

A Newspaper  
Devoted to the Interests  
of the  
Socialist and Labor  
Movement

# THE NEW LEADER

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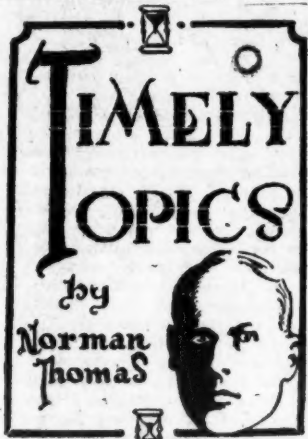
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## Socialist Victory in New York Election Will Turn Tide for Party in the Nation



IT WAS good to read of the prolonged applause that greeted Senator Johnson's speech on the Boulder Dam situation before the A. F. of L. convention at Los Angeles in which he vigorously denounced the propaganda of the power interests. The same paper which carried this dispatch carried a formal announcement that the National Utility Association representing \$17,500,000,000 of invested capital in public utilities is to start a nation-wide "educational" campaign against government ownership.

It is hard to exaggerate the menace of this thing unless the public is on its guard. We know by experience what such campaigns backed by less powerful forces have meant. The Undermyer investigation showed that the I. R. T. and B. M. T. have persistently misrepresented their real financial standing in their fight against the five cent fare. For a long time electric power corporations have been boasting that while general living costs were rising the cost of electricity was falling. They do not tell us that cost of electricity to private consumers as distinct from industrial users have fallen little if any and that all costs should have fallen many times over owing to the marvelous technical progress of the industry which employs relatively few workers and is therefore not much affected by the rising wage scales were it not for the outrageous profits taken by the companies under various devices intended to cheat regulation.

Past experience warrants us in saying that education as understood by the National Utility Association means deliberate lying and misrepresentation. The electrical interests proved that by the reports they hired reputable engineers to make in attacking the Ontario development. It means a wholesale hiring of labor leaders, public speakers and women prominent in women's clubs to feed the prepared propaganda given them. Almost a quarter of a million was thus spent in California. It means that newspapers and radios will be open to the expense propaganda of the utilities companies and closed to everybody else. The Electrical World recently quoted with approval the advice of one executive to "buy white space" in as many newspapers as possible, in which case the newspapers will go slow in printing letters of attack on utility companies!

Finally, this educational campaign means the attempt to influence schools and colleges. The Chairman of the Public Relations section of the National Electric Light Association, commenting on gifts which it had obtained for Northwestern University and Harvard, deplored Professor W. Z. Ripley's attack on some big corporations in his famous book "Main Street and Wall Street." He ended his remarkable statement by saying: "If we can be sure that we have got hold, with reference to our industry, of the will of Jehovah perhaps we may also play the part of Jehovah in putting the mouth of particular Balaam (that is, college professor) whom we are asking to go forth something of the truth which we would like, which we have a right, to expect to have prophesied."

This particular form of "educational" corruption of the public mind by the power of money is only one and perhaps not the most sinister sign of the times in a country where almost everybody is fearfully obsessed with the necessity of getting more money or hanging on to what he has. A modern Diogenes in America might possibly need a lantern to find an honest man. He would need an electric searchlight to find a courageous man. Let some recent illustrations prove my point.

In Cheswick, a little mining town near Pittsburgh, state troopers ruthlessly and brutally broke up a perfectly peaceful Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting on private property making wholesale arrests. A considerable time after the meeting had been dispersed a trooper was shot by a man whom he was bullying, apparently without cause. The man escaped. Those previously arrested obviously had

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### Tammany Objects To G.O.P. Graft

Republicans Caught Poaching on Reserves of Al Smith's Gang of Grafters.

"New" Tammany Grows Indignant

Outburst of Teddy Roosevelt Plays Havoc With Campaign To Put Halo Around Governor

By W. M. Feigenbaum

IT'S a sad story mates. Tammany Hall is excited over public purity. Not only that; Tammany Hall is getting indignant over the fact that Mrs. Florence Knapp, N. Y. Republican office holder a couple of years ago, actually put some of her friends and relatives on the public payroll. The lady is also indignant. It was not her but George K. Morris, Republican state boss, who "distributed" the jobs, she says.

The Tammany state organization is quite properly indignant over it. What right has a Republican to wallow in the public trough? What right has a Republican to hand out public jobs? Any New Yorker knows the answer to that. Whatever graft there is, whatever jobs there are to be handed out to the deserving belong to Tammany Hall. What right has a mere Republican to elbow out the faithful?

Mrs. Knapp did more than that. The so-called state census her office took was grossly inaccurate. As the New York World pointed out, the census showed a decrease in the population of Manhattan from 1920 to 1925 of 339,000, while from 1920 to 1924 the registered voters of the same territory decreased only 3,000. Manifest absurdity. Everybody knows that the Republican census was a fraud, designed to boost the Republican county sections at the expense of sections that do not see the great light of Republicanism. What right has a Republican census to do that? Don't the Republicans know that juggling with figures, gerrymandering districts, election frauds and general crookedness belong exclusively to the Tammany band of angels?

Just what Mrs. Knapp is guilty of we do not know nor are we particularly interested. The fact is that as a political official, as an elected officer and dispenser of patronage, she had before her the example of everybody around her—an example of cynicism that is overwhelming. If she had failed to do her job like a political jobholder the chances are that she would have gotten her "razing", not from the pure and holy Tammany gang but from her own party.

Mr. McCooey's Job

Mr. John H. McCooey is clerk of the Surrogate's Court in Brooklyn. He gets a fat salary, and he sits at his desk every day from 10:30 to 5. It is not the business of the Surrogate's Court that takes all that time. He is Tammany's political boss in Brooklyn and runs his business from his desk.

Mr. Kenneth M. Sutherland is political boss of Coney Island and Borough Park. His paid job is Assistant to the President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Hyman Shorestein is political boss of Brownsville. He is likewise clerk of some court—at a salary. Go down the list of leaders of the various sub-divisions of the Tammany organization and you will find that all of them are on the public payroll—mostly non-civil service jobs and thus protected from the merit system. Tammany Hall uses public office for po-

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### New Leader Readers Called To Aid Revival

Victory For Judge Panken, Election of Norman Thomas as Alderman in Sight—Party Stirred to Greatest Campaign

IN the affairs of political movements there comes a time which, taken at its tide, leads on to victory. Such a time—such a tide—such a victory—is now within the grasp of the Socialist Party.

The scene of battle at this time is on the East Side of New York, in the heart of the heart of Tammany Hall, where a valiant group of Socialists are battling the most powerful political machine in the world.

The battle lines are drawn sharply. Our enemies are powerful—their resources are limitless—they will leave no stone unturned to prevent the election of Socialists in their stronghold of strongholds.

The Socialists have on their side a just cause, the enthusiasm of fighters for an ideal, the consciousness that they are fighting the battle of the ages for the ages to sustain them as they battle on towards their goal.

#### A VICTORY FOR THE NATION

If we win—if Justice Jacob Panken is reelected—if Norman Thomas and August Claessens go to the Board of Aldermen—if the voice of the workers is heard again in the legislative chambers of the Empire State—it will be a victory, not only for the Socialists of New York, but for the Socialists of the entire nation.

There must be no if—We can and will win.

Success now—in New York—will mean that the Socialist party has turned the corner—that it is again on the upgrade—that the disintegration caused by the war and its aftermath has been arrested—that it will enter the presidential campaign of 1928 with a new enthusiasm born of the confidence that the creation of a powerful political opposition to the ruling plutocracy is at hand.

Victory is within our grasp. The trade unions have again mobilized their forces—veterans of the Socialist movement are plugging away, day after day, night after night, recreating the one movement that is the promise and the hope of mankind. Others, citizens, lawyers, merchants, are gradually come to the aid—for the fight is also one for decency and honesty in political affairs.

They stand now, side by side, in one supreme effort to elect Socialists to office conspicuous as Judge Panken has been, as all elected Socialist officials in the past, have been, for honesty, fairness, efficiency and humanity.

#### THE SHOCK TROOPS OF THE NATION

The inspiring word flashed through the world on November 9th—"THE SOCIALISTS HAVE AGAIN WON IN NEW YORK!"—that Tammany Hall has been bearded in its den—that the domination by sinister Tammany forces has been halted—that the Socialist party of the United States is forging ahead—will hearten the workers everywhere, and assure them that the Socialist party has not been destroyed, that it cannot be destroyed, that it has come back—to stay, to grow, to lead the workers towards the Cooperative Commonwealth.

In this contest the Socialists of New York are the shock troops for the Socialists and liberals of the nation—but every Socialist, no matter where he resides, must take his or her place, send reinforcements as the battle grows more intense, cheering on their comrades as they fight the battle to eliminate the oppression of man by man, to end "man's inhumanity to man."

#### 200,000 NEW LEADERS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Ammunition is needed. You who cannot be on the firing line because of the distance can furnish the funds necessary to see the fight through to victory.

The New Leader is arranging to send 200,000 special campaign copies of the paper into every voter's home several times between now and election day. Each issue will tell the story—explain the issues—and appeal to the electorate to redeem the city from the influence of Tammany Hall.

For that purpose funds are needed. The victory is certain if the ammunition is supplied. Recent developments have thrown a panic into the ranks of the enemy. We can win—we will win—for the sake of our Cause, WE MUST WIN. Comrades, close ranks. We need your help—you need our victory.

Send what you can—as much as you can—as soon as you can. Every dollar means more copies of the Leader—More copies of the Leader will mean more votes—and victory for Socialism. Send your contributions to

CAMPAIGN FUND  
The New Leader  
7 East 15th Street  
New York City

On, comrades, to Victory!

### Home Work On Increase In New York

Neckwear Union, Through Counsel, Broadcasts Demand Adequate Legislation Be Enacted

14% Perform Work In Their Homes

Organization Prosecutes Fight Against Four "Runaway" Necktie Firms

A DEMAND for the extension of anti-home-work legislation to apply to the widespread home-work now being performed on men and women's garments has been made by Louis Waldman, attorney for the United Neckwear Makers' Union, in an address delivered over Station WMCA.

Mr. Waldman revealed the little known fact that home work is altogether legal in New York State except on infants' clothing and on dolls and dolls' clothing. As a result of the inadequacy of the present law, he said, fully 14 per cent. of the garment workers in New York City now perform their work in their tenement homes. Fully 40 per cent. of the work on neckties is being done at home.

The address delivered over Station WMCA on behalf of the Neckwear Makers' Union is part of the campaign the union is now conducting to eliminate home-work from its industry. The union recently signed a contract with the manufacturers' association providing for the gradual reduction and eventual eradication of home-work. Four firms, however, insisted on retaining the system. Fearing to meet the union in a contest in New York, they have fled to other cities. The runaway shops are C. Stern and Merritt, Stern and Mayer, Frank, Strominger and Cowan, and Berkman and Adler. Two firms are trying to operate in New Haven and the others in Poughkeepsie and Glens Falls, New York.

In his address over the radio, Mr. Waldman said, in part:

"What I shall give you now will be a statement of simple facts and let you be the final judges as to what shall be done. Most of the employers in the neckwear industry made an agreement with the United Neckwear Makers Union and the United Outlets Union both Union Federation of Labor. Among other things it provides that the universally condemned evil of home work be absolutely abolished and the employers agreed to re-adjust their factories so as to make it possible that all work on all ties shall be made under Union conditions, guaranteeing sanitary production and the maintenance of standards which are in keeping with the dignity and the needs of American labor."

"Only four manufacturers refuse to agree to this humane demand. They refuse to abolish home work. These four manufacturers refuse to do what all the other manufacturers in the industry saw fit to inaugurate. Over 50 per cent of their production is carried on in the houses by women and children."

"These four manufacturers are more interested in the profits they make than in the unfortunate results that may follow the maintenance of their ungodly system of home-work. I spoke of the three interests involved in this problem. First, the unfortunate women and children who carry the burden of the industry of home work. Most of the states in the Union by legislation in principle condemned home-work. The public policy of the community is clear."

"Unfortunately, the Labor Law of New York is inadequate. Section 355 of the Labor Law of the State of New York governs home-work. It forbids absolutely the carrying on of work in the homes on (a) articles of food, (b) children's and infants' wearing apparel, (c) dolls and dolls' clothing."

"It does not forbid in an enforceable manner the doing of home work on other articles of clothing although the danger to health and to life is the same as that from the manufacture of food, children's and infants' wearing apparel or dolls and dolls' clothing. Enlightened public opinion demands that section 355 of the Labor

(Continued on following page)

### Number of Workers Increased Threefold; Output Up 15-Fold

MONTREAL.—During the sixty years of the existence of the Canadian Confederation the value of its manufacturing output increased fifteen times, but the number of employees engaged in manufacturing only increased a little more than three times. Capital invested in manufacturing has increased from \$75,000,000 to \$3,800,000,000, or forty-nine times. Capital has evidently good reason to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee year.

Although Canada is supposed to be mainly an agricultural country, the annual value of the output of its manufacture is twice as great as the value of the yield of its farm products, feed and animal.

### A.F.L. Holds Legal Status Is Uncertain

Amendment of Anti-Trust Laws is Urged by Executive Council in Annual Report

Mass Production Is Being Studied

Organization of Automobile Industry and Other Large Plants Held Necessary

(By a New Leader Correspondent)  
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—With the delegates to the Forty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor called to order here on Monday, chief interest centers on the report of the Executive Council as it will be several days before reports will be made by committees and the real work of the convention begins.

The report shows the heavy decline in membership which began in 1924 continued to the end of 1926, which there were slight losses but not sufficient to cause any apprehension. This year shows a turn of the tide with a small increase of 8,541 members and this despite the fact that the number of central labor bodies shows a loss of 40 for the year. One international union, the Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association, disbanded. Of local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L., there is a loss of 17 and of local trade unions 67.

The Executive Council's report takes up 94 pages and makes a large size pamphlet. The report declares that the legal status of trade unions is still uncertain and that two legislative remedies must be enacted. They include "amendment of anti-trust and anti-combination legislation to prevent restriction of normal union activity, as is possible under present law, and definition of the jurisdiction of equity courts."

Company Unions Attacked  
Organization of the great plants with modern mass production like the automobile industry is declared to be an important problem. "So great are the changes constituting mass production," the report declares, "that the effect is an industrial revolution with transformations comparable to the first industrial revolution that introduced the factory system and requires 'new group bodies' for organization of the workers into unions. In practically none of these industries are the workers organized."

Whether this forecasts recognition of a new form of organization in the industries and a near approach to organization by industries rather than by trades is uncertain. The Executive Council merely presents the problem in the following question: "What shall be the basis of union organization and what agency shall be responsible for organizing them?" The council believes that "the industry and the plant must be studied in order to find a basis which would introduce elements of unity and joint interests."

The report gives some attention to "company unionism," points out that it is an "agency for administering the affairs of a company and is not an economic and social force," but it presents no plans for countering the "company union." It is admitted to be a "serious problem" but the council declares that it "must be met by individual unions as well as the labor movement as a whole." In passing it may be said that the industries of mass production are also the strongholds of "company unionism."

Many Jurisdictional Fights  
No less than sixteen pages of the report are taken up with rival claims of jurisdiction between the affiliated international and national unions. The unions that have reached some sort of agreement over such claims are the Painters and Electrical Workers, the Machinists and Teamsters, the Machinists and Engineers, two organizations of Horse Shoers, and the Bricklayers and Plasterers. Agreements are also pending between the Electrical Workers and Railroad Signalmen, Machinists and Street and Electric Railway Employees, the Tunnel and Subway Constructors and Road Carriers and Building Laborers. All efforts to bring about an agreement between the last two organizations were fruitless.

Since the last convention two countries

### Trust Laws Basis of Coal Injunction

Strike's "Interference" With Interstate Commerce Grounds for Federal Court's Action

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—By denying the motion of the United Mine Workers to dismiss the application for an injunction against the striking miners, Federal Judge Schoonmaker has granted a preliminary restraining order to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation. This is the same corporation that ousted a minister from his church and which has evicted many miners and their families from company houses. It has now commanded the services of the court in an attempt to root out unionism in the mining section of western Pennsylvania.

Basing its suit on provisions of the Sherman and Clayton acts, the corporation sought an injunction restraining the union from interfering in any way with the operation of its non-union mines, and asking for damages of \$1,500,000. The corporation alleged that the union, its officers and its members, had conspired to prevent the shipment of non-union mined coal in interstate commerce.

Judge Schoonmaker held that the union and the National Surety Company, bondsman in eviction cases, should not seek, in future, to retain striking miners in company houses, but that eviction cases, already in State courts on appeals, should be disposed of by those courts.

In a lengthy opinion, the Judge detailed the bill of complaint as well as the union's contention that the court has no jurisdiction because its activities were directed against coal being mined, and not against coal in interstate commerce. The Judge cited Supreme Court decisions in the Swift, Coronado and Red Jacket cases.

A startling phase of Judge Schoonmaker's decision is his answer to the contention of the miners that the strike affected production of coal but not interstate shipment of coal. The court's answer was that interference with interstate shipment of coal is interference with interstate commerce.

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### Bearak Is Making Strong Race For Seat In Boston Council

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BOSTON.—Joseph Bearak's campaign for Boston City Council from Ward 14 on the Socialist Party is progressing very steadily. He has opened two headquarters, one in the upper and one in the lower end of the ward. A campaign manager and assistant manager have been appointed. Arrangements are under way to canvass and circularize every voter in the ward.

Alfred Baker Lewis, State Secretary, with the efficient help of Michael Flaherty and Charles V. Lawyer, held a good meeting in the Irish section of South Boston at a corner where hoodlums two weeks previously had tried to break up Ethelred Brown's meeting. The crowd was large and very enthusiastic. The Communists nominated a candidate against Bearak with the admitted intention of heckling him and preventing his election, but they failed to get the necessary number of signatures. This is an interesting side light on their tricky pleas for the "United Front."



of national and international unions interested in the automobile industry have been held to consider organization of the industry but the council considered it best not to publish any details of plans for the present.

A positive note struck in the report is caution against too hasty organization of labor banks as experience has shown some failures that are not promising for more such enterprises. "In our judgment," the council declares, "the time has come to stop expansion in the field of labor banking until experience with these labor banks already organized shall have been critically studied and evaluated. It is unwise to experiment further until we know exactly which policies are safe and dependable."

Little is added to what is known of the work of the Workers' Education Bureau but the data regarding affiliation show that this institution is a permanent fixture of the trade unions. The following number of unions are affiliated with the bureau: 52 National and International unions; 25 State Federations; 68 Central Labor Unions, and 360 local unions.

#### Two Laws Enacted

The report on national legislative activities differs little from previous reports on this score. The council reports two favorable labor laws enacted by Congress, workers' compensation for longshoremen and a law liberalizing rates in the federal workmen's compensation act. Among the bills which the Federation opposed and which were defeated were a conscription act, registration of aliens, blue laws for the District of Columbia, fixing prices, during suspension of mining, and the Wadsworth-Carroll amendment to the Constitution which would make it practically impossible to amend that document. The labor bills that were defeated included legislation affecting night work for postal employees, and bills of interest to postoffice laborers, gamblers, farmers, etc.

Ten pages are devoted to court decisions that menace the status of the trade unions, especially in the insurance of injunctions and this is followed by a section on the political policy of the Federation. "The experiences of 1924 should be a warning to both parties," reads the report. "The platform of neither party was acceptable to those who were looking forward as was evidenced by the fact that nearly 5,000,000 protest votes were cast for a third candidate."

Nevertheless, the report recommends the "non-partisan" policy of bringing pressure to bear on the old parties and recommends organization of non-partisan committees by local unions and central bodies. At the same time the report shows that attempts are being made in many legislatures to prevent organized groups from carrying the primaries. In the 44 legislatures which met this year in more than thirty of them bills were introduced "to repeal or weaken the primary laws." However, no state has yet repealed its primary law but the report warns the unions to watch for such proposals and to oppose them.

**International Relations**  
The report on the report deal with the Mississippi flood, modification of the Volstead Act, Child labor, health, the Pan-American Federation of Labor and International Relations. Some correspondence has been exchanged with Secretary Oudegeest of the Trade Union International regarding the affiliation of the A. F. of L. with that body and the matter is referred to the convention without recommendation.

An important resolution was introduced by Santiago Iglesias, delegate of the Free Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, at the first day's session. The resolution cites the aspirations of the workers of Latin-America for freedom, the campaign of Communists against the Pan-American Federation of Labor, the activities of American "financiers, commercialists, concessionaires, profiteers, exploiters and anti-unionists" in relation to Latin-America, and directs the impending Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to appoint a labor commission "to pay a visit to all capitals and big industrial centers of the Latin-American countries."

The purpose of the resolution is to establish good will between the American and Latin-American workers, counteract disruptive propaganda, and explain the labor movement of this country to Latin-Americans. The resolution also calls for a tax of one cent on the members of the union to finance the mission and its work.

#### Trust Laws Are Bases of Writ

(Continued from Page 1)  
Interstate commerce might be "inferred" as a result of the strike. This reasoning is contained in the following paragraph of the opinion:

"But were there no averments in the bill of the intention to interfere with interstate commerce, yet such an intention might be inferred as the necessary and direct result of the preventing of such an enormous quantity of coal from going into interstate commerce through the stoppage of production."

On the basis of this reasoning, it is evident that if it becomes a precedent any strike, no matter how local in character it might be, may be obstructed by a Federal judge with an injunction because of the "inference" mentioned. The judge's guess becomes judicial law. Organizations of the working class have little to hope for from such a bit-or-miss attitude.

In addition to restraining the union from any further attempts to halt evictions of striking miners and their families from company-owned houses, the injunction restrained the National Surety Company from posting any further bonds in such cases. Hundreds of evictions were halted when the union and the surety company posted bonds for appeals.

The corporation contended that its attempt to operate non-union mines had been hampered to a great extent by the fact that the union miners, occupying company houses, made it impossible for the company to house non-union men.

While the injunction restrained any further attempts to stop evictions, the Court rules that it would have no effect on the hundreds of appeals now in state courts.

## Goldberg in Strong Fight For Judgeship

### Racial Discrimination of Two Old Parties Rallies Brownsville to Support Socialist

THE likelihood that a Socialist Judge of the Municipal Court will be elected from the 7th Municipal Court District, Brooklyn, in which Louis F. Goldberg is the candidate increases. This municipal court district takes in the heart of Brownsville, in which are included largely the 23rd assembly and 50th aldermanic districts, and where the Socialist vote has always been heavy and Socialist candidates have been elected to the assembly and aldermanic chamber.

A phase of the Municipal Court contest which is attracting much attention and occasioning widespread comment is the fact that Goldberg is the only candidate who comes from Brownsville and that at no time in the history of the district has a Brownsville been nominated by either of the old parties. Persons outside the Socialist ranks have been aroused to general and keen resentment of this and are rallying to the support of Goldberg's candidacy through a non-partisan organization now in the process of formation.

Lawyers in the judicial district, as well as many outside of it, have manifested a lively interest in Goldberg's campaign and many offers of support have come from this source. Goldberg was the founder and first president of the Lex Club, the lawyers' organization in the Brownsville and East New York sections. Professionally, he has made a splendid reputation for himself in the eighteen years of his experience at the bar. Moreover, his intimate associations with social, fraternal and labor movements in and out of the judicial district add greatly to his strength as a contender for the judicial post.

Several years ago, Goldberg ran for the same office and polled approximately twenty per cent of the votes in the district. This heavy vote was cast for him, notwithstanding the fact that there was hardly any campaign in his behalf. His opponents in the present judicial contest are regarded as weak while Goldberg, who has many times been a candidate for local and county offices, and active professionally, socially and philanthropically, is conceded to be an unusually strong candidate.

Associated with Charles Solomon, who is the Socialist assembly candidate in the 23rd, which is largely Goldberg's judicial district, Goldberg has been legal representative for many labor unions, and substantial support for his candidacy is expected from this source.

The Jewish voters in the seventh judicial district municipal court district are known to have remarked on the fact that there is but one Jew on that bench in all of Kings County and that at no time has either of the old parties named a Jewish lawyer for that office in the seventh district. In some quarters it is insisted this is evidence of racial discrimination and the resultant resentment. It is not improbable, will count heavily for Goldberg.

The further fact that the seventh district includes acknowledged Socialist strongholds is an exceedingly favorable factor in calculating the chances of success for the Socialist judicial candidate.

#### Home Work On Increase

(Continued from Page 1)  
Law be amended so that it shall forbid work in the tenement houses on all other articles of clothing and of men's and women's wear.

"Home work strikes at the very heart of the home. Instead of the woman being a wife to her husband, a mother to her children she must be sitting in the crowded home and make ties for a half starvation wage."

"Under these circumstances she can never be wife, mother or worker. She makes a failure of all. Is that the concern of the community? I venture to say, it is. It is your concern and mine. Whenever a child is neglected by a mother it becomes a likely candidate of the great army of criminals, an undesirable element of the community. Let us not complain if a child of the slums becomes a gunman or hold-up man when we did not have the patriotism and loyalty to insist that that child have the attention of his mother when that attention was of greatest need."

#### Dinner Conference

##### To Discuss Action

##### On Vanzetti Case

"Le Cercle Victor Hugo" has arranged a dinner conference to be held at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Tuesday evening, October 10th, at 6:30 p. m.

The conference will take the form of a Symposium on "Sacco and Vanzetti: What Shall We Do?" The speakers will be Robert Morris Lovett, Norman Thomas, Harry Kelly, Paxton Hibben, Forrest Bailey and Arthur Warner.

Write for reservation to: Le Cercle Victor Hugo, Room 411, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Phone: Chelsea 0432.

**New York Voters**  
Remember you cannot vote unless you register. Registration days are October 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Polls are open the first five days from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., and on the last day from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Capitalism organized human beings for material and economic ends. Socialism will organize economic and material resources for human ends.—Ramsay MacDonald.

## Panken and Thomas Leading N. Y. Revolt Against Tammany

### Socialist Campaign Committee Issues Call for Volunteer Workers as Fight in the East Side Grows More Intense Daily—Hundred Street Rallies to be Held This Saturday Night, October 8th

By Marx Lewis

A REALIGNMENT as a result of which all those opposed to the continued domination of the New York East Side Tammany Hall politicians will line up behind the Socialist ticket, headed by Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken, is now shaping itself, according to those in charge of the Socialist campaign on the East Side.

Disregarding party lines, judges, newspapers, leading members of the bar who are members of the old party organizations, and prominent citizens are enlisting in the fight to keep the Municipal Court bench clean. Most of these have already endorsed Panken, but similar groups and influences are at work to accomplish the same purpose for Norman Thomas, Socialist aldermanic candidate in the 8th district. The effect of this drive will be felt it is thought, in all the East Side district for all the Socialist candidates.

Outstanding developments during the week in the political situation, which have given impetus to the non-partisan drive for the Socialists are:

1. Editorial endorsement of Justice Panken by the New York World, and a plea by the World that partisan considerations be put to one side in assuring Panken's reelection.

2. The endorsement of Justice Panken by Justice F. Spiegelberg, leading Republican jurist on the Municipal Court bench, a promise to aid him, and a tribute to Panken's record that is expected to profoundly influence the Republican vote in the district in Panken's favor.

3. Organization of a citizen's committee of prominent East Side business men and professional men to aid both Justice Panken and Norman Thomas. Leading liberals both on the East Side and elsewhere have signified their intention to make an active campaign for Thomas in a district which has been carried for Socialism several times in the past. Determined that the reliance being placed in the Socialist campaign by outsiders as well as by active Socialist party workers, trades unionists, and Workmen's Circle members shall not be found misplaced, Socialist campaign managers are now concentrating their efforts to get out a record registration in the districts in which the Socialist vote is strongest.

For that purpose, and to give the campaign a flying start, the Socialists will make their first intensive drive on Saturday evening, October 8, when 100 meetings will be held in various parts of the 2nd Municipal Court district.

Headed by Justice Panken, Thomas, Claessens, Beardsley, and Corn, the leading candidates on whose election the Socialists are concentrating, 75 speakers, drawn from all parts of the city, will

be mobilized for the "Red Night" which will mark the opening of the campaign. Twenty trucks, in addition to numerous automobiles bearing the leading speakers, will go up and down the Municipal Court district. At more important corners, platforms will be erected. At 10 o'clock the audiences at the various corners will be asked to fall in line for the purpose of going to one or the other of the four places designated as the central rally points. At 11 o'clock, the audiences from the central rallies will be brought together for one final rally, where the final speeches of the evening will be made.

A few hours after the "Red Night" is brought to an end, the first canvass of the district will be attempted. At 10:30 a. m. Sunday, Socialists from various parts of the city, and those in sympathy with the purpose of the campaign will report at one of the following headquarters, depending on which they find most convenient.

8th A. D. 107 Second Avenue.  
6th A. D. 96 Avenue C.  
4th A. D. 143 Clinton Street.  
1st-2nd A. D. 204 East Broadway.

An appeal to all Yipsels to join in the canvass, the purpose of which will be to get out all registered voters for the opening day of registration, which will be on Monday, was made by Julius Gerber, campaign manager, who declared that they are being counted on to aid the adult campaign workers to conduct the canvass. All party members, whether they reside in the district or outside, are asked to take part in the first canvass Sunday morning.

While the canvass is in progress, delegates of all Workmen's Circle branches in New York City will gather at the Forward Hall, 175 E. Broadway, to mobilize the resources of the Workmen's Circle for the East Side campaign. The conference will be held at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

A citizens' campaign rally will be held Sunday afternoon at P. S. No. 64, 10th Street, between Avenue B and Avenue C. Held in the heart of the 6th A. D., which has been carried for the Socialist Assembly and aldermanic candidates before, a special effort is being made to make this meeting a success. Justice Panken will head the speakers' list.

An appeal to all people who have either the evenings or the days to spare during registration week for the purpose of being at the polls during the evening or copying the names of the registered voters during the day was issued by Gerber.

By copying the names while the registration is on, it will not be necessary to wait until a week before election, when the lists are published, to begin a canvass of all the voters. It will be necessary to copy the names in at least 100 polling places, and for this work, Gerber declared, no less than 50 people are needed.

## WEVD Given A Studio Free By Labor Union

### Sigman, Announcing Donation, Calls on Labor to Support New Radio Station

AN ENTIRE floor in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Building at 3 West 16th Street, N. Y. C., has been donated to the Debs Memorial Radio Fund, trustee of Station WEVD, 31 Union Square, New York City, the Socialist radio station, by decision of the General Executive Board of the Union.

The decision was unanimously reached at the conclusion of the Board meeting in Boston after Morris Sigman, President of the International, urged the measure as an inevitable one, since WEVD, named in honor of the late Eugene V. Debs, has been established as a crusading vehicle in the interests of the organized labor movement of America. Great appreciation was expressed yesterday by Norman Thomas, chairman of the Debs Fund.

Explaining the decision of the International Union not to take any rental from the Debs Fund during the life of the radio station, Mr. Sigman said:

"One of the most satisfactory moments in the life of our International occurred this week when we were able to make this decision. We are acutely aware of the importance of the radio in the lives of the masses of American workers and, accordingly, in the lives of our own members. Labor is always quick to take advantage of the latest inventions and achievements of science. When the establishment of the only radio station in the East devoted unselfishly to the aspirations and struggles of the labor movement became a reality and honored us by requesting space for a studio and reception room in our building at the usual rental, we were happy to be of service. But it quickly dawned on us that Station WEVD was conferring a greater favor on us than we on it and we moved at a meeting of our full General Executive Board to contribute our entire sixth floor for the purposes of Station WEVD. We are confident that the rest of the labor movement will contribute financially and materially, as well as spiritually to the maintenance and expansion of the station. By so doing the labor movement will help itself, for we know of no more powerful organ that can be used to the best interest of labor. With monopoly virtually controlling the air, it is imperative that labor be able to present its views as fully and as often as it deems necessary."

The formal opening of WEVD, whose transmitter at Woodhaven, N. Y., is connected by ground wires to the West 16th Street studio, is being held up pending the settlement of the difficulties involving the question of time for programs on WEVD's present wave length of 245.8 meters.

There is a spirit of resistance implanted by the Deity in the breast of man, proportioned to the size of the wrongs he is destined to endure.—C. J. Fox.

## General Party Meeting To Be Held Tuesday

All Socialist Campaign work will be suspended throughout the whole city on Tuesday evening, October 11. All Party members will come to Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, for a general membership meeting at 8:30 P. M. sharp.

The purpose of this meeting is twofold.

First, International Socialist Secretary Morris Hillquit, has just returned from the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International

and he has an interesting report to make on the condition of the Socialist and labor movement abroad and a message to deliver from our European comrades.

Second, Judge Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, Harry Laidler and all other candidates will be present. The campaign in Greater New York will be discussed. The possibilities of victory will be examined and plans will be proposed for the big drive to clinch it.

## Tammany Hall Objects To Graft!

(Continued from Page 1)

litical advantage as everybody knows. Every district leader is fitted with a nice office (and salary) so that he will be free to carry on his party's work.

The schools are not exempt. Every appointive position in the school system, from Superintendent down to the jobs just above those of principals, is political spoils. Superintendent Ettlinger was fired as unceremoniously as Big Bill Thompson is preparing to fire Superintendent McAndrew. Superintendent O'Shea knows what happened to Ettlinger and there is no nonsense in his administration.

#### Mrs. Forsythe's Case

Grace Strachan Forsythe was made Examiner in the Board of Education, where she would be in a strategic position to see that Tammanys and those of proper religious inclinations, were not injured in their prospects for jobs and promotions. She was hampered by an annoying legal requirement that an Examiner had to pass an examination herself to show her merit. She could not pass that examination. She fought through the courts for the right to hold her job without submitting her merits to her employers. When she lost she didn't dare take the examination. She simply wasn't fit for the job.

Yes a Tammany administration supplied her with city lawyers to fight her case against the plain provisions of the law. When she was beaten, the Tammany cohorts gave her a great dinner at the Commodore Hotel to tell her she was a grand guy anyway.

That was one instance. There have been countless others, not only in the schools, but in every department. Tammany looks upon the city, state and county payrolls as so much plunder and acts accordingly.

But Tammany is not alone an organization of today. Tammany has a history, and what a history it is! One need not go back to the days of Boss Tweed. One need not go back further than the days just before today when looting and plundering and robbing and protection of crime and vice were as open as they were in Tweed's day. The very leaders who are getting apoplexy over Mrs. Knapp's "crime" were participants in and beneficiaries of that corruption. The crookedness of a decade ago may have passed, but it is only in outward form that Tammany has changed. That Tammany is the same inside, despite Mayor Walker's fervent speeches to the contrary, everybody who knows the facts knows.

But Al Smith is a candidate for President. And Al Smith is a member of Tammany Hall. And Al Smith was a

protege of Tom Foley who had no job for trade or profession but who "made" and gave away a couple of million, all in his non-salaried occupation of district leader. Tammany must be whitewashed. And so the "New Tammany" legend is created and Al Smith is being paraded as a grand fellow who must not even be criticized. And so Tammany chivalrously picks on a woman office holder of a previous administration and charges her with doing one-tenth of one-tenth of what everybody knows is taken for granted in Tammany Hall, and looks virtuously around to see if the halo is being observed!

**Al Smith's Record**  
Why can't Al Smith be attacked? What is sacred about him? He is a candidate for the Presidency, and he has maintained a mastery silence on every conceivable national issue.

A Catholic, he had nothing to say on the issue of our relations with Mexico when his own church was calling for intervention there at the time of the recent church-and-state struggle. A "liberal," his only utterances on war and peace have been the conventional "patriotic" denunciations of "radicals and reds." A "wet," himself a drinker—as every one who knows him knows—he has made not one statement on Prohibition except that the law should be enforced, a most cowardly straddle for the spokesman of a party (or section of a party) that is perishing of thirst, and manifestly designed to ally the suspicions of the dry Southern Democrats, whose support is essential if he is to be nominated.

Al Smith, "a good man," is the unchallenged leader of his crooked and depraved organization. Why in his above criticism? Why did the little fool, Teddy Roosevelt, commit a crime when he recited well-known facts?

Tammany is playing an ambitious game. It wants to land in Washington. It wants to wipe out the disgrace of the days when a Tammany delegation to a national convention was courted for its 90 votes and shunned and ostracized for its foul record. It has put on a clean shirt. It has issued orders that Smith is personally sacrosanct and Tammany is to be considered a benevolent organization devoted to the people. All references to past misdeeds and present crookedness are taboo.

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be.

The devil got well. The devil a monk was he. Tammany is seeking the broad acres of the White House grounds for its consecration. It is to laugh!

No one who has any understanding of American politics will be fooled for a minute.

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## China Women Aid And Gain In Revolution

**Feminist Movement Strongly Allied With the Labor Groups of New China**

(The following is the last of a series of three short articles on Chinese workers, peasants and women by Paul Blanshard who just returned from a second trip to China where he studied labor and revolutionary movements.)

By Paul Blanshard

REVOLUTIONARY ideas have at last invaded the Chinese family, the ancient fortress of Oriental reaction. Chinese women are unbending their feet, disobeying their mothers-in-law, and bobbing their hair. These are the three symbols of the most extreme advance of Chinese feminism.

The last two years in China have seen a tremendous growth in radical ideas among women, but it should not be imagined that Chinese women approach in any way the freedom of women in the West. They are still morally and economically a subject sex struggling for the things which their American sisters have already won.

They are exploited by capitalists and by their husbands. They work in the factories 12 and 15 hours a day for 20 or 30 cents a day and consider themselves lucky to get work at that wage. Working in the home their lot is even more pitiable. They have none of the labor-saving devices of the Western housewife and all the duties of rearing huge families in poverty and filth. Birth control is unknown in China among the working classes. The first purpose of every woman is to bring a son into the world to perpetuate the family glory.

**Girls Picket in Strikes**  
In the student parades of two years ago I had seen the modern Chinese girl take active part, championing the Nationalist cause. I had met the girl picketers in the great general strike of Shanghai of 1925 and had found them as clear-visioned and courageous as the men. Some of the women leaders had already died for the Nationalist cause.

The Women's Union of China is an organic part of the Nationalist movement and, for a time last summer, it became one of the most important parts. It stands with the men's groups for abrogation of the unequal treaties, for the destruction of the militarist control of China, and for the establishment of a unified socialist democracy. But in addition to this general political program the Women's Union has a domestic and sex program of its own. It fights for the freedom of Chinese women in the home.

It stands for the rights of free marriage. Today the women of China do not possess that right in ninety per cent of Chinese homes. Their husbands are chosen for them by their parents. They are married off without consent often before the age of 15. They enter the home of their husband's parents to act, in many cases, as a servant for a spiteful and exploiting mother-in-law.

The Women's Union asserts the right of the Chinese woman to love and be loved in a normal relationship of free choice. It opposes child marriages and advocates genuine courtship along Western lines. Today such courtship is almost unknown except among the girl graduates of mission schools and the sophisticated daughters of the rich who have travelled in Europe and America.

**When Chiang Married**  
When Chiang Kai-shek recently went to Japan to ask for the hand of a new wife, Miss Soong, he revealed the rapid change which is going on in the love life of Chinese women. Ten years ago Chiang would have had his marriage to Miss Soong arranged by his parents without paying any attention to the party of the second part. Today he asks the lady first, and then the future mother-in-law.

The Women's Unions of the Nationalist movement stand also for the right of a wife to get a divorce. This, too, is a revolutionary innovation in family life. The husband has had that prerogative in the past but not the wife. She has been a work-horse, purchased and paid by financial dealings with her parents.

In the villages of China the program of "free divorce" advocated by the Women's Union has met with bitter opposition from husbands who insist on the ancient Chinese right of beating their wives with or without provocation. Leaders of the union have been massacred in Huan after frightful torturing. They have been accused of advocating free love and of staging naked parades. Some of these stories have been widely circulated by missionaries in China to injure the Nationalist cause.

The feminist movement of China stands for nothing in the realm of family life which the most respectable woman's club of America would not advocate in similar circumstances. I traced down stories about sexual orgies and naked parades in Hankow and found that they were like the stories of the nationalization of women in Russia, the fabrications of imperialists and counter-revolutionaries who sought to play upon the foreigners' panic in the face of an uprising of the masses.

There is one thing, however, which makes the Chinese feminist movement more inspiring than any feminist movement in the West. It is allied firmly to the masses of the workers and peasants. Its leaders are organizers of labor unions as well as women's clubs. In fact the labor unions of women and the Women's Unions work hand in hand for the economic emancipation of the Chinese women as workers.

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## Metal Workers Refuse To Make Armored Cars

Dispatches from Vienna say that the Austrian Metal Workers' Union has informed the government that Austrian metal workers will refuse to help in the manufacture of armored cars intended for use by the police.

The police, who say they need eight armored cars to prevent a repetition of such occurrences as the riots of last July, will be compelled, therefore, to order them abroad. Each car will cost \$30,000.

## TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

nothing to do with the shooting. There is in Pittsburgh considerable sympathy for them among newspaper reporters who first covered the story and among decent citizens generally. Yet very few of these decent citizens have thus far dared to support a defense committee for these poor miners. As some of them frankly say, they are caught in a skin, the end of which lead to the steel trust and the Mellon political and financial machine.

In Boston there is an almost hysterical desire on the part of respectable citizens to forget the Sacco-Vanzetti case. "Good" people don't dare let themselves think about it for fear their consciences will trouble them. Nevertheless privately many lawyers and newspaper men know that wrong was done but hold their peace. There is not a more contemptible thing in recent journalism than the conduct of the Boston Herald which having won the Pulitzer editorial prize for stating the case for a new trial not only supported the Governor's decision editorially but closed its columns to the news and now urges everybody to forget the case. This happened under direct financial pressure.

The elderly editor, who wrote the winning editorial, prefers his comfortable job and easily earned salary to his own professional or personal self respect. The tragedy of this attitude is that it is well-nigh universal in America. It is no longer fashionable even in some labor circles to have causes which are worth even a little sacrifice. And for what little messes of pottage we sell our souls!

The more therefore does honor belong to folks like William Thompson and Mary Donovan and a few others who have proved that courage is not dead even in Boston. Without Diogenes' searchlight we have found some courageous souls. It is for us to cherish them as potents of a better day. It is for us to see that such judicial trials that are still pending as an evil aftermath of the Sacco-Vanzetti tragedy shall be properly and victoriously defeated.

I am glad to be able to report that definite steps are being taken to publish all the evidence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case and to show how completely that evidence demolishes the Lowell report. Although Sacco and Vanzetti are dead it is still possible that their friends may use their case to bring about such a cleansing of the public mind as was effected by the Dreyfus case in France. Nevertheless when I hear men talking of this possibility I want to remind them that it was not Zola and the other intellectuals who achieved this result by reasoned statement of facts generally received by all parties. Magnificent and indispensable as was their work, Dreyfus was finally cleared after his case had become a political issue. Not reason or even passion for justice alone prevailed, but reason and passion for justice backed by the power of political groups. The obvious moral is that the Sacco-Vanzetti case to accomplish any analogous result must serve as the inspiration of a political party which seeks to express in the processes of justice as in other governmental functions the interests of the toiling masses.

It is probably better for Mexico and the world that Calles should have dealt promptly and sternly with mutiny inspired by generals who trust armies rather than ballots. The crisis was not unexpected by those of us who have followed recent reports from Mexico. It is not on that account less disappointing. Unfortunately such a good friend of Mexico as Garlison Beak has sent to this country disquieting reports concerning General Obregon himself. The fact he was endorsed by labor probably means that he was the best of the three competing generals. At least he did not make open threats of military force like his rivals. More than that one can hardly say for him. Those of us who want to espouse the Mexican cause against American imperialism cannot base our case on exaggerated claims of Mexican perfection but rather on the certainty that the imperialism of our oil companies and other exporters always tends to make things worse. The upward road for the Mexican people is long and hard. The best we can say is that they are making some progress and that there are better ways to help them than by American threats.

Tammany is at its old tricks. It wants to go through the next election and win seats for its Aldermen and Assemblymen on a blank-check platform. Hence it is suppressing until after the election the report of Comptroller Berry's transit expert, Charles E. Smith, who is said to recommend an eight cent fare. The motto of the old parties is: Never let the people discuss an important issue if you can help it. No wonder Mussolini and our Jimmy got along so well together.

**New York Voters**  
Remember you cannot vote unless you register. Registration days are October 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Polls are open the first five days from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., and on the last day from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Evasions are the common subterfuge of the hard-hearted, the false, and impotent when called upon to assist. Lavater.

## International Calls Rallies on Disarming

**Plans Made for Congress in 1928—Hillquit Will Report on World Economic Situation**

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BRUSSELS.—On September 11th and 12th, the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International held a series of sessions in the Maison du Peuple, Brussels, with Arthur Henderson (Great Britain) in the Chair. There were present Hillquit (America), Isahakiaz (Armenia), Bauer (Austria), Vayrousek (Austria, Czech Party), Van Roosbroeck (Belgium), Anderson (Denmark), Tsereteli (Georgia), Wels (Germany), Cramp, Gillies, Brockway (Great Britain), Wibault, Vilgen (Holland) Modigliani, Treves (Italy), Kalnin (Latvia), Jarbium (Palestine), Diamand, Niedzalkovsky (Poland P. S. P.), Kruk (Poland, Independents), Pistiner (Roumania), Dan (Russia, S. D. P.), Suchomline (Russia, S. Rev.), Hansen, Moeller (Sweden), Grimm (Switzerland), Soukup (Czechoslovakia, Czechs), Fab (Czechoslovakia, Germans), Heins (Socialist Youth), Popp (Women's International Committee), and the Secretary of the L. S. I., Adler.

A debate developed on the proposals by the Bureau in connection with the agenda of the International Congress of 1928. The Bureau moved that three groups of problems be selected for inclusion in the Congress agenda. These were: the colonial problem, the problem of militarism and disarmament, and finally the post-war economic situation and the economic policy of the working-class. On these themes three written reports are to be drawn up, by Hillquit (Berlin), Hillquit, by a rapporteur to be nominated by the British Labor Party.

On behalf of the Disarmament Commission, Albarda (Holland), made a statement on its activity and submitted the report and draft resolution drawn up by the Commission. After a full debate in which, among others, Bracke, Otto Bauer, Renaudel, Grimm and Mueller took part, the following resolution as amended by Renaudel and Albarda, was passed nem con:

"The Executive takes note of the preliminary report of the Disarmament Commission of the L. S. I., and expects representatives of the affiliated parties who are active in the League of Nations, to be guided by the fundamental principles contained in the report, and that the Socialist-Labor parties will vigorously press these endeavors towards international disarmament."

"The Executive urges the sections of the International to organize during the last fortnight in October a campaign of propaganda in favor of disarmament. This agitation will aim at leading public opinion to demand from governments decisive measures of disarmament, and also a general and compulsory covenant restating the principles of the Protocol, acceptance of which was refused by the League of Nations."

**Communist League Exposed**  
Vilgen gave the report on the program of work of the Colonial Commission. This Commission has been instructed to perform preliminary work for a treatment of colonial problems at the international congress of 1928. In conjunction with these questions the Executive, on a motion by Brockway, declared its position towards the "League against Imperialism and Colonial Oppression." Gillies, Wels, Bauer and Adler dealt with the connection existing between the League and the Communist "Workers' International Relief," and denounced this latest united front maneuver attempted through the medium of the League. In reply Brockway declared that the British L. L. P., in view of these communications, would refrain from joining the League. Thereafter the following resolution, with Brockway abstaining, was unanimously passed:

"The Labor and Socialist International is filled with the warmest sympathy for the peoples who are waging the fight against imperialism and colonial oppression; it will continue now as before to lend the most vigorous support to their struggle and will do all that lies in its power to have the closest contact with the movements towards liberation of these peoples."

"But what the International views as its chief task is to rally the working-class elements of these nations under the banner of International Socialism, and not to create a new international organization having for its aim the blending of these elements into a pan-national movement, nor to subordinate their interests, and those of the whole nationalist movement to the political interests of any Power. Therefore the Executive holds that it cannot be any part of the task of the L. S. I. or of the parties affiliated thereto, to join the so-called 'League against Colonial Oppression.'"

**October Lectures at the Community Forum; Davies on the Strike**  
The Community Forum, 34th street and Park avenue, N. Y. C., resumed its regular sessions for the winter, Sunday, October 2nd. Mr. Randall spoke on "A Summer Traveler's Impression of Europe," with Special Reference to Italy and France. The program for the rest of October is as follows:  
October 9—Maurice Samuel—"The Jew and the Gentile." 16—Oliver Dwyer—"In Europe's Danger Zones." 23—Rhyas Davies—"The Greatest Strike in History." 30—John Haynes Holmes—"Current Events."

## Mexican Labor Wants U.S. to Lift Bar on Emigrants

**2,000,000 Workers Are Represented at Eighth Session of "Crom"—Labor Party Explains Endorsement of Obregon for President—Has 40 Members in Congress and 11 in Senate**

MEXICO CITY.—The 8th annual convention of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor, the "CROM," and its affiliated organizations, held in Mexico City from August 20 to 26, was undoubtedly the most important in the history of the Mexican Labor movement not only as evidence of the remarkable growth and strength of the Mexican Labor movement but also of its political and economic consequence for the Mexican Republic.

The CROM was founded in 1918 with scarcely 8,000 members. Today almost 2,000,000 Mexican workers are affiliated with the Mexican Labor Party, the political arm with splendidly organized local units throughout the Republic. Labor has 40 representatives in the Lower House of the National Congress, 11 in the Senate. Five of the twenty-eight states of the Mexican Republic have governors elected definitely by Labor.

In short, Labor in Mexico today has the strength of firm and disciplined organization, the importance of this being the more when it is remembered that the organized labor units are the only mass organizations in Mexico and that practically nothing can be done without their consent.

The convention registered about 3,000 credentials in the name of 2,207 local organizations. Questions such as the immigration of Mexican workers into the United States, were discussed, and brought out in clear relief the economic situation of the Mexican worker and peasant class, the consensus of the convention on this issue being that the great flow of workers from the country is practically entirely due to the fact that the economic situation at home is insufficient to satisfy the needs of the laboring masses. Many delegates were of the opinion that economic reasons being stronger than all government regulations, no amount of regulations and agreements on the part of both the governments of the United States and Mexico could deter these migrations of workers while the economic opportunities within Mexico itself are at so low a par, a situation, it was pointed out, which the Calles government is grappling with nobly and with continued success by fostering national industries and large scale public improvements such as highway and irrigation projects.

Luis N. Morones, founder of the Mexican Labor movement and Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour in the present Mexican government, addressed the delegates summing up the mutual agreements which the American Federation of Labor and the "CROM" as members of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, of which Mr. Morones is vice-president, had entered into in 1925—agreements looking toward some guiding control over migration to be exercised through immigration offices at the frontiers. Morones once more stated the position Mexican Labor has always taken, namely: That Mexican Labor considers

the free immigration of all persons into Mexico in search of work a natural right, the obligation to uphold which devolves upon the Mexican organized workers as a duty. Mexican workers, accordingly, demand the same right of immigration into other countries. The Mexican organizations seek through these control offices established under the Secretariat of Industry and Labor, only an assurance that the guarantees and economic standards of the workers in the involved countries are protected—whether North American, Mexican or Asiatic—immigration of workers from the latter region already constituting a very serious problem for Mexico especially in the state of Lower California.

Resolutions expressing full confidence for President Calles and promising entire allegiance until the close of his term in December 1928, resolutions thanking the retiring officials of the executive committee of the CROM under Ricardo Trevino for the splendid manner in which the work of the past year has been carried out preceded the election of the new committee for the coming year: Jose Lopez Cortez, at present general secretary of the Mexico City municipal government which is dominantly Labor, being named head of the CROM along with Juan B. Fosenca, Martin Torres, Edmundo Sanchez and Jose Radillo.

The CROM's 1926 budget of \$160,945 (Mex) from which an expenditure of \$160,455 (Mex) including help to fraternal organizations in Europe, as for instance the British Miners' Strike in 1926, was made gives an idea of the financial strength of the Mexican labor groups.

The Mexican Labor Party convention with about 1500 delegates followed that of the trade unions on August 29 to September 3.

The discussion of the presidential succession in Mexico and the coming presidential elections in 1928 was the outstanding event of this congress. Public opinion throughout Mexico anxiously awaited the nomination of Labor's candidate.

The congress expressed regret that the discussion of presidential succession had started so early in the country. Mexican Labor's position toward the presidential succession in Mexico stated as follows: In accordance with "our revolutionary principles, we are in principle against re-election but considering the fact that Mexico lacks strong personalities and that persons who possess completely the confidence of Labor are unable because of Constitutional restrictions to be candidates at this time, Labor considers General Alvaro Obregon, the former president of Mexico, as the only person fitted to preserve peace and to guarantee the well-being of the laboring masses."

The congress, accepting this point of view, unanimously endorsed General Alvaro Obregon as Labor's candidate for the coming presidential term 1928-1932.

## Tammany Tackles Housing

By William Karlin

THE housing law just passed by the Municipal Assembly of N. Y. City, bears the same relation to the housing needs of New York City as a toy tent to a latest model fifteen story apartment house.

The sincere advocates of housing legislation wanted a law similar to those in effect in European cities, under which operations have been conducted in competition with private enterprise and under which the housing problem is gradually being solved and slums abolished. Compared to those laws, and their execution, the product of our city fathers is a counterfeit.

As August Hecksher lay asleep one night, a vision came to him from over the sea, of a wholesale eradication of the city slums. That dream lingering, he bethought himself how to make that dream a reality, and lo and behold, all he has to do to make the scheme effective is to find a thousand millionaires to invest \$500,000 each and his dream of good housing is realized! And even before taking the trouble to organize such a regiment of millionaires, he proceeded to the City Hall, where he was immediately accommodated with a law upon which to go on dreaming.

Now all he has to do to solve the housing problem is to find a thousand millionaires who would advance the necessary hundreds of millions and then the new Municipal Housing Law will begin to take effect, but not until then, for the new law does not require the city or any of its agencies to condemn land for housing purposes. It only permits the leasing of land acquired under excess condemnation proceedings for housing purposes "whenever additional real property is acquired in excess condemnation proceedings." There is no provision in the law for a revolving fund or any other financial provision to carry the thing into effect. So that not only Jimmie Walker, but an Andrew Jackson would be helpless under it.

There is no reason to believe that this permissive housing legislation will work out better than that passed in Albany. Under this law, leases will be given to private concerns for their benefit and enrichment. Under similar legislation, passed in Albany, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company enjoyed most of the benefits. Under it the company was permitted to speculate in the construction of dwellings. Thus, it withdrew funds

by legal compulsion, invested at 4 per cent, now employed in the more speculative business of housing, yielding the company over 8 per cent.

Mr. Hecksher and other visionaries will find their dream turned into a nightmare. When the call was issued for one thousand millionaires who wished to give up from \$100,000.00 to \$500,000.00 to solve the housing problem, no one answered the Don Quixotic trumpeters. The most that can be expected under this law is that firms like the Metropolitan will obtain leases from the city at a nominal rental and build more apartments like those of the Metropolitan, consisting of holes in the walls called by the fancy name of rooms, and rented at \$9.00 a hole per month.

As one cannot regulate a business that regulates his regulations, so it is ludicrous to assume that Tammany Hall, an instrument of the real estate interests, and other large property owners could, even if it would, solve the housing problem. The most that Tammany will ever be permitted by the invisible government to do for the people, is to throw them a sop, and even that sop will only be thrown if eleemosynary societies will form corporations for the purpose of obtaining leases from the city upon which to build a few apartments in which the "deserving poor" may have an opportunity to rent cramped quarters for lower rentals than they have to pay in their present apartments.

To solve the housing problem in the City of New York, all profit on leasing land and building and maintaining dwellings upon the same must be abolished. That this is practical in the richest city in the world is evidenced by the fact that the poverty stricken city of Vienna, Austria, built, in less than three years, 25,000 flats and paid for the construction in cash out of monies gathered, first, from a tax on luxuries, and second, from a graduated tax on rents.

Under the latter provision, the small renter, including the people who lived in the new municipal apartments, paid small taxes and the larger tenants, paid a much higher percentage of taxes on their rentals. Not only have all the apartments been paid for, but the building of 5000 more has been authorized, and from present indications, will be completed ahead of scheduled time. From present indications, within a short time there will be very few people left in Vienna on the waiting list for clean, beautiful and commodious apartments.

## Seattle to Hold Memorial for Debs On October 23rd

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Seattle, Wash.—The local organization of the Socialist Party, and quite a number of trade unions and sympathizers, will participate in an elaborate memorial to the late Eugene V. Debs in the Labor Temple Sunday afternoon, October 23. Seattle workers are probably the first to announce a program of this sort in response to plans announced by the National Executive Committee of the Party a few weeks ago.

From the co-operation promised thus far this memorial promises to be a big and notable affair. Special invitations have been sent to all trade unions and other sympathetic organizations to participate in the celebration. A memorial button bearing a portrait of Debs upon a black background and with the inscription "First Annual Debs Memorial," has been delivered to the committee in charge and it is expected that thousands will display this memorial button. The program will begin at 1:45 and continue to 5 p. m. with H. O. Fuhrberg as chairman. Addresses will be made by Dr. J. M. Rich, Henry Arndts, of Everett; Edwin Herman, of the Y. P. S. L.; Emil Herman, of the Socialist Party; J. B. Ellis, of the I. W. O.; E. B. Ault, of the Union Record; David Levine, of the Seattle Labor Council, and Andrew Hunter of the United Mine Workers.

The best way to prevent war is not to prepare to make war, but to prepare to make war impossible. The common people do not enter into war; they are dragged into it.—J. Keir Hardie.

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# NEW TACTICS FOR THE NEW CAPITALISM

By Rudolf Hilferding

IT HAS never been so difficult as now, to give a definite opinion about the future development of economic life. Nevertheless, I believe that we have at last, unless all signs deceive us, taken a step towards a stable economic society for the first time since the end of the war.

I say this on general grounds. I have never belonged to those who supported the theory of a sudden collapse. After the war, indeed, the theory of sudden collapses on the political field could be reasonably conceived. It was in particular held by the Bolsheviks, who maintained that we were faced with a sudden collapse of the capitalist system. As against that we have to realize that such a political collapse has not happened. As Socialists, true to our philosophy, we have no reason to grieve at having to recognize this. We have always been of the opinion that the fall of the capitalist system is not something to be awaited in a spirit of fatalism, is not necessarily to be brought about by the operation of the system itself. On the contrary, we believe that the overthrow of the capitalist system must be the conscious deed of the working class. The Marxist philosophy does not imply fatalism, but, on the contrary, the highest degree of activism. "The liberation of the working class must be the work of the working class," has a twofold meaning.

## From Free competition to Organized Industry

As soon as signs were perceived of the brightening of the economic position, the more futile of the learned persons among the bourgeoisie raised once again the old cry that Marxism was dead. Others, more far-sighted, spoke of a new uprising of capitalist effort. On the other hand, Werner Sombart, for example, applying that method which he learned from Marx, said something far more wise, and that was that the climax of capitalism is past; it is in its period of decline.

It is interesting to note that non-Socialist economists who support the capitalist system, are also talking of the "late period" of capitalism.

When we ask what the situation really is, we must grasp it more firmly, and characterize it in more concrete and definite terms, than by the simple generalization "capitalism in decline" or the "late period" of capitalism. The distinction is that at the present moment we are in that period of capitalism in which, following upon the era of free competition in which capitalism is governed by the higgling of the market, we now find ourselves in a capitalist organization of society, that is to say, we have developed from an economy of free competition to an economy of conscious organization by the capitalist class.

This organized economy is characterized in particular on the technical side by the fact that alongside steam, alongside electricity, synthetic chemistry has ranged itself, which after half a century of scientific development has become ripe for exploitation. This application of chemistry means several new factors in the situation. It renders capitalist economy independent of the sources of raw material, in that it makes it possible artificially to produce important raw materials from inorganic materials which are everywhere to be found in large quantities. I call your attention in particular to the extraction of oil from brown and stone coal. We have had a crowd of so-called students of world politics, Socialist and anti-Socialist, who have loudly shouted to us that the new world war would inevitably come and would be a war for the sources of oil supply. But now we see oil being made at Leuna and at Merseburg. The theories of those people seem in danger of being exploded. Secondly, synthetic chemistry is now able to treat raw material in such a way as to give altogether new qualities. Thirdly, this development is in a position to create costly organic materials from cheap inorganic materials. I cite in this connection the colossal growth of the artificial silk industry. In place of silk, which must be produced by the silkworm, a chemical process has been invented which creates a material exactly similar to silk out of very cheap and plentiful raw materials. In fact we are in the presence of new factors which seem likely to shake to its foundations the whole technical aspect of capitalist production.

The second characteristic is that capitalist industry seems to have made up its mind to exploit these new possibilities as an organized whole. It is notable that these new industries do not extend themselves step by step as formerly, but organize themselves at once on a national scale, where possible, indeed, on a world-wide scale. For example, the artificial silk industry is not only a monopolized industry in Germany, but is in the position of part of a huge international concern with national trusts in Germany and in England and elsewhere. Thus a national trust, which was the final stage for older industries, now seems to be the first stage for new industries, a stage from which they proceed to a world trust.

And the third characteristic is the internationalism of capitalist industry, the striving to bring together national monopolies into international trusts. Who-

## "The Late Period" of Capitalism Has Arrived, Hilferding Says; Political Struggles and Labor's Economic Conditions

ever comes into contact with commercial circles and it is useful to do so, because one gets to know the psychology of our opponents) is astonished to see with what eagerness these circles, which before the war were divided off into national economic groups, now seek international relationships and connections with foreign countries. In short, they would be astonished to see how vigorous is the pressure towards international organization. The working-class organizations were the first to develop on a national scale and trade unionism became the first organized element in capitalism. But the employers, as a result of their greater class-consciousness and their smaller numbers, soon caught us up in the race for organization. We must be careful lest they easily outpace us in the field of international organization.

### Socialism, the Task of our Time

It has always been the principal argument against Socialism that it will drive out private initiative, which is the driving-force of a society of free competition, and will put nothing in its place. As a result our economy will not work because it does not take into account the ambition and the eagerness for gain of the private individual. Now it is very interesting to see how in the development of modern industry this free competition for private gain has been set aside for an organized economy directed according to plan. Capitalism has itself surrendered the principal bulwark which it erected against Socialism. Organized capitalism has thrown aside the great example of the capitalist principle of free competition for the Socialist principle of production according to plan. From this it is but a step to organized production under State control. Thus are ranged opposite each other on the one side the capitalist organization of industry, and on the other State organization of industry, and the question is which of the two we want. This means simply that our generation must face the problem, with the help of the State, with the help of other organs of society, of transforming this economy, organized and led by capitalists, into an economy organized and led by the democratic State. That is to say the problem that is posed to our generation is nothing more or less than the whole problem of Socialism.

Earlier generations of Socialists fought for political rights, for the establishment and development of social reform. Now through economic development the issue of Socialism itself comes to be faced. There is no doubt that the formula that all our struggles are simply struggles between Socialism and capitalism is correct, but permit me to enlarge on this.

The reader will note that the list of books recommended at the end of each chapter is longer than is usually found in a syllabus. The reason for this grows out of the writer's experience in an inland city for a number of years. The smaller public libraries are less well equipped than the public libraries in the large cities. A list of a half-dozen references might contain only one or two and, possibly, not one of the books available in the smaller libraries. By presenting a larger list the readers and students in the smaller cities have a better opportunity to expand their study of any particular chapter or theme. Care has been taken to list only such books as are of real value.

### An Introductory Note

IN the following Outline an attempt is made to present some important aspects of American social and economic history. At best it is a sketch of the evolution of the United States in geographical and economic terms but I am sure that it will introduce many readers to a new approach to American history. It is written mainly for workingmen and women who do not have the leisure to read the voluminous studies that have in the past three decades almost revolutionized our understanding of American evolution.

American social, economic, political and labor problems are rooted in our history and without a comprehension of their origins and development we are handicapped in solving them. Probably more myths and traditions afflict us than the people of any other country. Millions of honest men and women have come to accept these myths and traditions and they have powerful influence in shaping popular opinion of American institutions. To break the spell they have and encourage independent thinking is a service to rural and urban labor and to intellectual freedom as well.

The book is designed to serve two purposes. First, for general circulation and, second, for use in study classes by trade unions, co-operatives, farmers' organizations, Workmen's Circles, young people's leagues, political organizations of the workers and general educational societies that care to undertake the study worked out in this Outline. Each chapter is broken up into sections so that if a class desires to devote an evening to a few sections rather than to the entire chapter it may do so. Each chapter is also followed by a series of Questions on the Text and a question for Discussion or debate. If a class cares to make a still more intense study of a chapter or of one or more sections of a chapter it might well assign one or more members to research on the particular theme, using the list of books appended to each chapter as a guide.

point. The formula is economically and historically correct, but it was only correct in the days when we were fighting simply for social reform because social reform meant for us nothing more than preparing the way for Socialism. That was what distinguished us from middle-class social reformers. The formula is also economically correct, but does it include all the political conflicts of our time? As a mass party we are always in this dilemma. We must present ourselves to the masses, with a policy on questions of the moment as simple and understandable as possible, but on the other hand every such policy brings with it danger that it will bind the party policy to itself. I have spoken of the increasing connection between industry and the State. I cite on this point the mastery of the State over the money market, which in later days became clear by the fact that in the course of the panic on the Exchange the State and the capitalist Government created an Exchange panic. I cite questions of taxation policy, and of trade policy, and here I feel it necessary again to point out to the masses what tremendous importance trade policy has. We have experienced a tremendous rise in the cost of living recently, and one must make it clear to the masses that the price of bread and of meat is not simply an economic price which is affected by the circumstances of political power, and that it is absolutely necessary for the masses, if circumstances are to be improved, that they should take the initiative themselves to support a policy which can get rid of this political factor in the economic price.

### Politics and Wages

But what is more important is State regulation in that sphere which most affects working-class fortunes, namely, the sphere of the labor market. We have, in many cases, unemployment insurance. This implies a close regulation of matters bearing on the labor market. We have a political regulation of wages and a political regulation of working hours. The right of the worker is determined by the State and therefore can be affected by politics. If we in Germany have succeeded, with more than two million people unemployed, in obtaining increased wages for the worker, we have been able to do it on this account only, that the political influence of the working class is sufficient, with its methods of unemployment insurance and regulation of hours and wages, to prevent a fall in wages. We must hammer it into every working-class head that weekly wages are a question of politics, that it is by the strength of the parliamentary representatives of the working class, by the strength of work-

ing-class organizations outside parliament, that wages each week are maintained at a proper level or increased. The same must be said to the working woman. Politics affect the price of bread and meat and the amount of her husband's wages. This is something new in capitalist economy. It is an element of great economic, social and political significance. It is quite irreconcilable with the principle of free competition. It is only possible because we have an organized economy which is necessarily influenced to a great degree by the State and other organs of society.

I come now to our attitude towards the State. I call upon that most important of all Marxists—History; and on this occasion also History is in complete agreement with the principles of Karl Marx. What is our historic attitude towards the State? There is no doubt that the working-class movement, especially the Socialists, has from the beginning upheld State influence as against liberalism. There is no doubt we have, from our very first attempts at social policy, again and again demanded increases in State powers and State influence, that we now seek to bring State power out of the sphere of social policy and into the sphere of economic policy. To consider industrial and commercial organization as social matters is a fundamental Socialist principle, and society has no other organ by which they can be consciously handled than the State. But if that is historically so, we have always taken care not to be involved in the ideas of bourgeois, and especially German State philosophy. Our Marxist philosophy insists that we must put aside all the fetishes of society and get down to analysing realities. German State philosophy has made the State into an absolute—a god. It has taught us that the State is the realization of freedom, of order or of some other metaphysical principle. Marx surely said a noteworthy thing about the State when he observed that the State is not only to be considered as a political body, but also according to its social content, which consists in this, that the dominant class, by means of its power in the State, decrees its dominance. This definition of Marx is not a theory of the State of to-day only, because it is equally applicable to all forms of the State since the beginning of society. And from it we deduce a principle of the development of the State. The English, who for so long have had a State, have never troubled themselves over these philosophical observations. English political literature does not write about the State, but about government. For we Socialists it is an axiom that an organization consists of its members, of its leaders and of its

administrative machinery. That is to say, the State is nothing else than the Government and the machinery of administration and the citizens, which together make up the State. Another point is that important elements of every modern State are the political parties, because the individual man can only make the medium of a party. As a result, as they are of the Government and the administration. And this has fulfilled the Marxist definition, for the party struggle is but a reflection of the class struggle.

### The Intensification of the Trade Union Struggle

That this is not a mere theoretical abstraction is shown by the development of the trade unions. It is characteristic that the trade unions are becoming more and more political, not in the party sense, but in the circumstances of their task. In a society of free competition they could only carry on ceaseless class war between employer and worker about the length of hours and the rate of wages. Now the trade unions set themselves more and varied tasks. They no longer limit themselves to the influence of the State in the field of social reform, but now find their dominant principles in social and industrial democracy. Industrial democracy is the subordination of private industrial interests to social interests. The whole struggle of the organized working-class movement can be waged in no other way than by the progressive application of Socialist principles.

The development of the great struggle for political emancipation for the working classes went on in this way: first the power of monarchy and then that of aristocracy was broken by political action. Now the working class must engage in a bitter struggle with the bourgeoisie to break down the "privilege of possession." The "privilege of possession" was formerly political and is now economic. The worker as a citizen has the power to lay his hand on the political helm of the State and in that way will conquer privilege in the economic field.

I have often felt that the best definition of the work of democracy for the class struggle came from one of the bitterest and perhaps also the cleverest of our German opponents, the last leader of the Conservatives in the old Reichstag, Baron von Heydebrandt. "We Conservatives will never permit under any circumstances that the pursuit of the property class should be handed over to a Reichstag elected in this way (by universal suffrage)." That man understood what democracy was leading

to, and there is no reason why we should not also understand.

### Democracy a Working-Class Idea

Historically considered, democracy has always been a principle of the proletariat. I have often wondered at the idea prevalent in some circles that democracy is a principle of bourgeois society. Those who hold this theory cannot know the history of democracy and must, in the manner of half-baked intellectuals, have read up the history of democracy in the works of a few theorists. In fact, there are few sharper political battles than that of the working class against the middle class for democracy. It means the whole history of Socialism since Marx wrote. It means that we must deny the name of a working-class political party if we cannot say that this struggle is part of the class struggle; and that it is historically false and confusing to talk about bourgeois democracy. Democracy is our affair. We have snatched it from the bourgeoisie by bitter struggle. I remember the battle for the right to vote. How much working-class blood was shed for the securing of equal voting rights? But the term bourgeois democracy is not only historically false, but also fails from the point of view of social analysis. Democracy means a completely different element in the formation of the State-will. In the States of the past we found our selves opposed after our election by strong privileged organizations. In reality in all important questions the will of the Reichstag was a bagatelle when opposed to the will of the higher officers in the army, the higher civil servants and the monarchy. Now the formation of the State-will is nothing more than the component of the political will of the individual. In the Reichstag we no longer see the formal entrenched organization of a master class. The master class must themselves go to the citizens, and if they continue to be a master class, that is the fault of the citizens. Democracy has won its victory and that master class will be ended by democracy.

But what if the master class does not respect democracy? Is that a problem for us? Is it not a self-evident proposition not only for every Socialist, but I say definitely for every republican, that at the moment of an attempt to overturn the foundations of democracy, all means must be used in order to secure its foundations? After the experience which we had in Germany in 1918, which we have seen taking place in Russia, not indeed a passing street riot, but a long drawn out and very bitter civil war, can we not realize that if the principle of democracy is destroyed the initiative is taken away from us? Then we must use other means, for we have no voting power. But no Socialist—I say this from a purely Socialist standpoint—would say, "I do not want Socialism if I have no power to make it a reality." I quote a word of Otto Bauer, "We will not do it because we know that no more difficult medium for the realization of Socialism could be thought of than civil war," and because as Socialists we should have a terribly difficult situation if the power of the proletarian State went down before a civil war.

Not only is democracy a working-class principle in the historic sense, it is also in the sociological sense. It is an historic idea that there is anything in common between ancient and early Italian, and our modern democracy. Modern democracy only exists where strong working-class organizations, inspired with political consciousness, stand behind it. Otherwise it collapses. Look at the South American States. Wonderful conditions, democracy by law, but no working-class organization, therefore governed by cliques and military coups d'Etat. In short, an absolute farce, because democracy is only possible with a strong conscious working class behind it.

Equally false is the idea that democracy is a mere form, because it fails to recognize the intimate connection between politics and the social rights of politics. Democracy bears within itself the possibility of a complete re-sharing of power. That means different social effects and means that the will of the State will be expressed differently in the social sphere. The divorce between politics and economics may be made the-

oretically and in the abstract, but in the realm of political fact this distinction is completely false. Political democracy is from this standpoint also the affair of the proletariat. It is quite false to say that democracy is a mere form. It is of the greatest importance to the well-being of every individual worker.

People run about the world and shout, "Beware of democratic illusions." As Marx said in his early writings before the Communist manifesto, political emancipation was not enough, but human emancipation, what we now call social and economic emancipation, must also come. That was said against the bourgeois democrats of 1848 and it was a very important warning against illusions, addressed to the workers who marched in the train of those democrats. But what ridiculous cranks we should be if we went to a worker who day by day toils for eight and ten hours in the factory and simply told him that political emancipation is not so important as social emancipation and warned him against illusions about bourgeois democracy. That is intellectual childishness which we should cast away from us. I hold a reverse opinion. The true danger, which I am sorry to say is more than a danger, is that our working-class organizations and proletarians in many countries have never known the realities of freedom or democracy. I am fortified in my point of view when I see how Mussolini obtained power in Italy simply because the Italian proletariat did not know the value of freedom and of democracy.

But what is true of the South is true of the East. My earliest hours in my life as a Socialist I spent in the struggle which was waged in the Independent Social Democrats against adherence to Moscow's twenty-one points. Since then we have experienced what a misfortune Bolshevism has become. Whether Bolshevism is reactionary or revolutionary in its effects, history must later decide. But there can be no doubt that for all of us in Central Europe, it has been a great misfortune that the victory of the Bolsheviks came before the victory of the Democratic Revolution in Germany. If we had held fast to democracy we should have got on much faster and a greater success in the same time than can possibly happen while a part of the working class is fighting against the united front. If illusions are to be destroyed they are no longer to-day those which Marx destroyed in 1848. That is a laughable piece of bookishness. We must destroy those illusions which are dangerous to-day, and to-day they are anti-democratic illusions.

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## American History for Workers

An Outline — By James Oneal

### An Introductory Note

IN the following Outline an attempt is made to present some important aspects of American social and economic history. At best it is a sketch of the evolution of the United States in geographical and economic terms but I am sure that it will introduce many readers to a new approach to American history. It is written mainly for workingmen and women who do not have the leisure to read the voluminous studies that have in the past three decades almost revolutionized our understanding of American evolution.

American social, economic, political and labor problems are rooted in our history and without a comprehension of their origins and development we are handicapped in solving them. Probably more myths and traditions afflict us than the people of any other country. Millions of honest men and women have come to accept these myths and traditions and they have powerful influence in shaping popular opinion of American institutions. To break the spell they have and encourage independent thinking is a service to rural and urban labor and to intellectual freedom as well.

The book is designed to serve two purposes. First, for general circulation and, second, for use in study classes by trade unions, co-operatives, farmers' organizations, Workmen's Circles, young people's leagues, political organizations of the workers and general educational societies that care to undertake the study worked out in this Outline. Each chapter is broken up into sections so that if a class desires to devote an evening to a few sections rather than to the entire chapter it may do so. Each chapter is also followed by a series of Questions on the Text and a question for Discussion or debate. If a class cares to make a still more intense study of a chapter or of one or more sections of a chapter it might well assign one or more members to research on the particular theme, using the list of books appended to each chapter as a guide.

The reader will note that the list of books recommended at the end of each chapter is longer than is usually found in a syllabus. The reason for this grows out of the writer's experience in an inland city for a number of years. The smaller public libraries are less well equipped than the public libraries in the large cities. A list of a half-dozen references might contain only one or two and, possibly, not one of the books available in the smaller libraries. By presenting a larger list the readers and students in the smaller cities have a better opportunity to expand their study of any particular chapter or theme. Care has been taken to list only such books as are of real value.

### COLONIZATION OF AMERICA

THE EUROPEAN BACKGROUND. The discovery and colonization of America were the result of marked economic changes in Europe that made for the expansion of commerce and the rise of merchants and traders to increasing importance in society. The conquests of the Spanish and Portuguese in the West Indies, Brazil, Mexico and Peru which followed cannot be considered as they would take us too far afield. It is sufficient to say that these conquests were chiefly plundering expeditions while the settlement of America was in the main a business venture.

The discovery of a new continent and rounding of the Cape of Good Hope providing a new route to India, stimulated the organization of business and trading companies. These companies were generally vested with sovereign powers. Previous to their organization commerce was carried on by individuals. The great vistas opened by the new discoveries and the larger capital required made joint-stock companies necessary. The contrast between the commerce of 1400 and 1600 was marked. In the first period it was carried on by individuals with municipal support and restricted to Europe; in the latter period by organized companies, possessing colonies and fortified establishments, vested with political powers, and trading all over the world. Professor Cheyney gives an incomplete list of seventy of these corporations organized by the English, Dutch, French, Danish and Swedish merchants for the period of 1554-1698.

**TYPES OF COLONIES.** Cooperation of governments with investors in settling America produced three types of colonies:

1. The charter colonies (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island.)
2. The proprietary colonies (Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland.)
3. The royal, or provincial colonies (New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.)

Charters of the first group were written contracts between the king and the colonists, defined the share each should have in the government and were not to be changed without consent of both parties. In the second group an individual, called a "proprietary," was given a great tract of territory by the king. The proprietary ruled the territory, sold land to settlers, and appointed governors of the territory. In the third group the king appointed the governors and gave them instructions regarding the administration of their office.

**EARLY IMMIGRANTS.** Economic conditions and political and religious persecution promoted emigration to the colonies. Investors in the colonies were primarily interested in getting returns on their capital and the workman who emigrated desired employment. Widespread pauperism in Europe in the seventeenth century, especially in England, was responsible for a general belief that the nations were overpopulated and this belief, stimulated by the economic need for laborers in the colonies, assisted the emigration movement.

Voluntary emigrants among the workers were few in number as they were unable to pay their passage across the Atlantic. The great mass consisted of indentured servants, redemptioners, convicts, political prisoners and Negro slaves shipped from Africa. England opened her jails and shipped her paupers, petty offenders and political prisoners. The profits in the traffic in laborers became so great that many were kidnapped in England, transported to America, and sold into limited terms of servitude. Deaths from overcrowding and disease were often as numerous as in the slave trade with Africa.

The workman who signed an indenture bound himself to serve a master in America. The redemptioner signed no contract but was sold to a master or a speculator in the colonies, the speculator retelling him to a purchaser for a profit. Convicts and political prisoners were generally sold for seven years. Negroes, of course, became slaves for life. Laws of the colonies gave masters large powers of control over the workers. They could not marry or leave their places of work without the consent of the master. For slight breaches of labor discipline their terms of servitude were increased. They could be flogged at will and masters often intercepted letters written to relatives abroad.

Where a considerable number of workers worked for wages, as in New England, wages were fixed by law and attempts at concerted action to effect wages were penalized as conspiracy.

The old feudal structure there was no place for the bourgeois, the middle class man. The merchant belonged to a despised caste and was regarded as such by noble aristocrats. It was an age for "the peasant to obey and serve; the noble to fight and rule; the priest to instruct and pray." The noble despised the merchant's birth, "ridiculed his manners, envied his wealth."

As a townsman possessing wealth the peasant renounced him as a renegade. The Puritan came to hate the priest and the noble who kept him in a lower status than he believed he deserved and "the Protestant theory was but the reasoned expression of the middle-class mind." Thwarted in his social ambitions, resenting the subordinate role he occupied, he brooded over the rule of noble and priest. "Conscious of a worth which society ignored, he transformed his qualities into virtues, and erected his virtues into social standards of value."

When he emigrated to the American colonies he imposed his virtues on others by enacting them in laws to be obeyed by all. Freed of restraint, flocking together along the Atlantic coast, the Puritans established a religious and State despotism and suppressed all liberty of thought. Their deadly influence upon thought and action substituted a New England oligarchy for the old England oligarchy and this influence, modified somewhat by the new age in which we live, still survives in movements to regulate and control the personal views, tastes, dress and morals of all men.

**SUGGESTED READING:**  
Adams, "The Founding of New England," Chaps. iv, vi, vii.  
Beard, "The Rise of American Civilization," Vol. I, Chaps. ii, iii.  
Becker, "The beginnings of the American People," Chap. iii.  
Beer, "The Origins of the British Colonial System, 1578-1690," Chaps. ii, iii.  
Cheyney, "European Background of American History," Chaps. vii, viii.  
Gibbins, "Industrial History of England," pp. 167-171.  
Oneal, "The Workers in American History," Chap. I.  
Tawney, "Religion and the Rise of Capitalism."  
Tyler, "England in America," Chaps. i, ii, iii.  
Weeden, "Economic and Social History of New England," Vol. I.

**Questions on the Text**  
1. What part did trading companies play in colonizing America?  
2. Describe the types of colonies in America.  
3. What stimulated emigration of workers to America? Describe their economic, social and political status in the American colonies.  
4. What was the Puritan contribution to American history.  
**For Discussion**  
What was most prominent in the colonization of America, love of adventure or economic considerations?  
(Next Week: The Colonies)

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## BITUMINOUS INDUSTRY VICTORIOUS(?)

THE bituminous industry has won the greatest labor battle in its history and probably the longest and costliest labor battle in the history of American industry. Fighting is not over, but victory seems sufficiently advanced to anticipate peace in all soft-coal fields within the next year.

Only two states remain to be won by coal producers who must resist the Jacksonville wage scale insisted upon by the United Mine Workers, in order to keep alive. These states are Illinois and Indiana, in both of which preparations are rapidly going ahead for reopening of mines with non-union labor. Thus Barron's Weekly, the Bible of Boodle. Then follows an account of how many mines in Pennsylvania, and Ohio have gone non-union and how these new non-union mines together with the good old non-union mines in West Virginia and Kentucky have increased the output of soft coal to such a satisfactory extent that soft coal is again a drug on the market so that one of the biggest of the new victorious concerns, the Consolidated Coal Company which had earned \$1,037,000 in 1926 will in the year of victory, 1927, pass its common dividends and defer payment on its 7 per cent cumulative preferred dividends, etc., and in this spite of the fact that said Consolidated Coal Company has reduced the wages of its workers from \$7.50 to \$5.00 and increased its output from 10,000,000 tons in 1925 to 15,000,000 in 1927, as estimated by Barron's Weekly; said estimate being based on an average output of 1,100,000 tons per month during the first eight months of the current year.

A glorious victory indeed! Glorious as Napoleon's victory at Borodino and Berezina, of which the master murderer himself has said "One more victory like that and my name is Dennis" or words to that effect. A glorious victory, indeed! One-third less wages for the miners. One-third more output of soft coal. And not a cent dividend to the stockholders.

Where, oh where, did the \$1,037,000 profit which the Consolidated had earned in 1926, when it was still grinding under the wage scale of the Jacksonville agreement which it so successfully smashed in 1927, with the highly satisfactory result of more output at less cost, coupled with passed and deferred dividends, go ???

Think of it! Less cost per ton, more tons per day and no dividends!

Think some more! One-third more output, one-third less wages and no dividends!

Think still more! Under union wages and conditions, mine makes profit of \$1,037,000 one year and next year, having smashed the union, the same mine don't make a damned cent!

Holy Mackerel! And this is "Bituminous Coal Industry Victorious." And what's still worse is that if the balance of the bituminous operators are as victorious as the Consolidated Coal Company the final result will be equally satisfactory. By which I mean that then the profits will decrease in the exact ratio as their output increases. For, what is wrong with the soft coal industry, as with industry in general, is not high wages and low output but too low wages and too much output.

God, is there not enough brains in this great, intelligent country to realize that we are smothered, suffocated, drowned under avalanches of goods and commodities, the producing masses cannot purchase with their present income? Must we go on and on warring over the products of industry like a parcel of starved shipwrecks on a raft in mid-ocean?

From north, south, east and west, from mine, farm, shop and packing plant comes the cry, too much, too much of everything. Too much food and too much fuel. Too much cotton, clothes and yarn. Too much fruit and wool and mutton. Too many shoes and shoes and socks.

From every newspaper and magazine page rises the cry, buy, buy, buy. Buy this, buy that, but buy, buy, buy. Every show window, fence rail and barn side yells, buy, buy, buy. Armies of drummers chase as if possessed by the devil from town to town, pleading buy, buy, buy. Buy brothers, buy. Buy with nothing down and a trifle a month. Pay for the car while you drive. Pay for the book while you read. Cradles, coffins, trousseaus and tombstones, buy 'em on our easy payment plan. Your credit is good. Feather your nest at so much per week. Buy your furs at the friendly store for so much per month and no questions asked.

What's it all about? Just this, fellow inmates of this great democracy: Production has out-run consumption. We are smothered in commodities our incomes cannot buy. Less production, higher wages, smaller profits, would relieve the situation. But in the face of ever growing overproduction and over-development, the fools on top are still yelling for great output at less cost.

What's the purpose of industry? To supply human wants. To aid man in the struggle for life, liberty and happiness. To relieve men from the fear of want. To feed, clothe and shelter God's Children. To give them time, leisure and peace to enjoy the only worth while things in life—serenity, love, beauty and freedom.

Banish the thought! The purpose of industry is industry. It's to make money, to buy machines, dig mines, erect new plants, build railroads so as to make money to buy, build and dig until we die the grave of civilization in a Bedlam of speed, noise, racket, rattle, smoke, dust and rust, war and war.

"Bituminous Coal Industry Victorious," says Barron's Boodle Bible. Sure, Mike, and so were the Russian grand dukes victorious when they kept their serfs on black bread and water. So were the signers of the ancient regime victorious when they succeeded in forcing their slaves on a diet of grass and bread made from straw. Yea, and so was Satan victorious when he captured hell.

Meanwhile, you fellows grit your teeth and keep on striking. You are serving yourself and society better by loafing than by working. For what this foolish world needs above everything, save brains, is shorter work days, less speed and more pay. In short, the salvation of industrial society is the Labor Union. Let it go to the devil and we all go.

Adam Coddiger

### The Dead Rebel

"Below the earth he rests in peace," they say: "In peace he sleeps within her gentle breast." "Ah, no! The words they speak are false and vain. O, that rebellious dead man does not rest!"

Above the veil of gray and lowly dust Which for a covering man to him have given, His hand is raised in imprecation still, Demanding justice of the earth and heaven.

The sun will bathe it in the comfort sweet Of his warm beams; upon it from the skies The drops of the light shower will soft and slow Moistened the trampled grass where low he lies.

Justice! And human selfishness in vain Will say, "He sleeps within earth's gentle breast; There in her calm repose he rests in peace." "Ah, no! It is not true. He does not rest!"

—Translated by Alice Stone Blackwell from the work of the Mexican poet, Enrique Gonzalez Martinez.

## Scanning the New Books

### Investing in American Finance

The publication of such a book as "Profits in Bank Stocks" by W. H. Woodward (Macmillan, \$1.50) is symptomatic of the ever-increasing dominance of financial institutions in American capitalism. A decade ago such a study would have interested but a small inner circle of investors in stocks of banks as well as trust, title and mortgage, and insurance companies, all of which are also dealt with in the volume under consideration. Today with the United States head over heels in financial imperialism "Profits in Bank Stocks" is bound to attract a large contingent of already prosperous persons who would like to participate in the good fortune of the banks.

The author is well equipped thru practical experience in Wall Street in expounding the virtues of stocks of banks and other financial organizations. He points out that banks never lose, whether general business is experiencing good times or bad times. He calls attention to the fact that banks have no preferred stock or bonds and that, therefore, the common stockholders enjoy all the profits. He counsels that bank stocks should not be bought for speculation or short-time investment. They are very expensive. A one hundred dollar share may sell in the open market for as much as one or two thousand dollars. Therefore, also the bank may pay dividends of twenty or even one hundred per cent, the immediate return on the investment will only be between four and five per cent. Bank stocks are for long-time investment. Over a decade or two banks thru sheer prosperity are certain to increase their capitalization. Then, the investor will receive gratuitous stock dividends or rights to subscribe for new stock at a price below the market value. In time these gifts will raise the investment to a twenty or thirty per cent annuity basis, which the author proves by random examples. The one bad feature about stocks, points out Woodward, is that one hates to part with them. Not only does one become sentimental about them, but the governmental tax on the huge profits made is very discouraging.

"Profits in Bank Stocks" is a lucid account of a practical aspect of the banking and insurance business about which liberals and radicals are so poorly informed.

Louis Stanley

### A Plea for India

THE picture of India presented by V. H. Rutherford, physician and former Labor M. P., in his "Modern India," published by the Labour Publishing Company, is not unlike that Katherine Mayo set down in "Mother India." Both agree it is a tough place to get ahead in if your skin is dark and you work for a living. But where Mrs. Mayo believes the primary cause of all this woe is the lust of the Indian man, Rutherford attributes it to the less lustful and more practical Britishers.

The facts and figures he marshals undoubtedly prove that Great Britain is exacting the last anna in toll from this "the poorest country in the world." This is achieved through an expensive civil service, manned almost entirely by white men, the expenditure of virtually nothing at all for the benefit of the country.

and legislation which forces the financing of the industries and agriculture into the hands of usurious British banks.

The thesis that political independence cannot precede economic independence also cannot be gainsaid, but here the plausibility of the volume stops. Like so many special pleaders, Rutherford is carried by his emotions away from the facts of life. In a frantic desire to prove the evilness of British rule, he paints a picture of the millennium which will come the minute the British step out. This emotional appeal is too flimsy, for after the white exploiters go, the black masters will step into their places and the struggles of the masses will only begin.

Rutherford also seems to be treading on weak ground when he advocates prohibition as one of the cures for India's ailments. It is shaky because no nation ever has found it effective. Perhaps, it might be practical in India, because there it is coupled with the Hindu and Mohammedan religions, but that is doubtful.

"Modern India" is an excellent study of that country and its problems made by a man well qualified to undertake it.

Bert Mac Donald

### Durant's Mis-Spent Vacation

TRANSITION, "a mental autobiography" by Will Durant (Simon and Schuster \$3.00) is a book that one begins to read with pleasant anticipation, continues in amazement, and ends with a sense akin to sadness. We feel as if we have lost a friend, and perhaps we have.

For Will Durant has been in many a fight for the things in which Socialism believes. He has fought with ability, at times when it took courage of a high order. His lectures, particularly at the Labor Temple, have helped and inspired thousands of workers. And when his Story of Philosophy became the sensation of the publishing world a year ago—a sensation which has not yet ebbed—and which has to date apparently brought him around \$150,000 in royalties—many of us felt happy that so great a reward should come to one who had so well deserved it. We therefore had a right, or thought we did, to expect something better from him than this trash which has just been put before the reading public.

"Trash" may seem a rather strong word to use, but we can think of nothing milder which would at the same time be applicable. Will Durant has had an interesting life, he can turn a deft phrase, be brilliant in his conversation, and stimulate with his opinions, and if anyone but Will Durant had written Transition we should say: Here is a carefully written book about the piddling thoughts of a Rabbitt. That, as a matter of fact, is just what we do say anyhow. The spiritual adventures of the author as here described are not, to be sure, along orthodox lines such as a Rabbitt might be expected to follow; but they give you the feeling that they are all second-hand or if they ever did take place as recorded they did not matter very much.

We should like to feel angry with Mr. Durant, to take issue with him over certain points and say where we thought he had gone astray. But the quarrel is not with his present view of life; if a man wants to think that way about

things he can do so, and he may very well be right. Our feeling is one of sadness rather than of anger, for his book is much worse than irritating; it is dull.

A publishers' note, by the way, informs us that this book was written in "vacation-time as an indulgent relief." For Will Durant's sake, we hope that when he takes another vacation he takes a real one.

Frank D. Halsey

### Ride Along

IN "The American Caravan" (Macaulay, \$5) Van Wyck Brooks, Alfred Kreyenborg, Lewis Mumford, and Paul Rosenfeld have made "a spiritual as well as geographical canvas of the country" and present the work of seventy-two writers. A full "geographical" canvas would have included many names we can well spare, but it is to be regretted that Anderson, Cabell, and Dreiser in prose, Frost, Jeffers, and Robinson in poetry, do not make the "spiritual" survey more complete. As it is, the protest of several critics that the left wing is offered as the whole bird makes it clear that the volume will indicate the tendencies of this age in their extreme and, while perhaps of questionable permanent value, will be of great present interest.

Which it is. Drama with but five representatives (if we count the sober dialogue on "The Soul of Man Under Bolshevism" by Avraham Yarnominsky and an intimate conversation between two unseen bedmates by Alter Brody, is preeminent. Both Eugene O'Neill's one act of "Lazarus Laughed" and Paul Green's "Supper for the Dead" will act better than they read; but Michael Gold's "Hoboken Blues," even in print, is a sizzling drama of a soul quest for peace in this turbulent world, with the insane rush of the money-jazzed city bearing him on.

The short-stories, novelettes, and prose essays are, with outstanding exceptions, weakest of the volume. Edmund Wilson and George O'Neill are both successful, the former with perhaps too obvious coloring, in studies that might well be marked "to be continued." Manuel Komroff has a clever theme not handled with his customary care. J. Brooks Atkinson is politely boring with a travelogue; P. B. Kaye mildly amusing with a travesty on scholarship. Nathan Asch provides an excellent study of the effect of the countryside on a city couple. But much of the prose in this caravan creeps as it strains; more of it accepts the shelter of this unusual annual to grow naturalistic without the grace of art; there is a difference in mood between the observer and the Peeping Tom, between the revealer and the exhibitionist.

The poetry, save for a rare delicacy such as holds the memory in David Rosenthal's "Windwardly, Windipolly," is strongly marked by our time. Somehow a few formal stanzas, in addition to the sonnets of documentary value held out of Leonard's "Two Lives," stand out as shy intruders; the bulk of the verse is irregular in form, brazen in music, and violent in figure. The most striking achievement in the volume, "The Temptation of Anthony," by Isidore Schneider, strikes upon the brain like sheet lightning out of unnatural dark. It is the story of a man above his surroundings, upon whom, in life and with ironic twisting after death, his surroundings wreak

being handed around in the offices of a press-agent for one of the country's basic industries with this laconic order: "This should be answered, if possible." So far no answer has been received in this office and no doubt some bright young college boy is pacing the floor o' nights trying to think of an effective comeback.

Andre Paul, that delightful French socialist who is working hard for the election of Norman Thomas dropped in to tell us about a Sacco-Vanzetti dinner that is being held by Le Cercle Victor Hugo at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant at 200 Fifth Avenue on October 18th next. Robert Morris Lovett, Norman Thomas, Paxton Hibben, Harry Kelly, Forrest Bailey and Arthur Warner will speak and the affair promises to be a most interesting one. Comrade Paul is an enthusiastic New Leader follower who has been with us from the beginning. He talks New Leader wherever he goes and here's hoping his breath never gives out.

A word to our younger friends who are entering schools or colleges this Fall. Go to the library, look over the files and see if any copies of The New Leader are there. If you find none write to us at once. The New Leader is on file in many of the leading educational institutions of the country and it should be placed on file in yours. If enough requests from the colleges are received by this office we can make arrangements to get the paper before the bulk of the college students of the country, at any rate before those who can read and think. There is no work more important than this task of presenting to minds that are not yet closed the fundamental economic facts about life in America in 1927. Our friends in The League for Industrial Democracy are helping the cause by pushing The New Leader at student gatherings. The splendid results achieved by The League in checking the onslaughts of black reaction in the college world speak for themselves. Now let others get hold and that coming generation on which we pin so many of our hopes may not turn out to be merely a well-regimented replica of its money-hungry, war-breeding predecessors.

The Office Window

their vengeance; the poem moves with a swift though jerky violence through episodes that waken vivid portraiture.

"The American Caravan" is a project worth continuing, and a first issue of uneven but genuine merit. The inside cover makes us wish that illustrations had made it a canvas, as well, of contemporary American art. That much of the writing is radical in form and bold in content shows that the daring of the pioneers is the commonplace of the drivers today, and encourages the hope that our writers, and our reading public, may some day be as free from suppressions—or the opposite flaunting—as the sincere artists of the Continent today.

Joseph T. Shipley

### World Unity Conference to Hear Noted Speakers on Internationalism

The first of this season's World Unity Conferences, designed "to create harmony and understanding among all religions, races, nations, and classes," will be held at International House, 500 Riverside Drive, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 8:15 o'clock, October 10, 11 and 12. The program is as follows:

Monday evening, Dr. John Herman Randall, editor, "World Unity," will state the purpose of the Conference; Dr. Franz Boas, anthropologist, Columbia University, will speak on "Race and Culture"; and Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Institute of International Education, will discuss, "What is Education Doing for World Unity?" Miss Evelyn Berckman, pianist and composer, will play.

Tuesday evening, Dr. P. W. Kuo, China Institute in America, and Dr. Mordechai University, Washington, D.C., will speak on "The Conquest of Prejudice"; and Mr. Alfred W. Martin, leader, Ethical Culture Society, on "The Lousanne Conference: World Unity in Religion." Mr. C. Carroll Clark, baritone, will sing.

Wednesday evening, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, Free Synagogue, will consider "The Ideal of World Unity"; Dr. William R. Shepherd, Seth Low Professor of Columbia University, will speak on "East and West: The Meeting of the Twain"; and Dr. John Herman Randall, leading the Conference, will discuss: "The Spirit of the New Age." Miss Berckman will play.

These meetings are free to the public; all are invited. No tickets are required, and no collection will be taken.

### Rand School Notes

The awakening interest in philosophy, which was illustrated at the Rand School last year by the large attendance and the keen attention at Professor Montague's four lectures on Democritus, Plato, Descartes, and Bergson, is one of the most interesting signs of the times. This fall Prof. William P. Montague of Columbia University will be at the Rand School again to discuss four other systems of philosophic thought, as follows: 1. Leibniz and Pluralistic Idealism, 2. Berkeley and Empirical Idealism, 3. Kant and Transcendental Idealism, 4. Schopenhauer and Pessimistic Idealism. These lectures will begin Thursday evening, October 13, at 8:30 and continue to November 3.

A course in "Psychology of Personality" by Professor Joseph M. Osman will begin Tuesday evening October 11 at 7 p.m. In this course Mr. Osman takes up the nature of human personality in the light of the more recent developments in psychological science. Among the subjects treated are: Hereditary and acquired types of behavior; Motivated habits; Complexes of Worry, of Inferiority, of Sex; of Race; Training of personality in children; Psychological adjustments.

"The Origin of Species" is the subject of a five-lecture course by Professor Henry E. Crampton of Columbia University. This course will begin Saturday, October 14 at 2 p.m. and continue through November 12. The subject lectures are as follows: 1. Theories of Evolution—from the Ancient Greeks to Lamarck and Darwin. 2. The Darwinian Theory of the Origin of Species. 3. The Evidence of biological evolution. 4. What We Have Learned Since Darwin. 5. The Evolution Theory: Its Significance for Humanity.

Dr. Leo Wolman, who will give a course on Industrial Policies of American Trade Unions, has for several years been at the head of the Research Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of America. The four lectures will be given on October 11, 12, 13, 18 and 20 at 7 p.m. will deal with four of the most important aspects of the policy of Organized Labor in its dealings with employers or employers associations.

On Friday evening October 14 at 8:30 p.m. V. F. Calverton of Baltimore, editor of the Modern Quarterly and a regular contributor to The New Leader, begins a series of five lectures on "The New Drama in Europe." In this course he will deal with recent developments in the modern theater in Europe and embody results of the lecturer's personal observation during a three month's stay in Europe, as well as of study of material accessible in print. The first three lectures are devoted to Germany, France, and England respectively, and the other two to Russia. Under this title he heads the three approaches of Stanislavski, of Lunarsky, and of Meisnerhold are considered in detail, and attention is given to the growth of the Yiddish theater and to the peasants' and workers' theaters.

### Unionists Organize To Aid Porters' Union

Under the leadership of Thomas J. Curtis, Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor and International President of the Tunnel Workers Union, a committee representing over a dozen of the most powerful unions in the East have been formed to aid the Pullman Porters Union in its efforts to create a situation which will necessitate the appointment of an Emergency Board of Arbitration, as specified under the new Railway Act.

## SHORTER, AT ANY RATE

A COMPLAINT has been received to the effect that this column is not enough broken up and that the items should be snappier, funnier and shorter.

J. M. Barrie was once approached by a dumb actor, who had the lead in one of Sir James's plays. "I say," complained the dumb one, "couldn't I have a real funny line for my scene in the second act?" "As for instance," asked the little Scot politely. And there the matter ended as it always should when people rush up and cry, "Oh do say something bright!"

The truth is we don't feel a bit bright. The stuff about "the melancholy days are here" is too much with us.

Autumn has come around again and with it the largest group of collection agents that have ever darkened our door-sill. We were planning to train Isabel, our talented black cat, to scent out collection agents and bite them on their horrid legs at their first appearances.

But Isabel is as low in her mind as we are. We made a big mistake in letting Isabel get a touch of country life at Wilton, Conn., this summer. Ever since we brought her back to town, she has been perched precariously on the fourth floor window sill, pathetically sniffing such breezes as waft their way over the roofs of the delicatessen stores, dry cleaning establishments and Italian restaurants that surround our new East Tenth Street mansion. Evidently the call of Connecticut wilds is strong upon her and the sweets of rurality once tasted exercise a compelling charm upon the feline frame.

Seriously, much as we hate to part with a tried and true comrade who has been our very present help in time of trouble for more than eleven years, if any of our readers with country places will take Isabel and guarantee her a good home with the right sort of radical surroundings we will let her go. For it is downright cruel to keep her caged in, cribbed, confined in a New York apartment with no back yard for her promenades. The old apartment gave out into a yard where she could stretch her lovely black limbs, but our present abode has no such outlet. So if you will write to us in care of The New Leader we will guarantee to deliver one swell, female black cat in the best of good health and with a record of having appeared more frequently in print than any other cat in the radical movement. Isabel has unconventional opinions but these do not interfere with her perfect behavior while in the house, if you get what we mean.

Sometime this month we are to conduct a class in current events over at the Labor Temple at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, New York and even now doth assail us as to whether we shall be able to preserve our sanity and still discuss the news as he is now appearing. What a cuckoo world! In the midst of a local political campaign, the Mayor of the largest city in the world suddenly discovers that the greatest menace now confronting his burghers is the fact that New York's night clubs are keeping open after three o'clock in the morning. Here's a how-de-do, here's a pretty mess! But, my golly, our Jimmy is going to take steps. If worst comes to the worst he threatens to make a "personal investigation" of the crime. He might even go to some himself, to find out all about them. What a shock it would be to a night club proprietor to find Jimmy Walker actually inside her doors. Can't you hear Texas Gaudin saying: "Girls, give this little mayor a hand. He is going to do his best to entertain you?"

Frankly Jimmy has begun to pall upon us. A joke is a joke but it shouldn't be overdone. If we have to have a clothing model for our chief executive, we prefer the real thing and our choice for mayor next time will be either one of the Brooks Brothers.

And then there is the picture of Love'em and Leave'em Levine kissing the Pope's ring and being so overcome by the solemnity of the proceeding as to be speechless for the first time in his life.

And young Theodore Moron Roosevelt trying to bite Al Smith and being caught knapping.

And the highly effective method of reducing the number of candidates for the Presidency of Mexico.

And Calvin Coolidge remarking that, after all, the Mississippi floods have proved a blessing in disguise. Which he should tell to the Mississippi submergines, not us.

And the thought of the anguish of the fans who are now breaking their backs to get into Worlds Series when they read in the papers three years from now the headlines to this effect: "Says Pirates Threw Two Games in 1927."

So we are praying that by the time we get up to tell the good folks at Labor Temple all about current affairs, something a lot more interesting than the present schmier will have broken.

There is a man at Labor Temple, Dr. Beck, who lectures on literature and philosophy and life in general and is fortunately free from the worries that pursue us. He has the art of making things that happened thousands of years ago a lot more significant to us than yesterday's news.

On one of those terribly hot afternoons of last week we sat with some one hundred and fifty others and listened enthralled while Dr. Beck interpreted Sophocles' Antigone. How beautifully he brought the play to colorful life. And how with restrained art did he bring out what Sophocles was driving at, namely that we bury the things that are vibrant and vital and let the dead and decaying stay above ground to rule us. Go get the magnificent Antigone, for yourself and see how one of the greatest artists of all time has developed this compelling theme. And take our advice and drop in at Labor Temple some Sunday afternoon at five o'clock when Dr. Beck is talking. He is a newcomer, an Oxford man, a member of the British Labor Party who did valiant work for freedom during the War and he is most heartily welcomed by us, which is a lot more than we can say for most Englishmen. We have just been listening to one, who shall be nameless here, and we rise to state that if there is anything more offensive than the blab blab of an English accent when it is on high we have yet to hear it. But don't let us get you off the track and forget to hear a Beck lecture. I'd walk a lot more to a mile to hear one.

We are a bit exhausted as we have just handed in the last of a manuscript for a book on Pioneers of Freedom that we have been working on for Pioneer Youth. It tells the stories of some of those who fought for freedom in the old days, the little known but greatly significant figures in American history such as Tom Paine, Wendell Phillips, John Siney, Altyeld of Illinois, Sylvius, Henry George, and the great group of Socialists who fought the good fight in the early days. It is intended to give our children some heroes other than the swash-buckling generals and financial pirates they are now taught to worship. This may not be it by a long shot but it is certain some such book is sorely needed.

McAlister Coleman







# The Socialist Party at Work

## National

**National Voluntary Assessment**  
The National Executive Committee has voted a voluntary assessment of all Party members. Following is the program which will be sent to the members:  
"That in addition to the mass meetings and other work planned for the period of October 20 to November 5, the National Office issue a Voluntary Assessment Stamp to be sold by Locals and Branches to the members, each stamp to be sold for the minimum price of one dollar to the members, the proceeds to be divided on the same basis as that announced for collections during this period. Members who can afford to pay more than the minimum sum may pay even the minimum sum for a stamp. This plan of a special Voluntary Stamp to be initiated in a special statement to the membership by the National Executive Committee and to be followed by other appeals by the National Office to November 5."

**Special Edition of American Appeal**  
The Memorial Edition of the American Appeal will be issued on October 15. Party members everywhere must help make the biggest special edition ever issued. Don't forget to send your order.  
Memorial meetings should be arranged at once and the National Office should be notified of arrangements as soon as possible. The special edition of the American Appeal issued before the date of the memorial meeting will give members good time to have them ready for distribution.

## Illinois

**Chicago**  
A big memorial meeting for Chicago has been arranged for Oct. 20, at the Douglas Park Labor Lyceum, 215 Madison Ave., at 8 o'clock, and will be a big affair. Chas. Fogerelec has been added to the list of speakers. It has also been announced that the Chicago Federation of Labor will be represented by a speaker. Besides the speaking, there will be suitable music for the occasion.

## Connecticut

**New Haven**  
The Convention to nominate a city ticket which was to have been held Oct. 10, has been postponed until Monday Oct. 10. It will be held at the Workmen's Circle Educational Center, 438 Oak St.

**New Haven Forum**  
The first meeting of the New Haven Council Forum will be held at the headquarters, 215 Madison St., Thursday Evening, Oct. 20. Professor Jerome Davis will give a talk on his experience in Europe this summer. Prof. Davis was with the unofficial labor delegation that went to Russia. It is expected that there will be a very large attendance of labor men.

The State Executive Committee at its meeting Sunday, Oct. 2, voted to have a 1928 calendar. The calendar will be sold for a small sum to advertise the Commonwealth, the State paper.

## Hamden

The annual town election was held Monday Oct. 3. The Socialist vote was slightly larger than last year. The total vote cast was about one-third of the registered voters.

## New York State

**Judicial Nominations**  
Hesekiah D. Wilcox of Elmira, was the choice of the official Convention of the Socialist Party for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. The principal opponent to be filled this year was Wilcox. He has only one opponent, both old parties having endorsed the same man for this position. Patrick J. Murphy of the Bronx acted as chairman, and Herman Greenblatt of Kings as secretary. State Chairman S. John Block called the Convention to order. The official convention for the 1st Judicial District was also held at Peoples' House, New York City. S. John Block of New York County and Jacob Bernstein of Bronx County were unanimously nominated for Justices of Supreme Court. Fred Fischer of the Bronx presided, and Louise Wollstrom of New York acted as secretary.

**State Executive Meets**  
The State Executive Committee met at Panken Campaign Headquarters, Sunday morning. Murphy of Bronx, Feigenbaum of Kings, Gerber of New York, Arland of Westchester and Kobbe of Rensselaer County were present, the last named acting as chairman. Most of the meeting was devoted to consideration of the finances of the State Organization. A state conference on Party finance immediately following the election will be called.

**Increasing Stamp Sales**  
State Secretary Merrill announces that so far as the American branches in Greater New York are concerned the Greater City purchased as many dues stamps during the quarter year ending

Sept. 30th as during the 2nd quarter of the year. This is unusual, as the summer months are the worst for collection of dues, and would seem to indicate that there is now a strong upward tendency in the way of membership in Greater New York.

**Bronx Lecture**  
Bronx circles have called off regular meetings and will meet Sunday, Oct. 9, in a joint session at 1167 Boston Road, at 3 p. m., to hear the lecture by Mrs. Esther Friedman. The meeting was arranged by the Bronx Committee. Mrs. Friedman's subject is "Youth and the Socialist Movement." Important matters will be taken up after this meeting. Members should attend without fail. Members should invite friends and prospective Yipsels to the lecture. No admission is charged. Murray Gross will preside.

**Circle 6**  
Circle Six, Manhattan, meets this Friday evening at 8 p. m. at 63 East 108th Street. Seymour Goodman will report for the Socialist Sunday School Committee. The business meeting will be followed by a discussion of current events. Bring your friends. An interesting evening is assured.

**New Circle**  
Joseph Tuvim of Brooklyn and fast friend of the League has organized a new senior group in the Flatbush section. About 22 young people gathered last week at 2269 East 23d St. and laid the foundation for a new circle. Under the capable direction of Tuvim much is expected from the group the next few weeks. The following officers were elected: Bernard Feldman, Organizer; Samuel Silver, Financial Secretary; Simon Fisher, Recording Secretary.

**Election of Delegates**  
Circles that have not elected two delegates to the Incoming City Central Committee are again urged to do so. Further delay will inconvenience the work of the League. Circles whose vote does not appear below will forward their representative's names to the City Office. The following circles have reported: Senior: Circle 6, Manhattan, Julius Umansky and Eli Cohen; Circle 13, Brooklyn, Henry Sapkowitz and Isidore Ostrowsky; Circle 2, Brooklyn, George Guss and Joseph Friedman; Juniors: Circle 6, Manhattan, Elmor Leflow and Reba Puschoff; Circle 13, Brooklyn, Max Hochberg and Hyman (protected).

## New York City

**Special Party Meeting**  
Remember the special party meeting Tuesday evening, Oct. 11, in Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street. Morris Hillquit, who has just returned from Europe, and a number of others will speak.

**Debs Books**  
All members who are interested in obtaining a copy of the De Luxe edition of Eugene Victor Debs' book, "Walls and Bars," will be pleased to know that the books are now in the City Office, 7 East 15th Street. The book has been reviewed in detail, and the De Luxe edition is a very beautiful piece of work. Only 500 copies have been printed, all autographed by Theodore Debs. They sell for \$10.

**Red Nights on the East Side**  
Two old-fashioned Red Night demonstration meetings will be held Oct. 8 and 12. Concentration of all our forces, speakers, committees and party workers in general, will be made in the 2nd Judicial District Saturday evening, Oct. 8. More than 70 Socialist speakers and scores of others representing Trade Unions and Non-Partisan groups will cover 50 meetings on the lower East Side. The principal message at these meetings will be an appeal to register during the week of October 10 and an appeal for Party membership and workers for the campaign. Meetings in other parts of the city will be suspended that evening and all forces are urged to come to the East Side. Organizers who have machines are urged to lend their assistance.

**City Executive Committee**  
The City Executive Committee will meet Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, at 7 p. m. in room 505, People's House, 7 East 15th Street.

**Agenda Committee**  
At the last meeting of the City Executive Committee a special committee was selected to prepare proposals for the Agenda of the National Convention. All Branches and party members are urged to keep in mind the suggestions for the Presidential campaign, platform and organization of the Socialist Party, must be in the National Office not later than Oct. 22. Therefore it is urgent that all

such material be in the hands of our Local Agenda Committee. Address same to 7 East 15th Street.

**Nominations**  
The official Convention of the 2nd Judicial District was held last Thursday evening at 167 Tompkins Avenue, which nominated for Justices of the Supreme Court, 2nd Judicial District, Louis Waldman and Darwin J. Meserole. The Kings County Committee also nominated Harry Kritzer for Alderman in the 47th Aldermanic District in place of Louis Zicht, deceased.

**State Convention**  
The official State Convention met at the Peoples House, 7 East 15th Street, Saturday evening, Oct. 1. It was called to order by State Chairman, S. John Block and Herbert M. Merrill, State Secretary. Hesekiah D. Wilcox was unanimously nominated as our candidate for Associate Judge for the Court of Appeals.

The First Judicial District Convention was held the same evening at the Peoples House and the convention nominated as our candidate for the first Judicial District Justices of the Supreme Court, S. John Block and Jacob Bernstein.

**MANHATTAN**  
The campaign in the 2nd Judicial District is now in full swing. Scores of hall and Public School meetings are being held, canvassers are covering a good part of the District and during the week of registration at least 200 volunteers must be on the job to copy the names of registered voters at the various polling places.  
Every member not actively engaged in work in his or her district, is urged to report at 107 Second Avenue during the day or evening.

**Harlem**  
Bernard Schubert, one of our veterans in many of the Harlem campaigns, has been elected Manager for the campaign in Harlem. It is expected that the number of meetings will be increased and that several hall meetings will be held and literature distributed in an effort to make a good showing in Harlem this year.  
Our candidates, I. George Debovage, for Alderman in the 17th and Leonard G. Kaye, for Assemblyman, 17th A. D., are actively on the job speaking several nights a week.

**BRONX**  
The first of a series of mass meetings in the Bronx will be held Tuesday evening at Ambassador Hall (Claremont Parkway, and Third Avenue), this Friday evening, Oct. 7. The speakers are Judge Jacob Fankel, McAlister Coleman, Samuel A. DeWitt, Isidore Polstein, Max B. Walder and Nathan Chaslin.

**Branch Seven**  
The business meeting of Branch Seven will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 11, at the clubrooms, 4215 Third Avenue. As this date is in conflict with the general party meeting, it will be necessary that the meeting be held early, so that members can go to Beethoven Hall and hear Comrade Hillquit's report as well as partake in the discussion of the campaign in all parts of the city.

**BROOKLYN**  
**2nd A. D.**  
An important meeting of the branch will be held Friday evening, Oct. 7, at the headquarters, 420 West 5th Street. A special plea is made to all members of this rapidly growing branch to attend this important meeting. The big campaign now being conducted.

**4-14 A. D.**  
The campaign in Williamsburg is progressing with surprising results. The nomination of Harry W. Laidler and his active participation in the campaign, speaking at many corners in the district every evening, has aroused our comrades to a pitch of enthusiasm comparable to the famous days of 1917. They are making every effort to bring to the attention of the citizens the character and ability of their candidate for Alderman. There is not a prouder group of Socialists anywhere than our faithful group in the 4-14th A. D., with their excellent number of candidates headed by Harry W. Laidler.

**5-6th A. D.**  
Thanks to the efforts of Harry Kritzer, this district is contemplating a number of activities during the campaign. With energetic youngsters as candidates for Assembly and Alderman, such as Joseph Tuvim and Samuel H. Friedman, they are carrying on a lively campaign in the district.  
On Saturday evening, Oct. 22, a banquet and reception will be held at the 4-14th A. D., Broadway near Myrtle Avenue.

**Boro Park and Brighton Beach**  
On Friday evening, Oct. 14, a campaign meeting will be held in Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 43rd Street and 13th Avenue. The speakers will be B. C. Vladcock, Morris Ginet and Rufus L. Perry, candidates for County Judges; Jacob A. Elrad, candidate for District Attorney;

Annie M. Elsh, Alderman in the 44th District and others. The same evening, Oct. 14, a mass meeting will be held in Brighton Beach, in Workmen's Circle Hall, 227 Brighton Beach Avenue. Speakers, William M. Feigenbaum, Morris Ginet, Rufus L. Perry and Rose Brody.  
On Saturday evening, Oct. 22, a Debs memorial meeting will be held in the Boro Park Labor Lyceum. The speakers will be William M. Feigenbaum, Chas. Solomon, K. Kantorovich and Chas. Kanowitz.

**22nd A. D.**  
This Saturday evening, Oct. 8, a banquet and get-together will be held by East New York Socialists and their friends at Kessler's Catering Casino, 632 3rd Avenue.  
The number of street meetings in the district are being increased. The attendance at these meetings continues to be excellent.

**23rd A. D.**  
The Brownsville campaign is in full swing. On Friday evening, Oct. 7, two mass meetings will be held in the two public schools, No. 178, at Dean and Rutgers and No. 63 at Williams and Glenmore. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, James O'Neil, A. I. Shinn, Chas. Solomon, Eddie Rivkin, I. George Debovage, Eleanor Levinson and others.  
During the week of Oct. 10, very few street meetings will be held and no active work will be made in an effort to get all Brownsville supporters to register. However, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, scores of speakers will come from all parts of the city, in addition to our local candidates and a "red" night demonstration will be held in the 23rd, the 2nd and 22nd A. D., adjoining territories.

**Circle 1**  
Circle One, Bronx, has elected the following officers: Abe Kaufman (re-elected) Organizer; Abe Wisotsky (re-elected) Financial Secretary; Johanna Rjasky, Recording Secretary; and William Dancis (re-elected) Educational Director.

**Ushers**  
Yipsels desiring to act as ushers at the League Bertrand Russell lecture on Friday evening Oct. 14 will meet this Saturday, Oct. 8, 6 p. m., at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. Ushers need not buy tickets for admission; passes will be distributed. Only those attending this meeting and receiving instructions will be accepted for this work.

**Juniors**  
Yipsels are invited to a meeting at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street this Saturday between 2 and 5 p. m.

**Circle 12**  
Circle 12 will meet at headquarters 1336 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, until the seating facilities in the new headquarters at 233 East 92nd St. are finished. Due to vacancies in the offices of Educational Director and Chairman, Joseph Spevack and Stanley Trien were elected respectively.

**Circle 9**  
Circle 9 has effected a merger with Circle 2 and will meet at the latter's headquarters at 219 Sackman St., Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Friday evenings at 8 p. m.

**Joint Meetings**  
Circle 10 Jrs. and Circle 3 Jrs., both of Boro Park, will meet jointly tomorrow. The next meeting will be on Thursday evening, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13, at 1377 42nd Street, Boro Park Labor Lyceum.  
Circle 3, Bronx, will meet to-night, Friday, Oct. 7, at 1167 Boston Road at 8:30 p. m. This is the first important meeting and every member must attend without fail. Comrade Diskant will preside and outline a program for increasing the membership. Election of officers and delegates to the Central Committee will take place.

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Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Wiloughby Avenue  
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone 4414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
JOHN HALKETT, President. ALFRED ZIMMER, Sec. Secretary. SIDNEY PEARSE, Business Agent.  
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President. JOHN THALER, Rec. Sec'y.

**BRICKLAYERS' UNION**  
LOCAL NO. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Wiloughby Ave. Phone 4414 Stage  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday evening.  
WILLIAM WENIGER, President. CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y.  
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President. JOHN TIMMINS, Treasurer.  
HENRY ARMBINDER, Rec. Sec'y. ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent.

**United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America**  
LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 485 East 106th Street  
OFFICE: 601 EAST 101ST STREET. Telephone MEtrose 5674  
EMIL A. JOHNSON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSER, Bus. Agent.  
HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. CHARLES M. BLUM, Rec. Sec'y.

**DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS**  
LOCAL UNION 1445. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. Madison Square 4992  
67-69 Lexington Avenue  
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday  
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President  
Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olson, Fin. Sec'y Ludwig Rummey  
Christopher Gahnden, Rec. Sec'y. CHAS. BARR, Treasurer. WILHELM LAMBERT, Bus. Agent.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163  
Day room and office, 100 East 55th Street, New York  
Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M.  
JOHN A. KANA, President. J. J. DALTON, Vice-President. W. GORDNER, Rec. Sec'y.  
THOMAS SHEARAW, Fin. Sec'y. CHAS. BARR, Treasurer. WILHELM LAMBERT, Bus. Agent.

**PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60**  
Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone HARlem 6432.  
Regular meetings every Monday evening. The Executive Board meets every Friday evening at 8 P. M. at 414 West 125th St., New York City.  
MICHAEL J. JOHNSON, President and Business Agent.  
JOHN COONLEY, Vice-President.  
THOMAS GRIFFIN, Fin. Sec'y.  
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Bus. Sec'y. JOHN KENT, Business Agent.

**PAINTERS' UNION No. 261**  
Office: 63 East 108th Street. Telephone: LEblish 2141  
Regular Meetings Every Tuesday at the Office.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, WILLIAM MERROW, Financial Secretary-Treas. Recording Secretary.

**Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.**  
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council  
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING  
Office, 166 East 56th Street.  
Telephone PLaza-1160-5416. Clarence M. Barnes, Secretary.

**PAINTERS' UNION No. 917**  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
Regular meetings every Thursday evening at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn  
ABRAHAM AZILANT, President  
I. JAFFE, Vice-President. J. WELLNER, Bus. Agent  
MICHAEL REISZ, Recording Sec'y. I. RABINOWITZ, Treas.  
M. ARKEL, Financial Sec'y. 200 Tapscott St., Brooklyn

**N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6**  
Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N.Y.  
Meets every 2nd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 61 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN  
Phone WAtkins 9188  
LEON H. ROUSE, President  
John Sullivan, Vice-President  
Jas. J. McGeehan, Recording Sec'y.  
Theodore E. Douglas, Secretary-Organizer

**JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418**  
Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6594.  
Office and Headquarters, 210 Madison Avenue, Long Island City  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.  
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President  
JOHN W. CALLAHAN, Financial Secretary.  
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Local 231, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. 125 E. W'way. Orchard 2539  
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
L. KORN, Manager. J. BELSKY, Secretary.

**BONNAY EMBROIDERERS'**  
UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.  
7 East 10th Street. Tel. STUYvesant 5697  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union  
I. FREEDMAN, President  
GEO. TRIESTMAN, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

**NECKWEAR CUTTERS'**  
Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 East 10th Street. STUYvesant 7078  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 163 East 3rd Street  
Fred Fankel, N. Ullman, Rec. Sec'y  
A. Weisner, Vice-Pres.  
Wm. R. Chellag, Business Agent

**HEBREW ACTORS' UNION**  
Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.  
Phone DYck 3380  
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

**Joint Executive Committee of the VEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.**  
Office: 175 East Broadway. Phone: ORchard 6039  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.  
M. GREENBERG, Sec. Treas.  
PETER MONAT, Manager.

**See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of The Milk Drivers' Union**  
Local 584, I. U. of O. F.  
OFFICE: 208 W. 14th St., City  
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth St.  
Executive Board meets on 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the Labor Temple, 148 East 14th St.  
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent. MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

**GLAZIERS' UNION, Local 1087, B. P. O. & P. A.**  
Office and Headquarters at Astor Hall, 42 East 4th St. Phone DYck 1072. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.  
ABE LEONOWICZ, G. P. BRESLIN, Pres.  
GARREY BROWNE, J. GREEN, Fin. Sec'y.  
JACOB RAPOPORT, AARON RAPOPORT, Bus. Agent, Treasurer.

**German Painters' Union**  
LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Ev'g. at the Labor Temple, 148 East 14th St.  
PETER ROTHMAN, President. ALWIN BOETTNER, Secretary  
ANDREW HAAS, Fin. Sec'y.

**PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51**  
Headquarters 208 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Telephone LONGacre 589  
Day Room Open Daily, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
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**BUTCHERS' UNION**  
Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.  
Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 213 E. 8th St. Room 12  
Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 10 A. M.  
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

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Local No. 138, T. C. S. & H. of A.  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters Office and Headquarters, 139 Rivington St.  
Phone: DYck 2670  
The Executive Board meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Regular meetings Second and Fourth Saturday  
WM. EYDIER, MICHAEL SHOWN, RAY SCHWARTZ, Bus. Agent, Sec'y-Treas.

**The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union**  
3 West 16th Street, New York City  
Telephone CHelsea 5148  
MORRIS STOMAN, President. ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

**The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union**  
Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.  
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Harlem—3714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday at 8 P. M.  
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Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.  
Local 245—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.  
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Thursday.  
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.  
These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

**FUR DRESSERS' UNION,**  
Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union  
Office and Headquarters, 446 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 4799  
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
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Regular meetings every Friday night at 315 East Fifth Street.  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.  
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Fur Dressers' Union No. 2



# THE NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1927

## PAPA'S SON SPEAKS

ABOUT the most amusing fossil exhibit of the New York Republicans is young Theodore Roosevelt whose ambition is to repeat the history of papa. The elder went to war, was Secretary of the Navy, then Governor, then kicked up stairs by Platt into the Vice-Presidency and then became President. The heir went to war, landed the navy post, received the nomination for Governor but cruel fate intervened.

Now as "keynote" he appeared at the Republican convention last week to castigate the sins of Tammany. Of course, Tammany is vulnerable and for that reason it has maintained a "good man" at Albany as its chief salesman. Smith serves as a flag to market Tammany goods and Tammany is doing business as brisk as it ever did. This gave papa's son an opportunity to play a righteous role by scoring Tammany's sins and advertising the virtues of his own political firm.

And yet it was a sorry performance. Tammany is nasty enough but if it had clutches on Washington it is hardly possible that it could have measured up to the Harding Administration with its Falls, Denbys, Dohenys and their ilk.

More amazing was his reference to the disfranchisement of the Negro in the Democratic South considering the surrender of the Republican Party to the anti-Negro Ku Klux Klan in Indiana and a few other states. But even in the South the Republicans are "lily white" and it was Harding who in Birmingham declared that the Negro must forever accept a servile status in society. What is just as important is that in Congress the Republicans have never attempted to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment regarding disfranchisement although such enforcement would reduce Democratic representation in Congress.

Papa's son declared the Democratic attitude on this issue "hypocritical." It is, but it may be applied with ten fold force against any Republican who raises the issue.

## THE TARIFF SQUABBLE

LET'S get this tariff dispute with France straight. Our imperial owners of industry with their great organizations, vast mechanical equipment, scientific management and greater productive power, are capable of meeting the competition of their rivals in all nations in a free trade world. But they have a tariff wall built by their agents in Washington. These agents insist on keeping out foreign goods but selling goods abroad. With a monopoly of the home market they can skin us to a frazzle and then dump any surplus abroad at cheaper prices than we have at home.

This policy does not appeal to French capitalists. They are so perverse as not to agree to a policy of French gates ajar and American gates closed. Whereupon the "spiritual ideals" of the Coolidge Administration are seriously wounded. If there is anything that awakens its religious feeling it is any peril that may face our glorious money bags at home or abroad. The State Department is furiously engaged in correspondence with France with the view of keeping down the French tariff wall while keeping our own so high that an aeroplane is required to scale it.

In short, it is a little squabble between those who own France and those who own the United States. The rest of us are penned up in a national stockade and the main question is how much can be sweated out of us to make our masters of industry happy. A glance over the French frontiers will show that this also holds good for the people of France. Should the ruling classes of both countries get real mad at each other over their "spiritual" differences the drill master will appear in both countries and a jolly war might easily follow. But in this event the money bags will not be at the front. They never are.

## BRAWLERS IN BRUSSELS

IF it is true, as some members of the American Legion contend, that a healthy minority does not approve of the reactionary views expressed in the name of the Legion, this minority will be chagrined at the vulgarity displayed by some Legionnaires in Brussels this week. In the first place it is significant that no delegates appear to have sought the acquaintance of any notable men identified in some way with political, economic and cultural democracy. Kings, politicians and even Mussolini are admired by these ambassadors of American "democracy."

But even a call on King Albert of Belgium was accompanied with a drunken brawl at the palace doors which required the intervention of the police. Objection to this conduct by one member brought a smash in the face from another. A cable to the Times refers to the brawlers who "clustered about the palace entrance, cursing and making themselves generally objectionable."

The incident is worth passing comment for it classifies a type too numerous in the Legion since its organization. The membership of the Legion chiefly consists of the aristocracy of the army, young blades with rich dads, corporation lawyers, politicians of the utility corporations of the cities, and reactionaries in general. They returned to the United States obsessed with the idea that they were

chosen to tell the rest of us what we can say, what we can print and what we can think. For a year or two they ran amuck doing about as they pleased and trying to make others do as the Legion pleased. It is no secret that it has always been the favored organization of the big bankers and corporations.

Incidents like that in Brussels show that many of these gentlemen have yet to acquire a culture one range higher than the old saloon brawler. It is such exhibitions that have led to heavy losses in membership compared with other organizations of service men and these losses show that there are many who wore the uniform who refuse to be degraded.

## REGISTER

IT is important for voters to make a record of registration days and set aside one day for registration. Your having registered last year does not entitle you to vote this year. If you wish to vote in the election next November you will have to register one day next week. If you fail to register you will lose your vote this year.

In New York City registration will begin next week on Monday, October 10. It will continue to and including Saturday, October 15. During the first five days the hours of registration will be from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. On the last day, Saturday, the registration hours will be from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Remember the days and the hours for registration. You can vote only once each year and that vote means POWER for somebody. Shall that somebody be YOU? You alone can give the answer. So—register!

## UNION ORGANIZATION

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Building Trades Department has withdrawn from the national board for jurisdictional awards in the building industry established eight years ago brought fears of a new crop of jurisdictional wars for the coming year. The long jurisdictional war between the plasterers and the bricklayers was an exhausting one and these inter-union struggles grow out of changes in industry. When the union does not adjust its form of organization to such changes the result is a conflict between rival unions for control over various grades of workers in the industry.

Of course, the A. F. of L. itself has no power to make the necessary reorganization adjustments. This power belongs to the national and international unions themselves and they are slow to make them. Most of them have organizations adapted to the industries of the seventies and eighties of the last century, that is to say, to the pre-trust period.

Since this formative period of the modern trade unions a revolution has occurred in industry. "So great are the changes constituting mass production," declares the Executive Council in its report to the A. F. of L. convention, "that the effect is an industrial revolution with transformations comparable to the first industrial revolution that introduced the factory system." This is true. Industries like the United States Steel Corporation, the Ford company and others, employ workers of hundreds of trades and degrees of skill. They also own raw materials, transportation lines, docks, mines, shipping facilities, and so on. A variety of industries are linked into one organization and under a unified management. These mammoth industries are also intimately related to great financial institutions.

This is the industrial revolution of which the Executive Council speaks. Now the trade unions largely remain organized on the basis of trades. Inventions and technical progress have broken down the old forms of skill while the small factories have expanded into the tremendous organizations described above. Failure to adapt the unions to the new industrial revolution results in inter-union trade wars with consequent weakness. The United Mine Workers and a few other unions are exceptions. They take in all workers in the industry and the mine workers have no jurisdiction quarrels. Moreover, they are united throughout the industry when it is necessary to strike.

It requires statesmanship and a larger view of organization of workers by whole industries if the labor movement is to cope with the great industries of our time, to say nothing of avoiding the inter-union struggles that have afflicted the unions for years.

## Now Death Is King

To Sacco and Vanzetti

NOW death is king and death's cadets are seated in the high places let honest men look to their souls for we are fallen on evil days.

When justice owns herself a whore and panders sit upon the bench and shepherds of our youth by day turn death's procurers in the dark let honest men look to their souls.

Let us look to our souls I say and cast the ghastly reckoning of all our sloth and heart's decay for we are fallen on evil days.

Not theirs the cross were crucified nor yet Pilate's or Pharisees'; in the calculus of God Christ and Judas cancel out

In one apocalyptic flash that we the quick may live to see how death is king and his cadets are seated in the high places.

Oh honest men look to your souls treasure the shame and agony and note how from our stagnant depths has sprung the common enemy now we are fallen on evil days.

EDWIN SEAVER

## Once More, O Commonwealth

August 23, 1927.

RISE up, old ghosts, you dead and dumb, To see where the scholars and judges come!—Living and eloquent, they bear: New witness to your ancient care: They have come in their robes and piled the pitch, They have burned their witch, they have burned their witch.

Go back to your graves, you dumb and dead. There are other judges in your stead Whose hearts, while you lie under sod, Are bounden to your jealous God, And you and they have eased your itch, You have burned your witch, you have burned your witch.

WITTER BYNNER

## The Socialist Vanguard



## THE CHATTER BOX

IT HAS been a pitiable sight, this present day effort of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. to walk the earth as his father did some twenty years ago. When he was nominated by the shrewd pot bellies of Doughdome to oppose Governor Alfred H. Smith not so long ago, all the bellows bags of publicity soured overtime in the attempt to blow the sorry mannikin into a semblance of the old Big Stick boy. The shape refused to bulge up, that's all. Everytime the sawdust lad opened his mouth, the artificial filler just leaked out in huge whiffs. Had he remained silent, the illusion might have been kept up. But a candidate must speak. And when the speaking results in a series of piteous squeaks, even the old party voters refused to fall for the gentle fraud. That they elected another fallacy, in the more natural form of one Al Smith is another tale of sorrow.

All I will have to say here on Teddy Jr. might be deviously construed by Tammany publicists into a Socialist's endorsement of Governor Smith. And just because I refuse to believe Mr. Roosevelt when he gets up, shows a few inherited teeth, makes some feeble gestures of vehemence, and high pitched old charges of vice graft, incompetence, and official unworthiness against the outstanding Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the land.

I have followed Teddy Jr.'s career since he failed as a line bucker at college football. He sat alongside of me in the Assembly chamber during the silly ouster proceedings of 1920. I have watched him being groomed by sentimental "die hards" and hard boiled C. O. P. showmen for a gradual rise to political importance. In person, he is all the weak, flapping, mollycoddle his illustrious parent inveighed against. In his political makeup, as a helmsman of state he just makes a sane person giggle. I remember his milkopish remarks when the five of us were illegally flung back upon our outraged electorate. Old Teddy must have squirmed in his resting place. The mountain of tradition had given birth to a gnat. I remember his personality as he sat and moved among shyler lawyers, ex-bartenders and ward heelers of both parties in the Assembly. Even these dwarfed him.

Eight years ago, Mr. Roosevelt, Jr. sat in the Assembly chamber during the hideous night of our definite ouster. Some two score Republican and Democratic assemblymen were queerly absent. The final vote was to be taken, to either seat or eject five duly elected Socialist Assemblymen. The Speaker called the Sergeant-at-Arms. He whispered something to the officer and some attendants. Presently several men left the room. Twenty minutes later, in there reeled a number of the absentees. Some were redolent of alcoholic content, others quite subdued by potent potion. And what was more startling than all to us was the fact that quite a delegation of strange ladies had followed into the legislative hall.

There was some growling from the church member cult of the Assembly, and a good deal of snickering from the more liberal ones.

Mr. Roosevelt knew then, as he knows now, where the ladies came from. He did not rise then, as perhaps his father might have done, and protest at the ungodly, vicious, and revolting scene. All through his tenure of office in the Assembly he knew that prostitution was open wide in Albany, as it runs open wide in every capital of this country. It is a natural requirement, a necessary im-

provement, if you like it that way. Or else how could Republican and Democratic law makers amuse themselves after the arduous tasks of securing the physical and moral well being of their constituents. It existed full blast under Miller the Republican, under Hughes, the G. O. P. reformer, and will continue to flourish in every capital under all regimes of Big Boy politicians. And to single out Al Smith at this time as being directly responsible for vice conditions in Albany, is deliberately dumb, or still more deliberately dishonest. His basis for assault lies in the age old truism that neither the leopard changes his spots, nor the Tammany Tiger his stripes. Roosevelt must have been reading the recently published book on Boss Tweed, and is still obsessed with the idea that Tammany is as crude and outwardly indecent as it was in the old days. Ah, no, my lad. Tammany has definitely reformed its methods of making a livelihood. There is indefinitely more money in contracting, building supervision, inside real estate speculation on lands and buildings where municipal projects are going through. This red light graft of the saintly Sullivan days is petty larceny to a modernized Tammany sachem. The result is that very little if any organized street walking, or vice housing is at all apparent extant in this city at presents. And then New York City is not the State Capital. What legitimate need then for houses of prostitution here.

Al Smith has been clear sighted enough to see long ago that if Tammany was to succeed at all in a world that was making demands of some sort of public decency from its officials, it must give up the cheap disgusting traffic in ordinary viciousness. Slowly but surely, the old bartenders and plug uglies were replaced with cleaner cut youths. These were taught the gentler art of subway contracts, paving and street cleaning and trucking and transportation franchises. Milk inspection, for instance, with its astounding revelation of recent days, alone will show how much more money there is in the pleasanter ways of gumfuzzing the public health and treasury, than eking it out in dripping bits from madams and ladies of sporting houses.

The city is as graft ridden today under Tammany, as it was in Tweed's day. Only the sources of this political income are not as polluted with the ugliness of the past. And there is the Republican city of Philadelphia, over whose civic corruption even the demons weep. Perhaps out of envy.

And Al Smith is neither to blame nor to be congratulated on this state of affairs. He is a very practical and human politician. He has no ideals like civic purity, or a Co-operative Commonwealth to deflect the even tenor of his conduct. He reasons it all out, that if the Republicans get in, they will gobble up the bacon. And since his party and his friends have learned to like the fare so well, and have thrived so remarkably under its succulence, why not plan for a perpetuity of the feast?

Yes I will admit that Tammany is a much more decent hoodie sheldang today than ever before.

And that is why I protest right here at the recent squeak from the son of the Terrible Teddy against such a decent Tammany feller like Al. Whatever may be its sneaky purpose, I for one, refuse to see a fellow citizen abused so unjustly by one who is either a conscious teller of tales untrue, or just a plain unhallooed fool.

S. A. De Witt

## The Five-Day Work Week

By Mrs. Maud Swartz

(Vice-President New York Women's Trade Union League)

LABOR is turning its eyes longingly toward the five-day week. The increasing subdivision of labor with its attendant monotony and speed makes the worker look elsewhere than to his work for the triumph and satisfaction of accomplishment which the educated and civilized being finds increasingly necessary to his happiness. Our working lives are practically all spent indoors, often in vitiated air, air laden with poisons which undermine the vitality of the human body or actually slowly poison it. If workers are to maintain the vigor and vitality necessary for healthy lives we must plan for outdoor life. We do all in our power to develop athletics in the young only to have them go into the shops and cease all form of outdoor

activity excepting perhaps sitting on the bleachers and rooting for "professional" players—one must be fresh for good play and it does not come after a hard day's work. In our large cities where the vast majority of industrial workers congregate, if a decent home life is to be maintained workers must live a long distance from their work places. Homes and lives could be beautiful and stabilized if men and women could learn the forgotten arts of husbandry, carpentry, and learn to use the home as other than a place to sleep. Economically, this question presents many fascinating angles—our modern economists are turning their attention to the problem of consumption. Our minds

have heretofore been focused on production. In 11 major industries from 1914 to 1925 the average increase of the productivity of Labor was 59 per cent. During the war, with millions of men engaged only in consumption, the workers produced all we could consume. Is not our greatest problem today how we can sell the goods already manufactured and do we not have to spend millions in high power salesmanship and advertising to achieve this purpose? I will leave this most important argument on this question to a subsequent Bulletin.

## New York Voters

Remember you cannot vote unless you register. Registration days are October 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Polls are open the first five days from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., and on the last day from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

## From the NEW LEADER MAILBAG

### THANKS

Editor, The New Leader

Accept our hearty thanks for your editorial in your issue of September 24th, 1927, in behalf of IL NUOVO MONDO. Fighting an organized unscrupulous gang of Black Shirts which enjoys the economic backing of "Official Italy" to say nothing of financial support of a pack of cowardly unprincipled so called "Italian business men" who are at all times ready to back any project which aims to keep the Italians ignorant, we certainly appreciate every bit of support and encouragement we receive from our friends in the American labor movement.

Fraternally yours,

IL NUOVO MONDO

D. RUGGERI,  
Business Manager.

N. Y. C.

### ON MRS. EDDY

Editor, The New Leader:

The disrespectful reference to Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in the article by McAlister Coleman entitled, "How to be a Great Biographer," is uncalled for. Mrs. Eddy's writings and the history of her life are accessible to all who desire to learn the truth about this remarkable New England woman. She devoted her life to the betterment of mankind; and the results of her work are evidenced in thousands of authenticated cases of physical healing and, in many more instances, of lives which have been changed from despair and sorrow to hope and happiness.

There is nothing in Mrs. Eddy's life to warrant such an untrue inference and it is offensive not only to all Christian Scientists but also to all sense of decency.

O. B. TOWNE

Christian Science Committee on Publication.

N. Y. C.

Editor, The New Leader:

I fully endorse the suggestion of friend Ira D. Kreeland to establish a fund for the publication of all material relating to the case of our dear Comrades Sacco and Vanzetti.

It gives me great satisfaction to know that the work will be under the personal care of Mrs. Sacco and that she will be able to get enough for her and her children's upkeep and education.

I for one will do all I can to help such a work financially and otherwise.

IDA MILLER

New York City.

## Illinois Coal Strike Comes to an End

Chicago.—Illinois coal mines, closed since April 1 by a strike of 72,000 workers, reopened Monday morning through an agreement reached between union representatives of miners and operators at meeting at the Auditorium Hotel.

Work in the Illinois mines will be resumed at the Jacksonville pay scale of \$7.50 a day. Prior to and since the walk-out operators maintained they could not pay the Jacksonville rate and compete with the non-union production mined in Kentucky and West Virginia and other unorganized fields at about \$4.40 a day. The miners' strike was of six months' duration and during that time the wage rate question ended two conferences of miners and operators.

Columbus, Ohio.—Ohio mine union officials would welcome an agreement similar to the one reached between operators and miners in Illinois, according to C. W. Savage, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, District 6, with headquarters here.



### CAL FOR CONSTABLE

Waynesburg, Pa.—Although President Coolidge does "not choose to run in 1928," Ezra Stone, the only Republican, so far as known, in Jackson Township, this county, would like him to become constable of that district. Stone made known his preference at the primary, when he deposited a ballot for "Calvin Coolidge for constable."

### NO IMPUDENCE

Mrs. Thomas J. O'Keefe, of Manhattan in an address at the opening of a new parochial school as reported in the Times. "Without being impudent, Catholics may say that only they know what perfect education is."

### FOR GENTLER JAILERS

Communists who were compelled to imprison anarchist agitators, would do so with a more sympathetic understanding. They would not imagine that they are putting out of the way a class enemy, but would know that they are restraining an untrained ally, whom it is their ultimate task to teach. And with a clear understanding of what has to be taught, this teaching might be done on a large scale.—Max Eastman in The New Masses.