

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

# THE NEW LEADER

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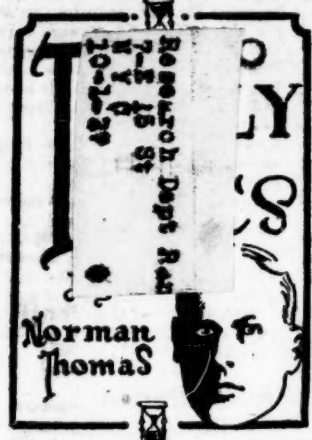
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## Laidler Battles Tammany Heeler in B'klyn District

Socialist Candidate For Alderman Raises Issues Of  
Housing And Parks In Hard Fought Campaign—  
Blumenreich Out For Seat In State Legislature—  
Democrats Air Dirty Linen

By Louis Stanley

THE East River is like a glistening el separating the masses of human caviar on its shores. The bridges soaring above it link the domains of the poor on either bank. The world-famous lower East Side of New York is mirrored in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn directly across the river. Jewish, Irish, Italian, Polish and Lithuanian peoples have ventured across the Williamsburg bridge and squatted down, as if exhausted. Hovels and shacks called homes have been preempted by these tired folks. Huddled together, the working-class families of Williamsburg have not been compensated with literary fame. The beauty of squalor has miraculously revealed itself only on the East Side.

One would suppose that these unfortunate creatures of Williamsburg would rise in rebellion, that a prophet would spring up among them, stir their blood and lead them to assault the strongholds of their masters. Once such a thing did happen. Charney Vladeck captured the Thirty-fifth Aldermanic District for the Socialist standard. This was a decade ago. For four years the Williamsburg voters sent him forth to voice their protests, to embody their hopes. Then, came blinding, glittering idols of false gods, there was an exodus of families who sought to improve their lot, and many others found themselves thrown into exile through gerrymandering magic.

Rise and Fall of Sullivan  
Thus J. W. Sullivan came to act for the district. He was a Tammany disciple.

## Woll Urges Defiance of Injunctions

A. F. of L. In Outburst of  
Indignation at Menace  
Action of Courts

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Injunction judges bulked large in the discussion by delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor early this week. The outburst followed report of a resolution which declared that anti-trust laws had been directed exclusively against organizations of the working class.

Typical of the feeling of the delegates was the burning denunciation by Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen. He declared that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the stone-cutters was emphatic warning "to recover and guard their inheritance and freedom." He held that the vigorous enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law would banish the possibility of holding a convention of the American Federation of Labor except secretly in a cellar or "like the early English trades unions, on a moor, where they buried the records."

"Let us call things by their right names," said Mr. Furuseth. "Since 1890 I have seen you drifting from bad to worse because you did not have the courage to face the facts."

"You have in the past blamed the judges. If you want to get relief from the misuse of equity (a beautiful name for a rotten thing), you want to regulate and define the jurisdiction of the judge so that he may not overstep it."

Matthew Woll declared that the injunction abuse was a Frankenstein that threatened to "eat up the liberties of the people" and scored the "supine, cringing attitude assumed by many trade unionists in the past. President Green also attacked what he called "promiscuous issuance" of police powers to coal corporations of Pennsylvania which may, he said, engage private coal and iron police. He asserted that coal corporations engaged "gunmen and thugs" as members of their private police force and he blamed the politicians of Pennsylvania for this situation.

The report of the Executive Council to the convention presented a short history of the labor movement in Mexico and refuted the idea that it is a creature of the Mexican Government and that a bargain had been struck between both by which the national army would be disbanded and be replaced by an army controlled by the organized workers. Of course, this rumor had its refutation in the mobilization of the regular armed forces of Mexico to suppress a military revolt.

Representatives of the Mexican Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor have reached an agreement concerning recommendations to the Mexican Government which call for the restriction by Mexico of immigration to the United States. Under the proposed

## Socialists of Phila. Back on the Ballot

Party Gives Voters Only  
Opportunity to Register  
Protest Against Corrupt  
Injunctions

PHILADELPHIA.—The Socialist Party in Pennsylvania lost its official position on the ballot in the last general election in 1926, due to the huge vote polled and the general apathy of our party membership. To win the place back, each county, except Berks, had to secure signatures amounting to 2 per cent of the vote for the highest candidate last year. In Philadelphia, where the Vare machine is strongest, this amounted to 6528 signatures. All during the hot summer months, a few faithfuls went around collecting signatures, while the rest of the Party either went their way rejoicing—or sat up and moaned. "You won't be able to make it." At the beginning of September it looked as if the "Can't-be-done" were right—that we wouldn't make it. We had only about 1500 signatures!

Then the members started to canvass on Sunday mornings—from house to house, beginning with three workers—then six, and so on until we reached a dozen. Not many, but they did get signatures—two and three and four hundred each Sunday.

Then came the primaries, and Socialists learned just what it is to be deprived of a vote—because there were no Socialist Party ballots in the primaries. Then—they woke up—and worked. Names started to come in, from sympathizers, workmen's circles, trade unions, and even from members of the Socialist Party—and we went up to 5500. The canvassing continued, every night in the week. For the last ten days some of our women comrades gave whole days to canvassing the women. The Workmen's Circle gave us their list of membership, and our workers visited them, secured their help and cooperation, and finally, when we counted up the tally of signatures we found we had 6998 instead of the 6528 which would put us on the ballot.

All the Socialists and their friends who felt so certain that the Party couldn't get back on the ballot this year and who did not consider it necessary to register, and all who didn't have time, are informed that they can yet register! Room 63 at City Hall is open every day—9 to 12 and 1 to 3 p. m.; Saturdays 9 to 12, to register all citizens who have not previously registered. Take with you your poll tax or tax receipt and, if you were naturalized, your naturalization papers. If you have any difficulties or want to have help, come to the Party office, Room 3, 808 Locust street and we will have some one go with you.

It was a terrific task to get these 7,000 signatures, and we would urge each and every Socialist voter and sympathizer in Philadelphia to REGISTER AND VOTE so that next year we will not find ourselves off the ballot.

## SOCIALISTS OF NATION CALLED TO AID DRIVE FOR VICTORY IN N. Y.

### Tammany Candidate A Floater

Cohen, Brownsville Office-  
Seeker, Charged With  
Having Registered From  
False Address

THE Tammany organization in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn has been thrown into a panic by revelations made by the Socialist Party of illegal registration by many of its leaders. Before the Board of Elections of New York City, August Claessens, secretary of the party, and Herman Rivkin, attorney for the party in the registration case, filed charges of at least 46 illegal cases of illegal registrants.

Most conspicuous of all among the alleged "floaters" named in the long list is Albert M. Cohen, Tammany candidate for assembly, against Charles Solomon, Socialist.

While the Board of Elections decided to turn over most of the information supplied by Mr. Claessens to the District Attorney for investigation and prosecution, it reserved the right to act for itself in the case of Cohen. For not only was it alleged that Cohen had falsely registered in 1924, but that he had again given a false address as his place of residence on Monday of this week.

Others implicated in the charges made by the Socialist Party are Samuel Light, a local Tammany politician, who was a candidate for its party's nomination for alderman; Samuel Shupsky, another active Democrat; Michael Kern, an assistant district attorney in Kings County, and a Democratic election district captain.

Floaters' Nests Found

In addition, Claessens and Rivkin revealed two "floaters' nests."

"From 53 Hull street, in the 4th election district," the memoranda filed with the Board of Elections said, "seven persons registered, including William H. Perry, Millie Trivisonno, Anna MacDonald, Margaret Perry, Vincent Perry, James J. Perry, and Edward Perry. Only two of these persons actually reside at that address which is the home of an active Democratic party worker."

"From 406-8 Stone avenue, a clothing store, conducted by Joseph Shorestein, a relative of District Leader Hyman Shorestein, ten persons registered. This is a three story building, the first and second floors of which are occupied exclusively for the clothing business. There is not more than one apartment on the top floor. There has been no claim made that this is a hotel. Those who registered from this clothing store were Martin B. Bett, Albert S. Goodman, Jacob Rothman, Isidore Smaroff, Rose Kaye, Joseph Silverstein, I. Shorestein, B. Schorr, George Bett, and William Shorestein."

The extent of the panic that has gripped the Brownsville Tammany-ites may be judged from the fact that, at the last moment, it impressed Congressman Emanuel Celler, also a Tammany man, into service to attempt suppression of the Socialists' evidence. Congressman Celler appeared before the Board of Elections flushed with anger. He urged the board to refuse to accept the statement offered by Claessens and Rivkin. When Chairman Voorhis ruled that all communications must be received, Mr. Celler pleaded that it be read in the dark, in executive session. He succeeded in getting one member of the board to vote in favor of this proposal, the others rejecting it and sending it down to defeat. Mr. Celler, finally cornered, was forced to permit reading of the communication to proceed. When this had been finished, he was again on his feet.

"I want to call your attention to the fact that Republican leaders as well as Democrats are implicated in this document," he said to Commissioner of Elections, Jacob Livingston, a Republican. It was obviously a plea from a Democratic politician to a Republican to "play the game." Commissioner Livingston refused to be moved however, insisting that the evidence be heard on its merits, regardless of whom it might implicate. Mr. Rivkin then asked for a ruling on the question of whether two residences, a "political residence" and an actual residence, were recognized by law. The Commissioners all agreed that such was not the case. Mr. Rivkin said many of those listed as having registered illegally had been misled into doing so by local politicians.

Funds Are Urgently Needed As Campaign For Panken, Thomas and Others Gathers Momentum—Moral Value To Nation Of New York Victories Is Stressed—Send Your Bit

LAST week The New Leader, after careful survey of the political situation in New York City, predicted a sweeping victory for Socialism and a revival of the Socialist movement throughout the Nation, if the plans for an energetic campaign are executed.

As we go to press the six days devoted to registration have almost passed. The press of the city, on the basis of the registration figures, states that the vote will be the heaviest in those parts of the city where the Socialists are putting in their efforts.

To political observers, this means but one thing: that the Socialists of New York are on the eve of a victory that will mark their return to power, and that the Socialists of the nation can enter the presidential campaign of next year heartened by the success of their comrades in New York.

Victory, we said—and we repeat—is within our grasp.

Judge Jacob Panken will be returned for another term of ten years to the Municipal Court bench, Norman Thomas, August Claessens, Sadie Rivkin, and Harry W. Laidler, may enter the Board of Aldermen, Charles Solomon is likely to go to the Assembly, Samuel Beardsley, and Isidore Corn have excellent prospects.

Around our comrades are rallying all forward looking elements who seek relief from the domination of the sinister elements that have made democracy in the Empire State a farce. Everywhere the Socialist message is cheered as it has not been cheered in years. The people look to the Socialists for leadership in their struggle against plutocracy.

Shall we betray their hopes?—undermine their faith?—and discourage them at a moment when defeat would send them back to the tender mercies of a ruthless political machine?

Great Need for Funds

The comrades of New York are doing their utmost—working night and day—against tremendous odds—with a weakened organization—and, what is worst of all, without the necessary funds.

They are working not for themselves, not for the districts they hope to capture for Socialism, important as that may be, but for the Socialist movement of the United States.

They know that failure now will make the campaign of next year when the Socialist party can return as a powerful third party movement, more difficult to conduct—while victory will inspire and hearten Socialists everywhere.

They are doing this for the comrades outside of New York. What will the comrades outside of New York do to help make their struggle triumphant?

The campaign will grow more bitter as the days wear on. Tammany Hall, master now of all it surveys, will not relinquish control of what has become its most important granary. The tactics it will resort to, aided by the police and all other municipal agencies, will make the campaign a life-and-death struggle.

Tammany Grows Desperate

They have already begun to use the tactics for which Tammany Hall has become famous or infamous. Socialist voters report that their registration is being impeded—meetings are being broken up—workers are being intimidated. Tammany Hall is desperate. Their fears confirm our hopes.

Socialists outside of New York cannot furnish the man-power for the campaign. That must come from the devoted band of comrades who are pledged to give their all to the Cause—and who have given themselves unselfishly to this contest.

But Socialists outside of New York—and those in sympathy with Socialist aims—can help by furnishing the funds necessary for the conduct of the struggle.

We announced last week that between now and Election Day every voter in every district the Socialists hope to capture must receive each week for a period of three weeks a copy of the special campaign number of The New Leader, each issue containing material that will convince the doubting or wavering voter that his or her duty is to line up with the party of the working class.

Send Your Contribution

We have proceeded with our plans—prepared our material—arranged for the circulation, partly by mail and partly by personal distribution—of 200,000 copies of The New Leader.

We are ready to launch the most vigorous drive we have ever attempted.

But before we can go to press we must have funds to finance the printing of the paper. Every dollar we can raise will mean 100 more copies of The New Leader printed—and 100 more voters reached three times between now and Election Day.

This is where the Socialists outside of New York can help and must help. They will not desert at what is a critical

### Registration Strengthens Panken

Political Interest Greatest  
In Districts Where Socialists  
Make Strong Fight

By Marx Lewis

REGISTRATION in the 2nd Municipal Court district, where Justice Jacob Panken is a candidate for re-election, and where Norman Thomas and August Claessens, Socialists, are the aldermanic candidates, and Samuel Beardsley and Isidore Corn, are the Socialist Assembly candidates, is heavier than in any other part of the city, according to tabulations compiled of the first three days of the registration.

This announcement, which the New York newspapers called attention to, is the first definite confirmation the Socialists have had that their predictions of carrying the East Side for Socialism this year are based on an accurate understanding of the situation.

The registration is not only higher in that Municipal Court district, but it is higher in those election districts which are considered Socialist strongholds.

This situation, which is expected to continue as the polls close on Saturday night, when registration will close, combined with the tremendous voting of East Side citizens on the opening of the campaign last Saturday night, when Socialist speakers of the entire city were mobilized for a "Red Night," have served to remove every vestige of doubt that the Socialists are coming back to victory this year.

Hagood Backs Panken

Additional support from non-partisan sources aided the movement in the direction of the Socialist nominees during the week. Norman Hagood, United States Minister to Denmark under President Wilson, and a leading Democrat, publicly announced his support of Judge Panken while the Lawyers' Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Judge Panken surprised themselves when a meeting they arranged for last Monday evening at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second avenue, proved to be the most enthusiastic rally they had witnessed in years. Without extraordinary advertising efforts, every seat in the vast hall was filled, while hundreds crowded the aisles despite the efforts of the firemen to keep the aisles clear. Hundreds of others were turned away.

"I have not seen anything like it since 1917," Judge Panken declared as he looked over the assemblage. "It is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the campaign has only just begun. With that sentiment prevailing we cannot lose."

The situation on the preceding Saturday evening, when 60 Socialist speakers left their own districts to help start the campaign on the lower East Side, was equally encouraging. A cold evening, when it was thought it would be impossible to keep people on the street corners, Socialist speakers found all of their fears ungrounded as they made their tour of the district.

Thomas Forges Ahead

On corners where meetings had not been held in years large crowds gathered to hear the candidates, applauding their attacks on the old parties and cheering the Socialists on as they left to go to other meetings. Panken addressed five meetings that night, one of them in Italian, and it is estimated that no less than 30,000 people heard the Socialist message that night. It was well after midnight when 4,000 people on the corner of 10th street and 2nd avenue, cheered for Socialism, Panken and Thomas as Panken closed his final appeal of the evening.

Norman Thomas, aldermanic candidate, is rapidly forging ahead, according to all indications by which estimates can be made. The attendance at his meetings, the enthusiasm shown, and the promises of support coming to him, and to the campaign managers for him, make his election to the Board of Aldermen certain if sufficient organization work is done during the next few weeks.

The Italians, who have a large vote in the Municipal Court district, are striving, under Girolamo Valenti, their campaign manager, to make the showing in their section equal to that of the other sections of the district. Arrangements for the formation of an Italian trade union committee were made at a meeting held Monday afternoon at the general office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 11 Union

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Let no one think that this game of graft is stopped by the Teapot Dome decision. Before the election I hope to have a more complete body of evidence than I have yet accumulated on the transit situation in New York. Even now I think active Socialists should know for the purposes of campaign work that the bus franchises fairly cry out an invitation to suspicion.

The Equitable Coach Company, nominally owned by a group of Ohioans, was awarded the contract by the personal efforts of the Mayor who railroaded the franchise through without a proper hearing. It is notorious on the face of the record that at point after point the Equitable offered a worse contract than some of its rivals, notably the Union Bus Company. Its principal method of financing itself is mortgages on property it does not yet own. On some of its important routes it is allowed to charge by the zone system which will mean on the average cent ride for thousands of its riders. It is allowed to charge 2c for transfers. Yet the Brownsville-East New York line which averages about as long a route as the Equitable lines on a straight five cent fare made last year net \$110,000. Its outstanding capitalization is \$28,000. I am informed by a reliable authority, and it has bonds for \$51,000. It put \$60,000 of its profit in surplus and paid out \$50,000 in one year to the lucky holders of \$28,000 stock. Figure the per cent of profit yourselves. With this record before them the Board of Estimate allows the terms which I have described to the Equitable Coach Co. Can anyone give one honest reason why Mayor Walker so frankly encourages to force this contract on the City?

Mayor Walker's principal interest seems to be in the bus contracts. Some of City Smith's closest political friends are principally interested in a seven cent subway fare. Everybody knows that Tammany is a great social service institution.

Good and bad are woven together in the news of the coal strike. The Illinois miners have gone back to work, wherever there is work, nominally on the Jacksonville agreement, with the understanding that a joint committee of operators and miners is to study and report on the whole situation. This is a genuine victory for the solidarity and courage of the miners. In Western Pennsylvania, the miners have just been made the victim of what the newspapers describe as "one of the most sweeping Federal Court injunctions in the history of labor."

You know what that means. Under these circumstances it is obvious that there must be new determination in the struggle against injunctions. Is it not equally obvious that no victory for the Jacksonville agreement can solve a problem for the industry in which there are twice too many mines open? Nationalization is the basis of any effective handling of the coal problem. This nationalization must of course be accompanied by complete recognition of the union.

Things seem to be taking their effective and routine course out in Los Angeles at the A. F. of L. Convention. Much of what is said and done is good. Yet it is hard to be very hopeful as the result of the proceedings. For instance one may applaud the formation of labor's own insurance company. It has a better reason for existence than most labor banks.

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## Penn. Miners Terrorized, A.F.L. Told

### Report to President Green Says Constitutional Rights Do Not Exist— Scabs Run Wild

(By International Labor News Service)  
**PITTSBURGH.**—Constitutional government for the striking coal miners of western Pennsylvania is not functioning, but in its stead is the rule of the gunman and privately controlled coal and iron police, reinforced by the State constabulary and deputy sheriffs, who openly and honestly carry out the wishes of the coal companies, because they pay their salaries and feed them, is the charge made by William Collins, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, in a survey of strike conditions in western Pennsylvania. The survey has been sent to President Green of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Collins says of the strike situation: "The intimidation methods follow the usual course where government is vested in the coal company. Pickets are threatened and arrested made upon the flimsiest of reasons (deputy sheriff says miners has no right to picket, and then arrests him for disorderly conduct). There are so many cases of this character that miners' officials have given up stating their cases in court and pay the fine of five to ten dollars."

"Hundreds of colored strike breakers have been brought from the cotton fields of South and West Virginia, and deposited in the center of the company houses, sometimes in specially built barracks, and in other cases in garages converted for that purpose."

"To maintain these strike-breaking barracks, the bootleggers and prostitutes have had to play their part. When the striking miners have protested, because of the influence on their wives and children, to the prohibition and health officers, they are frank to say that it is impossible for them to get any evidence to convict."

"Deputy sheriffs bring in strike breakers in their automobiles and canvass the homes of the striking miners to get them to go to work. When the miners' families in one mining property refused to get out of the company houses, the company tore the roofs off the tops of the houses. Water, gas and electricity, when owned by the company, has been shut off."

**Third Winter in the Hills**  
"This will be the third winter in the hills of western Pennsylvania, for nearly half of the 45,000 striking coal miners. The remainder have been on strike since April 1 of this year."

"The powerful coal, steel and railroad interests behind this practical lockout of the United Mine Workers are working to the end that western Pennsylvania will allow no union conditions to prevail, the same as exists in the coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky. In other words, if the social conditions of the miner in West Virginia and Kentucky are bad, western Pennsylvania must have the same social outlook."

"The Pittsburgh Coal Company (the largest individual producer of coal in the world) repudiated its signed contract in 1925 with the union miners on the ground that it could not compete in the markets with the non-union prices of West Virginia. This policy is untenable the moment it is analyzed. The moment any union official would agree to a reduction in wages to meet this unfair competition, what would prevent the West Virginia non-union companies from making wages again so as to maintain their hold on the market? To follow such a policy of wage cutting would reduce the miner to degradation and establish an industrial policy that is adverse to American concepts of industry."

"The miner recognizes that there are too many mines and too many miners. He figures if he can get 180 days' work, with a daily earning of about \$7.50, less the cost of his powder and his tools, that he will average a gross yearly earning of about \$1,200. In the meantime he has been educating his children to other lines of endeavor and in this way meeting the problems that have grown up with the mining of coal."

"There is a methodical, vindictive and un-American plan in operation in western Pennsylvania to destroy the miners' only protection, their hold on the market, the present powerful combinations of capital. The public press has a duty to perform, to acquaint the American public of the truth of this industrial tragedy. The churches of America should furnish enough honest indignation against a social condition in these coal camps that allows for the contamination of the morals of innocent children. The American Federation of Labor must arouse the masses to the efforts that are being carried out in western Pennsylvania by union-hating interests that deny the striking miner the right to free speech, free assembly and liberty for the pursuit of happiness."

#### Thomas to Speak

##### In Buffalo Monday

Buffalo.—Buffalo readers of the New Leader are invited to attend a Eugene V. Debs memorial dinner on Monday, October 17th, at 6:30 P. M., at the central Y. W. C. A., 19 West Mohawk street. This dinner will commemorate the first anniversary of the death of Debs and celebrate the establishment of the Debs Memorial—Radio Station WEVD.

The speaker will be Norman Thomas of New York, Chairman of the Debs Memorial Radio Fund. The Committee arranging the dinner are Rev. Herman J. Hahn chairman; Irvine A. Schnabel, Charles H. Roth, Irving M. Weiss, John Neeb and Robert A. Hoffman.

Tickets are one dollar each and reservations may be secured at Salem Evangelical Church, 723 Brisbane Building, or 850 Clinton street.

#### Important

Socialist Party members and sympathizers will note the editorial call for canvassers on the last page of this issue. This help is vital in a number of favorable districts. Others are working but more help is needed. Here is the list of party headquarters. Go to the nearest one. Offer your services. Help us to win!

2nd A. D. Manhattan, 94 West Houston street. Phone, 2144.  
4th A. D. Manhattan, 134 Clinton street.  
8th A. D. Manhattan, 107 Second avenue. Phone, Orchard 4032.  
4th and 14th A. D., Brooklyn, 345 South 3rd street.  
23rd A. D., Brooklyn, 219 Sackman street. Phone, 3237.

## 1,000 Party Members at N.Y. Meeting

### Leaders Spur N. Y. Workers On To Activity—Canvassers Stressed As Greatest Need

By James Oneal

**PERSISTENT** and practical work through personal canvass of the voters, to supplement public meetings and distribution of literature, was the plan made Tuesday night by Socialist Party candidates to the largest party membership meeting held in years. Beethoven Hall was packed to the doors, 1,000 attending. Interest was intense. The spirit was fine.

With a few earnest remarks, August Claessens opened the meeting which elected William Feigenbaum, chairman. He introduced Morris Hillquit, who had recently returned from Europe, where he attended the sessions of the executive of the Labor and Socialist International.

Mr. Hillquit declared that American Socialism had always been cut off physically from the international movement and that it is a thousand pities that we have come to measure the movement by our progress at home. Abroad there is constant exchange of opinions from which we are isolated. Abroad the questions of disarmament, imperialism, colonial policy and so on, which here appear to be theoretical, are pressing practical problems intimately bound up with the welfare of the European peoples.

The speaker gave an impressive account of one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever held in Europe. The executive of the International held its sessions in the People's House at Brussels, and while there a monument to the memory of Giacomo Matteotti, Italian Socialist Deputy assassinated by a Fascist band, was unveiled in a hall of this great labor temple.

Hillquit prefaced his account of the demonstration by calling attention to the Labor and Socialist movement of Belgium. Every phase of the movement is a co-operative whole. Every phase of working class life finds expression in the trade unions, the party, the co-operatives, the drama, literature and educational institutions.

Therefore the ceremony of the unveiling of the Matteotti memorial enlisted the co-operation of the whole Labor and Socialist movement. Loud speakers carried the addresses of speakers to thousands of people in the streets. Filippi Turati, famous Italian poet and Socialist, now an exile living in poverty in Paris, delivered the closing tribute. Hillquit declared that never in the history of the labor movement had anything so moving, poetic and beautiful come from the lips of a speaker. Tears were in the eyes of the assembled masses in the hall and outside. Later he described Turati in Paris, living from hand to mouth, and typewriting 60 leaflets against Fascism, folding, stamping and mailing them and then returning to his humble quarters to undertake the next task at hand.

The speaker's references to the sacrifices made by Turati and other exiles from the dictatorships in Russia, Hungary and Italy concluded with an appeal to the members regarding the much greater opportunities which we have here and the need of dedicating ourselves to the Great Cause.

"Prepare for 1928"  
The meeting had opened by the audience standing a moment in silent tribute to our recent dead, Comrades Paulsich, Zisch, Wagner and McGinnis, and Hillquit read several appropriate following this simple ceremony.

Judge Panken followed with a humorous reference that he had been endorsed by Communists and Republicans and launched into an earnest plea for volunteer workers to canvass voters as absolutely essential if any victories are to be realized this year. He pointed out the inroads being made by the campaign, especially in the Italian sections of his district where Nuovo Mondo, the Italian daily, has increased its circulation several thousand. He declared that it was useless for us to develop Socialist sentiment and then permit it to be dissipated by the personal contacts established by Tammany agents in the homes of voters. "We are on the eve of a presidential election," declared Panken, and this is another reason why members should respond to the earnest appeals made for their personal help during the remaining weeks of the campaign.

Norman Thomas followed by also emphasizing the urgent need of this help. He declared that it would be a calamity if the one judge who visited Governor Fuller in the last hours before the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti should be defeated because of lack of aid. Charles Solomon followed with an impassioned speech devoted to the same theme, declaring that the burden carried by those now working in Brownsville is too heavy and that it must be shared by other members if victory is to be realized even in his district.

## Registration Heavy in N. Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

Square. Another meeting, at which Panken, Thomas, Congressman LaGuardia, and others are expected to speak will be held on Tuesday evening, October 18, at the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th street.

The Cutters Union, Local 10, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has likewise made the question of assisting the Socialist campaign one of the questions to be considered at the meetings of the members to be held during the next few weeks.

The most vigorous position taken thus far in the trade unions was taken by the General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, when on the motion of President Sigmund H. Panken, "Judge Panken," declares the resolution of endorsement, "represents to the worker the ideal lawmaker because he combines within himself the passion of a great ideal and a noble humanitarian tradition, and acute and sympathetic knowledge of economic conditions which bring men and women before him and a love for his fellow men."

It is stated that 25,000 members of the organization reside within the 2nd Municipal Court district.

The important problem immediately ahead of the campaigners is the canvassing of the voters. Special editions of The New Leader and of the Jewish and Italian newspapers supporting the Socialist candidates are being prepared for distribution, but no less than 300 people will be required beginning Sunday, October 16, to fold, address, distribute the literature and canvass the voters.

The canvassing will begin on Sunday, October 16, when squads of canvassers will leave from various campaign headquarters. Those willing to volunteer for this work for a few hours on Sunday are asked to report on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, at any one of the following places:

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

## Thomas Out For Alderman

(Continued from Page 1)

facts could not well be suppressed if Mr. Thomas succeeds in his campaign.

#### Volunteers are Needed

An appeal for assistants to aid Mr. Thomas' campaign has gone out and all interested citizens are urged to report to the Norman Thomas headquarters at 231 East 14th street. The Eighth Aldermanic District will have a special Red Night to feature the Thomas campaign with a special corps of canvassers.

Mr. Thomas is emphasizing in his campaign the fact that he is fighting a Socialist battle. He welcomes the support of non-partisans who accept his program but he declares that effective defeat of the old parties cannot be accomplished until there is a strong Socialist organization to carry out a legislative program. Paul Blanchard, a seasoned lecturer and the able field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, has been chosen to manage the Thomas campaign. He has cleared the decks for action and from this week on it will be an unceasing fight until the last vote is cast.

## Panken Refuses To Be "Victim" Of Endorsement By Communists

Judge Jacob Panken issued the following statement relative to the endorsement of him by the Communist party, to which he referred as "The joke of the campaign."

"The public press apprises me of the fact that the Communists have selected me as their victim for endorsement."

"I have neither been consulted nor officially advised of the action taken."

"They have labored for hours, the press reports, and finally concluded that they cannot approve of my record, and decided to endorse me because of that."

"The Communists are wholly at variance with me and with the Socialist Party on every vital question. They believe in dictatorship and ridicule and denounce the principles and practices of social democracy."

"I believe that whatever social changes are to be made in the United States, these changes must be the result of education and procured by the political instrumentalities at our disposal; by the intelligent use of the ballot."

"I am wholly in disagreement with the principles, tactics, actions, views and the philosophy of the Communists. I cannot accept an endorsement from them in face of what they have done to the Labor Movement that is so dear to me."

"I am a Socialist, that is my answer to the Communists."

## Laidler Battles Tammanyite

(Continued from Page 1)

ing and amusing. Sullivan went down before the organization candidate, Joseph Dermody, a young Tammanyite unembarrassed by any record, good or bad, and apparently the puppet of the regular Democratic machine. Sullivan, the renegade, charged that the nomination had been stolen from him but when a recount under judicial auspices was completed this week it was found that even with the allowances made for fraudulent voting Dermody was the winner, if only by a slim margin.

#### Laidler Enters the Fight

It is into this Thirty-fifth Aldermanic District—Socialist-checked and Tammany-ridden—that the Socialist Party has hurled the candidacy of Harry W. Laidler. The Fourteenth Assembly District in which Morris Blumenreich, manager of the Pants Makers' Union, is campaigning for election to the Assembly is practically coterminous with the territory in which Laidler is running. Covering in part the same region are the Eleventh Senatorial District, which Antony Di-Biasi, business agent of the Pants Makers, aspires to capture, and the Third Municipal Court District where Morris Wilson hopes to be elected as justice. However, the center of interest is in the aldermanic fight.

Whoever knows anything at all of Harry W. Laidler will not be surprised that Dermody was passed over by the Citizens' Union in favor of the executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy. On October 6 this commendation of Laidler was made public:

"A candidate whose intelligence and experience mark him as clearly superior to his opponents. The Citizens' Union endorses his candidacy."

Harry Laidler has been as indefatigable a candidate on the Socialist ticket as he has been a worker in the ranks. He has run the gamut of the elective offices, for his activity in the Socialist movement is of long standing. His interest had been stirred in the struggle for a new social order when as a youth the death of his mother caused him to take up living quarters with his uncle, Theodore Atworth, a founder of the New York Photo-engravers' Union. This relative was Socialistic and to this very day has remained active in the movement for cooperative colonies. Young Laidler was thrilled by the vision of a new world. Therefore when it came his

turn to embark upon his college career—he had sold magazine subscriptions to win a scholarship—he decided to leave his native Brooklyn and travel out to Rusk College at Trenton, Missouri, which had been modeled after the institution of similar name in England. Unfortunately the donor's money gave out shortly after Laidler's arrival and the student body and faculty divided into two camps, one making its way to Glen Elgin, Illinois, the other to Wichita, Kansas, where the American Socialist College, the first and only institution of higher learning in America to bear the name "Socialist," was founded.

#### The "Boy-Orator"

Laidler now became an active agitator. He was shunted through the state of Kansas and neighboring territory and earned the title of "boy-orator." The necessities of speech-making led him to undertake that intensive study of Socialism that has seen fruition in his two volumes, "Socialism in Thought and Action" and "History of Socialist Thought."

He completed his college education at Wesleyan, where he was nicknamed Debs because he had introduced that great Socialist leader at a meeting in New Haven. As an undergraduate he attended the conference that organized the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the forerunner of the League for Industrial Democracy, and was elected upon nomination of William Feigenbaum to the first executive committee. Later he studied law and was admitted to the New York bar. The Socialist movement absorbed all his energies, however, and he never practiced. Instead he took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in economics at Columbia and devoted the remainder of his time to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society and the movement of which it was a part.

The campaign for Harry Laidler in the Thirty-fifth Aldermanic District takes on new impetus everyday. Street meetings keep the issues before the voters. Big mass demonstrations in school buildings on the last three Friday nights before election will give vigor to the fight. The first of these gatherings will take place October 21, at P. 8. 19. Among other Morris Hillquit will speak—for the first time in that district in eight years. House-to-house canvassing is contemplated. With the political dissension in the Tammany ranks and the insistent and popular demand of the Socialists for municipal housing, playgrounds and parks, and transit relief, Harry Laidler and his efficient help-mates ought to bring the Williamsburgh district into the Socialist column.

## "Defy Courts," Woll Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

posals Mexico would restrict the number of Mexican nationalists who would be allowed to cross the border to that number permitted if the quota provision of the United States Immigration act applied to Mexico.

Santiago Iglesias of the Free Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico introduced two important resolutions. Since he has served as Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, organization work in Porto Rico has been somewhat neglected and one resolution urges that he spend some time in Porto Rico in organization work.

The other resolution cites economic and political grievances in the island and urges amendments to the Organic Act of Porto Rico to "grant powers to the Legislature of Porto Rico to legislate on all local matters without restriction; to grant the people of the island the right of an elective Governor; the creation of a Department of Labor and the extension to Porto Rico of all measures of national and economical character that will extend the benefit of knowledge and of wealth, in the same proportion in which they are extended to all the States of the American Union."

President Green is urged to wire these proposals to President Coolidge for consideration in his next message to Congress.

## "What Next On Sacco Case," Subject Of Dinner Meeting

New York and laborites are looking forward with interest to the dinner to be given under the auspices of Le Cercle Victor Hugo at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant on the evening of October 18th. Comrade Andre E. Paul, who has been working hard to promote Norman Thomas' campaign for Alderman in the Eighth District is in charge of the arrangements for the dinner which is to consider the subject, "Sacco and Vanzetti: What Shall We Do?" Robert Morris Lovett, who took a gallant stand against the bigotry of Lowell of Harvard, will preside and Norman Thomas, Paxton Hibben, Harry Kelly, Forrest Bailey and Arthur Warner will discuss the famous case. To be sure of a good seat send in your check for two dollars to Le Cercle Victor Hugo, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

## Socialists Refuse Seats in Dictator Rivera's Assembly

Madrid.—Spain's Socialist party has voted that none of its members accept appointment to the new National Assembly. This was made known to the Government in a "respectful but energetic" communication.

Hendaye, Franco-Spanish Frontier.—While both workers and Socialists were voting not to accept appointment to the National Assembly, the Government took every precaution to insure public order. Troops were held in readiness and all levées were cancelled.

## Railroad Workers Vote Endorsement to Charles Solomon

Charles Solomon, Socialist candidate for Assemblyman in the 23rd A. D., Kings, has received the following letter from The Organized Railroad Men's Non-Partisan League of Greater New York, Kings Co. Division

"Dear Sir:

"At our last meeting on Saturday evening, your previous record, as a member of the State legislature, was reviewed at length, and found to be a hundred per cent in favor of labor."

"Also that you voted for the eight hour law for city employees, including the police and firemen. And that you supported every other bill that was in the interest of the people in general. And that you are a real and true advocate of principles of organized labor."

"Therefore, a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing you as a candidate for Assembly."

"With best wishes for your success."

"Yours Sincerely,

"CHRIS. N. REILLY,

"Executive Member."

The league represents thousands of railroad men, including several locals of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.

## Russell—Durant Debate Attracts Great Interest

What is expected to be one of the intellectual adventures of the year is the debate scheduled between Bertrand Russell, noted English philosopher, pacifist, scientist and educator, and Dr. Will Durant, author of "The Story of Philosophy," for Saturday evening, Oct. 22, at Mecca Temple, 56th street and Seventh avenue. The subject is "Is Democracy a Failure?" Dr. Durant will contend that it is, while Russell will maintain that it is the best of all possible systems and works. The debate is under the direction of Morris Novik.

Considerable interest has been created lately in the subject, since Bernard Shaw and the Very Rev. Dean Inge debated it in London. Dean Inge supporting Dr. Durant's contention, while Shaw showed complete agreement with Russell. While Dr. Durant will offer a substitute system for democracy, he has indicated that it will not be based on "committees of experts" which Inge proposed as a remedy for the faults of democracy.

Dr. Durant, the sale of whose book has been phenomenal, will be remembered as creator of the Labor Temple public forum and its popular educational activities. Russell, who was ostracized during the war for his pacifist faith, is a noted mathematician, author of "Education and the Good Life" and an expert on children's education.

Samuel Untermyer, prominent attorney, will preside.

If you want to know what are the civilization and culture of a country, study its working classes. . . . The other parts are but a replica—in fine clothes. —Michael Fairless.

If we will have peace without a worm in it, lay we foundations of justice and righteousness.—Oliver Cromwell in Parliament, 1658.

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# Seipel Halts Women Decisive Factor In Austrian Socialism; Recruit 12,000 Members

Chancellor Instructs Police Not to Answer Questions Put by City's Investigators

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

VIENNA.—It will be remembered that the Vienna City Council, following the disorders in Vienna, set up a Board of Enquiry consisting of four Socialists and two opposition members. The Board had as Chairman the President of the Provincial Diet, Dr. Danneberg.

The Commission obtained from police headquarters a report on the events and compared it with the depositions made before the Commission by persons who were present at the events. Thereafter the Commission addressed a number of questions to the police headquarters in order to establish a check upon the various versions. However police headquarters obtained from the Chancellor Dr. Seipel "instructions" to decline answering the questionnaire. The Commission then closed its sittings and now submits to the Council a voluminous report, which was voted by the Socialist on the Commission.

It takes as a starting point the refusal of the police to answer the questions put, and declares on the point that "the behaviour of the police headquarters and of the Federal Government was an affront to popular representation in Vienna and a fresh attempt to make inquiry into the occurrences of July 15 impossible."

**Police Are Refused**

The Commission qualifies the police arrangements for the demonstration as defective and continues: In order, obviously to make up for the lack of forces, some dozens of mounted police were arrayed in the Ring. As far as people acquainted with the Vienna labor movement can remember it has happened only twice in this century that mounted police have charged demonstrators. The Report then goes into the statement submitted from police headquarters and points out that the latter passes over in silence everything done by the Republican Defence League to rescue policemen in danger and to restore order. The police opened fire for the first time at the very moment when the Republican League had already managed to open a way for the fire brigade to the burning Palace of Justice.

The Report then goes on to depict the horrible scenes which happened during the afternoon and the evening of July 15, when the police without warning, shot at innocent passers-by, and describes the cruelties against people who were coming to the help of the wounded. The volleys fired by the police into the crowd when it had fled into the Town Hall belong to the same category. The assertion of the police that the fire had been directed on them from the Town Hall, seems to be refuted by the fact that the public prosecutor has stopped the proceedings taken in this direction.

The Report then exposes the facts that the leading organs of the police did nothing to deny the tales of atrocities as to the behaviour of the crowd towards the police, which without exception proved to be untrue. In particular the organ of the Christian-Social Trade Union of Police Employees (Catholic) distinguished itself in the diffusion of tales of atrocity.

**Much Ammunition Used**

According to depositions before the Commission by police and soldiers, the Commission notes that the police were armed, with ammunition which produces effects similar to those of Dum-Dum bullets. Moreover it refers to the communications of a high police official in a Vienna daily, in which the use of such ammunition by the police is confirmed.

The Report draws a comparison between the regulations as to the use of weapons in the monarchy and the republic, and declares that on July 15 even those provisions were disregarded which were in force under the monarchy. In conclusion the Report states: "No body has claimed that the authorities ought to have allowed the excesses to go unchecked. But the question whether in suppressing them human lives were not lost in consequence of defect and faults of the police is one that had to be raised by the people's representatives in Vienna, and above all since 88 people were killed—one that requires an answer."

Accordingly the following motion was passed:

"The Council protests solemnly against the action of the Federal Government, which by its Parliamentary majority has already prevented inquiry by Parliament into the occurrences of July 15, and now stands in the way of inquiry by the municipality into the question whether the catastrophe was not a consequence of grave faults on the part of the police, for which the parties guilty should be held responsible."

Mutual aid has played as great a part in human struggle as the struggle for existence.—J. Ramsay MacDonald.

Only the person may give advice in a matter where he himself will co-operate.—Goethe.

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## Social Democrats Only Party to Send Women to Parliament—Equal Family Rights is Proposed in Bill Offered by Female Group—Paper's Circulation Grows to 136,000

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

VIENNA.—The Socialist women of Austria have to their credit one of the most remarkable achievements in the organization of women of any country. It is probable that the Socialist movement in no other country has the record these women have, the story of which is told in the "Women's Supplement" to International Information published by the Labor and Socialist International. This official report follows:

The effects of "Women's Day" and of election propaganda on the women in Austria are beginning to become visible. We have not only won over many new women voters, but, thanks to keen recruiting efforts, a large number of them are now being converted into members of the Socialist Party.

Since April 24 (election day) up to the present over 12,000 new women members have been received into the Party in Vienna alone. And this does not exhaust the recruiting movement. In the provinces, where the present season with its manifold work in fields and gardens that claims particularly the time of women, is not a favourable one, the advance is, indeed, slower, but nevertheless quite perceptible.

Certain local Branches in the country have been able to report 20 or 30 more new women members, so that undoubtedly there will be here also a quite substantial increase to register by the autumn. One year will soon have passed since we celebrated in Vienna the entry of the hundred thousand woman member into the Socialist Party. Now this figure has been left far behind. It goes without saying that our paper "Die Frau," which is obligatory on all members to take, has increased in the same proportion; but in addition our women's weekly "Die Unzufriedene" (The Dissatisfied) has been able to raise its circulation from 120,000 to 136,000. To this women's organ must be attributed a considerable share of the fine results of the election in the country districts. The women comrades charged with the distribution of this paper obtained from the

## Socialist Campaign Rallies in New York

### Street Meetings

#### MANHATTAN

##### 2nd Judicial District

Friday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m.—7th Street and Second Avenue. 7th Street and Avenue C. Rivington and Cannon. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Morris Goldowsky, Louis Reiff, Pierre de Nio, Frank Crosswaith, Isidore Phillips.

Saturday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Judge Jacob Bernstein, Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, S. Ulanoff, M. Goldowsky, Molly Weingart, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, William Karlin.

Sunday, Oct. 15, 3 p. m.—Rutgers Square. Speakers: S. Ulanoff, Besse Adler, Molly Weingart, Isidore Corn, M. Goldowsky, H. Ulanoff.

Monday, Oct. 17, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Tuesday, Oct. 18, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Wednesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Thursday, Oct. 20, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Friday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Saturday, Oct. 22, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Sunday, Oct. 23, 3 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Monday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Tuesday, Oct. 25, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Thursday, Oct. 27, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Friday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

voting register a list of the female electors, to whom the magazine was then posted gratis for four weeks. In this way we managed to reach places into which no socialist paper had previously penetrated.

A supplement, "The Novel-Reader," was also introduced for propaganda purposes for the election, the serial being selected with a view to its effect on the politically indifferent women still under the influence of the confessional.

As elected members, we now have besides the six women in the National Assembly three others in the Federal Council, a body elected from provincial Diets, and a body elected from provincial Diets, and seven belong to the Municipal Council of Vienna, which also acts as Diet for the Province of Vienna.

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## Sacco Group Again Hits Communists

### Boston Defense Committee Says Critics Turned Over Only \$6,000 in 7 Years

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BOSTON.—The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee which for seven years conducted the fight to save the two anarchists has again denounced the Communists. The current issue of the Official Bulletin of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee carries the following "Answer":

"The Communists have repeatedly attacked the Defense Committee in slanderous terms. Recently those attacks have increased in venom. We refer especially to a statement issued by James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, following an interview given by Aldino Felciani, treasurer of this committee, to newspaper men in New York.

"We leave vituperation to the Communists. We believe the facts speak for themselves. The amount of money Mr. Felciani said has been turned over to this committee by the Communists is, in fact, too generous. The correct, total amount is somewhat less than \$6,000. We know that the Communists have collected money in the name of Sacco and Vanzetti which they have not turned over to this committee.

"The Communists upbraid us for not attacking Mr. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. This committee was formed to secure justice for Sacco and Vanzetti. It was not formed for political purposes. It, therefore, does not attack the policies of special political groups unless those policies involve a dishonest use of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

"The taunt of the Communists that Mr. Felciani 'does not even criticize the highly paid lawyer who withdrew at the last hour' is base in intent. The lawyer was far from highly paid and he did not withdraw from the case. Mr. Thompson stepped aside out of a sincere and logical conviction that his further arguing for Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts courts could avail nothing.

"It should be noted that he appeared before Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court in the argument for a writ of habeas corpus. His profoundly sincere and human interest in the case has never relaxed for an instant in all the years he has labored so courageously and brilliantly.

"The Communists charge that Mr. Felciani and the other members of the committee have sabotaged mass movements of protest. That is untrue. The committee has sought and welcomed the honest cooperation of all groups everywhere and has called upon these groups to organize general strikes and mass movements of protest a number of times.

"Charges Called Calumny

"The charge that this committee has all along been 'influenced and dominated in its policy by the Socialists the liberals, labor fakers and predatory lawyers' sums up the calumny spread by the Communists. Such a charge falls of its own falsity. This committee has never had labor fakers associated with it and has never been dominated by members of either the Socialist or liberal groups. Nor have predatory lawyers dominated or influenced it, except one who worked in the case for a long time and was in close touch with the Communists.

"The committee has labored for more than seven years to the best of its ability to secure justice for Sacco and Vanzetti, trying to cooperate both with the lawyers seeking to win justice for the two men in the courts, but also with the millions of people throughout the world working for justice in this case in their own way.

"The committee has labored for the case of Sacco and Vanzetti as a private case, nor does it now feel that their tragic murder is a private tragedy. But the committee has always opposed every move in the name of Sacco and Vanzetti that it considers to be speculative and self-seeking. Justice is the only issue in this case, as it has been from the beginning. We will continue to welcome the aid of everyone sincerely interested in that issue."

Harry Mallis, Rufus L. Perry, Isidore Ostrowsky, Eleanor Levenson.

Tuesday, Oct. 18, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Frank Rosenfarb, Harry Mallis, Jacob Axelrad, Morris Ginet, Isidore Ostrowsky, Jos. Weil, Tim Murphy, Harry Mallis and others.

Wednesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m.—Public School No. 165 (Lot and Hopkinson). Speakers: Judge Jacob Bernstein, Rufus L. Perry, Chas. Solomon, Jacob Axelrad, Harry Mallis, Frank Rosenfarb.

Thursday, Oct. 20, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Chas. Solomon, Sadie Rivkin, Louis P. Goldberg, R. L. Sadoff, Rufus L. Perry.

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Harry Mallis, Rufus L. Perry, Isidore Ostrowsky, Eleanor Levenson.

Tuesday, Oct. 18, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Frank Rosenfarb, Harry Mallis, Jacob Axelrad, Morris Ginet, Isidore Ostrowsky, Jos. Weil, Tim Murphy, Harry Mallis and others.

Wednesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m.—Public School No. 165 (Lot and Hopkinson). Speakers: Judge Jacob Bernstein, Rufus L. Perry, Chas. Solomon, Jacob Axelrad, Harry Mallis, Frank Rosenfarb.

Thursday, Oct. 20, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Chas. Solomon, Sadie Rivkin, Louis P. Goldberg, R. L. Sadoff, Rufus L. Perry.

Friday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Morris Ginet, Chas. Solomon, Sadie Rivkin, Louis P. Goldberg, Eleanor Levenson, Isidore Ostrowsky, Sadie Rivkin, Louis P. Goldberg.

Saturday, Oct. 22, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Chas. Solomon, Sadie Rivkin, Louis P. Goldberg, Eleanor Levenson, Isidore Ostrowsky, Sadie Rivkin, Louis P. Goldberg.

Sunday, Oct. 23, 3 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Monday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Tuesday, Oct. 25, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Thursday, Oct. 27, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Friday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Saturday, Oct. 29, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Sunday, Oct. 30, 3 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Monday, Oct. 31, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Tuesday, Nov. 1, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Wednesday, Nov. 2, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Thursday, Nov. 3, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Friday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Saturday, Nov. 5, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Sunday, Nov. 6, 3 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Monday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Tuesday, Nov. 8, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Wednesday, Nov. 9, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Thursday, Nov. 10, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Friday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Monday, Nov. 14, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Tuesday, Nov. 15, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Wednesday, Nov. 16, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Thursday, Nov. 17, 8 p. m.—Various Corners. Speakers: Norman Thomas, S. E. Beardsley, Isidore Corn, August Claessens, Louis Reiff, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Henry Fruchter, William Karlin, Morris Goldowsky, Leonard Kaye, I. George Dobbsage, Esther Friedman, I. Phillips.

Friday, Nov. 18, 8 p. m



# ON BERTRAND RUSSELL

"... One of the Most Romantic Figures"—

By Benjamin Stolberg

BERTRAND RUSSELL is one of the most romantic figures of our times—her to a British peerage, war-time prisoner of conscience; Socialist in his economics, he is also a pacifist, and on top of it a philosophical anarchist on "how to be free and happy"; one of the celebrated mathematicians of all times and a major philosopher of our own, he ventures to speak on such avocational topics as war and peace; China, religion, education, on "the European Chaos," and the "breakdown" of industrial civilization. It seems startling that one of the best minds in such a complicated age should view its social problems in such a simple light.

Bertrand Russell cannot be understood without appreciating that he is the heir to two traditions. First, he is the principal inheritor of our generation to the scientific method in modern philosophy, which he has developed in his formal writings with a technical perfection and a felicity of style rarely equaled. And it is only proper that to this value his logical descent from Leibnitz far beyond his genealogical survival from the Dukes of Bedford. Secondly, his social views are but the ultimately rational conclusions of British liberalism, theoretically inaugurated by Bentham and later developed by the elder Mill, and especially by the "noble" utilitarianism of the latter's son. In this respect, Russell is really the last self-defeating refinement of the best traditions of his class. His grandfather, Lord John Russell, the Liberal Prime Minister, was a devout, though through the inevitable exigencies of politics an imperfect follower of John Stuart Mill. But Bertrand Russell never had to load the logical precision of his liberalism with the responsibilities of office. Merely he followed the whole length of his proper—to their fanatical havens amid the clouds. If you read John Stuart Mill's essay on liberty side by side with Russell's essay on free thought, you will find that the latter is but a 20th century edition of the former.

Mill in his day also was the advocate of unfamiliar and radical reforms. Under the influence of the laissez-faire economy, which has since become the conventional economy but was then in its radical incipency, he protected the right to the "liberty" in trading from the ravishments of "license" in general. But to Russell "free competition" means anarchy. And he believes that most of our troubles are due to Mill's loose distinction between liberty and license, a distinction which has become in unscrupulous hands the most intolerable censor of the very toleration which Mill espoused.

## Liberty and License

To Bertrand Russell nowadays every expression of the common man is subject to the arbitrary limits which the masters and the mores of his livelihood choose to set for the protection of their power—not merely in government and industry, but in his private life as well. In other words, Russell is a conventional political and economic radical in his indictment of our social order. But in his "Proposed Roads to Freedom" he introduces far more clearly than any previous radical critic the difference between the "free goods" of the mind and spirit and the "economic goods" of food and shelter. His remedies have no counterpart in conventional radical doctrine. In the exercise of "free goods" he demands with bold and persistent unequivocal the individual's privilege to license—in marriage, worship, opinion, and in the creative life generally—so that the individual may be "free" to choose between self-limit and self-perdition; while he would limit economic exploitation by the equities of a socialist society. In this respect, Russell differs entirely from both socialists and anarchists by reconciling their views and thus gaining their enemy. He defends simultaneously philosophic anarchism in all private and familial matters and tolerant socialism in all public life. To my mind, his socialist and anarchist critics are quite right: compromise for them is in the long run out of question. The conservative critique of Russell's social views is too obvious to mention. He is at odds with all of them, because he is at once unreasonable and Utopian.

## His Social Philosophy

Consequently, his social philosophy runs counter, not only to that of conservatives, but seems almost as naive to many social scientists and liberals and radicals. To what degree, they ask, are love and worship private? They are amazed that a man of Russell's scientific background should be so "unscientific" in his social views. But here Russell scores; for the confusion between science and society is largely their own. Indeed, it is Russell's scientific sharpness which shaves some of his social views to such grotesque sanity. A "liberal" clergyman of some note criticized recent patronizingly Russell's position that religious beliefs "belong to the infancy of human reason," and that they have always been a force of evil. "He does not seem to know," remarked the preacher, "that religious values change with the times. I no longer believe in a personal God, but

recognize Him in natural evolution and social progress."

But Russell is by no means unaware of religious changes. He merely refuses to stretch conceptions to the bursting point until they snap out of the window of his mind into the meaningless void. He is too civilized to call the modernist fake a new religion. He knows that the religion has been man's historic retreat from the difficulties of the real world into a world of imaginary strength and beauty; while such terms as "social progress" imply to him the will to master the difficulties of the real world. It is well not to patronize his naïveté. It is, as Mr. Veblen says, of a most "complex" variety.

## Economic and Political Views

The same sophisticated naïveté determines his economic and political views. Common sense often forces one to disagree with him not because he is, as he appears, too simple, but because he is too ingeniously simple when discussing the savageries of modern civilization. The same is true of his views on education. When he tells the teachers of New York City that "they must never teach what (they) know to be deliberately false," it is not he who is irrational. What is irrational is the tragic predicament of our teachers which forces them to teach a certain amount of deliberate and an even greater amount of unconscious falsehoods which seem unavoidable in any system of wholesale education. In other words, it is Russell's very sophistication and prideful rationalism which prevent his views from yielding an immediate strategy against the very evils they disclose. He refuses to ameliorate an evil because he would abolish it, which is more easily accomplished in speculation than in practice. This noble deficiency stands out more clearly when we compare him with Anatole France, with whose views he has so much in common. The hunger for Russell's intelligence, being almost purely rational, is far more insatiable, and by the same token far less sybaritic. Hence, in spite of his delightful wit, he lacks the Frenchman's power of ironic sublimation. With him, he shares the great mental gift of complete skepticism, whose quizzical irreverence leads to the light of reason upon our idolatries. But while France illumines these idolatries with the entire spectrum of human wisdom—at once gentle, impish, and consummately finished—Russell turns on them the full X-ray of his lucidity, showing every rusty nail of superstition and all the wires of greed and folly which hold them together. Such bold iconoclasm goes against the public mind far more directly than Anatole France's mellow and sardonic laughter. In thus perturbing the public mind, Russell irritates those who would improve it by gradual education and reform. Hence, his views seem so naïve to the professional re-

formers and their allies in the social sciences who are developing a "scientific method" in social uplift.

## The Scientific Method

To Russell the "scientific method" is something entirely different from any technique of amelioration. In his second Lowell lecture, which appears in his volume on "Our Knowledge of the External World," he states clearly that there can be no strictly "scientific method" outside the field of formal logic and its extension into mathematics and the physical sciences. This view denies that mere technique (the organized as against the haphazard way of doing things) is necessarily a "science." Else plumbing would be a science. He assured me that not even biology is strictly speaking a science until it is reduced to such laws as Jacques Loeb's "tropism"; that is, to the laws of physics. He refuses to accept the new school of "reflex" psychologists—the behaviorists—on the ground that "they have not brushed up on modern physics, and hence they talk a good deal of nonsense." The social sciences are to him disciplines in the evaluation of cultural phenomena and not of scientific laws. And the "scientific" pretensions of our social workers he dismisses as mere expressions of a suppressed desire for scientific status and the prestige and power which go with it in an industrial society.

In spite of his critics, then, it is Russell's acute sense of what is and what is not science, and his general culture, which lift his social views into a fine art, astute and erudite, of great ethical urbanity and literary elegance—but unfortunately, too ineffectual for immediate usefulness. His convictions are altogether moved by the life of reason. His "Freeman's Worship" lies entirely in man's comradeship with reason. Toward Truth, as he sees her, he has a sort of sporting attitude. He has thrown his lot in with hers and when she was outlawed and incarcerated, he simply followed her to gaol.

But since the war Russell seems to have grown more skeptical even of the possibility of a rational society. He was a communist and pacifist. Then he went to Russia and realized that communism cannot be introduced without war and oligarchy. He believes in free love, but found its practice impossible in the face of social pressure. He appreciates that not every teacher can give up his job, as he did, because theory and practice cannot be squared at every moment. "Mr. Russell," I asked him, "how does one fit convictions into life?" "One needn't fret about a perfect fit," he answered, "for after all one must maintain one's sanity."

## Fathers and Sons

Sacco's Goodbye to His Son

My son, do not cry. Be strong to comfort your mother. Take her for walks in the quiet country, gathering wild flowers, resting beneath shady trees, and visiting the streams and the gentle tranquility of the Mother Nature.

Do not seek happiness for yourself. Step down to help the weak ones who cry for help. Help the persecuted, because they are your better friends. They are your comrades who fight and fall, as your father and Barto fought and fell, to conquer joy and freedom for all the poor worker.

Gary's Advice to His Heirs

I earnestly request my wife and children and descendants that they steadfastly decline to sign any bonds or obligations of any kind as surety for any other person, or persons; that they refuse to make any loans except on the basis of first-class, well-known securities, and that they invariably decline to invest in any untried or doubtful securities or property or enterprise or business.

## Labor Women at School in England

London.—During the summer several "summer schools" for labor women have been organized by the Women's Sections of the British Labour Party. This year the first of these schools was held by the London Group from the 9th to 16th July in a fine country house which is the property of the Adult School Movement. There were 28 students taking the whole course and others came for the week-end. There were labor women, cooperative and trade union women in attendance. The subject of discussion was "How are we governed?" The lecturers included Philip Snowden, M. P., P. O. Roberts and other leaders. The lectures were given in the mornings and were discussed in detail in the evening.

On July 16 the Northumberland women held a school, consisting of 17 students. The subject here was "The History of Trade Unionism." Durham women held their school the following week, where 31 students were present; and some other groups, including Lancashire. In a full report on these schools given in the September number of the "Labour Woman" it is stated that "every report which we have had from the students at all the schools testifies to the value of them as a means of education, inspiration, and good fellowship. We are convinced that there is no more useful piece of work done by the Advisory Councils throughout the country than the organization of these schools, and we may look forward to more and more of them in the future."

# FASCIST VANDALISM

How Socialism Must Meet Mussolini

By Filippo Turati

FASCISM, in order to seize power, to slake the thirst for riches has had to pass over a whole cemetery. It has gained the summit over a pyramid of corpses. It has trampled on the dignity of all Italians. It has refuted its opponents by the bludgeon, raised to the honour of sanctity. It has perpetrated crime as an institution of government. It has defiled everything it has touched. It has destroyed everything there was of beauty and grandeur in its own country. The results of the workers' efforts during half a century of heroic struggles, has been razed to the ground by Fascism's robber chiefs, and on the devastated soil there has been sown the seed of despair, so that nothing can come to life on it. It has dishonoured the monarchy which abdicates its rights, it has defiled the Church while pretending to honour it by making use of it against the faith of Christ; it has abolished the Constitution, suppressed the right of suffrage, enslaved and violated justice, shackled thought. It has reinstated the Neroc and the Caligulas, it has made an honour of deportation by administrative measure like the former Czars of Moscow; it has revived banishment by decree on the part of the chiefs; it has hurled citizens against citizens, disorganized families, imposed lying, hypocrisy and servility on 40 million inhabitants. It has made a Warsaw of every town and parish, a cell of every house, a great asylum of the whole peninsula; it governs by spying and by terror throughout the country, where it is a crime to murmur, where every citizen fears his neighbour and where friends are afraid to greet one another in the street. No foreign domination has ever been more foreign than this native brigand system which calls itself national; no army of occupation during time of war has been more cynically ferocious than this horde of mercenaries, subjecting in the name of the country the disarmed country to an armed faction. No Attila recorded by history has equalled Fascist vandalism.

## Victims by the Thousands

It has done more and worse. Of Italy, which called itself the country of justice, of Italy, a poor country, impoverished still further by a war of four years and by the vile speculations of the war, but yet a country with an ancient civilization; a country which nevertheless, under the pressure of an enthusiastic and strong proletariat, animated by Socialist propaganda, was preparing to become in real truth, with regard to imperialism, a factor for peace and solidarity in the future United States of Europe—of this country it has made for the requirements of its domestic politics and its civil war, through the fatality which compels all tyrannies to keep alert the war spirit of its hirelings against the people they have

**FILIPPO TURATI, The Eighty-two year old veteran of Italian Socialism, has now in exile in Paris, begun anew to rebuild the once powerful Italian labor movement.**

This forceful criticism of Fascism is part of an impassioned address he delivered in Brussels at the unveiling of a monument to Giacomo Matteotti, the martyred Italian Socialist secretary.

enslaved, exploited and made use of for every possibility, the diversion of an external war which could at any given moment prolong its abominable domination to the detriment of the nation—of this country it has created a permanent peril to the peace of Europe, a standing menace of international upheavals; in spitting its apache cynicism on the most noble ideal of brotherhood, in defying and fooling the League of Nations—the seed and promise of arbitration—in exalting only the right of the mailed fist, the right of the armed fist, the right so to say of the stronger, that is of the most violent, of the better armed and those most devoid of humane scruples; in exhausting the nation by the expense of the police and military preparation, in seizing the industries of peace to make them wholly engines of destruction and death; in making it an honour to have "trampled on the rotting corpse of liberty"—which means: to have deprived the working-class of all power, the working-class whose organization and conscience are almost the only effective guarantee against the bloody conflicts which capitalist rivalries wage among it.

In this work of destruction and pillage, in this flood of terror which is bound to continue growing in order to avoid reprisals, for it knows that a single minute of relaxation would be the ruin of the regime and disaster for the executioners; in this work victims can be counted by thousands. The assassins, assured of immunity or taking advantage of the force of a one-sided amnesty, are decorated, exalted, carried to the altars, while those who have dared to attempt to defend themselves are dragged to the dungeons. These victims have been cut down not only in the Socialist camp, although Socialism has had the greatest honour—and with reason—of being the favoured target, have been ravaged by Fascism in all camps; everywhere where a just conscience resisted they can be found.

And everywhere, above the crowd of victims there is one, the most representative, there is one name which embodies all the others. Ask the liberal conservatives, ask those who will call the "doctrinaires," they will reply with one name, the former Minister for the Colonies, Amendola. Ask the believers, the pious souls, they will quote to you the name of Don Minzoni, the good priest of Venice. All the parties are in mourning, all classes can name their martyr.

## Martyrdom Personified

Comrades, it is just at the time when the storm makes the most victims, when the hurricane of barbarity ravages the social forest, it is just then that the heart of man is too small and is not big enough to weep for all the sacrifices one by one, and must therefore embody them, personify them in one alone; in one whom events or personal valour have placed highest, who is more alive. This injustice is fatal. Thus it was that the oppressed of Galilee took one name only: that of Jesus of Nazareth of whom history makes a prophet and legend a God. It is then that a holy war assumes the name of a maid of Orleans, that a Crusade is personified in Godefroid de Bouillon. It is the "unknown soldier" it is the host of the massacred which assumes one name and one face. The name and the face of Giacomo Matteotti are thus the name and the face of a whole people, of a whole civilization, ravaged and destroyed.

And it is not just by chance, it is not without a deep significance that the exaltation of the Italian martyr is taking place abroad. It is that Fascism while it has assumed in Italy, for reasons which could be easily analysed—a countenance and a style particularly criminal, is not an Italian phenomenon. It

is, while appearing under various forms, openly or merely latent, the characteristic phenomenon of this hour of history in all capitalist nations; the insurrection of capitalism believing itself at bay which to establish or consolidate its rule, must suppress legality and democracy, to which insurrection the plutocracy (I do not say all the bourgeoisie, nor the intellectual bourgeoisie) is capable of resorting when it fears that the rise of the working-class in the legal sphere can deprive it of its privileges.

As unfortunate are those peoples who while yet enjoying sacred liberty, will not perceive the perils which threaten them, who will not know how to undertake in time those measures necessary to defend themselves, who will not profit from the example which our unhappy country has given them.

We are, comrades, at a turning-point in history, when there can no longer exist a Belgian socialism, a French or German, American or English, etc., nor even an individual democracy of any isolated country; there can be, and must be, only a world Socialism, a universal democracy, for the sake of the battle—in Europe as in America, or in the vast Asia which is awakening—is the liberty of the whole world, is the civilisation of the whole universe which imperialism, jingoism and reaction are simultaneously threatening.

That is why the International of the workers is no longer a simple ideal of human solidarity, which one can differently further or delay; henceforward it is imposed by the necessity of life. If it exists, if it gains strength, then civilisation is saved. If it founders, if it fades, if it is divided, even if it remains what it has been hitherto, wavering, without power, academic, then humanity is deserting its post! In the battle, is slipping back into slavery and barbarism.

## N. E. C. Will Meet In Detroit Saturday

(By a New Leader Correspondent)  
Chicago.—Final arrangements made for a two day's session of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in Detroit are announced by National Executive Secretary, William H. Henry. The sessions will be held in the Wolverine Hotel, Witherell and Elizabeth streets. On Saturday evening a banquet will be held in the hotel in which members of the party of the Workmen's Circle will participate. On Sunday afternoon there will be a Debs memorial mass meeting held in Macallister Hall at Forest avenue and Cass street. This meeting will be addressed by Morris Hillquit, Victor L. Berger, Socialist member of Congress from Wisconsin, and a number of other members.

Detroit Socialists are making extensive arrangements for these an initial drive for the national campaign next year. Cleveland Socialists are also arranging a Debs memorial meet for Monday night. James Oneal of New York will be the principal speaker at this meeting.

# American History for Workers

An Outline — By James Oneal

## The Colonies

**THE INDIANS.** Emigrants to the American colonies faced a primitive environment. They came into contact with Indian tribes and the need of protection often forced communal organization of the early settlers. As population expanded west of the Atlantic Seaboard conflict with the Indians for possession of land often resulted in Indian wars. In fact, these were continued down to the twentieth century as civilization moved westward and the continent was gradually occupied by white men. The Indian tribes withered away. They absorbed the vices and diseases of the whites and only remnants of these tribes now survive.

**CLIMATE AND GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS.** The Appalachian Mountains run in parallel ridges Northeast and Southwest. They formed a barrier to the western tide of migration down to the middle of the eighteenth century. The most barren soil of New England determined this region as one of shipbuilding, fishing, commerce and finally manufacturing. The warmer climate and rich soil of the southern colonies favored the development of agriculture, with cotton, rice, indigo and tobacco as the chief staples. Climate and soil, together with the rise of large plantations, determined the southern colonies as a region profitable to cultivation by slaves.

The middle colonies—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware—have a climate similar to England's. Their general virgin soil yielded crops of wheat, barley, oats and rye, while cattle and sheep thrived on rich grasses. Fur-bearing animals also abounded in New England and New York and formed the basis of a lucrative trade with the Indians.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** For more than ten years after the settlement of Massachusetts "the magistrates dispensed justice according to their understanding of right and wrong; there were no statutes, neither had the English common

law been officially recognized, except so far as it was understood that Englishmen carried the law of their land with them in migrating to America."

The political institutions of New England grew up around the towns which were also religious communities. Fear of French Canada to the North, the bleak winters, almost barren soil and dense forests promoted the town form of organization.

In the southern colonies broad rivers, a mild climate, comparatively friendly Indians, large plantations tilled by slaves, offered little encouragement to urban settlements and the county became the unit of political organization. Some times the parish was co-extensive with the county, but the latter was more often divided, for religious purposes, into parishes.

In the middle colonies the two systems were mixed. Trading and commercial towns grew up in wide rural regions and a mixed system of township and county government developed. In each region, it will be observed, geographic, climatic and economic considerations had a marked influence in shaping the character of local government.

**COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.** The bicameral system—two houses—was the general type of colonial legislature. In the royal and proprietary colonies one house had been the rule for a long time, but as officials and deputies quarreled it divided into two houses, an upper council and a legislature. The upper house became the center of colonial wealth. In this body the conservative lawyers, clergy and colonial aristocracy dominated. The lower house represented, in general, the lesser merchants, shopkeepers and others who could qualify for the suffrage.

The Governor of the colony, except in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where he was elected, was appointed by the crown. He could prorogue or dissolve the legislature; he appointed judges and all other important officers, and was commander in chief of the militia. The purse was generally controlled by the legislature which could exert pressure on the Governor by refusing appropriations for his salary. This situation provoked a contemporary to say that "the Governor has two masters; one who gives him his commission, and one who gives him his pay."

**SUFFRAGE.** In all the colonies property qualifications restricted the franchise to property owners. Only about one-fourth or one-fifth of the adult males could vote which ensured control of each colony by a merchant or planter class and its allies. Before the end of the colonial era the town franchise was extended to adult males in New England, but the restrictions on the colonial franchise and for holding office continued.

Even the town franchise was vested in church members only.

"Practically not a single workman, laborer, fisherman, sailor, mechanic or small tradesman had a vote," writes Adams in his "Revolutionary New England," (161) "except in local affairs and even for them the franchise was by no means as wide as it is frequently stated to have been." Property requirements for officeholders were still more restrictive so that public office was a monopoly of the wealthy.

Other restrictions disfranchised many. On the eve of the American Revolution, besides property qualifications, the voter in New Hampshire must be a Protestant; in South Carolina he must acknowledge God and believe in a future state of reward and punishment. Jews were excluded in some colonies and Catholics in others.

**RURAL AND URBAN CONFLICTS.** Early in the history of the colonies economic conflicts arose between urban and rural sections. This economic antagonism is a conspicuous feature of American history. Towns became centers of commercial and moneyed men, land speculators and employing capitalists. West of the towns was a moving tide of people, clearing the forests and pushing the Indians farther into the interior. These migrants became trappers, hunters or farmers.

Absentee town proprietors often obtained land and forests and held these for speculation. The wealthy townsmen, having the vote, were able to shape legislation favorable to themselves and unfavorable to those on the moving frontier. Taxation always bore heavily on the frontiersmen. To keep them within the land speculation areas, the legislatures often failed to protect the frontiersmen from the Indians. "In nearly every colony prior to the Revolution," writes Turner in "The Frontier in American History," (III) "struggles had been in progress between the party of privilege, chiefly the eastern men of property allied with the English authorities, and the democratic classes, strongest in the West and the cities."

In the southern colonies, where slavery was the basis of the social order, the same economic conflict appeared between the wealthy owners of slaves along the coast and the small farmers of the interior. In this region, writes Turner, (129) many of the frontiersmen "later refused to fight against England because of the very hatred which had been inspired" for the planter aristocracy of slave owners. The economic and political conflict often resulted in armed clashes between the rural West and the urban East.

**SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FRONTIER.** A remarkable aspect of this movement of pioneers across the continent is that

it reproduced nearly every social stage in history, including savagery, the hunting stage, the pastoral stage, primitive agriculture, village and household industry, small manufactures and, finally, the business and commercial towns and cities. The traveler might travel west from the populated centers in the East and in a few months pass through the various stages till he reached the Indians. Here he would find whites who had reverted back to savage life, marrying into an Indian tribe, accepting its customs, hunting and fishing with savages, and in their habits transformed into the men that Europe knew before the coming of civilization.

This reproduction of the social and economic history of the human race, or evidence of it, may still be observed. In southern sections of the Appalachian Mountains groups of settlers located during the colonial period of household industry. Cut off from contact with civilization, their social development was arrested and they still preserve this form of industry. Even the language used by the colonial English of the seventeenth century still survives in this region.

This peculiar frontier evolution continued down to the close of the nineteenth century. It has had a marked influence in determining many phases of social, economic, political and cultural development in the colonies and the United States. We can only hint at its importance here.

## SUGGESTED READING:

Adams, "The Emancipation of Massachusetts," Chap. viii.  
Adams, "The Founding of New England," Chap. viii.  
Adams, "Revolutionary New England, 1691-1776," Chap. I.  
Beard, "The Rise of American Civilization," Vol. I, Chaps. iii, iv.  
Beer, "The Origins of the British Colonial System, 1578-1868," Chaps. iii, iv.  
Bidwell and Falconer, "History of Agriculture in the Northern United States" Part I.  
Botsford, "English Society in the Eighteenth Century," Chap. v.  
Brawley, "Social History of the American Negro," Chaps. ii, iii.  
Bruce, "Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," Vol. ii.  
Coman, "Industrial History of the United States," Chaps. ii, iii.  
Semple, "American History and its Geographic Conditions."  
Tryon, "Household Manufactures in the United States, 1640-1820," Chaps. ii, iii.

**QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT**  
1. What influence did the physical environment of the colonies have in forming economic sections or regions?  
2. What were the main features of local and colonial governments in the colonies?  
3. What restrictions were placed on the franchise?  
4. What form did early class struggles take in the colonies?  
5. What significance did the frontier have in American history?  
**FOR DISCUSSION**  
Why was democracy practically unknown in the American colonies?

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## RUM, ROMANTICISM AND REBELLION

"POSSIBLY the misfortune is personal and accidental but I have never heard any good conversation in a house bereft of rum."

Thus Heywood Brown, in The Nation for October 12th.

And then Heywood goes on to tell us with what relief the drinking parties which he attends survey the departure of the last teetotaler, and how all hands settle down to illuminating and illumined discussion of such matters as immortality, love and art. According to Heywood, God comes in with the gin.

We wonder upon what hooch does this our Heywood feed, that his parties have grown so amazingly reconcite. Our experience has been quite to the contrary, and for once we are confident that we will have the women on our side. For these have mostly sat around, like the old folks in the song, and listened, while the drinking males have expanded their various egos to the breaking-point and beyond. So if you want witnesses to testify to the spiritual value of bootleg conversations, ask the women who have stopped after the first two or three rounds what they think of the general character of the ensuing masculine conversation. All that we can recollect of these inspired interchanges seems to us unuttered rather on the following morning than at the time of the party, and it has consisted chiefly in anguished appeals to the Creator.

As a matter of cold sober fact, the sort of stuff that is served at most New York parties these days is as deadly to conversation as it is to table-tops. Again it is a matter of personal experience, but the most gorgeous and sustained conversations that we have heard since the war have taken place in houses as bereft of rum as a banker is bereft of kindness. Heaven knows we hold no brief for teetotalism, but one of the strongest arguments the prohibitionists have is the devastating effect of the etherized sulfuric acid that passes as liquor today, upon all forms of intellectual communication.

To get down to cases, Heywood is challenged to sit in the same room with such gifted gabblers as Oscar Ameringer, Dan Hogan, Margaret and Morris Ernst, Norman Thomas, Ben Stolberg, Paul Sifton or forty or fifty others who might easily be called upon, and at the end of an evening in which nothing stronger than stickless lemonade has been served, say whether or not the conversation has been good. Understand that none of the aforementioned has been approached on this matter, and that their selection as those who know something of the real art of real talk is purely unofficial on our part.

A most pathetic instance of too great faith is reported from Norfolk, Virginia. There, it seems, sinners are being urged to repent and the afflicted cured of their ills, through the perspiring efforts of the Reverend A. C. Garr, an apostle of the charming and colorful faith-healer, Aimee Semple McPherson. In Mr. Garr's audience was E. H. Boush, a laborer in the Richmond Cedar Works, who had been injured on the job and was receiving compensation from the company for a busted leg. Brother Boush electrified the Reverend Garr's audience by arising in his place and with a loud cry of "Praise God, I am cured!" hurling his crutches out of the church window. Reading of this miracle, the practical managers of the Cedar Works wrote a letter to Brother Boush congratulating him on his recovery, and informing him that in view of it his compensation would cease. This put an entirely new face on the matter, and gave the convert to think. As a result of which he appeared before the Industrial Commission walking with crutches and loudly demanding that his compensation be renewed on the ground that the cure was not permanent, and that his leg was as bad as ever. If there was ever a case for the orthodox Marxists, who emphasize the economic over all other motives, then surely the tragic Mr. Boush has provided it.

Last week we had words of high praise for Dr. G. F. Beck, who has taken Will Durant's place at the Labor Temple at Second Ave. and Fourteenth St., New York. And having heard Dr. Beck again last Sunday, we see no reason for taking back one syllable. He talked about Galsworthy's Forsythe Saga in a way that held a packed hall breathless. It was such discussion as has not been heard in these parts for many moons, and it will be a long time before we for our part have had enough of it.

But on one matter we do differ very seriously with Dr. Beck. It is his contention, as it is the contention of many other intelligent radicals whom we have run into lately, that the old-fashioned methods of approach to social problems on the part of rebels are obsolete. Dr. Beck maintains that the ancient saw to the effect that more flies are to be caught with molasses than vinegar should be taken to heart by all of us in our dealings with conservatives. Our tactics, he says, should be those of winning over to our side by polite advances the rank and file of the reactionary enemy. We should show them that we are good fellows, who after all mean them no real harm, but are simply spanking them for their own good.

This would be all right if the thing were a game and the players puppets instead of flesh and blood men and women. The grim fact is that there is no game, but the most ruthless of warfare between classes. What further proof of this is needed than the Sacco-Vanzetti tragedy? Men and women, charming enough no doubt on the golf links or at the bridge tables, lent their enthusiastic approval to the murder of these two workers, and by so doing enabled Governor Fuller to give orders for the execution, confident that he had behind him the support of the "influential" sections of the community.

The New Republic, we take it, holds much the same idea as does Dr. Beck. In a recent issue of that eminently polite publication, there was an account of the mobbing of a miners' meeting at Cheswick, Pa., by the state police. With great detail it was narrated how the police, with bloodied clubs, drove straight into a crowd of defenceless men, women and children, striking right and left and finally throwing tear bombs to complete their cowardly work. Any one who reads this obviously true story will find difficulty in maintaining towards those who uphold such an order of civilization that suave attitude of sweetness and light which some of our intellectuals advocate.

When in real life you set out to fight a man or the system which he is defending you find as a rule that a strong right swing will serve you better than whole chapters from the book of etiquette. Once you have your man down, be as full of love and kindness as you like. But make mighty sure that you get him down first.

The whole subject, of course, is a debatable one, and we invite Dr. Beck and others who believe as he does to present their side of it in this column. Until they persuade us, however, we will stick to the belief that no amenities will soften for long the stark outlines of the class struggle.

MacAlister Coleman.

## Scanning The New Books

### The Case of Mr. Walter Lippmann

By Henry Miller

WALTER LIPPMANN'S new book "Men of Destiny" (MacMillan Co. \$2.50) will probably enjoy a wider popularity than any of his previous works. There are essays on Calvin Coolidge, Puritanism De Luxe, The Catholicism of Al Smith, the Greatness of Mr. Mellon, the Nature of the Battle over Censorship. There are entertaining remarks on H. L. Menckens and Sinclair Lewis, and humorous illustrations by Mr. Rollin Kirby, cartoonist of The World. Mr. Lippmann's style has literary flavor, his paradoxes are striking, his slogans clever. But the impression the book leaves is ephemeral. It has much timeliness but little significance. It reads too much like the review of a bad play by a good critic.

An examination of Mr. Lippmann's career is instructive. As a brilliant young student at Harvard he came under the influence of the new psychology and political theory of the pre-war period and inspiring personalities like Santayana and Graham Wallis. He carried over his intellectual zeal to the field of political reform and for a period was associated with the Socialist Party, notably in the municipality of Schenectady. He became an unusual instance of a gifted theoretical thinker with a practical experience of politics, and produced a series of remarkable books. In "Drift and Mastery" he laid down psychological bases for social reform—in "Stakes of Diplomacy" he described the chicanery of international relations—and in "Preface to Politics" the fundamental problems of the modern state. The War marks a turning point in Mr. Lippmann's career. It appears to have caused him to abandon largely the attitude of the reformer. He served in various official and semi-official capacities, notably as secretary of the organization which prepared data for the American section of the Peace Conference. The failure of President Wilson and the American delegation affected him profoundly. After the War, he published "Public Opinion," the thesis of which is the breakdown of the theory of democracy as a result of the complexities of the modern world, and later "The Phantom Public," a popular statement of the same theme.

Mr. Lippmann's Dilemma. Now that Mr. Lippmann has embraced daily journalism, we can see the extent to which he has been caught in a dilemma. It is a dilemma which has often proved fatal to American intellectual reformers and involves the choice between remaining true to principle and exerting no influence, or becoming an influence and compromising one's principles. In England conditions have been happier. Those intellectual radicals like Graham Wallis and H. J. Laski, to mention the two out of a distinguished company who most resemble Mr. Lippmann, have been

able to unite scholarship and practical politics as members of the Labor Party. In the United States many an intellectual has sought a solution in "independent" journalism only to find that he must write what is "interesting" to a heterogeneous mass of readers, rather than what he considers their "interest." Mr. Lippmann is only too well aware of this distinction when he writes "The people of the United States have an enormous interest in the settlement of German reparations, but they were far more interested in reading about the wedding gown of Princess Mary."

On another occasion, the author writes: "... but personally I am convinced that almost no one today who deals with large electorates, with great circulations, with anonymous publics, is wholly without a kind of inner stultification. They become so preoccupied with the eternal question of how to 'put something across,' and how much to ladle out at one dose, and good is the digestion of the public that their own interest in the subject matter is diverted and distracted. In their anxiety about the sugar-coating they forget the pill. Their own powers and invention and judgment are starved through disuse, while their powers of promotion and salesmanship grow constantly more elaborate."

Is this possibly a confession on the part of Mr. Lippmann himself?

### Time and Grace Scribner

THERE is a reviewer of books who seldom errs in judgment, and that one—if we may fall into impersonation—is Time. That old gypsy man with unfailing good humor arranges those volumes on his permanent shelves which speak the most to most men. And at times he makes surprising choices. The best seller of the hour may find itself relegated to the literary scrap-heap. And the ignored achievement of today may be by time's decree—tomorrow's masterpiece.

Take for instance this little volume of writings by Grace Scribner called "An American Pilgrimage," issued last month by the Vanguard Press. I confess I had never heard of Grace Scribner, and now I find that she belongs to the elect, to that band of stumbling, half-articulate Americans who are groping toward lasting values behind the paste-board fronts of Broadway and Main street.

In the flesh, she was Assistant Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, a worker among wage-earners all her life. In the spirit, she is representative of the experimental human of this era, and she represents her with more dignity than all the created dolls of the modern novelist.

"I can no longer live upon the

experiences of others, however wonderful and inspiring, they are, but must accept what my experiences teach me to be the truth."

So she wrote. And so she lived. She was haunted by her divergence from tradition but she went on boldly.

"When I woke to consciousness this morning I wondered what the world would seem like if one could wake up free to work without worry and with the emergencies of life provided for by social insurance, with the knowledge that whatever happened there would be no old people hungry or destitute and no need to worry about sickness and old age for one's self or anyone else. What kind of an aspect would life wear, I wonder, if one woke up to that kind of consciousness each morning?"

"Life, I imagine, is like that for most of us—we have so little opportunity compared to what life could offer, if it were organized for the development of the individual." So she condemned the mechanized civilization whose tears she tried to assuage.

This is an artless book. It is made up of excerpts from letters in a pattern quite arbitrarily chosen. Yet its artlessness is its merit. It is indicative of the living life behind these pages.

This is a book that has a chance of permanent life. It will mean much to the student of this era fifty years hence.

—M. H. Hedges.

### A Smith Brief

ALTHOUGH "A" Smith is not mentioned until the last page, this book (Perry Belmont; Political Equality: Religious Toleration from Roger Williams to Jefferson. Putnam) seems to have been written as an attempt to make the patriotic duty of every American to support him for president as a repudiation of religious intolerance.

When politics and religion are in league the liberties of the people are endangered is a truism, but it seemingly is the purpose of this book to prove it, and it does so by the collection of a great many examples which read like a bunch of college students' notes hastily assembled. The grammar is almost on a par with the construction, e. g. (p. 51) "The King at first was reluctant to acquiesce in the plot to put Coligny to death who was held in high esteem by his subjects," or (p. 108) "... Rhode Island, where there were no banishments and no penalty of death should the banished return."

Although it is no part of his thesis, the author has discovered that there were economic reasons for many incidents which have hitherto been looked upon as results of religious forces, such as the stealing of land from the Indians and the banishment of Roger Williams from Massachusetts. He shows that the missionary technique was just as useful

edited without the use of applause. It is able to give the facts as they are, "the truth or clothed or naked let it be," and for this reason it has to depend upon the enthusiastic support of the rank and file who read it rather than the cold cash of big advertising. We are as independent as the proverbial hog on ice, but we have to pay a price for our freedom. We can go on giving you the significant news of your own times only if we have you back of us. And this means showing the paper to your friends and getting them to subscribe. As the old miner's song goes, "Step by step the longest march can be won." Have you swung into line by getting your shopmate to send his subscription?

Some of our women readers think that we are slighting them a bit in our treatment of the news. Heaven forbid that we should ever ignore the ladies. Besides they wouldn't let us if we ever had the brush to try it. To be sure we don't have a woman's department or any of the other hokum with which the old line papers insult the intelligence of their feminine readers. We proceed on the assumption that women are human beings fully as interested in the significant happenings of the day as their masculine comrades. And, bless them all, we will see to it in the future that their representation in The New Leader shall be adequate and copious.

There is classical flavor about this office contributed by the energetic presence of Ulysses Goodie, the messenger for the Caslon Newspaper Press, which prints The New Leader. Ulysses is here now waiting for this copy. He says that he reads The New Leader and likes it a lot. May he have all the exciting adventures that befell his illustrious namesake and none of the misfortune.

We'll see you at the Sacco-Vanzetti dinner of the Cercle Victor Hugo at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant on October 18th.

The Office Window.

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## WELL, WE WON

BY WE, I mean the rank, file and officers of District Twelve, U. M. W. of A., including their wives, children, butchers, bakers and grocery keepers.

Did we get all we wanted? Of course we didn't. Nobody ever does. Instead of getting a two or three-year agreement, we got one for only six months. On the other hand, we are going back at the same wages, hours and working conditions, and that is something to crow about when we consider that the big interests pushing our operators were hellbent to make us take a reduction.

Meanwhile, a joint committee of miners and operators will put heads together to find ways and means of curing the Illinois coal industry of its sundry ailments, so as to avoid another strike at the expiration of the present agreement. Anyway, here's hoping there won't be another strike soon. These labor wars are almost as foolish, if not quite as costly, as the wars between nations. In either case, we are going back at the same wages, hours and working conditions, and that is something to crow about when we consider that the big interests pushing our operators were hellbent to make us take a reduction.

Somebody ought to invent a reversible war, by which I mean a war which starts hindmost first. There is no sense in giving each other black eyes and then wind up by buying raw beefsteaks for each other.

Wars were all right in the good old days before mental arithmetic was invented. When two groups fell out about something there was no way of "figgering" out in advance how the settlement would come out or how much it would cost. So the contending parties fell upon each other with spiked clubs and pounded away until both were out of wind. Then somebody started counting corpses and the party with the fewest stiff was declared victor. If the boneheads had counted noses before they had counted corpses they might have figured out before hand that the party with the most noses would also manufacture the most corpses and the bloody mess could have been avoided.

All political and economic issues were settled by the corpse-counting method until democracy was invented. Now we count noses instead of corpses, and, while democracy is far from being a howling success, just the same it has done away with a great deal of unnecessary mauling and howling.

Some day the differences between capital and labor will also be settled by the machinery of democracy and at the billboard poet says: "If eventually, why not now?"

Of course, being a bloody red, I am for immediate and unconditional surrender of capitalism as implied in the common ownership and democratic management of all the means of production and distribution. But as capitalism doesn't show any immediate signs of unconditionally surrendering to itself—and the proletariat is more interested in prize fights than in the class struggle, I am willing to compromise on constitutional capitalism with the organized working class playing about the same role as the House of Commons does in the constitutional monarchy of England.

Come to think about it, the kind of industrial constitutional monarchy I have in mind is already developing even without me acting as whip. As I sat in that conference room at the Auditorium Hotel in which the suspension was suspended, I could not help comparing the gathering with a joint session of the upper and lower houses of a parliament. Here, too, the king was absent, but the House of Lords was there in the persons of the operators, while on the other side sat the House of Commons, the scale committee and the officers of the union.

A hundred years ago such a gathering was undreamed of. Industrial autocracy and its lords and retainers would never have consented to meet in the same room with industrial commoners and transact business as though with equals.

It is a long, long way we have traveled in the last century, boys, and it's the Union that has brought us to where we are now. Much still remains to be done before industrial democracy is achieved, but whatever must yet be done can only come through Union and step by step—aided occasionally by a good, hard scrap like the last one, to teach both sides respect for each other. Only these long, hard fights must not come too often, especially in a state like Illinois, where the coal industry has trouble enough without these internal disturbances. So here's hoping that our joint committee will be able to think a way out of a situation that cannot be remedied by fighting alone.

While the settlement is acceptable to nearly all of us, it ought to be especially pleasing to the boys who protested against the duration of the Jacksonville agreement. If a three-year contract was too long for them, a six-month contract ought to be just about hit them right.

Nationally the Illinois settlement is bound to wield tremendous influence. Indiana is bound to follow. After Indiana comes Ohio. With Illinois, Indiana and Ohio safe in the folds of the United Mine Workers, our hard-pressed brothers in Pennsylvania will receive the support they have earned by the magnificent fight they have made. Then after Pennsylvania is restored to the Union, let's see what can be done with Kentucky and West Virginia. For our industry, like the Union mentioned by Abe Lincoln, cannot endure half free and half slave.

And now the whistles blow again in Illinois, the whistles sweeter than the songs of mocking birds and nightingales combined; sweet as the sound of the flutes and lutes of the heavenly choirs, they blow again. And with the angelic harmony of the mine whistles is wafted the odor of beans and bacon, ham and eggs, t-bone steaks, corn beef and cabbage.

You boys and girls, old and young, fought a good fight. In all these six hungry months not a whine or howl came to the Miner's sanctum from your pens. I'm proud of you.

In conclusion, let me say that I did not attend all the conferences of the miners and operators. I was present only at the last one, at which our troubles were finally settled. I am too modest to claim full credit for the satisfactory outcome of that last conference but from the fact that the great suspension of 1927 did not end until Adam got on the job, the wise reader may draw his own conclusions.

I thank you.

Adam Coalidigger.

### Red Flag

THIS is no time for tears, no place for mournful poses. We have a trust to fill before our brief day closes.

A hundred thousand Saccos and Vanzettis starkly die. Whose agonizing arms accuse the stormy, bloodied sky.

On battlefields, in dismal mills and dank, dark mines. In fetid tenements and on brave, far-flung picket-lines.

Whence comes the hue that stains the workers' flag so red? The rich have dyed it deep with the blood of our slaughtered dead.

It is they who have sown the tempest, they who have made it war. Our children shall win to freedom; theirs shall pay the score.

—Ralph Cheyne.



# Amusements

## The Week On Stage

Walter Hampden;—  
Man-Marked; The  
Vampire Play

By Joseph T. Shipley

WALTER HAMPDEN, at his theatre, is giving Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" that sterling and stirring performance for which we have long been waiting. The play itself should be familiar to everyone interested in human progress toward honesty and honor, out of the shifting sands, the noisome swamps, of present-day "morality," nourished on dying truths.

Ibsen is relentless in his portrayal of the shame and hypocrisy of this commercial world, brought down, but no less intense, where small-town prejudices become easily personal. There is the stolid, solid "Burgomaster, Chief of Police, Chairman of the Baths Committee, etc."—a list of titles that reminds one of Gilbert's "Lord High Everything Else"—and a personage who presents the unscrupulous power of the entrenched parties. Behind him quiver the "compact majority," the small tax-payers, the owners of their houses but not of their souls, whose leader preaches moderate discretion and discreet moderation, which means chiding in the bosses while holding the pocketbook tight. There also strut one or two "liberals," whose public front is one of dignified uprightness, whose private aspect—according to the listener—is red-hot verbal protest against the powers that be, or subservient submission in deed to the same powers.

Set going the forces of pride and purse, all the selfishness summed up in patriotism, and what is that dares oppose them but "an enemy of the people?" Tell a small town, which has just built new health-baths that are to attract wealthy invalids from all over Europe, and make the town prosperous and great, tell the citizens of such a town that the bath water is poisoned at its source (and by pollution it might cost \$60,000 crowns to remove), and the certainty of scientific analysis becomes an exaggerated rumor, spread by a half-demented man who is fighting for personal greed or vengeance. Whoever, in this age of power and passion, whoever, outside of fairy tales, has fought for truth? Dr. Stockman is both frustrated and misunderstood.

The company that supports Walter Hampden in his excellent presentation of this stirring play is admirably trained and effective. The meeting scene of Act I, in which the doctor is carried out, to be mentioned individual players would mean to mention all. Mr. Hampden himself is at his best, in a role that affords opportunity for a wide range of emotions, not in the romantic mood of "Cyranos" or "Capponaschi," but in a frank realism that he maintains with full creation of a real person. The weaknesses of the doctor, unstressed in the text, are colored into the man by the actor, and help make what might easily be an impossible idealist, a genuine human worker toward better things—in a sound and moving presentation.

Man-Marked

A cast that without being officially so marked, is truly all-star, is presenting Louis Bromfield's dramatization of "The Green Bay Tree," called on stage "The House of Women," at the Maxine Elliott. This play finds no strong source of plot to carry it through its three acts but is well worth seeing for the acting, and for the searching study of the nature of three women, as moulded by a powerful and cruel man, husband and father. Nance O'Neill gives a serene and restrained performance of the wife and mother who, even beyond his death, is fighting the spirit of her haughty and domineering foreign husband. Helen Freeman could hardly be more repressed, as the daughter driven by her father's dislike and cruelty to seek refuge in the church in a hoped-for saint; as the daughter who inherits the love of joy in life, the passion and the power of the father. Elsie Ferguson has a pleasant poise, a lift of voice and being, that are consummately feminine.

The story works its way through the efforts of a state governor to avert a strike, in the home of the Shanes, where the leader of the strike is being aided by the older daughter. The younger girl, returning from a trip to Paris to bear the governor's illegitimate child—though she refuses the offer of his honor to make it socially respectable—falls truly in love with the strike-leader, who represents all that her father was not. Unfortunately, this man is the "saint" that the other sister has envisaged, and the stern child catches the other taking her joy. The struggle of these three women to rise out of the power of the one strong man provides the material of a searching study.

The Vampire Play

"Dracula," at the Fulton, brought over from a lengthy run in England, is a dramatization of Bram Stoker's novel of a real vampire, not one of the type Theda Bara has made famous, but of the dead who are not dead, but come forth at night, to live on the blood of the truly living. Such a creature, over five hundred years old, has seized upon a fair maiden for present victim; the play follows this five-century old intelligence and evil purpose in its struggle against the love and the science of two men of today, until the stake is firmly driven through the heart of the vampire in his coffin, and the curse and its power removed.

You note that even in writing of it one assumes the reality of such half-human "haunts"; the play is quite successful by its summoning of all the tricks

of mystery melodrama hokum, in maintaining a high stir—rather, stillness—of suspense. Laid on with too evident desire for effect, these devices are timed well, and set in appropriate atmosphere of dark, to trouble the spirit of all readers of the "true-story" page of the daily Graphic. Less sentimental spectators will experience recurrent thrills, but the tricks are too obviously played for the piece to be wholly moving. It should, therefore, have a most extended run.

Paritan Prejudice

Down at the Greenwich Village Mercedes de Acosta's "Jacob Slovak" attempts to interpret religious prejudice in terms of its serious consequences in individual lives. "Able's Irish Rose" tried the same problem in another vein, apparently more successful. For this more sober treatment wins its point only by making the Jew Slovak superior to all the others in town—as he might well be, in fact; and by scrambling the technique of the theatre so as to permit such curious reappearance as Jacob's return after being thrown out of town, and the still stranger manner in which he is left alone with Myra, just after she has announced to a half dozen stern Puritans that he has been annoying her with his unwelcome attentions.

Out of this there emerge some moments of tension, well handled by Jose Ruben and Miriam Doyle; nor is the play itself without good character portrayal, in the sketches of minor New England characters, and in the general atmosphere of stern intolerance. It lacks the polish of the handling of a similar theme in Galsworthy's "Loyalties," and too soon and too often shouts out "Jew! Jew!" but it is a sincere if not a profound treatment of a genuine American problem.

Romancing Round

"Romancing Round," Conrad Westervelt's "salty dramatic comedy," as it is advertised, now on the boards at the Little Theatre, lacks, least of all, salt, but its principal deficiency seems to be the other two qualities—drama and comedy. It is a story of the "Romancing Round" that the Navy affords; and to the extent that it pictures, rather realistically, life in the Navy, where seeing the world means seeing the girls in the various ports, it has a distinctly redeeming feature. But it drags for a while, at the beginning, lacks some punch, and fails to supply much more than the salt, which consists not so much in what is shown as in what is said.

Both Helen MacKellar, who is the girl trying to live down her past, and Ralph Morgan, the sailor who is looking towards the future, play their parts well, and with some ironing out they might have a play worthy of their efforts. Charles Ritchie, a lieutenant, does some particularly good acting, as does little Beatrice Blinn, the girl who knows little and cares less about either her past or her future.

—M. L.

## Miller Complets Arrangements For Reinhardt Season

Gilbert Miller announces that he and Dr. Rudolph Kommer, representing Professor Max Reinhardt, had signed the final contracts for the New York Reinhardt season. This assures New York a season of repertory by the most celebrated theatrical organization in the civilized world under the personal direction of the master producer of our times.

To make the American season possible, it has been necessary to close all the Reinhardt theatres in Europe; to assemble not only the leading players and companies of the Reinhardt theatres in Berlin, Vienna, Salzburg, and Munich, but also the technicians and gather together and prepare for transport to America the lightning equipment, scenery and properties of five theatres.

What New York will witness will be the same, in respect of every detail of casting and mise en scene, as the Reinhardt productions on view in Salzburg during the past summer, when the stars of all the Reinhardt theatres were assembled for the Reinhardt Festival. The New York engagement will be under Professor Reinhardt's personal direction. He will arrive about November 1st, with more than thirty players. Some of the most celebrated actors of Continental Europe and most eminent in their profession in the world.

The possibility of bringing Alexander Moissi, generally regarded by world critics as the foremost classic actor living today, to America, had been under discussion for years. Early last Spring, negotiations for his New York appearances were under way, but Professor Reinhardt secured the abandonment of these plans so that Moissi might appear here as a member of the Reinhardt organization.

Besides Moissi, the company will include Lili Darvas, the wife of Ferenc Molnar, whose plays are well-known in America, the famous Thimig family, Helene, Hermann, and Hans, frequently referred to as the Barrymores of Europe; Paul Hartmann, Hans Moser, Hoeflich, and Sokoloff, the Russian star.

In addition to his acting personnel and his complete technical staff, Professor Reinhardt is bringing over an entire ballet corps headed by Krutberg and Tilly Leach, the premiere danseuse and danseuse, from the opera in Vienna and Berlin.

## In Brief

Tuesday night, Oct. 18th, at the Empire Theatre, Gilbert Miller will present his London success, "Interference," by Roland Pertwee and Harold Dearden. "Pickwick," the Frank C. Kelly and Cosmo Hamilton dramatization of Dickens, with John Cumberland in the title role which has been playing at the Empire since Labor Day, moves on Monday, Oct. 17th to the Selwyn Theatre.

George Herriman, creator of "Krazy Kat," will act naturally with Glenn Tryon in his forthcoming picture "Meet the Prince," which is now in production. Herriman will play the part of a fellow cartoonist in this newspaper comedy written by William Craft and Jack Foley for Tryon.

Marian Nixon will play the leading feminine role.

No less than eight manufacturers of women's garments have applied to Schwab and Mandel for permission to reproduce for the trade the black and white dresses worn by the chorus in the "Varsity Drag" number in "Good News." It seems that the John Held, Jr. influence will be felt more than ever among the younger set this Winter.

A full blooded Indian named Wan-a-ti has been added to the cast of "Immortal Isabella," the satirical comedy which Chamberlain Brown will present in New Haven tonight with Frances Starr in the leading role.

John B. Brewer, the elderly lawyer in Leslie Howard's farce, "Murray Hill," is writing his memoirs which will probably have a preface by Sir James M. Barrie.

At the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Royal Drury Lane Theatre, Ltd., in London, Sir Alfred Butt answered the criticisms of some of the directors concerning the reduction of American plays by telling them "The Desert Song," the American musical play which has been on view there since last Winter, has attracted 12,000 more people to that theatre than any other attraction in the same length of time in the history of that playhouse. The criticism against American productions was further silenced when a substantial extra dividend was declared.

The New York production of "The Desert Song" at the Roxy Theatre on Monday, after nearly a year at the Casino Theatre. Alexander McKelg announces that, in addition to Alphonse Comstock and G. Robinson, he has engaged Norman Foster seen last season as Chris in "The Barker" for an important part in his production of "The Barker" at the Roxy Theatre next Saturday, October 15th. George O'Brien and Virginia Valli are the featured players of a cast which includes J. Farrell MacDonald, Judith Corson, Holmes Herbert, Johnny Doyle and Dore Davidson. It is a Fox picture, directed by Allan Dwan.

"The Irresistible Lover," a Universal picture which comes to the Colony Theatre, Saturday noon, October 15, presents in its title role a rare creature, a native New Yorker.

He is Norman Kerry, Manhattan born, who was conscripted to the screen on a visit to Jack Hoxie, starring in Western Universal at the Palace City. While Hoxie was making up in his dressing room, Kerry wandered about the studio trying to make sense out of the seemingly senseless confusion of a motion picture set.

To add to his bewilderment, a director, assuming Kerry to be an actor in search of a part, pressed him into service for an untried role in his current picture, and thus began a new career. The director soon discovered that Kerry was not at that time an experienced actor. But he photographed well and was willing to learn. He has since given increasingly important parts in various productions.

Before the year was out he had a leading part in the Hunchback of Notre Dame, which was followed by "The Merry-Go-Round," Phantom of the Opera, and "Love Me and the World is Mine."

"The Irresistible Lover" was directed by William Beaudine from the stage play by Beatrice Van. Playing opposite Kerry is Lois Moran, with Gertrude Astor, Mary Steadman, Lee Moran and Phillip Smalley in important roles.

## Music

Martha Graham will give an evening of dance interpretations at the Little Theatre on Sunday evening, the 16th. The program includes dances to the music of Bach, Brahms, Schumann, Scriabin, Ibert and Honegger.

Gil Valeriano, the Spanish tenor, at his first recital of the season in Town Hall, on Thursday evening, October 20th, will sing a group of Italian classics, a group of French, a group of Spanish folk songs and a group of English which will include two songs by his teacher, Frank La Forge, who will assist Mr. Valeriano at the piano.

A program of dances by Doris Niles, assisted by Cordelia Niles, Ivan Trieselt, Ruth Flynn, Nina Paisley and Sophie Delza with Louis Horst, Director of Orchestra, will be given at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th.

Dances will include series from the Life of Jeanne d'Arc, the Raven, Mme. Pompadour, Mme. du Barry, Cherry Tree, etc., Spanish Gipsy, etc.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 27th, at Town Hall, the Russian Symphony Orchestra, with Basile Kibalichich, conductor, will include in its program numbers by Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky, Glinka, Grieg, and other folk songs.

A Sol Hurok production announced for Sunday evening, October 23, at the Century will induce many folks to check the date in their note books. Michel Fokine and Vera Fokina and da Fokine ballet, in "Cleopatra," with a symphony orchestra and other ballets, Hurok promises an entertainment such as the Fokines have made alluring.

On Sunday afternoon, beginning at 3:15, lovers of good music will find temptation in the program at the Century Theatre. Ethel Leginska and Lisa Rossina appear in Schubert songs and Massenet's "Delilah" in a concertation of "Samson and Delilah." With a cast, chorus and symphony that measure up to the program, E. Hurok has made ample provision for a delightful entertainment.

## MONDAY

17th SKIN DEEP (Liberty)—a comedy by Lynn Stirling.  
17th OUT OF THE NIGHT (Lyric)—a musical comedy by Ralph Murphy, music by Harold Lewis and Charles Rosoff, lyrics by Mr. Murphy and Morris Ryskind.

## TUESDAY

18th INTERFERENCE (Empire)—a play by Roland Pertwee and Harold Sender.  
18th LOVE IN THE TROPICS (Daly's)—a play by Corning White.  
18th WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK EAST (Hudson)—a comedy by Willard Mack with Joe Laurie, Jr., William Courtleigh and others.  
18th THE IVORY DOOR (Charles Hopkins)—a play by A. A. Milne.  
18th THE GOOD HOPE (Civic Repertory Theatre)—a play translated from the Dutch of Herman Heijermans by Lillian Saunders and Caroline Heijermans—Hanwink.

## WEDNESDAY

19th THE BELT (New Playwright's Theatre)—a play by Paul F. Sifton.

## THURSDAY

20th AND SO TO BED (Comedy)—a comedy by James B. Fagan, founded on Samuel Pepy's diary.

## Author of "The Belt" Wants Time-Clock Punchers As Audience

Paul Sifton, Former Call Reporter, Writes a Play About Mass Production — Not Gloomy Drama, He Says

"THE BELT," a play about modern "straight line production" and the men and women who keep it moving, opens next Wednesday night at the New Playwrights Theatre, No. 40 Commerce Street. The play was written by Paul Sifton, who worked as reporter on the New York Call and The Leader. It is the first production of the second season of the New Playwrights Theatre.

Three other plays will be produced during the season. They will be chosen from a list of plays by John Howard Lawson, author of "Roger Bloomer," "Processional," and last year's "Loud Speaker," a farce ridiculing the windiness of political campaigns; Francis Edwards Faragoh, whose "Pinwheel" was produced by the Neighborhood Playhouse last year; John Dos Passos, author of "Three Soldiers," "Manhattan Transfer," and "The Moon is a Gong," Em Jo Bashe, whose "Earth" was produced by the New Playwrights last season, Michael Gold, and Upton Sinclair.

Neither the New Playwrights Theatre nor Sifton will describe "The Belt," in detail prior to its opening. However, it is learned that the play deals with one of the best-known developments of modern industry and touches on one of the toughest organizing problems confronting the present-day labor movement. Because of the fact that it deals with questions of present-day interest, which figure in hundreds, newspaper and magazine articles, the author and producers are holding their fire until the last moment.

Mr. Sifton, who has done newspaper

work for the United Press in New York, Washington, Chicago and Kansas City and has worked on newspapers in Des Moines, Chicago, and other cities, is now a member of The World. "The Belt" is said to be written with the same speed, fire and bite that made his reporting of the weird trial of the wealthy Walter S. Ward for the killing of the poor sailor, Clarence Peters, a highlight of the closing days of the Call.

"Please don't get the idea that 'The Belt' is one of those gloomy Whittier we're drifting, drawing room discussions of the labor problem," Sifton said. "I've attempted to do is to get into the home of a family of workers and show that they laugh once in a while, quarrel often, make love as much as their fatigue will allow, and raise hell when the job goes bad.

"It is not 'arty' it is not one of those \$2.20 headache-plays which leaves the audience prostrate at 11 P.M. with the uncomfortable moral that, the world being what it is, the part of wisdom is to cut one's throat or steadily drink one's self to death. Don't ask me if it's a good show. I hope it is. Several carpenters, a cop and a colored porter who have watched the rehearsals have laughed in the proper places. If we could be sure of getting an audience of men and women who have stared a time-clock in the face, I'd say that 'The Belt' would go over. It may go anyway, even with some of the bookish Socialists who are inclined to think that although straight line production may be hard temporarily on some workers it shows the high straight road to a Marxian Heaven on earth."

On hearing which, The New Leader's correspondent made up his mind that "The Belt" is the first play he has ever been able to recommend without having viewed it.

## Dodging the Issues

By Mario Boschwitz

SINCE time out of mind it is customary for the two old parties to play politics most energetically around election time. This seems to be the season most congenial to calumnious suggestions and innuendos to which both of the old parties resort with reckless abandon. All the dirt, filth and smut which the Republicans and Democrats have produced by their own reproachful conduct are exhumed from Jehovah knows where and played up with the most malevolent designs. At this writing Mrs. Florence S. Knapp, Secretary of State of New York, has been made the butt of the Democrats by a furious assault upon her uprightness and official honesty. She has been charged with gross misuse of public funds and other grievous offences for which a marked man in General Sessions would receive a fairly extended appointment to Sing Sing.

As is usual in matters of this kind investigations are begun: a street-cleaners' brigade is initiated; the dirt is removed with the help of Divine Providence, and the infamous charges are forgotten before the election uproar begins has completely subsided. Even the "Poor Public" most aggrieved by these outrages becomes callous and indifferent. The charge of speculation and plunder of public monies is so prosaic that it occasions no more alarm than a seance by a professional conjurer. The only issues the two old parties bring to the fore during the election tantrum are the ones which have their origin in muck and their apogee in more muck.

At the present moment the Democrats feel that they have unearthed a very important point which will enable them to score a political victory in the coming elections over their ill-fated Republican opponents. Such is the mind of man that it can forget, from time to time, its own iniquities in the discovery of those of others. Mrs. Knapp certainly has nothing on Tweed and others of his ilk of Democratic fame. They shared in spoils of untold millions; they looted public treasuries without compunction. But, of course, they are now in the limbo of the dead; to scandalize them at this time with ignoble deeds is sacrilegious to say the least.

Obviously the voting population can be fed upon just this type of stuff. If the general mass betrayed less interest in sensational scandals the two old parties would be put to the task of dwelling upon matters of real genuine merit and significance.

As it is, there is a typical crowd mind that is favored and moved by allusions of corruption with which the G. O. P. and Tammany assail each other, and thus crowd out from view vital problems pressing themselves upon the public mind.

The traction problem, municipal hous-

ing and kindred matters agitating the public are dealt with in slapstick fashion. They are just talked about, sloughed over. What has been done to effectually weed out the chaotic conditions that surround these problems? Has Tammany or the G. O. P. done anything of real merit to relieve the congestion in the subways or mellorate the distress of the poor wretches who return from their strenuous toil to ramshackled hovels they call homes?

But such weighty problems cannot be raised at the present time by either of the two old parties without a severe jolt to their political aspirations. Explanations would have to be made; accounts would have to be given for their utter disregard of these crucial issues. Hence the lapse of memory.

Election time has always brought exhibitions of muckraking activity on the part of Tammany and the Republican retainers. By means of these tactics they have been able to throw a mantle over their black records of intrigue, corruption and political chicanery. This will continue so long as the mass of the population maintains an attitude of political indifference and unconcern.

## The East Side Open Forum

THE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS  
No. 9 Second Avenue (near Houston)  
Mr. BENDUKOV from RUSSIA  
Will Speak On  
"Russia and her Economic Future"  
Sunday, Oct. 16, at 8:30 P.M.

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The traction problem, municipal hous-

## THEATRES

**YOU** can't get away from **THE SPIDER**  
A SHAMING - ENTANGLING  
MISTIFYING NOVELTY OF THE YEAR  
**John Halliday**  
MUSIC BOX THEATRE  
FOR MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30  
BEST SEATS ALWAYS AT BOX OFFICE

**Henry Miller's**  
THEATRE 124 WEST 43rd STREET  
EYES 8:30 MATS THURS & SAT 2:30  
**A Storm of laughter!**  
THE AMERICAN COMEDIAN...  
**GRANT MITCHELL**  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
AMERICAN FARCE  
**the BABY CYCLONE**

Theatre Guild Productions  
**PORGY**  
A FOLK PLAY  
by DUBOSE and  
DOROTHY HEYWARD  
GUILD Thea. W. 52d St. Evgs. 8:30  
Mat's. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

"The Cathedral of the Motion Picture"  
**- ROXY -**  
World's Greatest Theatre  
50th St. & 7th Ave.  
WILLIAM FOX presents  
An Epic of New York  
**"EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE"**  
with GEORGE O'BRIEN  
Vall Vail & important cast  
"ON A ROOF GARDEN"  
featuring  
IRVING AARONSON and his  
COMMANDERS BANT  
"AT A GEORGIA CAMP MEETING"  
The Genuine Spirituals with  
a chorus of Male Negro Voices.  
ROXY SYMPHONY ORCH. of 110  
An idler is a watch that wants both  
hands.  
As useless if it goes as if it stands.  
—Cowper.

## Schools - Lectures - Forums

**The Community Church of N. Y.**  
Park Avenue and 34th Street  
Sunday, October 16  
11—Lewis Browne  
"THIS UNBELIEVING WORLD"  
8—Forum—Oliver Dryer  
"IN EUROPE'S DANGER ZONES"  
Admission Free

**LABOR TEMPLE**  
14TH STREET AND SECOND AVE.  
Entrance 242 East 14th Street  
Sunday, October 16th, 1927  
5:00 p.m. Lecture  
"Prometheus of Aeschylus"  
Dr. G. F. Bick  
7:15 p.m. American International Church  
"Personal Virtues and the Social Gospel"  
EDMOND B. CHAFFEE  
8:30 p.m. Forum  
"As the Nicaraguans See It"  
SALOMON DE LA SELVA

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS  
THE MOTION PICTURE  
**SUNRISE**  
by the famous director  
**F.W. MURNAU**  
with  
**GEORGE O'BRIEN**  
and  
**JANET GAYNOR**  
HEAR & SEE  
THE VATICAN CHOIR  
on the MOVIE TONE

**TIMES SQUARE** THEATRE 42nd ST.  
WEST 42nd ST. & 6th AVE.  
All seats reserved—7:30 & 8:30

**MUSIC**  
Century—Sun. Eve., Oct. 23  
MICHEL  
**FOKINE**  
VERA  
**FOKINA**  
and a FOKINE BALLET in  
"CLEOPATRA"  
and other Ballets  
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
TICKETS \$1.10 to \$5.50 NOW ON  
SALE AT CENTURY BOX OFFICE  
Dir. Hurok Atl., Inc., 55 W. 42d St.

Century—T'mor. Sun. Aft. 3:15  
**Ethel Leginska**  
LISA ROMA in SCHUBERT  
Songs  
MATZENAUER as "DELILAH" in  
Cond. Version of  
"SAMSON and DELILAH"  
Cast. Chorus and Symphony Orch.  
Prices 50c to \$2.20 at Box Office.  
(Knaabe)  
PHILHARMONIC  
MENGELBERG, Conductor  
CARNegie HALL Oct. 20-21  
Soloist: WANDA LANDOWSKA  
Gluck—Gevant, Mozart, Bloch  
CARNegie HALL Oct. 22  
2nd Series  
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr.  
(Steinway Piano)

When there are no soldiers there is no war; when nobody is loaded nobody explodes.—Starr Jordan.

The sense of one's ignorance is a much more useful thing than the sense of one's knowledge.—Robert Lynd.

A robber band hath seized our land. And we are exiles here. —Edward Carpenter.

## THE DEBATE OF THE CENTURY

**BERTRAND RUSSELL vs. DR. WILL DURANT**  
English Philosopher Essayist, Publicist Author of "Story of Philosophy."

**Subject: IS DEMOCRACY A FAILURE?**

**DURANT says YES** **RUSSELL says NO**

**Saturday, October 22nd, 8:30 P.M.**

**Mecca Temple, 55th Street and Seventh Avenue**

**TICKETS: \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30 (including tax)**

**TICKETS FOR SALE NOW**

**Rand School, 7 E. 15th St., New Rand Book Shop, 465 W. 23rd St.**

**Columbia University Book Shop, "Forward" 175 E. Broadway.**

**And by Mail or at Office of**

**DISCUSSION GUILD, 11 West 42nd Street**

**Room 2871**

**Longacre 2710**



# The Socialist Party at Work

## National

### Voluntary Assessment

The National Executive Committee has adopted a motion for a voluntary assessment of all members of the Socialist Party. The assessment is to be a \$1.00 minimum. Stamps have been sent to all State and District Secretaries to be distributed to all local and branches under their jurisdiction. It is hoped that every member of the Party will purchase one of these stamps.

## Illinois

### Cook County

The Socialist Party of Cook County will hold a General Membership Meeting at Douglas Park Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, 2:30 P. M. This meeting is held to determine the future activities of the Party in Cook County and what can be done to build for the 1928 National and State Campaign.

## Pennsylvania

State Secretary Hoopes of Pennsylvania reports that the Socialist Party is much better month than for some time, reporting a number of donations coming to the State Office for the purpose of clearing up deficits. He also reports that everything possible is being done to secure signatures to nomination papers in Montgomery County. It will take 580 signatures to place a complete county ticket in the field.

## Ohio

State Secretary Willert in a report to the membership states that there has been an awakening of members during September. He urges activity throughout the state and writes that he has much literature for the members to use and that the state office is ready to assist in arrangement.

## Cleveland

James O'Neil, Editor of The New Leader, will speak at a Debs memorial meeting in Cleveland, Monday evening, Oct. 17.

## New England

### Debs Memorial Meetings

Debs Memorial meetings are being arranged in a number of cities. Maynard has one for Sunday, Oct. 16, Northford, Sunday, Oct. 16, Lawrence for Sunday, Oct. 30, and Quincy for Saturday, Oct. 22. The Quincy Yipels are planning tableaux incidents in Debs' life.

## Boston

Joseph Bearak is making a strong run in Dorchester, ward 14, for City Council. His two headquarters are kept busy and every voter in the ward will be circled. Plans are also under the way to canvass the voters.

## Yipels

Boston Yipels have started a study class in Labor Economics, meeting Sundays at 3:30, at 21 Essex Street. The lectures so far arranged are as follows: (1) Capitalist Method of Production. (2) Prices and How they are Determined. (3) Labor's Relation to Production. (4) Money, Banking and Investment. (5) Foreign Trade and Imperialism. (6) Crises and Unemployment. The classes are open to the public and are especially interesting because they are run by the discussion method. The first class will be held Sunday, Oct. 16.

## Connecticut

### New Haven

New Haven Socialists have nominated the following candidates for public office: For Mayor, Morris Rice; for City Clerk, Joseph Freeman; for City Engineer, Joseph Rosh; for City Treasurer, Joseph Rosh. The nomination for city treasurer was not made by Mrs. Helen Gilman Baldwin, daughter of the late Simon E. Baldwin, who will be asked to accept this nomination. The committee elected to fill vacancies are Joseph Debs, Morris Rice and Yale Rosh.

### Norman Thomas to Speak

Striking necktie workers in conjunction with Workmen's Circle branches will hold a mass meeting (date to be announced later) with Norman Thomas or Lewis Waldman as the speakers.

### Bridgeport

The Socialist Party campaign is in full swing. There is a good chance to elect Jasper McLevy mayor. The candidates are addressing labor union meetings, holding rallies in the public schools, appearing at city council meetings, and taking a lively part in them. The daily papers are discussing the activity of the Socialists. The local will hold a large Plineoch and Social at Carpenter's hall Saturday evening, Oct. 15.

## New York State

### Update Nominations

The Socialist Party update has made the following nominations for Justices of Supreme Court: 5th Judicial District, Sylvester Butler of Clinton, Oneida County; 8th Judicial District, Rudolph Rexin of Buffalo, Erie County; John W. Hein, an Buffalo railroad man of East Syracuse, Onondaga County, is the

choice of the Party for Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy existing in the 35th Congressional District.

### Schenectady

John L. Meyers, former Socialist City Comptroller of Schenectady, and the candidate of his party for the same office this Fall, has been endorsed by the City Employees Union to oppose the present Comptroller, a Republican who also has the endorsement of the Democrats. The City Employees Union was turned down last recently when a small increase of wages was demanded, and most of the blame has been put on the shoulders of Comptroller Dibble. The City Employees Union has been circulating an independent petition for Meyers, an action that has been approved by Local Schenectady by virtue of Section 24 of the Socialist Party State Constitution.

### State Secretary Merrill is endeavoring

to arrange a number of street meetings in the Capital District for Rev. Vincent G. Burns of Pittsfield, Mass., who is a recent accession to the movement.

## New York City

### Literature Distribution

Two remarkably fine leaflets have been written by Norman Thomas and Charles Solomon. They are now on the press and should be ready for distribution by the end of this week. The leaflet by Thomas is entitled, "Why You Should Vote for a Socialist Alderman." It is remarkably well written, colloquial in style and biting in satire and gives a description of what the Board of Aldermen is, what it might be, what Socialist Aldermen can and will do and then discusses the great issues for a better city, such as housing, transit, milk markets, etc. The one by Charles Solomon, entitled, "Whom Shall We Send to the Assembly," is beautifully written, discusses the State Legislature, wage earners interests, the Socialist Party and its duty toward public service, behavior of Socialists in the Assembly and discusses in terse and emphatic language the question of water power, the housing problem, the cost of living, the injunction menace, labor legislation, education and other questions.

Two hundred thousand of these leaflets will be printed to begin with and 13 separate changes have been made relative to candidates for distribution by 13 campaign committees. Eighty thousand will be distributed by mail in the East Side district and 40,000 by mail and by house-to-house canvass in the Bronxville and 23rd A. D. Kings County.

All those desiring copies of these leaflets or small quantities for distribution to their city or out of town are requested to write to the City Office, 7 East 15th Street.

### Membership Drive

The membership drive initiated in September is gathering momentum and the number of applications for membership, while not as large as hoped for, nevertheless shows improvement from day to day. The 23rd A. D. Branch, still leads the list. Their leadership, however, is being threatened. Announcement has been made at the Central Committee that the New York City Branch accepted twenty new members at their last meeting. Cards for these members have not yet arrived. Branch Seven, Bronx, still remains in second place. Bronx Jewish Branch, 2nd A. D. Branch Kings, and the German Branch are tied for third place. There are nine other branches in the fourth division.

### Debs Book

All members desiring a copy of the Debs 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 Debs edition is a very beautiful piece of work. Only 500 copies have been printed, all autographed by Theodore Debs. They sell for \$1.00.

### 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 offer suggestions for the Presidential campaign, platform and organization. Suggestions must be in the National Office not later than Oct. 22. Therefore it is urgent that material be in the hands of Local Agenda Committee. Address 7 East 15th Street.

### MANHATTAN

The Manhattan campaign has reached the fever heat stage. The entire East Side is alive with all types of activity—these activities could be increased considerably by more workers. Hundreds are visiting the various headquarters. Old and new faces are in evidence among the increased number of people engaged in the work.

Propaganda work in other parts of the city is also being carried on with more or less success along the West Side, Yorkville and in the Negro section of Harlem.

### Harlem Campaign

The campaign in Harlem is in full swing. In addition to the many street meetings, that are being held on street corners, there will be a ratification meeting Thursday, Oct. 20th, in the main

hall at 2 East 106th Street at 8 P. M., with the following speakers: Norman Thomas, August Claessens, William Karlin, Leonard C. Kaye, George Doherty, Hyman Marcell. It is expected that the voters of Harlem will fill the hall to capacity. Arrangements are being made for an overflow meeting.

There is plenty of work for every Socialist and Y. P. S. L. member. They are urged to report to Bernard Schub, the Campaign Manager. There are over ten thousand pieces of literature to be distributed in the Harlem district during this campaign. More workers are needed to help at the open air meetings.

## BRONX

The mass meeting held last Friday evening, raising the Socialist Party candidate of Bronx County, was fairly successful. Comrade Jacob Panken, the guest speaker, received a great ovation. Comrade Samuel Orr, Samuel A. DeWitt and P. J. Murphy, local candidates, were also well received.

Street meetings are in progress in various parts of the country and the young element among our membership is particularly active in an effort to carry on a good campaign. The Central Branch will hold its regular meeting next Tuesday evening, October 18th, at 1167 Boston Road. Branch Seven is actively engaged in the membership drive. Being second on the honor list, they are determined not only to keep this standing, but they want to nose the Bronxville Branch out of its first place. The membership is also pushing subscriptions for the New Leader and a fine group of women comrades have organized themselves into a squad to do more effective work in the district.

## BROOKLYN

The campaign in Brooklyn, 23rd and 2nd Assembly Districts, as well as in the adjoining 22nd A. D. is now in full gallop and every type of activity is being engaged in by the fine groups of comrades composing our organization in this section of Brooklyn. Two public meetings held last Friday evening in the 23rd A. D. were well attended. Debs Memorial Meeting is being arranged and several more public school meetings will be held in that territory before November 8th.

In Williamsburg the campaign is gathering momentum. In the 4-14th Assembly Districts numerous street meetings are being held, three public school meetings have been obtained and in the 6th-13th and 19th Assembly Districts street meetings and literature distribution is in progress.

## Boro Park and Brighton Beach

On Friday evening, October 13, a campaign meeting will be held in Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 43rd Street and 13th Avenue. The speakers will be Jacob Axelrad, candidate for District Attorney; Annie M. Elsh, Alderman in the 44th District and others. The same evening, October 14, a mass meeting will be held in Brighton Beach, in Workmen's Circle Hall, 277 Brighton Beach Avenue. Speakers: William M. Feigenbaum, Morris C. Smet, Rufus L. Perry and Rose Brody. On Saturday evening, October 22nd, a Debs Memorial Meeting will be held in the Boro Park Labor Lyceum. The speakers will be William M. Feigenbaum, Chas. Solomon, Kantorovich and Chas. Kanowitz.

## Yipeldom

"Youth and the Socialist Movement" was the topic of lecture by Esther Friedman for the Bronx Yipels, Sunday, Oct. 9th. The attendance was good, all four circles being represented. Murry Gross obtained volunteers for the distribution of literature for the next four Sundays; they are to report this Sunday 10 a. m., at 1167 Boston Road.

Paul Zimshof, Field Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, will lecture Sunday, Oct. 16th, at 6:30 P. M. at Circle 13 meeting. The topic will be "The Heart of the Chinese Revolution." Comrades from various circles are invited to attend.

The Bronx Bulletin enters upon its 3rd year in a larger and better form. John Wasserman, the editor-in-chief, makes every issue interesting. Credit is also due to his associates, Abe Kaufman and Winston Daniels, who contribute a column each. Hertzberg sends his contributions from the University of Wisconsin.

## FURRIER'S JOINT COUNCIL

### of N. Y.

Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS UNION of U. S. & C. 28 W. 31 Street Penn. 7932 Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 p.m. Edw. F. McGrady, Manager

## Carpenters and Joiners of America

HEADQUARTERS in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945 Willoughby Avenue except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening. JOHN HALLIKET, President. ALFRED ZIMMER, Sec. Secretary. FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President. JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary. SIDNEY FEARSE, Business Agent.

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9 OFFICE & HEADQUARTERS, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stagg Office open daily except Monday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening. WILLIAM WENIGERT, President. VALENTINE BUB, Vice-President. HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y.

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488 MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th Street OFFICE: 601 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone MELOUX 5674 EMIL A. JOHNSON, President. HARRY P. ELBERT, Fin. Sec'y. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent. CHARLES M. BLUM, Rec. Sec'y.

## DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1466, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA 67-69 Lexington Avenue Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday. Michael Erikson, Vice-President. M. Olin, Secretary. Christopher Gulbrandson, Charles Johnson, Sec'y. Lay Clerk. Recording Secretary. Treasurer. Business Agents.

## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163

Day room and office, 160 East 65th Street, New York. Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M. JOHN HAYNA, President. DALTON, Vice-President. THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Sec'y. CHAS. BARR, Treasurer. WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent.

## PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 4432. Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at 7 P. M. MICHAEL J. O'CONNELL, Vice-President. MICHAEL J. O'CONNELL, Recording Secretary. MICHAEL J. O'CONNELL, Sec'y. JOHN LARA, Treasurer. JOSEPH LARONTE, Business Agent.

Celia Bender, the business manager, reports a steady increase in circulation. Johanna Rjasky is one of the comrades who secured a large number of new subs. "The Orient" will be the subject discussed by George Ross, this Sunday, Oct. 16th, at 8:30 p. m., at Circle 6, B'klyn. Mr. Ross has been through the Orient many times. The circle meets at 167 Tompkins Ave.

Dr. Leon R. Land, of the Bronx Free Fellowship, will become the director of Circle One, Bronx. He will assume his duties this Sunday, Oct. 16th. Comrade Diskant will introduce him. A warm reception is expected. The meeting will start at 3 p. m.

Circle Two, Brooklyn, will hold elections, Sunday evening, Oct. 16th, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. As an added attraction to the regular program, Charles Solomon, next assemblyman from that district, will lecture before the circle. His topic will be "My Views on Socialism." All members of the League are invited. At the last meeting, Comrades Guss and Friedman were elected Central Committee delegates.

A meeting of the new group meeting at 550 East 139th St., Bronx, will be held Sunday, at 5 p. m. instead of 3 p. m. Murray Gross, organizer, will preside. Comrade Diskant will give personal assistance in strengthening the circle. Circle Four, Bronx, met Sunday, at 3:30 p. m., at 4215 Third Ave. (cor. Tremont). Important business will be taken up, including the election of delegates to the Central Committee. Every member must come without fail. The circle is beginning to co-operate with the party more than ever before. Party members are urged to send in names of young people residing in the 7 A. D. to Jack Wasserman, 1167 Boston Road.

At last Friday's meeting, Charles Bender and Molly Wasserman were elected delegates to the Central Committee, and Lilian Schaffer as delegate to the Boro Committee, replacing Moe Cohen, who transferred to Circle Four Seniors. Three new members were admitted and two were dropped. The meeting was held at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum. To enable the comrades to attend the Bertrand Russell Lecture, no circle meeting will be held on Friday, Oct. 14. At the next meeting, Oct. 21st, a discussion will take place on the Russell Lecture, in which all will participate. On Oct. 28th and Nov. 4th, a political discussion will be held.

## Bronx Yipels Send Their Bit to WEVD

Y. P. S. L. Bronx Boro Committee, has sent a contribution to the Debs Radio Fund and with it this note: "We are glad to be able to send you seven dollars collected at a joint session of Bronx Yipels, held on Sunday Oct. 9th. Although we realize that this sum is but a drop in the bucket, considering the vast amount needed for the operation and maintenance of Station WEVD, we nevertheless want to have our drop in it. Let us assure you, comrades, that we are heart and soul with you, and that we earnestly hope our radio station will become a powerful factor in strengthening of the Socialist and Labor Movements in the United States."

## Falk, Dworkin & Co

Public Accountants 570 Seventh Avenue Longacre 7214-7215 NEW YORK MEMBERS OF ACCOUNTANTS' UNION

## Patronize Union Laundries!

Laundry Drivers' Union Local 810 Headquarters, 219 Backman St., Brooklyn Phone Dickens 1144 Philip Lurie, Pres. M. Brodie, Organizer I. Burstein, Treas. S. Rosenzweig, Bus. Rep.

## BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A. 115 E. 84th. Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Z. L. FRIEDMAN, President. L. KORN, Manager. J. BELSKY, Secretary.

## BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 69, I. L. G. W. U. 7 East 15th Street Tel. Stuyvesant 3457 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union Z. L. FRIEDMAN, President. GEO. TRIESTMAN, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager. Secretary-Treasurer.

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L. 7 East 15th Street Stuyvesant 7678 Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 163 East 23rd Street Fred Falsaband, President. N. Ullman, Rec. Sec'y. A. Weitzer, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-Pres. Fin. Sec. & Treas. Wm. R. Chilling, Business Agent

## HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y. Phone Dry Dock 3360 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 T. OFFICE: 208 W. 14th St., City Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at BETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at BETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth Street. JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent. MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

## GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A. Office and Headquarters at 42nd St., 62 East 42nd St. Phone Dry Dock 10172. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M. ABE LEMONICK, President. PETE KOPP, Rec. Sec'y. GARRET BRISCOE, J. GREEN, Vice-Pres. Fin. Sec'y. JACOB RAPAPORT, AARON RAPAPORT, Bus. Agent. Treasurer.

## German Painters' Union

LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS Regular Meetings Every Wednesday 8 P.M. at the Labor Temple, 248 East 84th St. STEVEN ROYMAN, President. ALVIN BOETTNER, Secretary. AMBROSE HAAS, Fin. Sec'y.

## PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 380 EIGHTH AVENUE Telephone Longacre 5629 Day Room Open Daily, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. JOHN W. SMITH, FRED ALA, President. Sec'y. M. McDONALD, G. F. BREHEN, Vice-President. Rec. Secretary. Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M. MEETING HALL TO RENT FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 500.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. U. Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple 11-27 Arden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. MORRIS GOLDIN, Chairman. E. TAYLOR, W. BLACK, Rec. Sec'y. Fin. Sec'y.

## BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 248 E. 84th St., Room 13 Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 10 A. M. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

## WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers! Always Look For This LABEL Waitresses' Union

## LOCAL 1

162 E. 23rd St. Tel. Gramercy 6843 LOUIS RUBINFIELD, President. WM. LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## FURNITURE, FLOUR and GROCERY TEAMSTERS UNION

Local No. 130, T. C. S. & H. of A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters Office and Headquarters, 159 Livingston St. Phone: Dry Dock 2079 The Executive Board meets every first and last Wednesday. Regular meetings Second and Fourth Saturday. WM. SCHNEIDER, MICHAEL BROWN, SAM SCHNEIDER, President. Business Agent. Business Agents.

# UNION DIRECTORY

## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City Telephone Chelsea 2148 MORRIS SIGMAN, President. ABRAHAM SAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer.

## The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Ashland 3800 EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. SECTION MEETINGS: Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Bronx—E. 19th St. & B'way 1st & 3rd Tuesday 8 P. M. Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 13 A. M. 24th-105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St. SALVATORE NINIO, Manager-Secretary.

## EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 9, I. L. G. W. U. Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 161st St. Malrow 7499 CARL GRABNER, President. M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

## United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 6:30 P. M. R. GUSKIN, Chairman. M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

## United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11814 A. F. of L. 7 East 15th St. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office. LOUIS FELDHEIM, President. ED. GUTTMAN, Sec'y-Treas. L. D. BERGER, Manager. LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

## WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 67 of I. L. G. W. U. 117 Second Avenue TELEPHONE ORCHARD 1166-9 A. SNYDER, Manager

## AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

11-15 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR. Telephone: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5 SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA 611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 1000-1-2-3-4-5 ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

## PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

37 GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1899 Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday. MORRIS GUMENKHA, Manager. HYMAN NOVODOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor GENERAL OFFICE: 11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 3084 CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman. CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. A. I. SHIPLAG, Sec'y.

## MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union Downtown Office: 610 Broadway. Phone Spring 4548 Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1279 Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening. HYMAN LEDEFFER, L. H. GOLDBERG, NATHAN SPECTOR, ALEX ROSE, Chairman Ex. Bd. Rec. Sec'y. Sec'y-Treas. ORGANIZERS: L. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ.

## N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers' Union

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA Headquarters: 621 Broadway (Room 323) Phone Spring 224-2250 G. GOGGE, Manager. H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer. Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday. Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday. Local 215—Executive Board meets every Tuesday. Local 216—Executive Board meets every Tuesday. Local 214—Executive Board meets every Wednesday. These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union.

## FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 3, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and Headquarters, 915 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. M. REISS, President



