry.' My father never scolded him, but just let him stay. In the daytime he hung around the cafés on the corner, and did not come home at night until after midnight. Then one morning he disappeared again, without a word to anyone. In three months he was back again, starving. My step-mother told my father that he ought to make the boy work, that it was hard enough with a lazy, fighting man to provide for. But my father only laughed.

"'Leave him alone,' he said. 'He knows what he's doing. There's good fighting blood in him.'

"My brother went off and came back like that until he was almost eighteen. In the last period,

before he settled down in Paris, he would most always work until he had collected enough money to go away. Then he finally got a steady job in a factory here, and married. . . .

"He had a fine voice for singing, and could hold people dumb with the way he sang revolutionary songs. At night, after his work was finished, he used to tie a big red handkerchief around his neck and go to some music hall or cabaret. He would enter, and while some singer was giving a song from the stage, he would suddenly lift up his voice and burst out into the *Ca ira* or the *Internationale*. The singer on the stage would be forced to stop, and

all the audience would turn and watch my brother, up there in the top benches of the theatre.

"When he had finished, he would cry 'How do you like that?' and then they would cheer and applaud him. Then he would shout 'Everybody say with me 'Down with the Capitalists! A bas the police! To the Lanterne with the flics!'" Then there would be some cheers and some whistles. 'Did I hear somebody whistle me?' he'd cry. 'I'll meet anybody at the door outside who dared to whistle me!' And afterward he would fight ten or fifteen men in a furious mob in the street outside, until the police came. . . .

"He, too, was always leading strikes, but had a laughing, gallant way that made all the comrades love him. . . . He might perhaps some day have been a deputy, if my father had not taught him lawlessness when he was young—"

"Where is he now?" asked Fred.

"Down there in the trenches somewhere." She waved her arm vaguely Eastward. "He had to go with the others when the war broke out, though he hated the Army so. When he did his military service, it was awful. He would never obey. For almost a year he was in prison. Once he decided to be promoted, and within a month they made him corporal, he was so intelligent. . . . But the very first day he refused to command the soldiers of his squad. . . . 'Why should I give orders to these comrades?' he shouted. 'One orders me to command them to dig a trench. *Voyons*, are they slaves?' So they degraded him to the ranks. Then he organized a revolt, and advised them to shoot their officers. . . . The men themselves were so insulted, they threw him over a wall.—So terribly he hated war! When the Three Year Military Law was up in the Chamber, it was he who led the mob to the Palais Bourbon. . . . And now he must go to kill the *Bôches*, like the others. Perhaps he himself is dead.—I do not know, I have heard nothing." And then irrelevantly, "He has a little son five years old."

Three generations of fierce, free blood, struggling indefatigably for a dim dream of liberty. And now a fourth in the cradle! Did they know why they struggled? No matter. It was a thing deeper than reason, an instinct of the human spirit which neither force nor persuasion could ever uproot.

"And you, Marcelle?" I asked.

"I?" She laughed. "Shall I tell you that I was not seduced by a Duke?" She gave a bitter little chuckle. "Then you will not respect me,—for I notice that you friends of passage want your vice seasoned with romance. But it is true. It has not been romantic. In that hideousness and earnestness of our life, I always craved joy and happiness. I always wanted to laugh, be gay, even when I was a baby. I used to imagine drinking champagne, and going to the theatre, and I wanted jewels, fine dresses, automobiles. Very early my father noticed that my tastes led that way; he said, 'I see that you want to throw everything over and sell yourself to the rich. Let me tell you now, that the first fault you commit, I'll put you out the door and call you my daughter no more.'

"It became intolerable at home. My father could not forgive women who had lovers without being married. He kept saying that I was on the way to sin—and when I grew older, I wasn't permitted to leave the house without my step-mother. As soon as I was old enough, he hurried, to find me a husband, to save me. One day he came home and said that he had found one,—a pale young man who limped, the son of a restaurant-keeper on the same street. I knew him; he was not bad, but I couldn't bear to think of marrying. I wanted so much to be free."

TO A SOAP-BOX ORATOR

HOW can we hate enough to fight?

How can we think enough to win?

It is a reeling summer night,
And you, young man in the street-lamp's glare,
Tell us the world and all's our share. . . .
You might as well talk of eternal sin!
What does it matter? What do we care? . . .
With noises and smells all soaking in,
And the pressing crowds and beckoning eyes. . . .
Your words come hot and urgent and wise,
But . . . it's Saturday night—and a dime to spare!

FREDA KIRCHWEY.

We started, Fred and I. "Free!" Wasn't that what the old man had fought for so bitterly?

"So that night," she said, "I got out of bed and put on my Sunday dress, and my everyday dress over that, and ran away. All night I walked around the streets, and all the next day. That evening, trembling, I went to the factory where my brother worked and waited for him to come out. I did not know whether or not he would give me up to my father. But soon he came along, shouting and singing with some comrades. He spied me.

"Well, old girl, what brings you here?" he cried, taking my arm. 'Trouble?' I told him I had run away. He stood off and looked at me. 'You haven't eaten,' he said. 'Come home with me and meet my wife. You'll like her. We'll all have dinner together!' So I did. His wife was wonderful. She met me with open arms, and they showed me the baby, just a month old. . . . And so fat! All was warm and happy there in that house. I remember that she cooked the dinner herself, and never have I eaten such a dinner! They did not ask me anything until I had eaten, and then my brother lighted a cigarette and gave me one. I was afraid to smoke, for my stepmother had said it was to bring hell on a woman. . . . But the wife smiled at me and took one herself.

"Now," said my brother. "Well, what are your plans?"

"I have none," I answered. "I must be free. I want gaiety, and lovely clothes. I want to go to the theatre. I want to drink champagne."

"His wife shook her head sadly.

"I have never heard of any work for a woman that will give her those things," she said.

"Do you think I want work?" I burst out. "Do you think I want to slave out my life in a factory for ten francs a week, or strut around in other women's gowns at some *couturière's* on the Rue de la Paix? Do you think I will take orders from anyone? No, I want to be free!"

"My brother looked at me gravely for a long time. Then he said, 'We are of the same blood. It would do no good to argue with you, or to force you. Each human being must work out his own life. You shall go and do whatever you want. But I want you to know that whenever you are hungry, or discouraged, or deserted, that my house is always open to you,—that you will always be welcome here, for as long as you want.' . . ."

Marcelle wiped her eyes roughly with the back of her hand.

"I stayed there that night, and the next day I went around the city and talked with girls in the cafés,—like I am now. They advised me to work, if I wanted a steady lover; so I went into a big Department-store for a month. Then I had a lover,

an Argentine, who gave me beautiful clothes and took me to the theatre. Never have I been so happy!

"One night when we were going to the theatre,—as we passed by my brother's house, I thought I would stop in and let him know how wonderful I found life. I had on a blue charmeuse gown,—I remember it now, it was lovely! Slippers with very high heels and brilliants on the buckles, white gloves, a big hat with a black ostrich feather, and a veil. Luckily the veil was down; for as I entered the door of my brother's tenement, my father stood there on the steps! He looked at me. I stopped. My heart stood still. But I could see he did not recognize me. "*Va t'en!*" he shouted. "What is your kind doing here, in a workingman's house? What do you mean by coming here to insult us with your silks and your feathers, sweated out of poor men in mills and their consumptive wives, their dying children? Go away, you whore!"

"I was terrified that he might recognize me!"

"It was only once more that I saw him. My lover left me, and I had other lovers. . . . My brother and his wife went out to live near my father, in St. Denis. I used sometimes to go out and spend the night with them, to play with the baby, who grew so fast. Those were really happy times. And I used to leave again at dawn, to avoid meeting my father. One morning I left my brother's house, and as I came onto the street, I saw my father, going to work at dawn with his lunch pail! He had not seen my face. There was nothing to do but walk down the street ahead of him. It was about five o'clock,—few people were about. He came along behind me, and soon I noticed that he was walking faster. Then he said in a low voice, 'Mademoiselle, wait for me. We are going the same direction, *hein?*' I hurried. 'You are pretty, mademoiselle. And I am not old. Can't we go together some place?' I was in a panic. I was so full of horror and of fear that he might see my face. I did not dare to turn up a side-street, for he would have seen my profile. So I walked straight ahead,—straight ahead for hours, for miles. . . . I do not know when he stopped. . . . I do not know if now he might be dead. . . . My brother said he never spoke of me. . . ."

She ceased, and the noises of the street became again apparent to our ears, that had been so long deaf to them, with double their former loudness. Fred was excited.

"Marvelous, by God!" he cried, thumping the table. "The same blood, the same spirit! And see how the revolution becomes sweeter, broader, from generation to generation! See how the brother understood freedom in a way which the old father was blind to!"

Marcelle shot him an astonished look. "What do you mean?" she asked.

"Your father,—fighting all his life for liberty,—yet turned you out because you wanted *your* liberty."

"Oh, but you don't understand," said Marcelle. "I did wrong. I am bad. If I had a daughter who was like me, I should do the same thing, if she had a frivolous character."

"Can't you *see?*" cried Fred. "Your father wanted liberty for men, but not for women!"

"Naturally," she shrugged. "Men and women are different. My father was right. Women must be—*respectable!*"

"The women need another generation," sighed Fred, sadly.

I took Marcelle's hand.

"Do you regret it?" I asked her.

"Regret my life?" she flashed back, tossing her head proudly, "*Dame*, no! I'm *free!* . . ."



Drawn by K. R. Chamberlain.

Recruiting Officer: "I am looking for Mr. Thomas Atkins, veteran of three wars. The time has come when his country can use him again."

"Utopia or Hell"

WE have to accept either his "peace of righteousness," so the High-Priest of Righteousness informs us in the *Independent*, or war, *i. e.*, hell. Most of us would prefer hell.

The peace of righteousness has two parts:

First, preparations to interfere by force in the affairs of other nations, which is called "duty" and the demands of a "lofty international morality." Thus we should be making war on Germany at the present moment in behalf of Belgium.

Second, stipulations preventing other nations from interfering in our affairs, and allowing us to wage war in case they do so. The League of Peace is to have no jurisdiction over a nation's "vital interest."

The decision of such questions is to be left to war between the nations involved. Other questions are to be left for war between the League of Peace and "recalcitrant" nations.

No other peace plan proposes two entirely separate and distinct methods of engendering war.

And Frank Tanenbaum?

THE well-fed ladies with a heavy sense of their social responsibility to the poor having been called to order in the Green Room at the McAlpin Hotel, Mr. Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain of New York City, was introduced as the speaker of the day.

Mr. Bruere had for his topic the poor and their

sorrows. He pinned medals, metaphorically, over the Mayor and the Administration for seeing, within a year, a great light. He told of the foolish way that the poor had been clubbed by the police a year before. He told of the way the Municipal Lodging House had been made merely the front door to jail, with long maple night sticks to welcome each fourth-nighter. He even told of the stupid policy of the churches that drove the hungry and the homeless back when they applied for shelter.

All these foolish ways, he asserted, were gone with the cold of the winter that saw them happen. Now, he pointed out, the Municipal Lodging House was being humanized. The maple night sticks, and the cops that bore them, were banished. The rear exit of the lodging house had ceased to open into jail. Even the churches, he said, were rushing forward to spread welcome mats before the poor--were inviting them in, before they should themselves demand that they be taken in.

But how about Frank Tanenbaum?

If we know anything about the Light the City Fathers saw, Frank Tanenbaum played the role of torch bearer to it. And all through the year while the Fathers have labored to bring about a new deal, Tanenbaum has languished in a filthy jail. It's all right for Bruere to pin medals on the Fathers, but wouldn't it be a perfectly pious idea under the circumstances, to make it unanimous by welcoming Tanenbaum out of jail with a little medal-pinning party just for one, at the City Hall? C. M.

The Libel Case

WE understand that our trial for alleged libel of the Associated Press is soon to occur. It will be well reported here, and we enjoin a policy of watchful waiting upon those who care.

Prize Press Pearl

A WOMAN wrote to the Philadelphia *North American* telling how she feeds a family of six (her husband, self, and four children) on \$3 a week: "The *North American* . . . hereby publicly acknowledges its admiration for such a fine manager. A few of this same sort in each community in the land soon would put an end to the high cost of living agitation."

You Turned

YOU turned to me on the street,
Smiling your professional best;
And in a soft flash of memory
I recalled my baby's first smile
Which I had thought was for me
Until the nurse heartlessly said it came with colic.

ROBERT CARLTON BROWN.

TO AN OLD MAN

TERROR you bring into this room;
Your smile and cheerful mien are lies,
There is no youth within your eyes,
And though your cheeks still bravely bloom
You are in league with death and doom;
Therefore you come with laughter bright,
With wine and flowers of the night
And flashing in a fool's costume.

We hate the jest upon your tongue,
The merriment of your glad song,
Your happiness will do us wrong,
Who, unlike you, are really young,
You stifle us, who have not sung,
And when you dance with ease and grace
There is a look upon your face
That leaves us shaken and unstrung.

The words you say are fine and sweet,
And every step you take is sure,
And seemingly you shall endure
When we are dust within the deep.
You walk erect while still we creep.
No blunders mar your perfect parts—
Master you are of human hearts,
And yet with evilness replete.

Such wit as yours we cannot spin,
Nor so much kindness show to man,
And with such delicacy span
The awkward breach 'twixt right and sin.
But still you lose, who always win,
And in the moment of your gain
We mark the poignant rush of pain
That makes your victory harsh and thin.

You are a ghost by Time begot,
You are a thing that should not be.
Startled at times we sharply see
Ourselves in your exquisite rot.
Some day we, too, shall share your lot
And be so faultless and bizarre,
The sheen of some soft silver star,
Whose light lives on, though it is out.

JOSEPH BERNARD RETHY.

REMINISCENCES

THE other side of Death, one night,
Walked out a youth and maid;
And they reviewed (as children might
A game that they had played)
The battle they had died to fight,
The cost they both had paid.

"I heard—or seemed to hear," she said,
"Far voices, seemed to see
St. Michael point me to a sword
To set my country free;
With men, a man, I fought," her head
Drooped forward wearily.

The boy assented with a nod.
"Like me," he said, "beguiled.
A dove—a voice from heaven—odd
My fancies were, and wild!
I thought I was the son of God,"
He said, and, sadly, smiled.

MARY CAROLYN DAVIES.

SISTERS OF THE CROSS OF SHAME

THE Sisters of the Cross of Shame,
They smile along the night;
Their houses stand with shuttered souls
And painted eyes of light.

Their houses look with scarlet eyes
Upon a world of sin;
And every man cries, "Woe, alas!"
And every man goes in.

The sober Senate meets at noon,
To pass the Woman's Law,
The portly Churchmen vote to stem
The torrent with a straw.

The Sister of the Cross of Shame,
She smiles beneath her cloud—
(She does not laugh till ten o'clock,
And then she laughs too loud.)

And still she hears the throb of feet
Upon the scarlet stair,
And still she dons the cloak of shame
That is not hers to wear.

The sons of saintly women come
To kiss the Cross of Shame;
Before them, in another time,
Their worthy fathers came.

And no man tells his son the truth,
And no man dares to tell;
And Innocence goes laughing through
The little doors of hell.

The Sisters of the Cross of Shame,
They smile along the night,
And on their shadowed window sills,
They place a scarlet light—

They place a scarlet light to draw
The soul that flutters by—
And still the portly Churchman prays,
And still the young men die.

And still the portly Churchmen pray,
And still the Senate meets,
And still the scarlet houses stand
Along the bitter streets—

And no man tells his son the truth,
Lest he should speak of sin;
And every man cries, "Woe, alas!"
And every man goes in.

F. DANA BURNET.

TOP O' THE POT

I HAD an old grandam and she was blind,
And she had lived from time out of mind.
And she knew all the sage old saws
That ever were known since the gray world was.

And when she heard one who vaunted himself
Of his pedigree's length or the pride of his pelf,
Then with a wag of her knowing head,
"The top o' the pot is the scum," she said.

The edge of her tongue was a thing to fear;
Heedless she was who might hear.
"He thinks he's God; and Who but He!
But the top o' the pot is the scum," said she.

ELIZABETH WADDELL.

BUTTONS

I HAVE been watching the war map slammed up for
advertising in front of the newspaper office.
Buttons—red and yellow buttons—blue and black but-
tons—are shoved back and forth across the map.

A laughing young man, sunny with freckles,
Climbs a ladder, yells a joke to somebody in the crowd,
And then fixes a yellow button one inch west
And follows the yellow button with a black button one
inch west.

(Ten thousand men and boys twist on their bodies in
a red soak along a river edge,
Gasping of wounds, calling for water, some rattling
death in their throats.)

Who by Christ would guess what it cost to move two
buttons one inch on the war map here in front of
the newspaper office where the freckle-faced young
man is laughing to us?

CARL SANDBURG.

TO THE SUICIDES

UNHALLOWED Ones;
Your vice was Impatience:
You might have done better
Had you waited for War.

Then Kings had praised you,
Bishops had blessed you,
Calling you holy—
Women had knitted for you
Mittens and socks,
Holding the needles and yarn cutely
On their Laps
In the Theatre

Between the Acts—
Poets had sung of you,
Calling your dying heroic.
Civilization—poor hussy—had wept for you
Out of her Million Eyes—
Bankers and Gamblers,
Profiteers and Dealers in powder,
Students and Doctors and Dustmen—
All, all had wept for you,
Sniffing, Blubbing, Culture and Duty—
Calling you Saviors.

Unhallowed Ones,
Your Vice was impatience.

EDMOND MCKENNA.

VENUS AND MARS

VENUS and Mars looked from the cloudless blue,
Down on the bloody and disordered field
Where buzzards, surfeited and heavy, flew.
"See, Love," said Mars, "this is my choicest yield.

"And I need men. The farmer when he fears
The pinch of famine, more abundant sows.
I pray you dry the women's flood of tears
And make love blossom in them like a rose.

"Lure each, though weeping, to embrace a man,
No matter who, so that his strength be good.
Breed for my banquets, 'tis a goodly plan:
For when I drink I drain the best of blood."

"My lord, my warrior," smiling Venus said,
"I will seduce them to your high behest;
And though the father lie among the dead,
His son shall wait for you beneath the breast."

CHARLES ERSKINE SCOTT WOOD.

VESTED RIGHTS IN CHARITY

THE grand orgy of hymn singing which broke out at Chicago to the first Bull Moose tune of Down With Poverty, having resounded through the land for many months, it came up at last in a Legislative Program. And in New York State the legislative program took the form of a bill, duly brought before the legislators, to let widows keep their babies at home, as wards of The People.

The idea called for doing away with the farming out of half orphaned babies to institutions, where they mostly live through a blighted youth, and a percentage dies that is appalling.

But the bill did not ride a smooth course towards the Governor's signature. No, indeed. The first thing heard about it was that Private Charity Organizations were conducting a secret lobby to *kill the bill*. The name of the lobby's gumshoer even got noised abroad.

I wish he would write to us telling us all about his activities in Albany against the bill to compensate widows. And will he kindly add just how much his work at Albany against the bill to let mothers keep their half orphaned babies in their own homes cost his backers? And just who these backers were, and how much he got out of this kind of work for Private Charity?

A popular mass meeting was held in Cooper Union to demand that Private Charity take its cold hands off the neck of this rather warm-hearted little measure. And shortly after that the bill died in Albany.

Instead of passing it they appointed a commission, and by and by this commission brought before it some of the folks who back private charity. Not the charity workers who look upward for money with which they can afterwards look down upon the poor, but the rich men who give to Charity with one hand, while with the other hand they do things it would not be polite to mention on a Charitable afternoon.

You might say these men who appeared as witnesses are the Bruce Ismays of the Titanic journey on which Private Charity is now embarked. They overlord the skippers of the expedition. Perhaps they will bring it to grief.

When you hear about Charity in the public prints you usually hear about the Relief it gives. We here pause to offer it a new designation:

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY
RELIEF AND LOBBYING DONE

Well, Otto T. Bannard came forward as a witness before the Commission on Widowed Mothers' Relief. And this is what he said:

"Widowed Mothers Pensions present the strongest sentimental appeal and the very best case for this entering wedge towards state Socialism. The battle cry is not alms, but their right to share. The subsequent steps are old age pensions, free food, clothing and coal, to the unemployed and the RIGHT to be given work. It breeds candidates for alms, multiplies upon itself, represses the desire for self help, self respect and independence and inflicts upon its beneficiaries what is termed in England the Government stroke of paralysis. It is not American; it is not virile. The necessities of life, so far as my limited observation goes, are provided for through private charities."

Bannard is honest. It is important to keep this in mind.

Absolutely honest. That is what makes his testimony so illuminating to our problem. If he were a hypocrite, as well as a pharisee, he would have said that pensions for widows are a good thing, and then would have fed out cash for legislators to choke them off. But he tells us just where he is at.

There are stories that legislators, while they were killing the widowed mothers' bill received telegrams from Bannard telling them to vote against the bill. We never saw such a telegram. But we say it to his credit, we believe Bannard would have fought that way—directly out in the open, if he had fought at all against the bill.

Let us turn to the view of compensation for widows of another Big Giver of the charity overlords. There came to the stand the man whose name floats around in references to that great body of wealth known as The Russell Sage Foundation,—the body of wealth that is supposed to devote itself with a heart hunger that is something fierce, to the plight of widows who have kiddies they would scrub for if they had to, on the floor even of a District Charity Office.

Robert W. De Forest, king-pin of the Charity world, to the witness chair, and here's his testimony:

If the duty of helping their less fortunate neighbors were taken off the shoulders of those who are able to help by having the city or state assume the burden, *much of the neighborly intercourse between the poorer and the richer would cease.* Public outdoor relief [the technical Charity term for help given outside of an institution to which kiddies have been committed] *makes for class separation and the enmity of classes. Private charity makes for brotherhood of men.*

"Private charity makes for the brotherhood of man." Well, after all this fuss about it, it occurred to The Association For Improving the Condition of the Poor to do some pensioning of widows. It had never occurred to this Association before to do

much pensioning. Rather it had been making printed records in which you could read of widows "saved" by being put to work as cleaners in the District Charity offices. But under this threat of state pensions it suddenly became advisable, and financially possible, for the Association to do a little private pensioning. And we knew Mary, a washerwoman. Mary had washed in homes we knew about with a glad heart,—because her toil was going to keep her four kiddies in food after a father had deserted them. We suggested to Mary that it would be a fine thing for her to get an A. I. C. P. pension.

We thought that if ever there was a deserving case it was Mary's, because to restore such a woman to her home and let her boss it as it ought to be bossed, with all her time and energy, would make a great thing out of Mary's motherly life.

So she went on the trail of a pension—and came back with a broken heart and an outraged sense of motherhood. The case had got round on reference to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and this Society made the awful discovery that Mary—a weazened up old woman who had bent over wash tubs daily for five years, to my certain knowledge—*was immoral, shockingly immoral.*

There were boarders in her humble flat, it seemed, and not enough doors or curtains, or something, to make sure that all slept with due regard for morals. Of course there were boarders. To keep her kiddies together Mary hired out as janitor in a flat house, and janitored night and morning, after taking a turn at the neighborhood's wash tubs. And because all this still left her below the margin of a living wage, she had the usual "lift" of exploited folks of that sort from boarders who paid a little for their keep.

The Immoral Mary lost her babies. They were kidnapped for an institution. And broken hearted she still works on, hoping each week to have money enough for a visit up the Hudson to the place where they are held.

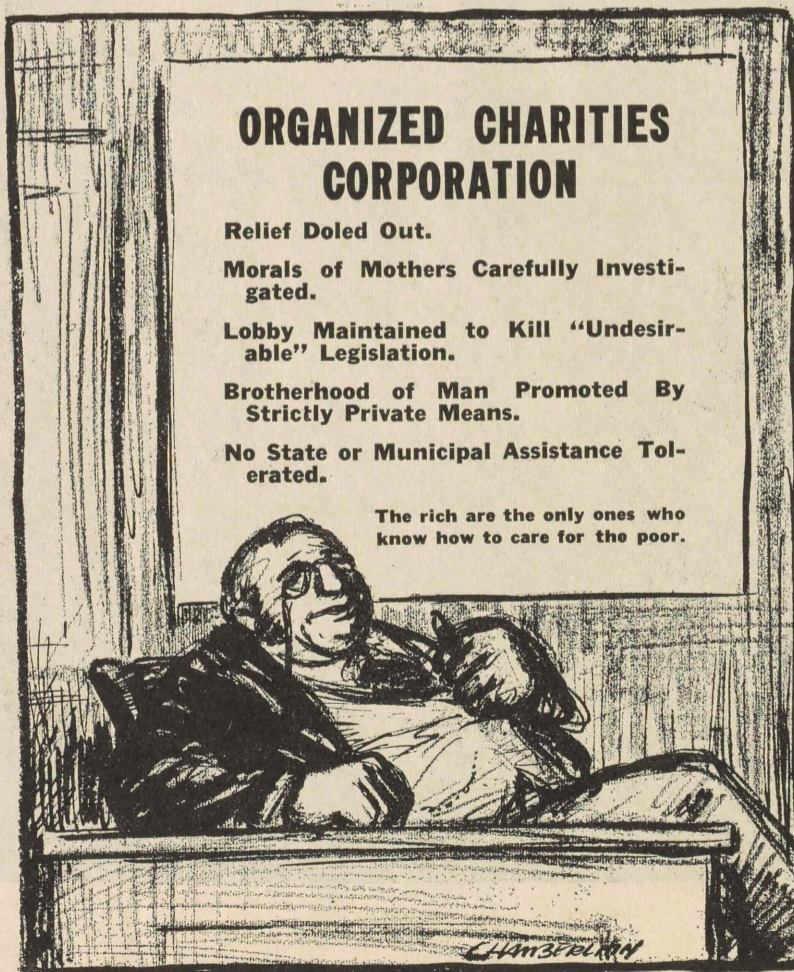
Sometimes you hear stories of scandal in Private Charity's way of grabbing kiddies for institutions. It is described as a sort of kidnapping game. The institutions, you know, get fees from the public treasury for the kids they capture—that is, *obtain*, through court commitment on the recommendation of the private charities. And as the Widowed Mothers' Compensation Commission sunk in its probe, there were many who cried that this "commitment" evil was one of the big inside scandals of the Private Charity game.

Re-read at this point Otto T. Bannard's testimony. Get his spirit towards the poor and what they *deserve*. Get the fact that he is honest. Then remember that he is just as honest as the Vanderbilt who said, "The Public Be Damned," and Divine Right Baer who spoke right out in meeting in thanks of the way God had chosen certain rich men to rule this world and its affairs.

What shall we call him?—"Just You Leave the Poor to the Rich Bannard."

Bannard and DeForest are not the bosses of the S. P. C. C. They are not even interested in it directly, we suspect. We merely have to thank them for a wholly honest and frank statement about an attitude that runs through private charity everywhere you touch it. Is it any wonder then that the time has come for private charity to go to the hell box?

CHRIS MORTON.





Drawn by Eugene Higgins.

THE NEW CALVARY



THE NEW CALVARY

KNOWLEDGE AND REVOLUTION

Max Eastman

The Great Socialist

THE solitary vote of Karl Liebknecht in the German Reichstag against the war credits is to me the greatest event of the war. He was denied the privilege of speaking upon his vote or of having a statement printed in the official record, or published in the German press. But it was published in a Dutch Socialist daily, and has been translated into English. I quote from the *New York Call*:

"My vote against the war credit is based upon the following considerations:

"This war, which none of the peoples engaged therein has wished, is not caused in the interest of the prosperity of the German or any other nation. This is an imperialistic war, a war for the domination of the world market, for the political domination over important fields of operation for industrial and bank capital. On the part of the competition in armaments this is a war mutually fostered by German and Austrian war parties in the darkness of half absolutism and secret diplomacy in order to steal a march on the adversary.

"At the same time this war is a Bonapartistic effort to blot out the growing labor movement. This has been demonstrated with ever-increasing plainness in the past few months, in spite of a deliberate purpose to confuse the heads.

"The German motto, 'Against Czarism,' as well as the present English and French cries, 'Against Militarism,' have the deliberate purpose of bringing into play in behalf of race hatred the noblest inclinations and the revolutionary feelings and ideals of the people. To Germany, the accomplice of Czarism, an example of political backwardness down to the present day, does not belong the calling of the liberator of nations. The liberation of the Russian as well as the German people should be their own task.

"This war is not a German defense war. Its historical character and its development thus far make it impossible to trust the assertion of a capitalistic government that the purpose for which credits are asked is the defense of the fatherland.

"The credits for succor have my approval, with the understanding that the asked amount seems far from being sufficient. Not less eagerly do I vote for everything that will alleviate the hard lot of our brothers in the field, as well as that of the wounded and the sick, for whom I have the deepest sympathy. But I do vote against the demanded war credits, under protest against the war and against those who are responsible for it and have caused it, against the capitalistic purposes for which it is being used, against the annexation plans, against the violation of the Belgian and Luxemburg neutrality, against the unlimited authority of rulers of war and against the neglect of social and political duties of which the government and the ruling classes stand convicted.

(Signed) "KARL LIEBKNECHT.

"Berlin, December 2, 1914."

With so many millions acting from mere instinct and social suggestion, we can only greet these solitary evidences of intelligent judgment with a sad reverence. Intelligence and the knowledge of truth do survive in a few hearts, and when the time comes, when all these millions of animal activities have spent and wrecked themselves—in the quietness of devastation, they will issue forth and begin their sacred work again.

BUT in our tribute to Karl Liebknecht must lie also a tribute to thousands of German citizens who stand with him. They are few at this hour, by comparison with the mass, and perhaps their function for a while is to store and preserve the truth—"unto the day"—rather than fight for it.

And yet who knows? We may see the rebellion of Liebknecht's followers in spring, or when the summer levies and the new campaigns begin. Are we ready to do our part?

Negative Pacifism

THE President's message was wise in a negative, half-way fashion. At least he declined to become hysterical upon the question of armament, and just half suggested, with perhaps a twinkle in his diplomacy, that these militarists are not the fighters, but the ones who are unnerved at the idea of a fight.

But is there not a bit of sense in the opinion that we must do something affirmative to prevent war? Some of us are having a merited laugh at Herbert Croly for saying, in effect, that the way to promote peace is to encourage all countries to go to war and fight for it. That is foolish enough. But is anyone—except possibly a Christian—and there are no Christians—going to maintain that peace will come by the road of mere non-resistance? No, we will either have an armament, and the question of more or less becomes secondary, or we will have some effective mechanism for preventing hostilities.

In brief, it is the hour and the day for President Wilson to take the first step towards international federation. He has it in his hands to make his administration a momentous event in planetary history—a thing not for historians, indeed, but for biologists, to tell of, because the elimination of war will profoundly alter the character of evolution.

Will he do this, or will he rest satisfied with that ludicrous incantation, the national petition to God? Is he capable of a man's prayer, a great act of resolution?

Cant

"ANY young man with brains and determination," she said, "can succeed in the world as it is. Only he must believe in himself. Never say *can't*—that is my motto."

"But do you not see that with 10 per cent. of the people owning 90 per cent. of the instruments with which wealth is produced, it is mathematically impossible—"

"My dear boy," she interrupted, "you *can't* make the world over in a day!"

From a Terrorist

THERE is a woman living at Yonkers—an assassin—whose story is a breath of joy to the saddened idealism of these times. At sixteen she was arrested as a revolutionary labor agitator in Russia and exiled to Siberia. After years of confinement there, she escaped—miraculously—still young in years—still full of the joy of life. And where then to enjoy it? Back into Russia, to plan and execute with her own hand the death of a governor who was murdering and persecuting her people. To Siberia again, and again breathlessly and incredibly escaping, across the Pacific to America, where, awaiting events in her own country, she pauses to tell us the story.*

It will do you good, if you are as sad now as some of us over the wasted heroism of the world, to read this tale of spontaneous and effective devotion to the highest hopes of man. It is written with the graphic and simple intensity that we expect of a Russian novel, and yet also with the magic of personal truth.

* "The Life Story of a Siberian Exile," by Marie Sukloff. The Century Company. \$1.60 postage prepaid.

I asked Miss Sukloff of the state of mind of the people in Russia, and her view of the present hopes of revolution, and this is a part of her letter:

"There is no longer that spirit of submissiveness which paralyzed their will in the Japanese war. That war and the revolution which followed immediately after it have, by their dreadful consequences, taught the Russian people that they must take a more conscious interest in their own life and that of their country. The peasants and workingmen, although deprived of any opportunity to study, most of them illiterate, have grown spiritually within these ten years. They no longer await the unknown liberator who was to come and lead them out of autocratic bondage. They understand that neither individuals nor even whole revolutionary parties are able to free them from the despotic regime, that their liberty is in their own hands. And at the time when the makers of the unsuccessful revolution were languishing in far-away Siberia, when reaction was in full sway, the Russian peasant and workingman emerged from obscurity and set out on an independent course.

"It is true that the very chains of autocracy are still impeding the movements of the people, that the more or less Radical organs of the press are suspended, that the prisons and frozen Siberian hamlets are filled with Russia's best sons and daughters. But the millions of Russian soldiers who are willingly giving their lives for the defense of their country are not the same whom the czar compelled to fight the Japanese in 1904. Their contact with their more enlightened brothers-in-arms, the free sons of France and England, will not fail to leave traces in their hearts and minds. And when this war is over, they will show to the whole civilized world that the Russian bayonet is not only capable of supporting the falling throne of the Romanovs, that this same bayonet, which will help rid Europe of the menace of German militarism, will also strike a mortal blow at Russian autocracy."

Fatuous Feebleness

I QUOTE this from the *New Republic*:

"From Bakunin to the McNamaras and Alexander Berkman, the terrorist has been more of a nuisance to the labor movement than to the social order which in his fatuous feebleness he hoped to replace."

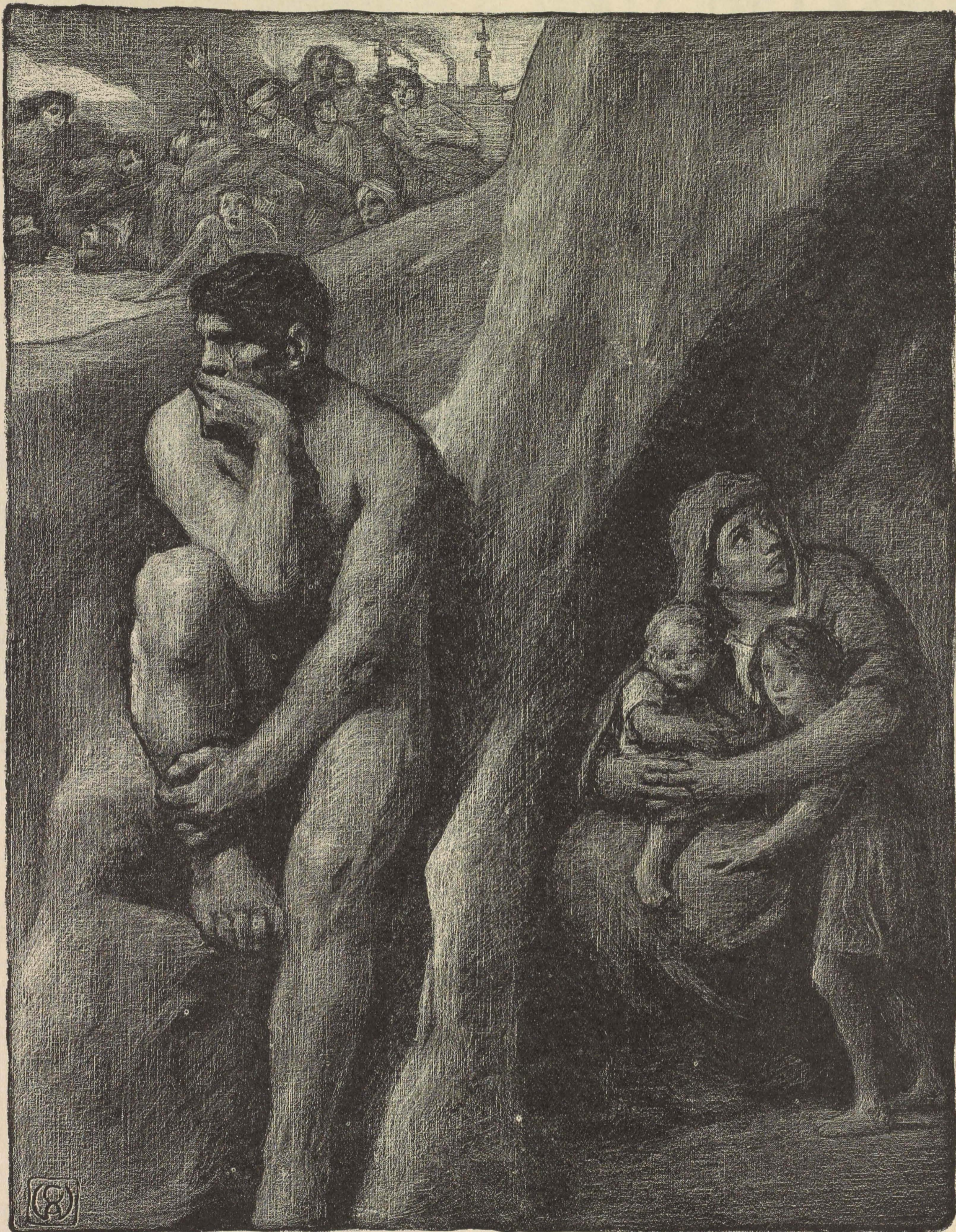
I quote it because it is so exhilarating to think of those mighty young bronze beasts who edit the *New Republic* deriding in just that spartan fashion the "feebleness" of men and women whom the sight of hunger and oppression has driven to offer up their life's blood in one supreme act of protest.

Harvard Spirit

MASSACHUSETTS favored a law prohibiting the bearing of a red flag in public processions. This little law accidentally applied to the Harvard crimson, and the *Outlook* has this pearl on the subject:

"To the credit of the spirited undergraduates of Harvard, acquiescence in this remarkable law has been complete on their part."

Let us hope some of the Socialists will be a little less "spirited."



Drawn by Charles A. Winter.

“And shall ye rule, O kings, O strong men? Nay!
Waste all ye will and gather all ye may,
Yet one thing is there that ye shall not slay—
Even Thought, that fire nor iron can affright.”

—Swinburne.



Drawn by Stuart Davis.

At the Newark Library

Grey-colored Librarian (to Stuart Davis): "No, young man, you're too nervous to read Gorky—Miss Smith, get a copy of Robert W. Chambers' latest novel for these young ladies."

THE TAIL OF THE WORLD

THE world is a beast with a long fur tail,
With an angry tooth, and a biting nail;
And she's headed the way that she ought not to go
For the Lord he designed and decreed her so.

The point of the game is to drag the beast
While she's headed sou-west, toward the nor-nor-east;
God made the beast, and he drew the plan,
And he left the bulk of the haul to man.

So primitive man dug a brace for his sandal.
Took hold of the tail, as the logical handle;
Got a last good drink, and a bite of bread,
And pulled till the blood ran into his head.

At first he gained till it looked like a cinch,
But then the beast crawled back an inch;
And ever since then it's been Nip and Tuck,
Sometimes moving, but oftener stuck.

Most of the gains have been made by the crowd—
Sweating nobly, and swearing aloud.
Yet sometimes a single man could land
A good rough jerk, or a hand-over-hand.

They say Confucius made her come—
Homer and Dante—they each pulled some!
Bill Schopenhauer's foot slipped, rank,
While Shakespeare, he fetched her a horrible yank.

The beast has hollered and frequently spit,
Often scratched, and sometimes bit,
And the men who were mauled, or laid out cold,
Were the very ones with the strangle hold.

Why he did it, I don't know;
But the Lord he designed and decreed it so.
Of course he knew that the game was no cinch,
So he gave man some trifles to help in a pinch.

One was an instinct, that might be read:
"Lay hold of something, and pull till you're dead!"
Another, that can't be translated as well,
Was, "Le' go my tail—and go to Hell!"

But the strongest card in the whole blame pack
Was the fine sensation that paid man back;
For the finest feeling that's been unfurled
Is the feel of the fur on the tail of the world!

John Amid.

THE FIRST FEW BOOKS

From Lincoln Steffens

To the Editor:

I am way behind in my reading, and apparently most of my friends are, too, for when I ask them for a list of the books published in the last five years that I ought to read, they say they also are behind, and would like to see and use such a list. Why can't you make one for us? I mean now to make the shortest possible list. These are books to buy, not borrow. We want to know the books we have to read, and they should be picked not only with a view of putting us up on a level with the best and most recent thought and knowledge, but also the most perfect and artistic expression of that thought.

If you yourself and your editors are too illiterate to do this, get your readers to help. I can contribute one or two titles myself.

Yours sincerely,

LINCOLN STEFFENS.

The First Answer

IT is gratifying that Lincoln Steffens is willing to listen while we tell him what books he ought to read. Still more, that he will let us tell him what books he ought to buy, because, of course, this is largely a scheme for advertising our book-store. We begin by exhibiting an eminent customer and an accomplished salesman.

I have asked Floyd Dell, who edited the *Friday Literary Review* in Chicago for four years, and really knows what books have been published lately, to answer Mr. Steffens this month. I've asked him to name the first few books of the last few years he would advise a person escaping for a moment from the wilderness of popular journalism to begin on for his welfare and refreshment. Next month one of the other editors, or a contributor, will answer the same question. And so on for a while; and then when we get all through advising Steffens we'll ask Steffens to advise us.

"A few" means five, or so.

M. E.

PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY, in an address delivered in London not long ago, said that the Socialist movement, and the awakening of the working class to its place in the world, was bringing about a state of affairs comparable only to that of the ancient Greek world.

The Greek world, as we know, was one pre-eminently interested in its own affairs, and yet imbued with what we may call a propaganda spirit. It was highly conscious of its superiority to the rest of the world, and willing to spread its light wherever darkness was found willing to permit it; and more than that, very ready to fight against encroachment upon its domain by the powers of darkness, superstition and ignorance. The Greek world was not without its own superstitions, its own barbarism; but it was intellectually flexible, curious and courageous to an extraordinary degree. If it sometimes forced its greatest

men to drink hemlock, or sent them into exile, it had nevertheless first learned of them lessons which it could never forget.

This likeness may well be a reason for the revival of interest in Greek literature and art. It perhaps accounts for my own feeling, that the most significant books of recent years are those which relate more or less directly to the Greek world.

First among them I would put "The Greek Commonwealth," by Alfred A. Zimmern.¹ It is a book which seems to deal as much with our own time as with that of Pericles. For one thing, Mr. Zimmern is a democrat, and he has seen the essential likeness between the democracy of the modern period and that of the Greeks. And for another, he knows too much about Greek life to present us a picture of perfection, a statuesque, marble loveliness, as the life of Greece. His Greeks are people like ourselves—as unbeautiful, as imperfect, as struggling, as ourselves—but struggling toward a beauty, a perfection which we see as well as they, even if our sculptors cannot figure it for us so clearly. With his Greeks we are friends at once. In their problems we see our own. It is a book which clears up for us immensely the life in which we are immersed, and the future toward which we, even as the Greeks, strive with many failures.

It is to the most modern of the Greek dramatists that we turn for sustenance—to Euripides, rather than to Aeschylus and Sophocles, with their spectacles of tragic grandeur presided over and controlled by an inscrutable Fatality. And these plays of Euripides, as translated by a modern and a democrat, Gilbert Murray, seem to me some of the most distinctive and important contributions to modern literature.

Gilbert Murray has translated some five of Euripides' plays, besides one by Aristophanes in which the plays of Euripides are eloquently satirized.² I have gone to sleep over enough other translations of Euripides to know whereof I speak, when I say that these of Gilbert Murray's are incomparable. They are couched in the loveliest and most intelligible of English verse; they are moving and splendid.

As a background to these magnificent dramas, Gilbert Murray has written several books about Greek literature,³ a reading of which, I believe, sets one in tune with the best that this age of our own has produced in prose and verse. Let me say no more of Gilbert Murray than that he has made Euripides a

¹"The Greek Commonwealth." By Alfred A. Zimmern. \$2.50 net. Oxford University Press.

²"Euripides: 'Hippolytus,' 'Bacchae'; Aristophanes' 'Frogs.'" Translated by Gilbert Murray. \$1.50 net. Longmans, Green & Co.

"The Trojan Women." Translated by Gilbert Murray. 75 cents net. Longmans, Green & Co.

"Medea." Translated by Gilbert Murray. 75 cents net. Longmans, Green & Co.

"Electra." Translated by Gilbert Murray. 75 cents net. Longmans, Green & Co.

³"Ancient Greek Literature." By Gilbert Murray. \$1.50 net. D. Appleton & Co.

"Euripides and His Age." By Gilbert Murray. Homer University Library. 50 cents net. Henry Holt & Co.

contemporary, and has made us who read him conscious of our kinship to Pericles.

If the art of the Greeks has its meaning for us, the thought of the Greeks has its meaning no less. One of the great triumphs of contemporary philosophy has been its capacity to throw aside the metaphysical speculations of the last few centuries, and return to the simple philosophy of the Greeks. In pragmatism may be seen such a return to the philosophy of Heraclitus; but the writings of James, however rebellious they may be against the philosophy of Kant, are couched in an outworn terminology. I prefer, myself, the simpler writing of H. G. Wells, in a book which I believe to be one of the most significant published in my lifetime: "First and Last Things."⁴ In the clearest of language it repudiates Infinity, Eternity, and the Absolute, and brings us down among the things we can understand. It leaves us, moreover, with a high courage to face the ills and accidents of the universe, and a keen curiosity which no ill or accident can overthrow.

Another significant book which I will mention is a fantastic romance by G. K. Chesterton, "The Napoleon of Notting Hill." To refer this preference of mine to the Greek world may seem absurd. But it is not an accident, I think, that the Greeks did not invent the realistic prose novel.

They were accustomed to view the lives of their traditional heroes, and the history of their own race, in the light of a magnificent and tragic Determinism—a beautiful and terrible coming to pass of things that could not be otherwise. But they would, I think, have rebelled at the idea that the life of Glaucon, the Mr. John Smith of his time, was ruled by an inexorable fatality. For all their penchant for seeing tragic fatality in the events of the past, they were believers in free will, these Greeks, and they were far from regarding *themselves* as victims of superior forces.

The present belonged to themselves. The life of today was what they could make of it. In a word, they were romantic. In politics, at that time an honorable profession, their romantic quality shines out. Did they not invent democracy, and is not democracy the most romantic of all institutions? The men who voted to banish Aristides because they were tired of hearing him called "the Just" were the most whimsical of romanticists. And in war their romanticism was glorious and absurd. The Funeral Oration of Pericles is a defense of romanticism—and not even Mr. Chesterton could have uttered it more eloquently.

This brings us back to "The Napoleon of Notting Hill."⁵ It is, if I am not wrong, a statement of the other half of the Greek view of life—the view in which life is a glorious and comic and sublime adventure. And that is why I put it in instead of the best examples of realistic fiction—of which I am, incidentally, an admirer. I admire realism because it is art. I enjoy romance because it is life.

FLOYD DELL.

⁴"First and Last Things." By H. S. Wells. \$1.50 net. G. P. Putnam Sons.

⁵"The Napoleon of Notting Hill." By G. K. Chesterton. \$1.25 net. John Lane Co.

WE have conducted a novel experiment in our advertising columns the last few months. We have sold hundreds of dollars' worth of books, on which we received the regular agent's commission. It helped us, it helped our subscribers, it helped the publishers. It demonstrated to the publishers that The Masses—because of the persistent loyalty of its readers—is a good selling medium. Publishers are now willing to pay us a small sum for the display in our "Book Store" of the name and qualifications of a book, and still give us the agent's commission on all copies that are sold through us.

You know what that means—it means solid and secure income for The Masses derived from its own natural work of popular education. If you have even a good wish to give us—give it by ordering through us the books that you are going to buy.

Isn't this easy? You simply give to us, instead of to some other middleman, the agent's commission.

You can order books that are not listed—any book you want. Just remember that The Masses is a book-store, your book-store. If every reader who is with us in our fight will do this, our future is happy and secure.



Drawn by H. T. Glintenkaup.

“Would you go to the war if the United States should mix in?”
“Na—I got all the war I want right here killin’ hogs.”

RUPERT HUGHES AND THE CONSTABULARY

THE chief difficulty of militant journalism is the difficulty about friends. It is easy enough not to be corrupted by money—morality is against it—but not to be corrupted by friends, that is a lonelier problem.

An editor makes a wide acquaintance, and some of the lovablest souls he meets are the leading champions of reaction. Satan, for instance, is a fine fellow to have a drink with, and even the Pope, they say, is an estimable gentleman, saving his ignorance. But that has nothing to do with progress, and it has nothing to do with truth. What can a man who loves truth do, but abstain from all friendly intercourse, or else serve notice on his friends that he is likely to "swat them in the eye" in a public capacity at any minute?

Which is only an introduction to a charming, if rather bloody, letter from Rupert Hughes, who wants to be a friend of THE MASSES and a friend of the Civic Federation all in the same generous heart, if the thing can possibly be achieved.

"As an admirer of your incessantly interesting publication, I may be privileged to call your attention to an error which, I am sure, you would be heart-broken to continue, since one of your ideals is 'searching for the true causes.'

"You have printed two attacks on the project for a state constabulary, and are doubtless planning others. Please leave Mr. Seth Low out of it. In the first place, he is about the finest specimen of the rich man that I know of and has devoted an extraordinary part of his life to the cause of humanity; in the second place, your idea of the purpose of the constabulary is false.

"I am only slightly acquainted with Mr. Low and have never had a conversation with him of more than a word or two in casual greeting, but he is a near neighbor of mine, and his reasons for advocating the state constabulary are those of the rest of us who live on farms up here in Westchester County.

"You printed a cartoon in which the constabulary was employed in the pastime of trampling laboring men and women under their hoofs. An article in your last issue gives the same expression of its purpose. This is unjust to such a silly degree that it ought not to appear in a periodical with a sense of humor such as you show in other matters.

"Our reason for wanting a mounted police is this: the great water conservation works and the large road-building achievements called into Westchester and the neighboring counties a sea of Italian laborers. When this tide receded, it left pools of Italians in odd corners of our villages. They are a picturesque and useful feature of our region. They are, as a class, as industrious and honest as the average. But their criminal element has unusual advantages in that it is difficult to forestall, or pursue, owing to the difference of language and the natural loyalty of the race for its own sinners.

"Some years ago the station-master at Croton Lake, a lonely little station, was murdered, and the criminals made an easy escape, since the country up here is surprisingly like a wilderness considering its proximity to New York City.

"Last year a laboring man, a paymaster, on a building being constructed near my farm, was shot by two Italians. He rode his motor cycle into the nearest yard and died on the lawn. It was an hour before the sheriff could get up from White Plains and organize a pursuit. The murderers were never caught.

"The stenographer of a Columbia professor who lives here was held up and robbed as she walked to her home in the next village.

"A few months ago two little children escaped with difficulty from a tramp.

"An elderly gentleman who was ill and has since died, received a few weeks ago a threatening letter from the Black Hand demanding three thousand dollars on the peril of his life. The criminals were very cleverly traced and captured by our village police, before they could carry out their threat.

"These are a few of the incidents that make us desire a police force to patrol the lonely roads and to take up a pursuit with promptness. When the big dams were building hereabouts there was a mounted police force. We desired that it be continued.

"This desire for the protection of wives and children and laborers and our homesteads from thieves and assassins is so remote from any desire to prepare a horde of repressive Cossacks to charge upon helpless labor unions, that your harping on the note is almost intolerable.

"I am as eager as you are that the downtrodden and the lowly should have every advantage the world can give them. Mr. Seth Low has done vastly more for their good than any of us. It seems a pity that you should besmirch the purity of your own cause, by throwing dirt on everybody that happens to have money, without regard to the way he got it or the way he spends it.

"Seth Low has devoted his whole life to social betterments, to political reform, to scholarship, and to the settlement of labor troubles. Up here he has given his energies to the improvement of the conditions of farmers and farming, he has conducted at great expense of capital and labor a co-operative association for the farmers small and large. He is a man of the simplest, kindest benignity. To pelt him with obloquy as an oppressor and murderer of poor workmen is the very sublimity of ludicrousness.

"Please don't misunderstand this letter. Needless to say, Mr. Low is not aware that I am writing it. I hope it won't provoke further cocoanuts on his unoffending head.

"In closing, let me compliment you again, as I have done before, on the many splendid things you are achieving.

Yours faithfully,
"RUPERT HUGHES."

Bedford Hills, N. Y.

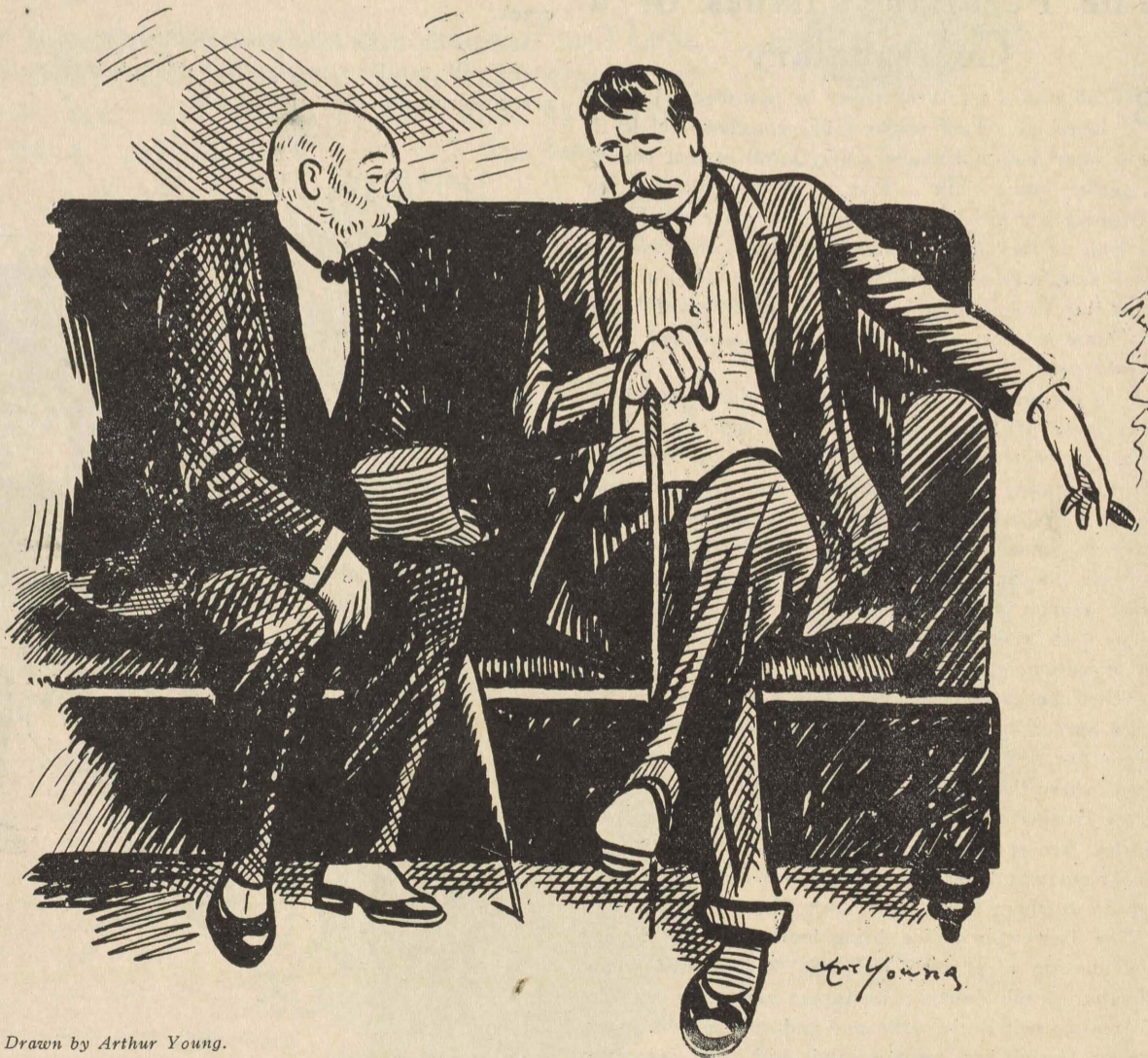
Let us concur in the opinion that Seth Low is "a man of the simplest, kindest benignity." He certainly looks the part very exactly, and we are happy to agree with the general judgment of his class both upon his warmth of heart and his personal integrity. He is probably to the depth of his soul a peacemaker, one of the children of God.

Well—we are not. We find ourselves directly opposed in principle both to God as he functions in the religion of a ruling caste, and also to all of his children. We do not wish to make peace, and we do not count it a service "to the cause of humanity" to make peace between capital and labor at the cur-

rent general rate of exploitation. Peace between capital and labor at just that rate is the dearest wish of capital: it is the sole wish and purpose of the powers behind the Civic Federation. And exactly because of his Godchildish tendency to make peace for peace's sake, has Seth Low become the favored servant and representative of those powers. Doubtless he is altogether forthright and sincere about it; if he were not that, he would be a less favored servant.

Thus we must separate our personal estimate of Seth Low's benign and gentle nature from our political estimate of his impact upon society, and that of the interests he represents. And I ask Mr. Hughes to note that not a word of personal reprehension against Seth Low crept into the attack we printed: It was an attack upon Seth Low's fitness to represent justice or the people in the question of the Colorado strike, or the question of the value of a constabulary, or any other question involving the opposed interests of labor and capital. Seth Low represents capital. His impact upon society, from the standpoint of the fighting wage-worker, is altogether bad, and will be fought by the true lovers of liberty to the last trench.

It will interest Mr. Hughes to know that five hundred thousand mine-workers, the most intelligent and clear-headed big body of men in the labor movement of America, have found the activities of Seth Low so perfectly detrimental to their interests that they compelled their vice-president, John Mitchell, to resign from Seth Low's Civic Federation on pain of dismissal from his office in the union. One can, indeed, be a friend of the gentleman, Seth Low, and



Drawn by Arthur Young.

"OF COURSE, IT'S TRUE THAT WHAT THE MEN ARE STRIKING FOR IS TO BE PAID ACCORDING TO THE LAW."

"OH, BUT YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND! THOSE FELLOWS ARE ANARCHISTS. WE MUST SUMMON THE CONSTABULARY."

at the same time a friend of Labor in its struggle—that is, if the gentleman, Seth Low, will stand for it. But one cannot be a friend of the Civic Federation, or any of the rest of the peace-making and constabulary organizing public activities of Seth Low and at the same time a friend of labor in its struggle.

At a meeting of the "Society for Furthering the Project of a State Constabulary for New York" at the Colony Club last February, after several wealthy gentlemen had dwelt upon that "unprotected condition of our rural districts," which forms the body of Rupert Hughes' letter, it was Seth Low himself who pointed out, as a sort of by-issue or addendum, that the proposed constabulary would also be of great value in quelling riots at times of industrial warfare.

It is too bad that Westchester is so near New York and shares in some small degree the dangers of metropolitan life. But we cannot forget those Italian laborers of Westchester who were shot as *anarchists* a year ago last June for combining to demand that they be paid *according to the State law*. That is the bloodiest thing we know about Westchester. And we just cannot find it so important to protect Seth Low's property and charm and benignity, great as these may be, from the inevitable dangers of a metropolitan suburb, as it is to protect the right of those workmen, and all other workmen, to combine and struggle for the privilege of life.

The reporter who wrote our little essay last month on Seth Low has here a word to say. And his analysis of the quality of cruelty in a state constabulary is better than mine would be. M. E.

The Peculiar Virtues of a Constabulary

BY all means let Westchester be patrolled. Let the lonesome school teachers be protected, and let it be so that men and maidens may stroll in that county in perfect peace. But so long as the men, who do the patrolling are citizens, so long as they are neighbors, so long as they *have to stand socially responsible for their acts*, then there will be a measure of justice in what they do—as there has been in what Sheriff Doyle has done in every strike situation he has mixed in in Westchester.

It is the essence of the case against the constabulary that these policemen with guns and maces can ride down and destroy strikers, and at the same time save the community that puts them on the job from any social flare-back. They can be brutal because they have no contact with the men they override, save that of their clubs and guns. They are a police force whose chief weapon is terrorism. The Pennsylvania constabulary even make themselves up like death messengers or executioners.

When Becky Edelson wanted to enjoy her right of Free Speech in Tarrytown the authorities of that town urged her and her companions to go to private property, where they said they would permit her to speak. They recalled to her that the City of New York permitted free speaking in the parks. An aqueduct embankment was handy—the Tarrytown city fathers told her to go there, since New York City owned it.

The Tarrytown police, being human beings, allowed the meeting to proceed, although they allowed young roughs, church deacons, vestrymen and other stalwart citizens to pelt Becky with mud and sand and bad eggs. Becky closed her meeting and with her associates reached the railway station—after which the aqueduct police arrived. These policemen, the near kin of a

constabulary, hurled themselves into the railroad train itself, and passed up and down the aisles clubbing the dirt-covered members of Becky's party right and left. The Tarrytown police, on the other hand, had made that march to the depot safe for Becky and her associates, because their plain human hearts were aroused, and they knew that the brutality the crowd displayed would hurt the neighborhood more in the end than it would help. Please, Mr. Hughes, don't play the baby defender of the game that calls for a constabulary. Go over into the labor camps. Get acquainted with some of the hardest driven men of our day. And get the Sheriff authorized to put resident deputy sheriffs on patrol, if a patrol you must have. I. R.

PORTRAIT OF A SUPREME COURT JUDGE

HOW well this figure represents the Law—
This pose of neuter Justice, sterile Cant;
This Roman Emperor with the iron jaw,
Wrapped in the black silk of a maiden-aunt.
LOUIS UNTERMAYER.

WHAT IS A NICKEL AT NIGHT

LOOSE of foot, with a jingling mind I'll dive out into night. Phosphorous flashes shall run along the edges of the world, crinkling and crackling like fire cracker fuse; laughing with me, lighting me on my way.

I'll place my feet with no surety. I'll stumble and skip and fall into a ditch with the best of them. I'll be on my way.

There will come silver-toned hailings through the night. I will answer. And though my voice crack it will be clear to the callers. My voice cannot crack.

Hobgoblins will follow me, thinking to scare me and I will turn back to play with them, for they, too, are children on their playful side.

I will stop to eat dew damp toad stools with gnomes and rub their brown velvet noses. I will stride through the rail bonfires of sleeping tramps and they will curse me, and I will curse back, it being my night as well as theirs.

I will flutter up to an arc light and stare it in the face, without getting singed. For I am asbestos. I am myself. Bold and brave. I will give it back hot glare for hot glare and it will know me and laugh with me when we meet again and are older. For the arc light is as much a moth as I when the sun puts in appearance.

Oh, I will stay the whole night through and never blink an eye. A cat will come and wink at me with his wise mossy green orb and I will understand and go with him. The roof tops we will walk together, never prowling, slipping along with padded foot, springily, skipping gutters, poising on chimney tops, raising our backs and laughing at the sleepers snug below.

I'll flirt with the lady in the moon and the bulge-faced man in the moon shall glower or grin. What care I? She is my lady as much as his. I will have no rivals.

And I shall stop to gaze at the orange, blue and red lights in the drug store and be glad that there can be something pretty in a drug store, a colored liquid to enjoy and not be forced to drink.

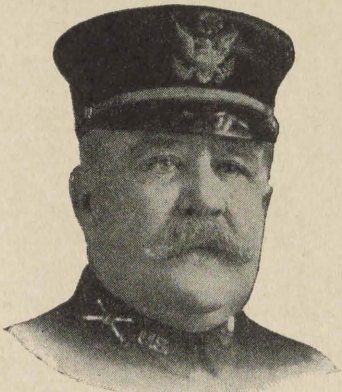
And then the garish light of a saloon shall lure me away. And I shall be so glad to be lured. I shall put my foot on the shining rail of brass and buy the bartender a drink; for if the world will not bring us together and set up the drinks I'll buy them myself. Five cents is a loaf of bread by day, but what's a nickle at night?

Oh, I'll chuck a dozing cabby under the chin and stop to help a bungling burglar pick an intricate lock. I'll throw good-morning kisses to the stars and go the round with the lamp-lighter, helping him happily in his motherly business of putting the night to bed. ROBERT CARLTON BROWN.



Drawn by Stuart Davis.

"Why, a fella' says to me only yestiday, he says, 'This ain't war, it's murder!'"



B. K. ROBERTS
Brig. Gen'l United States Army

"Tuxedo is recognized as the favorite of all tobaccos. Its mild and fragrant qualities are unequalled."

B. K. Roberts

For "The Smoke of Battle" and the "Pipe of Peace"

HERE are today's marching orders: Turn in at the first tobacco shop, get some Tuxedo and "fire-up" at will. It's good for you when you're going into action—and when you're at peace with the world. You're bound to win all along the line when you smoke Tuxedo.

Watch the men that do smoke Tuxedo and you'll find they're all brainy fellows, full of the old "get-there" spirit and feeling bully all the time.



ORVILLE HARROLD
Great American Tenor
Member of Century Opera Co.,
New York

"Tuxedo tobacco has made possible for me the pleasure and comfort of pipe smoking. It does not irritate my throat like other tobaccos; it gives me the relaxation I need after singing."

Orville Harrold



HON. WM. SCHLEY HOWARD
Member of Congress from
Atlanta, Ga.

"Tuxedo is the smoker's delight. To get real joy and comfort, smoke Tuxedo. A pipeful of it will convince the most skeptical."

Wm. Schley Howard

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Money can't buy a better tobacco than Tuxedo—made from the cream of the Burley crop, chosen for its superb mildness—treated by the famous "Tuxedo Process" which takes out every particle of bite and sting.

The "Tuxedo Process" is the *original* and best. Don't be sidetracked by any imitations that have come along later and claim to be "just as good." Nothing that's "just as good" is ever the *best*.

Get yourself some mellow Tuxedo today. Smoke all you want, pipeful after pipeful. You'll come up smiling every time!

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine wrapped moisture-proof pouch . . . 5c

Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c

In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c

In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c



G. W. ATKINSON
Associate Justice U. S. Court of
Claims and former Governor
of West Virginia

"The fragrance of Tuxedo is extremely pleasant to the smoker and those about him. Exceptional mildness and mellowness are other attractive properties of this excellent tobacco."

G. W. Atkinson



KING BAGGOT
Moving Picture Actor
Star of Universal Film Company

"Tuxedo tobacco in a sweet crusted old briar pipe is my favorite source of relaxation. No other tobacco compares with Tuxedo."

King Baggot

We Give You This Fine Leather Tobacco Pouch

Every smoker appreciates a leather tobacco pouch. This handy, serviceable, Tuxedo Draw-Pouch is made of fine, soft, flexible tan leather, with a draw-string and snap that closes pouch tight and keeps tobacco from spilling.

Send us 10c and your tobacco dealer's name, and we will mail you prepaid, anywhere in U.S., a 10c tin of TUXEDO and this handsome Leather Draw-Pouch. We gladly make this offer to get you to try TUXEDO. Address THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY Room 1307, 111 Fifth Avenue New York

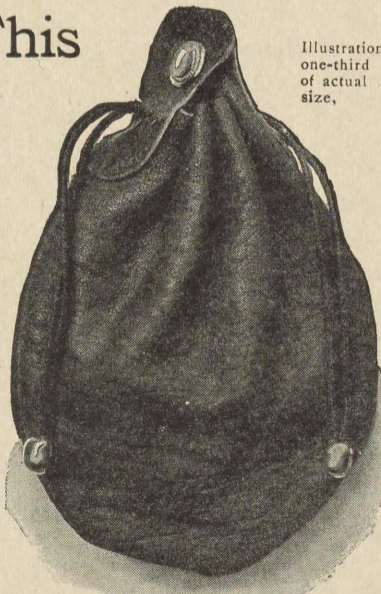
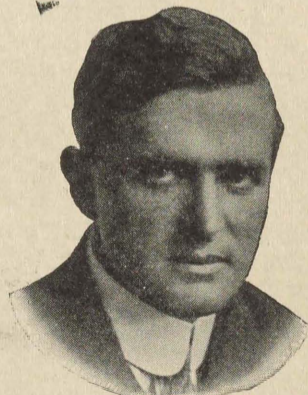


Illustration one-third of actual size.



LINCOLN BEACHEY
Well known Aviator

"After a strenuous afternoon in the air nothing is more satisfying to me than a pipe full of Tuxedo. It is a faithful companion during my present vaudeville tour."

Lincoln Beachey

A Hint

A successful publisher, in a private letter to the editors of THE MASSES, says: "Why don't you ask some man of means to pay you 50 cents a head for subscriptions for every member of Congress—both houses? I feel that we would have better laws."

"Fakes in American Journalism"

BY MAX SHEROVER

Mercilessly dissects and lays bare numerous fakes in American journalism. Its exposures come right up to date, revealing recent war fakes.

Send 12 cents.

THE MASSES

87 Greenwich Ave., New York



I Will Help You Get Ahead

If you are plodding along in a dull rut—underpaid—gnashing your teeth—with an unfulfilled ambition to "get ahead"—to be somebody, I can positively help you to be the successful man you want to be. I have helped thousands of others who gladly testify for me. I will help YOU. Read and learn for your own sake. **J. E. MARKUS, Pres.**
American Correspondence School of Law.

LAW IS YOUR Opportunity

The successful man is the legally trained man. Legal education is capital. It is the very foundation of success. The legally trained man always wins. In business—in politics—in society he is the leader. Know the law and there is no limit to your chance for advancement. And here is your chance.

I Now Offer You the Greatest Educational Opportunity Ever Conceived

I will bring this legal training to you—at your own home—by mail. I will bring our complete Home Study Law Course—not abbreviated or condensed—for a few cents a day. Think of it! Do not make any plans for your future until you get my remarkable Special Offer. No other institution ever offered you such a wonderful opportunity to commence to get ahead immediately. Don't delay. Learn the Law. Send the coupon now—today, before it is too late.



Magnificent LAW Library With Every Course

Twelve massive volumes—8000 pages—standard Law size. Only great work on Law ever prepared especially for correspondence instruction. Teaches law by actual practice in your own home. You learn from actual intensely interesting examples. Everything complete, simple, fascinating. Graduate correspondence students hold highest records—are most successful in passing bar examinations. We Positively Guarantee to Coach—FREE—Any Graduate Failing to Pass Bar Examination.

Send the Coupon Get This Offer!

Every day the demand for legally trained men increases. Law offers the greatest opportunities. No matter who you are, what your occupation or education may be, you can now learn Law quickly and easily, at home during spare time. Our simplified Home Study Course makes Law easy. Absolutely complete. Combines the Text Book, Case and Lecture methods, same as big universities. Investigate now. Mail the coupon and I will gladly send you full particulars free. Also our big 164 page book on "How to Learn Law." Everything FREE. No obligations. Tear out coupon and mail it NOW.

SPECIAL OFFER COUPON

J. E. MARKUS, President, AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW, Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL. Dept. M.E.P.

I would like to know all about the New Special Offer you are personally making for the study of Law at home, during spare time, so send me, FREE, without obligation, full details, also your big 164-page book on "How to Learn Law."

Name.....
Address.....

The Masses Book Store

(Continued from page 3)

FICTION

Sanine, by Artzibashef. The sensational Russian novel now obtainable in English. \$1.35 net. B. W. Huebsch.

The Clarion, by S. H. Adams. Journalism turned inside out. A big theme, a big story. Buy it, there's a thrill in it for you. \$1.35 net. Houghton, Mifflin Co.

The Dons of the Old Pueblo, by Percival Cooney. A story of early California. \$1.35. Rand McNally & Co.

My Wife's Hidden Life—Anonymous. A "wonder." \$1.25 net. Rand McNally & Co.

The Awakening, by C. Bordeaux. \$1.35 net. E. P. Dutton & Co. This novel has reached in France its 95th edition.

Bambi, by Marjorie Benton Cooke. \$1.25 net. Doubleday, Page & Co. Story of a girl who comes to New York to make her way. Light and scintillating.

The Rise of Jennie Cushing, by Mary S. Watts. \$1 net. The Macmillan Co.

The Place Beyond the Winds, by Harriet T. Comstock. \$1.25 net. Doubleday, Page & Co. At once an outdoors story and a social document.

Foma Gordyeff, by Maxim Gorky. \$1 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Saturday's Child, by Kathleen Norris. \$1 net. The Macmillan Co.

Neighborhood Tales, by Zona Gale. \$1 net. The Macmillan Co.

SCIENCE

The Chemistry of Common Things, Brownlee, Fuller, Hancock, Whitsit, all of New York City. A practical book on chemistry for "Everyman." \$1.50 net.

PHILOSOPHY

What Nietzsche Taught, by W. H. Wright. An epitome of the 18 volumes, each explained, with copious excerpts. The busy man's Nietzsche. \$2.00 net. B. W. Huebsch.

Laughter, by Henri Bergson. \$1.25 net. The Macmillan Co. No more interesting theory of humor, nor one more provocative of discussion, has ever been advanced.

The Unknown Guest, by Maurice Maeterlinck. The Unknown Guest within ourselves—that mysterious, vaguely realized stranger that is part of us, and which is sometimes termed the psychic self—has called forth this strangely beautiful and exquisitely worded book. \$1.50 net. Dodd, Mead & Company.

ESSAYS

Optimism, by Helen Keller. 75 cents net. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. If anyone has a right to talk about optimism, it is Helen Keller. And she talks about it to some purpose.

HUMOR

By and Large, by Franklin P. Adams. \$1 net. Doubleday, Page & Co. Just a reminder that these delightful verses can be had in permanent form.

DRAMA

Her Husband's Wife, by Augustus Thomas. The publication of these plays under the imprimatur of the Drama League of America, is part of an effort to increase public interest in seeing and reading good plays. 75 cents net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Social Significance of the Modern Drama, by Emma Goldman. \$1 net. Mother Earth Publishing Assn. This book will be found a valuable adjunct to the study of modern plays.

POETRY

The Gardener, by Rabindranath Tagore. \$1.25 net. The Macmillan Co.

The Congo, by Nicholas Vachel Lindsay. \$1.25 net. The Macmillan Co. Poems to be chanted—with full directions by the author.

The Poems of Francois Villon. Translated by H. De Vere Stacpool. \$3.00 net. John Lane Co. The latest and best English version.

Poetry—A magazine of verse. Bound volumes: Vol. I, Oct., 1912-March, 1913, \$5.00; Vol. II, April-Sept., 1913, \$1.50; Vol. III, Oct., 1913-March, 1914, \$1.50; Vol. IV, April-Sept., 1914, \$1.50. Yearly subscriptions, \$1.50.

Poet Lore—Since 1889 devoted to the study of revolutionary European Drama. Published bi-monthly, \$5.00 a year, \$1.00 a copy. The Winter issue contains six complete plays, all for \$1.00. Poet Lore also contains best contemporary European drama.

Arrows in the Gale, by Arturo Giovannitti, introduction by Helen Keller. This book contains the thrilling poem "The Cage," and hundreds of copies of it have been ordered by Masses readers. Sent anywhere on receipt of \$1.00.

Enjoyment of Poetry, by Max Eastman. "His book is a masterpiece," says J. B. Kerfoot in Life. By mail \$1.35. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

POLITICS

Drift and Mastery. An attempt to diagnose the current unrest. By Walter Lippmann, author of "A Preface to Politics." 350 pages. Cloth. \$1.50 net. Mitchell Kennerley, publisher, New York.

TRAVEL

U. S. Colonies and Dependencies, by W. D. Boyce. 600 illustrations. \$2.50 net. Rand McNally & Co.

JUVENILE

Flower Babies, by Elizabeth Gordon. Pictures by Penny Ross. Boxed, \$1.00 net. Rand McNally & Co.

Keep Your Pot Boiling



In every city there are men and women, some with magazine experience, who can easily earn fair wages soliciting subscriptions for THE MASSES. It is surprising how this magazine "goes," once the solicitor has our new plan in operation. Several solicitors are earning better than \$3 a day.

THE MASSES has no competition in its field. People of radical tendencies subscribe on sight and the so-called "conservatives" do too, because they are curious to keep track of our movements.

Is this YOUR chance to earn money?

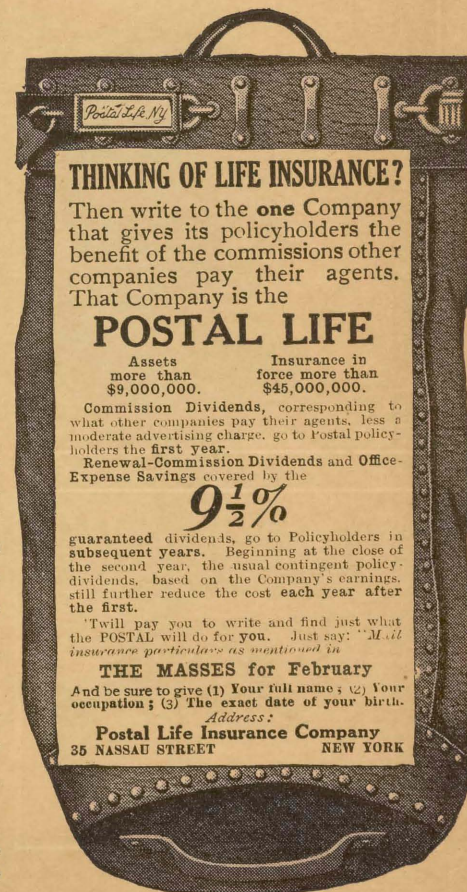
Write to the business manager to-day for our very liberal and easy-working plan.

Help us to get 50,000 subscribers for this free magazine.



The Masses

87 Greenwich Avenue
New York



THINKING OF LIFE INSURANCE?

Then write to the one Company that gives its policyholders the benefit of the commissions other companies pay their agents. That Company is the

POSTAL LIFE

Assets more than \$9,000,000.	Insurance in force more than \$45,000,000.
-------------------------------	--

Commission Dividends, corresponding to what other companies pay their agents, less a moderate advertising charge, go to Postal policyholders the first year.

Renewal-Commission Dividends and Office-Expense Savings covered by the

9 1/2%

guaranteed dividends, go to Policyholders in subsequent years. Beginning at the close of the second year, the usual contingent policy-dividends, based on the Company's earnings, still further reduce the cost each year after the first.

*Will pay you to write and find just what the POSTAL will do for you. Just say: "Mail insurance particulars as outlined in"

THE MASSES for February

And be sure to give (1) Your full name; (2) Your occupation; (3) The exact date of your birth.

Address:
Postal Life Insurance Company
35 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

FREE TO YOU

A great College, owned and controlled by the working class, is now in operation. Eugene V. Debs is Chancellor of this school, and on its Advisory Board are J. Stitt Wilson, George R. Kirkpatrick, John M. Work, George Allan England, Duncan McDonald and last but not least, Charles P. Steinmetz, the great authority on electricity.

You are missing something important if you are not in touch with this great school. It has a vital message for every man and woman who labors. Send at once for a free copy of the last issue of our magazine.

The People's College
Fort Scott, Kansas

RARE BOOKS FIRST EDITIONS

Extra Illustrated Books
Early Printed Books
Association Books

Purchased singly or in sets for people who have neither time nor opportunity to select for themselves, or for those who have not access to the best book marts. Why not begin collecting now?

ADDRESS

Downing, Box 1336
Boston, Massachusetts

Literature Agents
Socialist Locals
Young People's League

Write to the Business Manager of the Masses for the new plan whereby your organization can make money — good money—and do it now.

The Masses
87 Greenwich Ave.
New York

They are Ready!

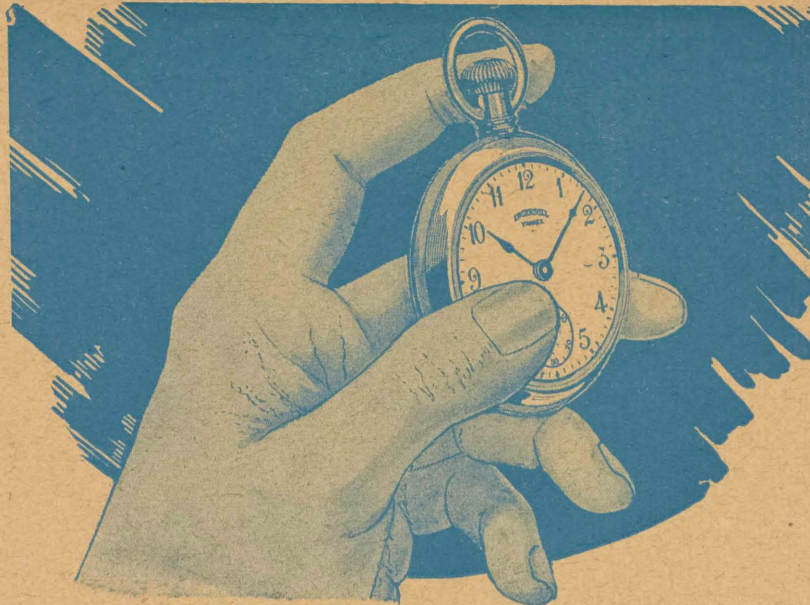
Bound Volumes of

The Masses

for the year 1914

Send \$2.00

THE MASSES
87 Greenwich Ave., New York



This Watch Cost \$50,000

New Thin Model

Ingersoll

Dollar Watch

Including the cost of the new machinery it took to make it—the first of the new thin model Ingersolls cost over \$50,000!

A lot of money—but worth it when you think how very MANY watches this expenditure will improve.

Jolted and turned over and handled, looked at and tested and counted on time after time every hour;—treated as no other machine is treated;—its hundred and twenty-eight parts so harmoniously designed, so accurately made as to fit into the smallest possible space, the Ingersoll is the finest piece of mechanism the world has ever seen for a dollar, a product worth a year of a skilled watch-maker's time for half the cost of a ditch digger's daily wage.

See the new thin Ingersoll—marvel at it—and have one for your own.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 315 Fourth Ave., New York

SUNLIGHT and SHADOW

By LOUISE W. KNEELAND

"A Book of Poems of Rare Merit"

PRESS COMMENTS:

"These are unusually welcome verses. . . . Lofty sentiment, passion. . . . There is the rare quality that each poem is a distinctive idea."—Hartford Courant.

"Covers a wide range of subjects."—New Orleans Picayune.

"Very forcible appeal."—The Public.

"The author displays a tendency to disregard conventional forms. . . . achieves a haunting effect."—Dallas News.

"Most musical in her short unrhymed lines."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Price, \$1.10 a Copy, Postpaid

NEW REVIEW, 87 Greenwich Avenue, NEW YORK

The Hope of the Masses

is in EDUCATION

Get Education from the "Standard American Encyclopedia"

They represent thousands of books boiled down for your use, 7,000 pages—8 volumes, more than 50,000 subjects—hundreds of illustrations—a Standard work within the reach of all—a home essential at a low price and on easy terms.

This set of books was compiled by an eminent man and woman in the field of science, arts, literature, economics, etc., so that when you get this encyclopedia you have one of authority. Usually this

The University Society,
44 E. 23d St.,
New York

"STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA"

sells for \$39.50 but in order to introduce it to the readers of "The Masses" we are making a special price of \$19.50 on the terms stated on the coupon.

As per your special offer send to me express prepaid a set of your "Standard American Encyclopedia," which I am to have the privilege of paying for at the rate of \$1.00 a month, after examining same and then notify you if I do not care to keep it.

Name
Address
M.L. 15

THREE LECTURES By Edwin Bjorkman

"Contemporary Scandinavian Literature"

Rand School of Social Science
New York

Evenings, Feb. 19, Feb. 26,
March 5

Admission - - - 25 cents
Three lectures 50 cents

The Great Co-operative Enterprise

In Colorado

is probably the greatest and most successful co-operative enterprise in America. It has recently added, to its thousands of acres of agricultural land and other properties, an inexhaustible coal mine with a forty-foot vein coming within five feet of the surface. All believers in industrial co-operation should send at once for the latest descriptive pamphlet mailed free upon request.

"THE CITY BEAUTIFUL" is to be built with federated industries where all co-workers are to receive the full product of their toil. Justice in the distribution of wealth is one of its chief aims. Friends of the enterprise and the cause it represents can aid by becoming co-workers, where many splendid positions are now open, or by investing in the stock of the coal mine, on which a 12% dividend is expected to be paid.

Address LEO VINCENT, Sec.-Treas.
305 Enterprise Bldg. Denver, Colo.

THE WAY TO END WAR

is the Chief Topic of Discussion
in the February

New Review

A Practical Discussion—No
Metaphysical Speculations

A Few Blush-Raisers

Springfield "Republican": "The New Review is the intellectual expression of American Socialism."

Eugene V. Debs: "It gives me pride and satisfaction to note the progress of the NEW REVIEW."

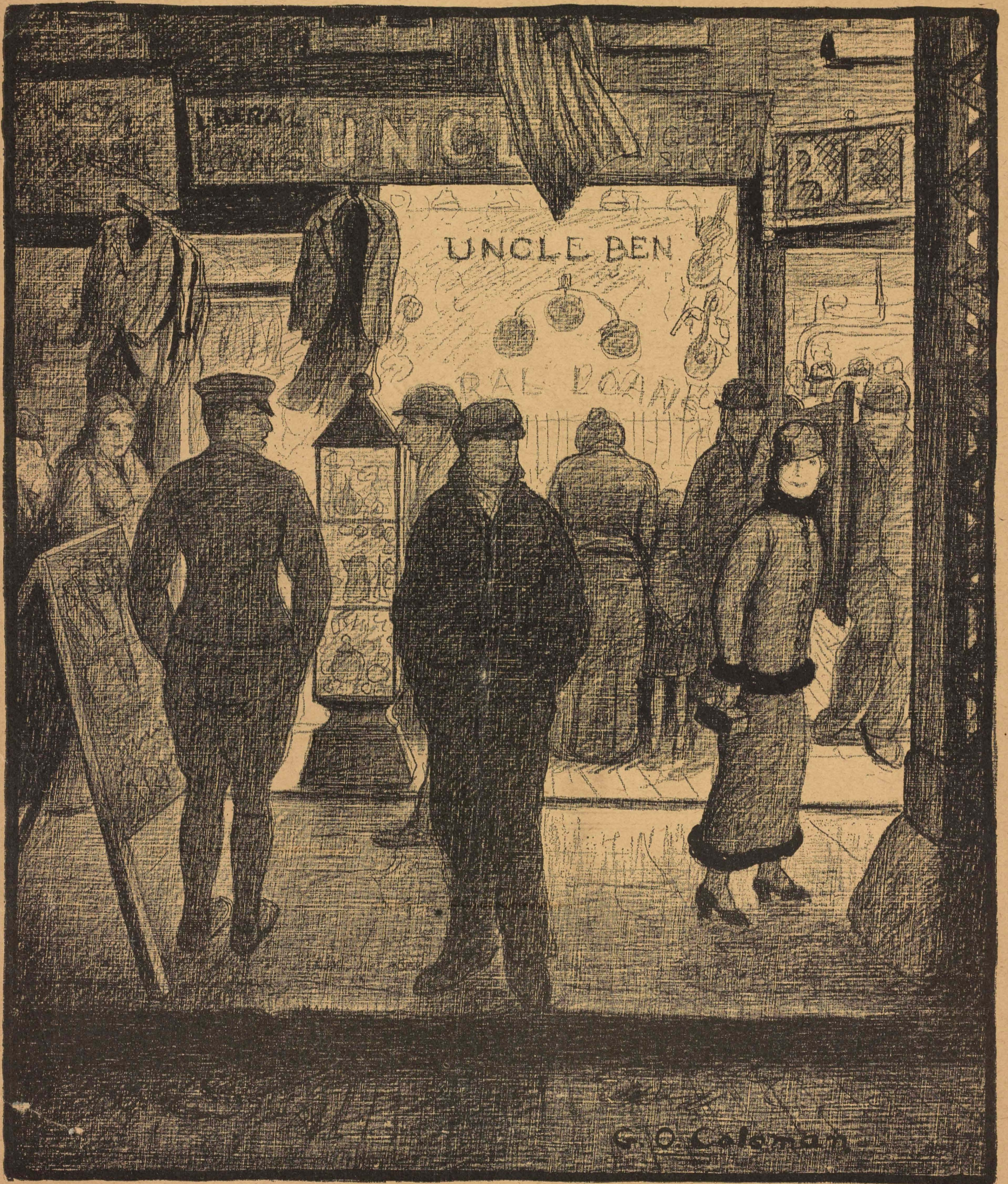
Prof. Ellen Hayes, of Wellesley College: "In my estimation of magazines the NEW REVIEW stands at the head of the list."

10 cents a copy. \$1.00 a year.

A copy of the "Socialist War Manual" FREE with each year's subscription.

NEW REVIEW

87 Greenwich Avenue
New York City



Drawn by Glenn Coleman.

Competition