

Vote The
Socialist
Ticket
Straight!

NEW LEADER

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

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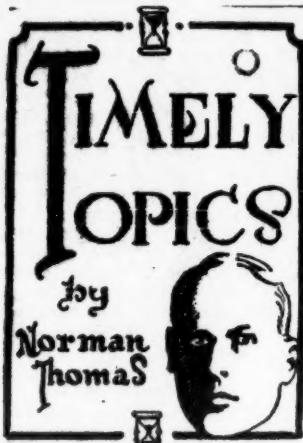
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Tammany Attempt To Steal Election From Panken Rouses Voters in New York



Norman Thomas, who writes on
timely topics for the New Leader
each week, is the Socialist candi-
date for Alderman in the 8th Man-
hattan District.

NEWS these days makes me long for
a magazine full of editorials instead
of a column! The various and sensa-
tional scandals of the Sinclair-Fall case,
Mrs. Knapp's blundering revelations of
practical politics; the exit of Chief of
Police Zober, a patriotic hero of num-
berless brutal attacks upon unarmed textile
strikers from the Passaic scene under the
charge of receiving stolen automobiles;
the confirmation of Roger Baldwin's sen-
tence by a New Jersey court in a case
which unless there is redress from a
higher court will drive another nail in
the coffin of free speech and free as-
sembly; enormous strides of the em-
ployers' offensive against labor—the
Schoonmaker injunction in Western
Pennsylvania, the absolute prohibition of
picketing in Colorado, the attempt of the
I.R.T. in New York to enjoin the whole
A. F. of L. from organizing the subway
workers, Tammany's brazen attempt to
win in close districts by registering float-
ers since with the advent of voting ma-
chines it can no longer win by stealing
ballots; what texts there are in these
events for Socialist sermons in the neces-
sity of aggressive action of the labor
movement through unions and the labor
party!

Some of you out of town readers of
The New Leader may feel that we New
Yorkers in general and I in particular
owe you an apology for forcing the local
election issue so much on your attention.
Well, we won't do it again right away.
Nevertheless certain aspects of our New
York election may have national signifi-
cance as proving a vigorous comeback
by the Socialist Party. The same thing
is true of Joseph Bearak's splendid fight
for the Boston Council, Jim Maurer's fine
campaign in Reading, Perkins' battle in
Buffalo, and other similar contests. It
is in these local battles which so nearly
touch the lives of citizens that we have
our best chance to recover our strength.

Whatever I may want to say here in
New York later on by way of a post-
mortem I want now to testify that there
has been more hard and intelligent work
by more people in this campaign than for
many years. I personally feel an enor-
mous debt to the comrades and friends
who have fought the good fight in my
district. Prophecy is not in my line
but I shall be sorely disappointed if
Charles Solomon does not win in Brook-
lyn. The comrades in Brownsville under
his leadership are making a gallant fight.
So are comrades in various districts in
the Bronx and in Williamsburg. As for
Judge Panken I don't think even the
floaters will be able to defeat him. His
record, his vigor, his part in the Sac-
co-Vanzetti case make him a symbol
and his reelection a matter of consequence
not alone for New York but the country.

New York State voters this year must
pass judgment on a number of amend-
ments of considerable importance. May
I repeat in condensed form advice that
I have elsewhere given at greater length.
While I should like to have changed the
form of several of these amendments I
expect to vote "yes" on all of them ex-
cept No. 6.

Somehow campaign activities crowded
out proper emphasis on the significance
and importance of the opening of Sta-
tion WEVD in memory of Gene Debs. It
is the only Socialist and progressive
broadcasting station in the world and
one of the few that has any connection
with the labor movement. With support
the station ought ultimately to be the
key station to a transcontinental chain.
It ought steadily to grow in usefulness and

Bearak Now Favorite In Boston Ward

Decent Elements of City
Rally to Support of
Socialist Councilmanic
Candidate

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
BOSTON.—Joseph Bearak's campaign
for City Council from Ward 14 in
Boston has been described by the Boston
Herald as the hottest councilmanic fight
in Boston for several years.

Bearak's nomination is the first time
that the Socialists have been able to make
a nomination in Boston for ten years.
But the party members, the Jewish Daily
Forward, the Workmen's Circle, and most
of the unions in the clothing trades
have swung into action and made Bear-
ak's election first a possibility, and
now a very strong probability.

The present councillor, Ruby, is Bear-
ak's chief opponent. He is being backed
by the Republicans. He is now a Re-
publican, but was a strong Democrat a
few years ago when he lived in the
North End, a strong Democratic district.
Ruby became a Republican only when he
moved into the overwhelmingly Republi-
can section covered by Ward 14.

The Republicans are badly frightened
and are pouring money and speakers in-
to the ward. They do not bother to
make a special effort to defeat Democrats
because they know from experience they
can make deals with them, but with
Bearak, a Socialist, they know they
cannot make a crooked deal.

Their henchmen boast that Ruby will
be elected, but when Bearak's supporters
have challenged them to bet on it they
refuse—which is proof that they are wor-
ried.

The chief attack on Bearak is that he
does not stand for "Americanism"; but
Bearak's speakers have been pointing out
that Bearak's work for the unions has
been an attempt to make the American
principle of government of the people, by
the people, and for the people a reality
in industry instead of a sham.

At one of Bearak's rallies, Ruby's Re-
publican toughs started to yell at Bear-
ak's speakers because of their work in the
Sacco-Vanzetti case. But Alfred Bak-
er Lewis, the speaker, shut them out by
telling them that the same sort of
people who had been yowling for the
blood of Sacco and Vanzetti had been
yowling for the blood of Schwarzbard in
Paris.

The indoor rally held last Saturday
with B. Charney Vlodeck of the New
York Daily Forward, as the speaker,
was by far the largest indoor rally held
by any candidate in the ward.

To make his election certain, the Good
Government Association, an organization
similar to the Citizens Union of New
York, engaged in fighting graft and
grafters, has endorsed Bearak. Out of
seventy-five candidates for the City
Council in all the wards of Boston, the
Good Government Association endorsed
only five, and Bearak was one of the five.

Without support it must pass
again into private hands. This is un-
thinkable. August Gerber of 31 Union
Square, New York, will acknowledge all
gifts.

Whatever we may think of Communist
tactics in the United States, whatever
hopes we may have for the growth of li-
berty in Russia, it seems to me that
all Socialists and all forward looking
folk everywhere should unite on Soviet
Russia's tenth birthday in extending
hearty congratulations and all good wishes
to the one country in the world domi-
nated by a conscious purpose to establish
a cooperative commonwealth of the work-
ers where other and nobler ideals will
take the place of that frantic love of
money which is the religion of our West-
ern world. It is a matter of sound prac-
tical sense to fight for the recognition of
Russia. Not to recognize so strong and
stable a government is to show the folly
of the ostrich. But the workers of Amer-
ica should not be content with formal
recognition. They want or ought to want
their brothers in Russia to know how
earnestly they hope for steady progress in
the great social experiment that is there
afoot.

ENLIST NOW To Re-Elect Judge Panken

MR. ABRAHAM ZUCKER
175 East Broadway
New York City

I hereby enroll as a watcher in the 2nd Municipal Court District,
and will report as directed. I will watch from.....A. M.
to.....P.M.

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

Bronx Expected To Increase the Socialist Vote

By Samuel Orr

Socialist Candidate for Alderman, 29th District, Bronx
THE Socialist campaign in Bronx county has placed before the
voters of the district an opportunity to replace the Tammany
incumbents with men and women dedicated to the interests of the
people, on a platform that calls for much-needed improvement in
transit, housing and other vital questions.

Socialist speakers nightly have been on the street corners of the
borough, bringing home the message of Socialism and exposing
the uselessness of their Tammany opponents.

The Central Socialist Branch, located
at No. 1167 Boston Road, and the North-
ern Branch, located at Third and Tre-
mont Avenues, were particularly active
in the campaign. Both branches dis-
tributed over 40,000 pieces of literature
on Sunday mornings, from house to house,
as well as at open-air meetings. In ad-
dition to this, thousands of copies of the
New Leader were distributed during
the campaign, or were sold at open-air
meetings.

The members of the various Circles
of the Y. P. S. L. co-operated with the
Party in every way, especially in the
distribution of literature and in acting
on the various platform committees for
open-air meetings.

The indoor meeting held at the Am-
bassador Hall during the early part of
the campaign was very successful, but all
expectations were exceeded at the Hunts
Point Palace meeting held on October
28, 1927. Over 2500 people were crowded
into the Hall, and hundreds were turned
away.

Donovan Challenged

The prospects are very good for an
increase in the Socialist vote. Bronx
County increased the Socialist vote last
year, and is almost certain that there will
be another increase this year.

I, as candidate for Alderman from the
29th Aldermanic District, have challeng-
ed the present Alderman, Peter Do-
novan, the present Alderman, to debate
the following proposition: "RESOLVED,
that the interests of the District will
best be served by the election of a So-
cialist to the Board of Aldermen."

Mr. Donovan was given until Novem-
ber 2nd to reply to the registered
letter containing the challenge, but
he has failed to answer.

The Citizens Union after endor-
sing me, said about Mr. Donovan:
"His contributions from a large
fund of experience are negligible."
The League of Women Voters of Bronx
County is running a large meeting, where
all candidates have been invited to speak.
Mr. Donovan was invited to come to this
meeting, to be held on Friday evening,
November 4, at Public School No. 67,
Mohegan Avenue and East 179th street,
for the purpose of debating the issue with
Mr. Orr. However, great doubt is ex-
pressed as to whether Mr. Donovan will
be present at this meeting.

Isidore Polstein, candidate for Assem-
bly from the 4th Assembly District;
Samuel A. De Witt, candidate for As-
sembly from the 3rd Assembly District;
Mrs. Esther Friedman, candidate for As-
sembly from the 7th Assembly District,
and Louis Panken have devoted many
evenings speaking on the various corners
of Bronx County.

Canvassers Wanted

An enrolled voters' meeting of the 7th
Assembly District has been called to take
place at the Workmen's Circle School on

Solomon's Election is Conceded

Socialists of Brownsville
Now Out To Elect Sadie
Rivkin To Board of
Aldermen

THE election of Charles Solomon as
a Socialist to the New York State
Legislature, from the 3rd assembly dis-
trict in Brooklyn—the Brownsville sec-
tion—appears to be a foregone conclu-
sion. The old parties are now making
a desperate attempt to save their alder-
manic seat, which seems destined to go
to Sadie H. Rivkin, Socialist candidate
in the 50th Aldermanic district.

Solomon's chief opponent, Albert M.
Cohen, Tammany candidate, rests under
the cloud of having falsely registered.
The best alibi Mr. Cohen can think up
have been unable to convince most vot-
ers in the district.

"How can a law-breaker be a law-
maker?" That is the question the
Democrats are being asked. And their
inability to answer this question put
by the Socialists spells the election
of Solomon.

With the election of Solomon safely
stowed away, the Socialists are now busy
leaving no stones unturned to send Mrs.
Rivkin to the Board of Aldermen. The
Brownsville section is suffering from a
compound of poor housing, insufficient
transit, few parks and playgrounds. In
all the years the old parties had held
the aldermanic post, there has been no
attempt to raise any of these issues. Mrs.
Rivkin is stressing these issues and her
chances of election are more than bright.

Solomon, as well as Mrs. Rivkin, is at-
tracting much support from prominent
citizens outside of the Socialist move-
ment. A group of influential Brooklyn
citizens, headed by former assistant dis-
trict attorney Robert H. Elder, have is-
sued the following statement:

"The members of this committee,
each of whom has authorized this
statement, are urging the election of
Charles Solomon to the Assembly
from the 23rd District of Kings County
because of his experience, former
service there, and demonstrated abili-
ty. We are aware that he is a So-
cialist, while not a single member of
this committee is. So we are not
influenced by party politics. We are
thinking of the general good. Mr.
Solomon would, if elected, represent
the point of view and speak the
thought of a very large and impor-
tant minority in our body politic. We
believe that our Legislature, in study-
ing pending legislation, will be great-
ly benefited by that point of view,
presented ably and accurately as it
would be by Mr. Solomon, if elected.

When a minority has become so nu-
merous and influential as has the So-
cialist Party, representing political
viewpoints which are philosophical,
rational, law-abiding and aimed at
advancing the welfare of mankind,
such minority ought to be heard in
our official deliberations on the sub-
ject of laws which will bind them to
obedience as well as all others.

The public cannot be harmed there-
by but will benefit therefrom. In
seeking to ascertain the desired form
of law, all points of view from every
considerable group to be affected,
should be received, studied thought-
fully and given due consideration on
their merits.

"Notwithstanding the above, how-
ever, we realize it would be to no pur-
pose to elect Mr. Solomon if he did
not possess talents and capability
which fit him for this work. We
know that he does.

"He has had legislative experience.
He served in our Legislature as as-
semblyman in 1919 and 1921. He was
prompt in attendance; studied con-
scientiously proposed laws; was in-
dustrious, and participated actively in
the sessions. He proved himself to
be a skilled debater, attractive speak-
er and well informed in history, polit-
ical science, and ins-and-outs of
current political and social problems.

"What do the men loggers do then?
Wait until 12 o'clock and then come in
to bed?"

Socialists of the 2nd Municipal Dis-
trict, where Justice Panken is making
what is generally conceded to be a win-
ning fight for reelection to his Municipal
Court bench, and in which Norman
Thomas, August Claessens, Samuel
Beardley and Isidore Corn are rapidly

4000 FLOATERS ARE REVEALED; ALDERMAN IS IMPLICATED

THE Tammany Tiger is loose again.

Al Smith's organization has been caught at its old game of
wholesale vote-stealing. Tammany is concentrating its corrupt
forces in a futile, last-minute attempt to defeat Judge Jacob Panken,
who comes up for re-election on Tuesday next.

Full four-thousand "floaters" (illegal registrants) have been col-
lected in the lower East Side to attempt to turn the great tide
which seems certain to sweep Panken into office again and with
him a number of local Socialist candidates.

The attempted election steal has been planned on so great a
scale that it has defeated its own objects. The revulsion against
Tammany has been so strong that Judge Panken's re-election now
appears more certain than ever.

The Socialists have taken this issue to carry the fight into Tam-
many's own camp. A number of floaters have been debarred from
voting through court action instituted by the Socialist party.

Not satisfied with this, the Socialists are using the attempted
election steal as an issue which will be used with increasing suc-
cess next year in blasting the myth Governor Alfred E. Smith's
presidential boosters are trying to create about the "New" Tam-
many.

Unless Governor Smith calls a halt on his army of floaters, he
will be faced in the next year with the embarrassing necessity of
having to whitewash an election steal so raw as to match the Re-
publican scandals in Pennsylvania.

Tammany Alderman Found Harboring Illegal Voters; Admits His Offense

A reporter the other day visited a num-
ber of places in which, the Socialists
charged, illegal voters were being har-
bored.

The first address visited was 145 For-
sythe street, where lives Tammany Alder-
man Moritz Graubard.

Six persons were enrolled from this
apartment of three rooms on the ground
floor. They were Alderman Graubard,
his wife, Kate; their sons, Emanuel, Ab-
raham and Sydney, and their daughter,
Lillian.

The first and largest of the three rooms
was an office fronted by a large window
bearing a sign, "Graubard, real estate
and insurance."

The second room was almost filled by
a double bed. The last room was a
kitchen in which was a cot.

The writer asked:—Where do all the
six who live here sleep?

Alderman Graubard was angered.
"I resent that insinuation," he
said. "It's an insult. Get out of
here at once."

Home for All Six

Alderman Graubard finally invited the

writer to look through the apartment,
saying:—

"You see, we live here. See my wife
is cooking. Here is a closet. You see
our clothes. It is our home, the home
of all of us. A man has the right to
choose a place for his voting address, just
as Governor Smith chooses the district
of the Hotel Billmore though he lives in
Albany."

The next place visited was the second
floor apartment of Morris L. Weiss at
139 Suffolk street, given as the abode of
Joseph Schendelman, Jacob Salfer, H.
Koppelman, Jack Isaacson, Harry Weiss,
22 years old, and Harry Weiss, 39.

Weiss said:—

"I never heard of any of those ex-
cept Harry Weiss, who is my brother.
But he doesn't live here."

Mrs. Weiss said:—"Why, we have only
four rooms and seven children. Where
would we put boarders?"

Weiss said that a policeman came to
check up the same names and was told
that none of the persons resided there.
The janitress knew of no such persons
living elsewhere in the tenement.

Fourteen Register From Bath House; Owner Fails To Give An Explanation

Next visited was a Turkish bath house
at 51 Pitt street, from which the following
fourteen were shown as enrolled:—Sam
Licht, Max Meyer, Andrew Feingold, Har-
ry Taub, Jack Hirschberg, Frank Abramo-
witz, Ben Buckholtz, Hyman Feinstein,
Philip Tannenbaum, Charles Adler, Ab-
raham and Meyer Schumer, Benjamin
Schimer and Herman Bader.

Bader, one of the proprietors, was
asked for the names of the persons living
in the three-story building. Bader asked
to see the list, saying he would answer
whether or not the names were properly
shown. Refused, he conducted his vis-
itors into two rooms containing about six
cots each and numerous lockers.

"The families of myself and associ-
ates live upstairs," he said. "And about
a dozen men live in these two rooms."

"Where are their trunks?" the re-
porter asked.

"They haven't any," was the answer.
He pointed to the lockers. An elderly
woman opened two or three of them
with a master key. They were empty.

"A sign outside reads, 'Women Tues-
day night.' When do the women leave?"
the owner was asked.

"By 12 o'clock," said Bader.

Men Have To Wait

"What do the men loggers do then?
Wait until 12 o'clock and then come in
to bed?"

Socialists of the 2nd Municipal Dis-
trict, where Justice Panken is making
what is generally conceded to be a win-
ning fight for reelection to his Municipal
Court bench, and in which Norman
Thomas, August Claessens, Samuel
Beardley and Isidore Corn are rapidly

2,000 In Tribute To Debs at Memorial Meeting In New York

Over 2,000 men and women crowded
into Cooper Union last Sunday night
to pay their tribute of affection to the
late Eugene V. Debs. The meeting was
one of many that are being held through-
out the country in response to a call is-
sued by the National Executive Com-
mittee of the Socialist Party.

As early as 8:30 o'clock nearly every
seat was taken and it was evident that
Debs is not likely to be forgotten by this
generation.

August Claessens presided and the
meeting continued till 11 o'clock. The
speakers were Ben Goodman, represent-
ing the Young People's Socialist League,
Herman Koble from up-state, James
O'neal representing The New Leader,
Esther Friedman, William Karlin, Mor-
ris Hillquist of the National Executive
Committee, Judge Jacob Panken, Robert
Morse Lovett, Editor of The New Re-
public, Norman Thomas, O. August Ger-
ber of the Debs Radio Station and
Charles Solomon.

Claessens For Alderman in Sixth

HOUSING AND TRANSIT HIS MAIN ISSUES

By Louis Stanley

IN A certain sense the Sixth Aldermanic District of New York City, where August Claessens is campaigning for election on the Socialist ticket, is the vortex of all the evils which Tammany Hall has perpetrated on the East Side. The Sixth is a comparatively narrow strip extending along the East River from the Gheto of Stanton street northward to Eighteenth street and the Irish gas-house district. In this territory housing, transit and zoning compel our attention. They are not three problems that can be neatly sliced apart. Rather have they been compounded immutably into a single mess.

Hardly a new dwelling house has been built in this district in more than a decade. The landlords see no need for it. The old shacks already command such high rentals that it is doubtful whether the present rates could be exceeded in that neighborhood to justify the investment of capital. The restriction of immigration has also induced property owners to exploit their present opportunities more intensively without undertaking new ventures.

One of the most popular schemes

among the real estate fraternity is the alteration of the former private houses in the district. It is the irony of destiny that the poor now occupy the premises of the well-to-do of old without the previous comfort. The substantial one-family brick houses on the East Side, in the past the scene of solid German respectability, are now tenements. The ur-chins of the new-comers used to peer through the white-curtained shining windows with mixed admiration and disdain and sometimes dare to play stoop-ball against the grey stone steps that fronted the buildings like matronly aprons. Today all this is gone. Where there was one family, there are three and four now. Where there was bourgeois primness has come proletarian helter-skelter.

The change took place during the housing crisis that the European War provoked. The landlords came to the politicians and the politicians to the legislature. Why not ease the shortage

by renovating the old private homes for the reception of several families? That sounded reasonable,—suspiciously so, August Claessens was a member of the Socialist delegation to the legislature at that time. He and the others turned the proposal inside out and soon they exposed beneath the humanitarian cloak the naked greed of it all. The repairs were to be made under various exemptions from the new tenement house laws. The stair-cases were not to be widened, the corridors were but to be improvised and the fire escapes were to have no bulk-heads permitting escape to the roof. The whole plan was a plot to legalize fire traps and while Claessens and the other Socialists pitted themselves against the capitalist representatives to squash the bill, their efforts were in vain. The landlords won. Fire outbreaks since have justified the Socialist position and Claessens can with satisfaction point out to his constituency the important role he played in this fight.

Housing and Transit is Double Problem of Residents in the Sixth District

The housing question in the Sixth Aldermanic District is, as we have intimated, inextricably bound up with transit facilities, for a large portion of the territory is almost inaccessible by public conveyance. So long as there is a lack of cross-town lines and north-south subways, property interests feel no urge to make improvements. Families who develop a higher standard of living under the promptings of the newer generation, seek the first opportunity to move into the Bronx semi-slums. Yet many stay on despite all inconveniences. They are fixed there by habit, associations or proximity to work. Many of the clothing shops are on the lower west side, to a certain extent within walking distance of the homes of the workers. The advantages here, as Claessens points out, are the same that attach to Tudor City, the wealthy development on East Forty-second street that has replaced the dilapidated tenement houses of long standing. The East Side should have good homes and abundant transit facilities.

Connected with these problems of habitation and transportation is zoning. The lower East Side, particularly the Sixth Aldermanic, is interspersed with factories and warehouses that are reminiscent of an era when the East River wharfage really counted in the commercial life of the city. Nowadays the shipping interests have abandoned this side of Manhattan above Whitehall street. Nevertheless, scattered lumber yards, manufactories and store houses

Claessens Enters the Socialist Movement; Is Elected to the Legislature Seven Times

Ask Claessens what he did during this period and he will reach for the "American Labor Who's Who" to find the answer, for buried in activity, he has almost forgotten his story himself. His memory thus refreshed, he can tell illuminating anecdotes. He worked as newboy, shipping clerk, grocery clerk and interior decorator. The latter was his most permanent job but one need not linger over the thought that this was a kind of artist's occupation. He was something more or less than a mere house painter and plasterer. When he was growing into manhood, he fell in with an old sailor who coked out an existence as a street astronomer. August became an assistant, while retaining his day-time jobs. Later Claessens built a telescope himself and went into stargazing on his own account. If anyone is interested in this memento, he can observe it still in operation on Forty-second street off Bryant Park.

Enters Cooper Union
Claessens had been told by teachers and friends that he had artistic talent. Consequently, when in his search for schooling, he encountered Cooper Union, that home of free adult education, he entered upon the study of drawing. It was not long before he learned that his pedagogues and acquaintances had been mistaken. He would have drifted along, had he not discovered one night that there were lectures being given in the main hall down-stairs. He found himself in a new world. Night after night he would attend, listening to talks on science, literature, politics, or economics,

So far as August Claessens goes the struggle to make the Sixth Aldermanic District more habitable is very close to him. He spent his youth there, living for many years on East Third street. He knows the region as only one who has explored it in his childhood can. He has seen it go through the transformations of a generation. His family brought him there from Switzerland when he was a child. The boy attended a parochial school on Fourteenth street and intermittently the public grammar schools of the neighborhood. He never graduated, however, for his father was only a house painter and the struggle for existence drove the lad to seek employment.

anything that happened to be on the program. And here is where he made his first contacts with Socialism, not through the remarks of the speakers themselves but through the heckling of Socialists in the audience. Claessens would find himself arguing with these disturbers after the meeting until he began to find himself convinced of their heresies. His enthusiasms centered at first about the sciences, especially botany. He read widely and made field trips and has not quite lost his interest in plant study yet. For years he was known at the meetings of the Academy of Science as the "public," which was invited to the learned sessions through notices in the newspapers. Once, however, he was captured by politics, economics and sociology, he remained enthralled.

Becomes a Speaker
In the meantime he snatched the time to study elocution at Cooper Union for several years under the direction of a Miss Zachos, who is still there, but never did he attend her public speaking class. His flare for amateur dramatics nor utilitarian speech-making attracted him. He was a poor writer. His wife is still the champion grammarian of the family. Imagine Miss Zachos' surprise some years later when she noticed her former pupil of elocution listed in the Rural School catalogue as instructor of public speaking. Readers who have been fascinated by Claessens' stump-box or platform oratory, will want to pry into the secrets of this change. It happened in

For Alderman, 6th District



August Claessens

this wise. When Claessens joined the Socialist Party in 1909, he offered his services as an entertainer at branch meetings and sociables and inevitably achieved a considerable reputation. One night he was present in a crowd on Tenth street and Second avenue. The arrival of one of the big Socialist chiefs was momentarily expected. The chairman was killing time as well as his voice. Suddenly a brilliant thought flashed through his mind. There was Gus Claessens right in front of him in the audience. He announced to those present that the next speaker was not the prominent guest of the evening but one who could certainly entertain them. Claessens mounted the platform, frightened despite his many public appearances. He had never made a speech before. He was so determinedly serious that he began to serve as chairman at meetings and as he learned to combine public speaking with entertainment, teaching with jollification, he became the inimitable August Claessens of today.

Elections Stolen From Him

It is clear from this brief sketch that Claessens is a tireless worker. The clock never calls him to rest. Whatever he undertakes, he accomplishes thoroughly. When he was interested in science, he devoted everything on the subject that he could rummage up. When he led Young People's Socialist League circles, he spent the week preparing for the discussion on Sunday. When he became interested in public speaking as distinct from elocution, he did not content himself with his native ability but read all the available text-books. When he was elected to the legislature from Harlem or rather when he stayed in the legislature—for while he was chosen seven times, he was counted out twice and expelled as often for being a Socialist—he scrutinized the voters of the Sixth Aldermanic District can be certain that in August Claessens they will send to the Board of Aldermen an indefatigable and intelligent defender of their interests.

Hillquit, Schmucker Among Lecturers In New Rand Courses

"The Story of Class Rule" is the subject of a twelve lecture course to be given by Algernon Lee, Educational Director of the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th street. These lectures trace the evolution of class property and class government, from prehistoric times to the present. This class meets on Thursdays at 7 p.m. and will continue to January 19. The time has come for taking stock of the epoch-making decade which began with the revolution in Russia and Germany and the ending of the Great War. This will be done by Morris Hillquit in a five-lecture course on "These Ten Years 1917-1927". On Tuesday November 22 at 8:30 he will begin the course and continue to December 20. Mr. N. Bryllion Fagin of the University of Baltimore and one of the most constructive as well as suggestive among the younger generation of American literary critics will give a five lecture course on "Rebels in Contemporary American Literature" on Saturdays at 2 p.m., beginning November 19 and continuing to December 17.

In this series of lectures he will present a survey of recent tendencies in American literature, as exemplified in five typical writers. Samuel C. Schmucker, Professor of Anthropology of the State Normal School, West Chester, Pa., and author of "The Meaning of Evolution" and of "Man's Life on Earth". These lectures will be given on Fridays at 8:30, beginning November 18 and continuing to December 16. In this course a distinguished anthropologist and brilliant popular lecturer tells the story of how the human race emerged from the brute world and, through the use of tools and of language, set out upon an evolutionary career different from that of any other species. By means of charts and lantern slides the likenesses and differences between the apes, the ancient near-men and the true human type are vividly brought out.

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Jewelers' Union Collects Damages For Injunction

SOON after Supreme Court Justice John Ford dismissed the temporary injunction against the International Jewellery Workers Union, granted last November by Justice Wasservogel, William Karlin of 291 Broadway, lawyer for the union, notified the American Surety Company that it was his intention to commence a proceeding against it for the recovery of damages sustained by the union, by reason of the injunction.

The proceeding was based upon a bond issued by that company, filed by the plaintiff to indemnify several officers and members of the union, if the court finally decided that the plaintiff was not entitled to the injunction.

Upon the commencement of the proceeding, the Surety Company induced Dinhofer Bros., manufacturing jewelers, of No. 150 Lafayette street, to pay to the union \$750, rather than risk further litigation. A check for that sum, made by the firm, was delivered to Mr. Karlin by Lester R. Bachner, attorney for Dinhofer, yesterday.

The temporary injunction was originally obtained upon affidavits alleging attempts of the union representatives to persuade employees of the Dinhofer firm to join the union. Upon the trial of the action, however, witnesses produced by William Karlin, on behalf of the union, convinced Justice Ford that the disorder charges made in affidavits were incorrect. Samuel Beardsley, Treasurer of the Union, joyfully received the \$750.00 and stated that this is the first time in his long experience that an employer of labor was compelled by law to pay for legal expenses incurred by the union in an industrial dispute.

Ladies and gentlemen are permitted to have friends in the kennel, but not in the kitchen.—G. Bernard Shaw.

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Karlin For Progressive Judiciary

Socialist Candidate For General Sessions Explains Views on Courts

By William Karlin
(Socialist Candidate for Judge of General Sessions)

(Address delivered before the New York League of Women Voters, at P. S. No. 165, November 3.)

COURTS, like all other administrative institutions, reflect the political inertia or liveliness of the workers, as the case may be, of a given nation. In the United States, where the workers have no large political parties of their own, the courts are indifferent or hostile to the social basis of the labor movement. In Europe, where the workers have their own well developed, social, political, co-operative and educational organizations permanently established and are very well represented in the various Parliaments, the courts recognize the difference between ordinary criminal offenders and persons accused of misdemeanors in connection with political and industrial activities. Thus, in such nations, industrial and political prisoners pay small fines or serve short terms of imprisonment.

On the other hand, in our country of unorganized labor, strikers and social radicals, particularly during the present low Socialist tide, are looked upon as criminals, and frequently are convicted as such and are sentenced to serve long terms of imprisonment. And so, judges like all other statesmen, follow election returns and give the workers the kind of opinions they vote for. If labor legislation in the United States were charted, the curves of the socialist vote and favorable labor and social legislation would run evenly.

The Court's Powers

The Court of General Sessions, for which I was nominated as a candidate for Justice, by the Socialist Party, possesses the same powers in criminal cases, as the Supreme Court of the State of New York. In this court are tried all cases of a criminal nature, ranging from grand larceny, to murder in the first degree. The Justices of this court, like those of the Supreme Court, are elected for a term of fourteen years, and both classes receive the same salary of \$22,500 per annum, and so Judges of the General Sessions claim dignity equal to that of Supreme Court Justices.

The opportunities of Judges of the General Sessions, however, to strike terror to the hearts of strikers and other victims of the social struggle, is superior to that of Supreme Court Judges. For workers who become victims of tyrannical injunctions issued by Supreme Court Judges, may, for violating such orders, be punished by comparatively small fines or for very short terms of imprisonment, whereas, if such workers are found guilty in the Court of General Sessions for violation of the Penal Law, the Justices of that court may impose long terms of imprisonment. On the other hand, the Court of General Sessions may be administered by persons who see in the struggles of the workers for higher standards of living and improved working conditions, a movement toward a higher civilization. Such judges could suppress violence on the

picket line by going to the root of the evil.

If I am elected Judge of the General Sessions, I shall call upon the Grand Jury of New York County, to go into the root of the evil and I have no doubt that the Grand Jury can be made to do its duty. Under proper instructions, the Grand Jury must find that the real cause of violence on the picket line must be attributed to the fact that unscrupulous employers of labor hire thieves, thugs, plug-uglies and other jail birds for their strong arm proclivities, to commit assaults upon peaceful men and women, whose real purpose on the picket line is to inform the public and seekers of employment that a given place is affected by a strike. Habitual strike-breaking has become a lucrative profession, which is receiving the utmost protection of the courts.

My opponents, Judges Charles C. Nott and George L. Donnellan, Republican-Democrat and Democratic-Republican, respectively, have been nominated by both parties. This was done upon a false representation that the major parties wish for a non-partisan judiciary. As a matter of fact, no person could ever become a Justice of any court under our party form of government, unless he be affiliated more or less actively, with a political party.

If elected, I shall further ask the Grand Jury of this County to find indictments and direct the District Attorney to proceed vigorously for the conviction of each and every professional politician who is a party to the making of corrupt contracts, for the disposition of public franchises, in public work, in a manner to give profiteers the utmost opportunity to rob the people of our community.

In fine, a Judge of the General Sessions, with a social outlook, could turn the courts into instruments for social good and for the suppression of profiteering and exploitation.

Political Symposium To Be Broadcast Over WEVD Sunday

A political open forum, to which Republicans, Democrats and Socialists are being invited, will be inaugurated Sunday afternoon, Nov. 6, by the Debs Memorial Radio Fund, operating Station WEVD, and will be continued until Election Eve. Candidates in various districts where Socialists are waging hot campaigns will be given an opportunity to speak on the issues of the campaign regardless of their political faith. G. August Gerber, Secretary of the Debs Fund, announced yesterday.

"This open forum," Mr. Gerber said, "is in strict keeping with the intention of the Board of Trustees of the Debs Fund who were determined to erect a radio broadcasting station from which opinion could be expressed free and untrammelled. While our Board is comprised mainly of radicals, progressives and of the labor elements, old line politicians can say their say over Station WEVD. It is a rare thing for minority opinion to obtain expression over radio stations controlled by the monopolists, but we have no fear in giving political faiths with which we disagree an opportunity to be heard."

Accordingly invitations are going out to all candidates for Municipal Court Judge in the Second Municipal District to participate in a political symposium Sunday afternoon over Station WEVD. This is the district in which Judge Jacob Panzen, Socialist, is conceded his re-election. Candidates of the following districts are being invited before Election eve:

Eighth aldermanic district, 35th aldermanic district, 57th aldermanic district, 23rd assembly district, 50th aldermanic district.

200 Expected At Socialist Convention

Secretary Henry Says Number of Delegates Are Likely to Exceed That Figure

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—The national convention of the Socialist Party to be held in New York City April 14, will have about 200 delegates in attendance if the states and organizations entitled to representation send their quota. This is the estimate submitted by National Executive Secretary, William H. Henry in a report to the National Executive Committee.

The report is tentative and subject to revision. It points out that before the committee meets again in January it is more than probable that Oklahoma will have a state organization and the same is likely in Nebraska, Tennessee, Iowa, Idaho and Kentucky. Organization of these states will increase the number of delegates to the convention.

For the first time it is expected that quite a portion of the delegates from the region lying east of the Mississippi River will go to the convention in automobiles. Some of them taking a week or two and speaking in various cities to break the journey.

Farm Laborites to Meet

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Denver, Colo.—Eurt Martin, National Secretary of the Farmer Labor Party of America, has issued a call for a delegate body to meet and nominate candidates for President and Vice-President at Milwaukee, May 17. The apportionment of delegates is on the following basis: each state two delegates at large; each Congressional district two delegates.

The call urges farmers and wage workers "to organize, unite at the ballot box next year and throw off the yoke of your oppressors. Emancipate yourselves—you have the power—use your ballot to free yourselves from the economic bondage that now threatens your very existence. Organize, unite. Go to the ballot box in 1928 and wrest the government from the control of your oppressors and use it to establish justice for all."

Just whether there is any significance in selecting the Socialist city of Milwaukee for holding the convention is not known. On the other hand former members of the Socialist Party now identified with the Farmer-Labor Party are anxious for cooperation with the Socialist Party in support of one ticket next year.

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Thomas Attacks "Two-Bit" Wronker

Tammanyite Is Asked To Tell What He Has Done

HARD, persistent campaigning on the part of the Socialist Party in the eighth aldermanic district, Manhattan, has begun to tell in favor of Norman Thomas, Socialist party leader, who is making the race for member of the Board of Aldermen.

Thomas has been addressing six and seven meetings each night, crowded by hundreds of eager voters, surprised to find a candidate for alderman actually talking issues. Scores of canvassers have been through the district. They report overwhelming support for Judge Panken and Norman Thomas.

Thomas has the advantage of campaigning against a particularly weak candidate, Louis J. ("Two-Bit") Wronker, who has served the district for six years as the Tammany job-holder. Thomas and his campaigners have been making much of the fact that "Two-Bit" Wronker's only claim to distinction is the fact that he "put the traffic lights" on Second avenue.

"Mr. Wronker says he put the traffic lights on Second avenue," is Norman Thomas's comment. "It was always my impression that traffic lights, along with other means of regulating traffic, belongs in the province of the Police Department. Does Mr. Wronker mean to say that his Tammany Hall police Department has been so remiss in its duty that it took an alderman to get the lights put on Second avenue?"

"However, Mr. Wronker ought not to be deprived of his one alleged accomplishment. He has been an alderman for six years now. In that time he has drawn \$30,000 in salary. His sole accomplishment, according to himself, is this traffic light business. Of course, Second Avenue was the last main thoroughfare in Manhattan to get traffic lights. If Mr. Wronker brought the traffic lights to Second avenue, he was an awful long time doing it.

"Giving Mr. Wronker the benefit of the doubt, we will concede him this momentous achievement of having put the lights on Second avenue.

"But has he done anything, the least little thing, about putting some light into the thousands of dark tenements in the eighth aldermanic district? According to official reports, there are still thousands of 'old-law' tenements, condemned years ago as unsafe and insanitary. These old tenements have rooms, bed-rooms in which there are no windows. Has Mr. Wronker done anything to let a light into these rooms.

"Mr. Wronker is an expert at the art of putting up lights. Has he thrown any light on the transit question? Has he done a solitary thing to bring the East Side sorely needed transit relief? Has he thrown any light on how we may keep the five-cent fare?

"In short, has Mr. Wronker done anything to let a light into the lives of the people of the eighth district?"

Tammany Tries Huge Fraud in Panken District

(Continued from Page 1)

the Tammany candidates, desperately working against each other in an effort to jockey each other out of second place, where another judge may be elected.

The rift in the Tammany campaign for Municipal Court judge has become a topic of discussion throughout the district, where it is known that each of the two Tammany candidates for Judge against Panken are trying to get second place, and thus procure the election, there being two judges to be chosen. The Socialists have nominated only one, Jacob Panken.

Joseph Raimo, one of the Tammany candidates, is known to have complained at the way he is being treated. His lithographs are practically unknown in the district, the press statements issued by the Tammany Speakers Bureau contain no reference to his candidates, and the Jewish papers on the East Side, are reported to have been told not to mention Raimo. New stories on the campaign contain no reference to his campaign.

The division in the Tammany ranks has encouraged the Socialists, who see in it a confirmation of their conclusions that the Socialists will carry the district. The fight of each of the two Tammany candidates for second place is considered a recognition on the part of the Tammany group that the wave sweeping the Socialist candidates on to victory cannot be stopped, either by floaters, repeaters, or other election law violations Tammany will attempt on Election Day.

The main problem before the Socialist campaign managers for the balance of the campaign is to protect the count. The more desperate Tammany Hall is, the more vicious will be, they say, the attempt to steal the election on November 8th.

Weeding out the floaters has occupied the attention of the Lawyers Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Judge Panken. Prominent lawyers have been conducting a daily investigation, as a result of which some names have already been stricken from the registry lists, while many more will be stricken between now and election day.

But the impossibility of weeding all of them out in time, and the possibility that whatever obstacles may be thrown in the path of the floaters by the Panken committee may lead Tammany to employ other devices on election day, make it doubly essential, they say, to have an army at the polls.

According to present plans, two separate armies will be mobilized, one to watch the balloting on the inside while the voting continues, and the other to stand outside the polling places to prevent the use of electioneering devices to

mislead the voters. For the inside work no less than 300 watchers will be required. For the outside, where Yipsels, non-Socialists, and others not qualified for one reason or another to watch, will be stationed, no less than 1,000 will be needed.

An appeal to the Workmen's Circle, the 60 trade unions supporting the Socialists, and to leading individuals to join either one or the other of these armies will be issued within the next few days. Abraham Zucker, of the Jewish Daily Forward, and Phillip Kaplowitz, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, are working jointly on the election day activities.

Arrangements are being made to have 100 of the 350 members of the lawyers' committee for Panken at the polling places on Tuesday. If 100 are obtained, every polling place in the district will be assured the services of a lawyer on a moment's notice.

While mobilizing for the balloting will receive special attention for the balance of the campaign, nothing will be done to prevent the present favorable condition from receding. Having aroused the East Side to a fever pitch by his numerous speeches in every part of the district every night, Judge Panken will intensify his efforts, and will be aided by the Socialists of the entire city, many of whom have already signified their readiness to devote the last week of the campaign in the 2nd Municipal Court District.

It has been decided to have a "Red Night" in each of the Assembly districts comprising the Municipal Court District before Saturday night of this week, and then a final "Red Night" for the whole district on Saturday night. On each of the "Red Nights" 50 or more speakers will be used in one Assembly district, thus assuring a thorough speaking campaign.

The final canvass of the campaign will take place on Sunday morning. The response the last two Sundays is said to have been gratifying. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America each time sent down 100 canvassers for the 4th Assembly district, where the fight was most bitter. The Cutters Union, Local 10, under David Dubinsky, brought down a squad of 25 men each Sunday, while all the other unions furnished quotas proportionate to their numerical strength.

A watchers meeting will be held on Monday night, and arrangements have been made to have them stay together at a hotel, from which place they will leave for the polls on Tuesday morning. Those who have not enlisted in the watchers army are asked to do so at once, by addressing either Abraham Zucker, 175 East Broadway, or Panken Campaign Committee, 107 Second avenue.

For Alderman, 8th District



Norman Thomas

Elect Socialist Candidates, Union Leader Appeals

By Edmond Gottesman
Secretary, United Neckwear Makers Union

THE month of November should be regarded as symbolic of our Democracy, for in November of each year we, the people, choose our representatives so ideally depicted by Abraham Lincoln (I believe it was someone else, but he popularized it) as a Government "of, by and for the people". Way back in 1858 Lincoln, in a moment of rejoicing over the unification of the country, may have been justified in thus describing our government. The make-up of the country then was different from what it is today. In those days, steel trust, meat and bread trusts, transportation monopolies, grain combines, chain stores, manufacturers' associations and tenement dwellers were not known. Men owned their own homes, raised their food and made their own clothes.

But today in our Social Organism as it functions politically there are no people. What we have is Business and Property Interests, and the men who make up our National, State and City Governments are men who represent these interests. The number of people who own these Business and Property Interests are only a fraction of the population; the majority, about 85 per cent, are hand and brain workers who, because of the present system, are employed by these Business and Property Interests.

The Old Parties Records
Our Congress, State Assembly and Board of Aldermen today are composed of Republicans and Democrats sent there by the votes of workers, by cloakmakers, neckwear makers, shoemakers, clerks, postal employees and the hands of other workers. Do you know o. . . laws they enacted in the interest of the workers? Under the administration of Democrats and Republicans we still have child labor, home-work, the sweat shop, unsanitary tenement districts, unsafe, congested and shameful subway and elevated transportation. We have unemployment, inability of men to earn sufficient wages to support their families and to give their children the education they would like.

For the last 25 years the Labor Movement has been endeavoring to do away with these evils. Did the Republicans and Democrats, who come to you before election and tell you they are your Friends, did these FRIENDS OF LABOR pass laws to abolish these evils? The laws they pass are all intended to protect the interests who are making profit out of these evils. When the workers come to the Legislative Halls to demand laws that will abolish many of the mentioned evils, they find their "Friends" deaf and defiant—but the lobbyists of the Business and Property Interests get respectful attention and so year in and year out all the legislation they pass is to give more protection to Business and

more restriction of the freedom of the workers in their activities to establish protective laws for old workers, child labor and labor in general.

"Vote for the Socialists"
Now, you makers of cloaks, neckwear, shoes and shirts, etc., who you had "Friends of Labor" administer the affairs of the state and city, did the police stop beating and arresting you when you were on the picket line for a living wage? Have their judges stopped issuing injunctions and sending you to the workhouse for your legal right to picket? And you East Side, Bronx, Brooklyn and Brownsville voters, I think you have had enough of your "Friends". It is time that you vote for men who are your own, of your own class, and who stand for your "Interests" against the Business and Property Interests whose sole interest is to make profit and get more interest, with no concern whatsoever as to what is left in your pay envelope at the end of the week.

This November you will have another chance to demonstrate whether you are interested in your own welfare by voting for men who in loyalty and devotion to the workers and in understanding of their problems, have no equal among the "Friends of Labor" of the Democratic and Republican candidates. The men for whom you should vote as your own are Judge Jacob Panken, for re-election as Municipal Judge, Norman Thomas for Alderman, Samuel Beardsley and August Claessens for Assemblymen in Manhattan and Charles Solomon for Assemblyman in Brooklyn and others on the Socialist Party ticket.

Judge Panken is a man who worked in shops, picketed during strikes, and as a lawyer incessantly helped to organize unions. From personal knowledge, I can testify that in season and out, he responded to every call from every needle trade union. Charles Solomon, August Claessens and Samuel Beardsley likewise have records of life-long service in the interests of the workers on the political and economic field.

These men cannot and will not purchase your votes. Neither are they for sale. You owe it to yourself, to your family and your brother workers, to vote for these men who, in an economic and political sense, are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh. If you vote otherwise you are an enemy to the welfare of the hundreds of thousands of your fellow men and class. There is an opportunity, this November, to make a new beginning for a Government "of, by and for the people". The voters of the East Side, Bronx, Brooklyn and Brownsville have on several occasions expressed a genuine yearning to establish a Democracy. Here is your opportunity once more.

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"Apathy Is The Enemy," Thomas Says

Socialist Candidate For Alderman Urges Party Workers to Greater Service

By Norman Thomas
Socialist Candidate for Alderman, 8th District

IT IS the custom in America to talk much about the conservatism of the worker, especially when he goes to the polls. If by that is meant that the average voter has no desire at all to risk what he has for what he might or might not get in a violent revolution, emphatically the American is conservative. But if it is meant that the American voter of the kind we Socialists talk to year in and year out likes to live in crowded tenements, without security against unemployment or old age, that he likes courts which substitute political pull for justice, that, in short he thoroughly enjoys the way he and his children have to live, nothing is farther from the truth. The citizens of New York in all but the silk stocking districts are almost pathetically eager for good housing, better transit, a finer educational system for their children, more parks and playgrounds, the security against the gnawing fear of unemployment and old age that social insurance gives. In short, they accept as highly desirable all the immediate planks of our Socialist program.

It is not conservatism but apathy that is the enemy. Perhaps apathy is too weak a word. The great tolling masses of New York lack faith in the ballot and imagination to picture what could be achieved by effective political action. They are not philosophical anarchists. They are tired and weary doctors. Politics, they are persuaded, is mostly bunk so far as any large social results are concerned. It is this state of mind which makes the voter so willing to trade his vote for some little personal favor or to give it away out of sheer friendship for a district leader. Those who hear us at all usually agree that we are right, but they want to vote for a sure winner. The Republican captain who told me that he would be with me when we were the second party is typical of the state of mind which is our chief enemy.

Sees Apathy Passing
Now if I were convinced that this state of mind was inevitable and irremovable I suppose I should join the army of tired radicals and be done with it. I am not so hopeless. In part this popular apathy and doubt among the workers is our fault. It has been encouraged by the Socialist-Communist split and by Communist tactics since this split. Still more, it has been encouraged by our own lack of perseverance in the steady work of canvassing and organizing which counts much more than spectacular street meetings. In part this apathy is a product of the times and will pass with the changing years.

For myself I am hopeful that this year will mark a definite break in the annals of General Apathy. Our comrades, it seems to me, are doing more and better work in the second Municipal District and in some other districts in Kings and the Bronx than for many years. Judge Panken's campaign is capturing the imagination and driving the hearts of large numbers on the East Side.

Sometimes I am discouraged that men so often "hear their one hope with in empty wonder." But usually I am inclined to remind myself how unreasonable it is to expect to break all the forces of apathy and ignorance by a few speeches in the fall of the year. What we need is steady and persistent work not merely to hold up to ridicule and contempt the waste and wicked-

ness of the capitalist system but also to make vivid a picture of the kind of world we might create by intelligent effort and struggle for ourselves and our children. Municipal campaigns in general and this municipal campaign in particular gives us a rare opportunity.

Why must New York lag behind poor, war-racked Vienna in providing decent housing for her children? Why should New Yorkers slumber while interests once more pull off a gigantic transit steal at their expense? Shall men and women who have to shop around to save a penny or two on a pound of food forever be indifferent to the way the city spends half a billion dollars of money minted from the sweat of the workers?

These are some of the questions that we must go on and on asking.

Perhaps one trouble with the voters is that we ourselves have lost something of vision and hope. If we care for our city and the future of our own children we have a splendid opportunity this year in New York to make our fears and our hopes contagious. Only we can't accomplish such a result by giving Christian Science absent treatment to the voters. It is hard, organized work that counts. This is a year when gifts of money and time to the Socialist cause will bring results. In the building up of the Socialist Party, in making a little better job of our children, in heartening workers all over America, the re-election of Jacob Panken and the election of even a handful of Assemblymen and Aldermen will not be an empty thing.

Washington Sees Socialist Strength in '28 Campaign
Washington, D. C.—Expert political forecasters here are generally agreed that the Socialist Party is returning to its former strength. While they know little of the history of the movement their contacts all over the country enable them to fairly estimate changing political sentiment. From information which drifts into Washington from various channels, including word received from lieutenants in the field, they conclude that the Socialist Party next year will fill the place occupied by the third party ticket headed by LaFollette in 1924.

The Socialist Party vote three years ago was merged with the vote for LaFollette and there is no means of knowing how large it was. The political forecasters are inclined to the view that a large number of radicals, but not Socialists, who voted for LaFollette will not return to the Democratic or Republican parties and that the Socialists will be the gainers.

Suggestions For Voting on Amendments

Thomas Offers Recommendations on 9 Proposals Up For Decision Tuesday

IN the last issue of The New Leader, Norman Thomas reviewed the series of amendments which are submitted to voters for their approval or rejection. Certain recommendations were also offered and these are repeated here in condensed form for the benefit of our readers in New York State.

Amendment No. 1 provides for a genuine budget. Vote "Yes" on this amendment.

Amendment No. 2 increases the debt limit for cities. Vote "Yes" on this amendment.

Amendment No. 3 changes the method of assessing the cost of grade crossings elimination. Vote "Yes" on this amendment.

Amendment No. 4 increases the salary of the Governor, Lieut. Governor and members of the Legislature. Vote "Yes" on this amendment.

Amendment No. 5 makes the Governor the titular head as he is now the actual head of the executive department. Vote "Yes" on this amendment.

Amendment No. 6 lengthens the term of Governor and other elective officials to four years. Argument for and against is about equally balanced and no recommendation. Read closely and use your own judgment.

Amendment No. 7 authorizes the state to build a highway up Whiteface Mountain in the Adirondack forest reserve. Vote "Yes" on this amendment.

Amendment No. 8 allows counties to condemn excess abutting land when laying out, widening or relocating parks, public places, highways or streets. Vote "Yes" on this amendment.

Amendment No. 9 forbids a city to annex nearby territory until the people of the territory in question have by majority vote approved annexation. Vote "Yes" on this amendment.

Proposition No. 1 is also submitted. This proposes to approve a law already approved by our municipal assembly which permits the city to lease land which it may take in excess condemnation proceedings for housing purposes. Provides no solution for the housing problem but city should have the power to lease. Vote "Yes" on this amendment.

About Soviet Russia

Mass Movies by

SERGE M. EISENSTEIN
(Director of "Potemkin")

Soviet Achievements in Public Education by N. KRUPSKAYA (Lenin's Widow)

Liberty Under the Soviets by ROGER BALDWIN

Modern Women in Soviet Russia by ALEXANDRA RAKOVSKY (Wife of the former Soviet Ambassador to France)

1917-1927

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The Patient by MICHAEL ZOSHCHENKO (Translated by Max Eastman)

Modern Women in Soviet Russia by ALEXANDRA RAKOVSKY (Wife of the former Soviet Ambassador to France)

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Village Life Under The Soviets. KARL BORDERS. The picturesque daily life of the Russian village and its changing social forms. The Economic Organization Of The Soviet Union. SCOTT NEARING and JACK HARDY. A detailed analysis of the present economic system, substantiated by charts and statistics.

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THE HOUSES THAT SOCIALISM BUILT

*Vienna Rears Beautiful Apartments for the Workers;
London Socialists Transform a Slum District*

By Olga Misar

Socialism is putting in the forefront of its municipal program the demand for houses to let at rents which the working class can pay. In this article, Olga Misar, the well-known Austrian author, describes what the Socialists have done in Vienna.

WHEN, after the Austrian Revolution of 1918, the Socialists took charge of the Government of Vienna, they were, as elsewhere, faced with a terrible housing shortage. No building had gone on, of course, for four years, and materials were so expensive that there was no chance of obtaining rents high enough to pay the interest on the capital invested in the houses. This was intensified by the Rent Restriction Law, which forbade any raising of pre-war rents. Seeing that after the war the Austrian money had gone down to 114,000th of its former value, it will be realized that there was little incentive to private enterprise to embark on housing schemes of any sort.

The state of Viennese housing at this time can be gauged from the fact that in the first place it was necessary to set up a municipal housing office which had control of all the dwellings in the city. This office kept lists of all available housing accommodation and of people in need of dwellings (in the order of their needs, children and other family circumstances). All houses were strictly rationed on the basis of one room per person plus one room for the family. All rooms in excess of this ration were ruthlessly laid hands upon and allocated to those most in need. People who objected very strongly to having strangers quartered upon them had only one escape, and that was by paying a very high tax on each superfluous room, the proceeds of which were used for building new houses. This went on until December 31, 1925, when centralization was abolished, so that people may now let and rent dwellings freely, only being obliged to register each vacant dwelling. But this was because housing conditions had improved and the worst evils of the shortage eliminated.

Rich Pay to House Poor

What were the reasons of this improvement? There can be little doubt they were (1) the rigorous taxation of the rich to house the poor, and (2) the hold and energetic housing policy of the Vienna city authorities.

The first stage was the levying of a graduated building tax, low on small dwellings, but very high on large ones. The second was the promise, in the autumn of 1923, to build 25,000 dwellings within five years. Ever since then the building activity of the town has been

the centre of public attention and the political life of these few years had been focused upon it. A glance at the present plan of Vienna shows the large number of new houses all round the town, which together accommodate 120,000 people. Before the end of this year the promised 25,000 dwellings will be finished, and by the expiration of the five years another 5,000 will have been erected.

The first problem that the Vienna Socialists had to settle was whether they should build high dwellings or cottages in settlements. Many voices were for the cottage accommodation, but Socialists leaders answered that they had no choice. They had to build quickly, they must not waste a penny, they must provide the maximum accommodation possible. High houses, they said, would enable builders to make the best use of a small area of land, and the expenditure on pipes for water, gas and drains would be less. These and other considerations were the deciding factors in the question.

Low Rents

There was some disappointment at first, as a result of this decision, but, nevertheless, the houses which have been built represent enormous progress. The tenants have hitherto had to live in old houses, for which they paid 25 per cent of their wages for the rent of rooms indirectly and badly lit. Ninety-five per cent of them had their water-pipes and w.c.s. in corridors for two or three families together. Altogether the old accommodation was of a most insanitary and inconvenient character.

The new dwellings are built so that each room has its window into the open air, its own balcony, and its own sanitary conveniences. The rent now only amounts to 2-3 per cent of wages, and for this tenants have gas and electric light fittings, bathrooms and washing kitchens with the most up-to-date apparatus—all of which were unknown luxuries in the past.

Many of the houses are provided with reading rooms, large nurseries and courts with gardens and bathing pools. Quite a new style of building has come into existence and the architects have vied with one another to invent various shapes of windows and verandahs, arched walks, courts with fountains and the like, all of which have added greatly to the picturesqueness of Vienna.

Houses a Fine Sight

The mere sight of the new houses inspires confidence. I have observed workmen who, in going past the new dwellings in the trams, have smiled contentedly to themselves, and pointing to the houses have exclaimed: "Our red fortresses. They won't get us out of them quickly!"

The Viennese workmen feel that Socialism is firmly planted in the town and look upon these new dwellings as veritable strongholds. This partially results from several hundreds of families living closely together. It has, in Vienna, produced a community of interest, whereas the small, detached houses tend to produce self-containment and individualism.

Nevertheless, Vienna has not shown itself indifferent to the demand for cottages. During the war many Viennese had hired allotment gardens. Gradually there sprang up summer houses, bungalows and small, ill-constructed dwellings.

Wherever there was an untitled strip of land someone took possession. For instance, a number of habitations went up in the ex-Empress's garden in Lenin. Eventually there developed an insistent demand for good and orderly building, and an enormous demonstration before the Town Hall convinced the authorities of the need to meet this demand.

To those wishing to erect cottages, fifty building districts were allotted and building materials provided at wholesale prices. In addition, credits were granted to the extent of 80 per cent towards building costs, and the remaining 20 per cent the settlers were allowed to pay by hours of work on building. In this way anyone who was willing to do his own building was in a position to acquire a settlement cottage.

The Land Settlements

There are now 30 land settlements in and about Vienna, comprising nearly 3,000 houses, many of them very pretty and attractive.

Some years ago, at a Land Settlement

Exhibition in Vienna, several types of these cottages were to be seen before the Town Hall. Some of them were quite small (called Pip-Houses), but were easily enlargable by one or two rooms, and when the possessors could afford extensions. A central buying station, the *genies*, provides settlers with building material and furniture, in addition to supplying wholesale furniture parts which can be combined in various ways. It also makes a specialty of the provision of fixed furniture.

Thus the Socialist Vienna Town Council has succeeded in accommodating many thousands of people and in accustoming its citizens to a higher standard of life which they will not easily give up. Vienna has maintained its Socialist majority since 1918, but the hostility of the other parties is very great, and Socialists have to fight hard to retain their present position. But whatever happens they must be congratulated on the very useful work which has been done towards building up a generation

which has far better chances of being healthy and strong than their fathers and mothers before them.

How great is the appreciation of people, that count in Austria, for the heroic work done by the Social-Democratic municipality of Vienna, can be gathered from the momentous declaration issued on the eve of the elections, at the early part of the year. This manifesto which was signed, amongst others, by Dr. Sigismund Freud, the famous psychoanalyst, Dr. Alfred Adler, Wilhelm Kienzl, the composer, the widow of Gustav Mahler, and Franz Werfel, the playwright expressed their admiration for the social and cultural achievements of the Viennese Socialists. While they declared that men of intellect ought not to bow down before any political dogma, they considered it necessary in face of the dangers that threatened freedom to raise their voices in the interests of the Socialists. It is an event of great significance that men and women, outside the Party, should take such a stand.

ONE of the most beautiful and heroic things in the history of municipal administration has been done by the London Bermondsey Borough Council.

Bermondsey is a network of narrow, congested streets on the south-east side of London, and until a few years ago was one of the ugliest and least desirable places in the whole metropolitan area. Then Labor took charge of its affairs, and what a change has come over the scene. The Socialist Councillors, under the inspiration of Dr. Alfred Salter, approached their task not only with an idea of giving Bermondsey good, clean government, but with a vision of beautiful streets, flowering courts, and Arcady in the midst of London Town. Bermondsey is still handicapped, but in a few short years positive wonders have been accomplished.

10,000 TREES PLANTED

In 1919 the Council appointed a Beau-

tification Committee, and since then nearly 10,000 trees have been planted in the streets. Churchyards, disused burial grounds, and small waste places have all been planted. In the streets are green avenues of trees, and throughout the Borough is a renaissance of beauty which is an amazement to all beholders.

"Ah," but you say, "this is only an exhibition of Socialist ecstasy over a very ordinary piece of local government work." Is it? Let us see.

No one will suggest that the "Daily Express" is particularly enamoured with Socialist Councils. Yet this is what that paper (a virulently anti-Socialist organ) said as recently as September 5, 1927:—

"London can become a city of gardens. There is no grim vista in the meanest streets which cannot be transfigured by the beauty of flowers. The difficulties to be faced in a thickly-populated district where smoke and grime are in the air, only spur on the official gardeners of Bermondsey to greater efforts. Each flower is a victory."

"Few men whose gardens are barren wastes can look at this heroic beauty without a feeling of shame for their own laziness..."

Not only has the Borough Council taken an official part in this beautification, it has also inspired its citizens to beautify their courts and alleys.

As Dr. Salter puts it, "The Labor Party came into power in Bermondsey to find Bermondsey what it was—an ugly, squalid, over-crowded city, devoid of grace and color, with no communal amenities and no collective consciousness. The Labor Party set to work to change these things, to bring back beauty to the lives of the poor, to give them better homes, larger interests, cleaner surroundings, a more joyous existence."

And they have done the job well. They have nine maternity and child welfare centres; they have established a municipal centre for artificial light treatment; they have built wonderful baths which the "Morning Post" said "would be a credit to any borough in the country"; they have provided wash-houses equipped with every modern device, with mechanical mangles and electric irons; within the limits of their legal powers they have done all they could to elevate the lives of the common people.

FIGURES THAT TELL

Was it worth while? Just one simple set of figures answers that question. In 1918 the death-rate of Bermondsey per 1,000 inhabitants was 22.0 per cent; in 1926 it had fallen to 12.1 per cent.

Is there anything more to be said?

Yes, one other thing. The Bermondsey Borough Council has actually been enabled to reduce its rates since 1922, when the Labor Party first secured its majority.

Here Are Your Candidates

Vote Every Arm and Torch

New York County

Justice of the Court, Isaac Sackin.
Justice of the Court of General Sessions, William Karlin.
Justice, Municipal Court, 2nd District (full term), Jacob Panken.

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY...
1st, Morris Goldowsky.
2nd, Dominick Canfio.
3rd, Evelyn Huggan.
4th, Louis Reiff.
5th, Bertha H. Mallory.
6th, Isidore Corn.
7th, Bertha Nathan.
8th, Samuel E. Beardsley.
9th, Joseph Mueller.
10th, Jessie W. Huggan.
11th, Mary Murphy.
12th, Bernard Fenster.
13th, Walter Karp.
14th, George McMullen.
15th, Eleanor D. Brannon.
16th, Herman Volk.
17th, Leonard C. Kaye.
18th, Hyman Marcal.
19th, Maurice Caspe.
20th, Philip Hansel.
21st, Gotthold Ollendorf.

22nd, Louis Sabloff.
23rd, David Mikol.
ALDERMAN
1st, Henry Fruchter.
2nd, John Vaccaro.
3rd, Ernest K. K. Harrison.
4th, Samuel P. Ulanoff.
5th, Nina Prey.
6th, August Claessens.
7th, Clarence W. Howell.
8th, Norman Thomas.
9th, Anna Ingberman.
10th, McAllister Coleman.
11th, Pierre De Nio.
12th, Mikko W. Bruun.
13th, Andrew Regaldi.
14th, Louis Binger.
15th, Julius Halpern.
16th, Joseph Laas.
17th, I. George Dobsevege.
18th, Otto West.
19th, William R. Henry.
20th, Edward P. Cassidy.
21st, Lucille Randolph.
22nd, George Meyers.
23rd, Mary Goff.
24th, Warren E. Fitzgerald.

Kings County

County Judges, Rufus L. Perry, Morris Glnet.
Sheriff, Max Rosen.
County Clerk, Eleanor Levenson.
District Attorney, Jacob Axelrad.
Register, Minnie Welsberg.
Justice, Municipal Court, 3rd District, Morris Wolfman; 6th, Herman Rivkin.
Senator, 11th Senatorial District, Anthony De Biasi.

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
1st District, Abraham Belsky.
2nd, Frank Rosenfarb.
3rd, Julius Lichtenfeld.
4th, Samuel Schneider.
5th, Joseph T. Atkins.
6th, Samuel H. Friedman.
7th, Martha Sadoff.
8th, Hyman L. Hanales.
9th, Isidore Abb.
10th, Julius Weinberg.
11th, Jacob Cane.
12th, Meyer Rubinson.
13th, Harry Smith.
14th, Morris Blumenreich.
15th, Paul Godwin.
16th, Rose Brody.
17th, Simon Sarason.
18th, Albert Halpern.
19th, Samuel L. Mallman.

20th, Joseph A. Weil.
21st, Arthur G. Berkenridge.
22nd, Wilhelm B. Robinson.
23rd, Charles Solomon.
ALDERMAN
33rd District, Samuel Helfgott.
34th, Harry Schachner.
35th, Harry W. Laidler.
36th, Lipa Zwin.
37th, Israel Chateauf.
38th, Samuel Katcher.
39th, Harry Mallis.
40th, Charles Kanowitz.
41st, George Gordon.
42nd, Louis Gelpar.
43rd, Bernard J. Riley.
44th, Annie M. Elsie.
45th, Julius Switkes.
46th, Frank Pinto.
47th, Harry Kritzer.
48th, Meyer G. Wolpert.
49th, Joseph Tuvin.
50th, Sadie Rivkin.
51st, Joseph Leppo.
52nd, Hyman L. Greenberg.
53rd, William Shapiro.
54th, Eva G. Dann.
55th, William Halpern.
56th, Maurice C. Miller.

Bronx County

County Judge, Nicholas Rosenauer.
County Judge, Nicholas Rosenauer.
Justice, Municipal Court, 1st District, Max B. Walder.
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
1st District, Gertrude Weil Klein.
2nd, Andrew G. McLean.
3rd, Samuel A. DeWitt.

4th, Isidore Polstein.
5th, Emanuel Deutsch.
6th, Kurt Eichler.
7th, Esther Friedman.
8th, Patrick J. Murphy.
ALDERMAN
25th District, Edmund Seidel.
26th, James H. Diskant.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

IT'S A QUEER WORLD

I DIDN'T attend the Dempsey-Tunney fight. In the first place it cost too much. In the second place, being a prophet I knew before hand that one of them would beat the other and I didn't care which one was knocked out so long as it wasn't both of 'em.

But say, ain't this the richest, grandest and most glorious country on earth? Think of it! Forty thousand of our fellow citizens travelled on an average of five hundred miles and plunked down 40 bucks apiece to convince themselves that some fellows can hit harder than others.

Where is the country that could duplicate such a performance? Where are the people willing to spend millions of dollars to convince themselves that the obvious is obvious?

Why, this fight took more money, including railroad fare, hotel and incidentals with the admission fee, than was collected for the 600,000 Mississippi flood victims. And if we would figure in the cost of print paper, ink, printers', pressmen's and reporters' wages, telephone and telegraph tolls, light, heat, rent, insurance and taxes that have gone into the publicity of this fight and add to that the time spent by 100,000 sovereign Americans (reckoned at forty cents the hour), reading and talking about what Tunney would or did do to Dempsey, or vice versa, the total would be as staggering as this sentence.

Well, the best man won. And if Tunney had been confronted by Pericles, Plato, Christ, Newton, Copernicus, Beethoven, Shakespeare, Pasteur or George Washington, he would have won, too. For right, justice and the best man always win in this wisely regulated world of ours.

At the same time I wonder what would have happened if Tunney had tackled Battling Babe. Battling Babe belongs to the bantam class of prize fighters. I got him with some mules I bought for my cabbage plantation down south. He was the smartest and friendliest mule of the lot.

Battling Babe will do anything but work. He doesn't mind being harnessed up or hitched to a plow. In fact, he seems to enjoy the attention paid to him on these festive occasions by the "gallery." But just say "giddap" and the fun starts. My, oh my, what a wallow Babe carries in every one of his four hoofs! How light he is on his feet and how skillfully he utilizes his teeth. So far, no man, be he white or black, has stayed for more than one round with Battling Babe and I am willing to match him with any prizefighter in the world. Winner to get two-thirds of the gate receipts and movie rights, loser, what's left. All I ask is a square deal and let the best man win.

Somebody said football bears the same relation to physical culture as bull fights do to agriculture. I have a hunch that these prize fights stand in a similar relation to the manly art of self-defense. The fellows in the bleachers may get some exercise lifting spy glasses and shouting "set down," but what amount of physical culture do the radio fans get out of these performances? Listening to a prize fight, base or football game, looks to me very much like trying to cure Katzenjammer by looking at the photo of a Bismark Herring. And yet, millions do it and seem to get no end of excitement out of it. Read 'em and weep!

Three deaths resulting from excitement due to the Dempsey-Tunney fight were reported in Detroit, Michigan. Theodore J. Carron, 66 years old, a clothier, and Henry Koenig, 62 collapsed at the announcement that Dempsey had floored Tunney in the seventh round. James J. Dempsey, 54, a factory worker, fell dead while arguing over his namesake's defeat after listening to the radio account.

When Charles F. Brown, 64 years old, of Watertown, heard the radio account of the seventh round of the Tunney-Dempsey fight, he collapsed and died in front of the loud speaker.

Reuben J. Glick, of Shamokin, borough solicitor, died suddenly at the radio in his home while listening to the Dempsey-Tunney fight. Death was due to heart disease. Richard W. O'Connell, of Troy, New York, died at his home here while listening to the radio reports of the big fight.

In Bridgeport, Conn., excitement over the blow-by-blow account of the Dempsey-Tunney fight over the radio caused the death by heart attack of Joseph M. Deegan, 33. While listening to the Tunney-Dempsey fight over the radio, Spencer W. Crowell of Algonia, Ia., for many years referee in bankruptcy, city clerk and justice of the peace, died suddenly of a heart attack.

William J. Beardon, 75 years old, a merchant of Valley Falls, New York, died while listening to radio accounts of the Dempsey-Tunney fight.

Well, I guess it all comes from not being a sport myself. In all the fistie combats I ever got into I came out second best unless there were three in the fight, when I came out third. So I just can't help feeling for the losing side. The only sport I can indulge in with any degree of satisfaction is fishing, and then I only fish for game fish, pike, bass, pickerels, muskies and such like pluto-crats of the deep. These brutes devour billions of sweet little perch, sunfish, suckers and silver sides every year. So every time I hook one of the beast I say to myself, "Another good deed done. Another million of dear innocent minnows saved from the maw of the killer. The greatest good to the greatest number and hurrah for the under dog." There's my sentiments and that's why I am such a good sport.

I have a notion back in my head that the thing we call sport is due to the same mental twist which causes men to laugh when a fellow's hat blows off or when he slips on a banana peel. We enjoy giving pain or at least the pain of the others.

Many a runt with the courage of a cotton tail has an ambition to knock somebody's block off, swat a ball over the fence or fear through a line of rah-rah boys in the manner of Tunney, Babe Ruth or Red Grange. But being deterred by nature, he does the next best thing. He attacks himself to "a winner" and satisfies his craving for prowess by proxy. Or he buys a pump gun and pumps eight ounces of lead into two ounces of quail. Who beats? "We beat." Who won? "We won." Who's we? I, Babe, Red and Tunney of course.

I doubt, however, that the working class would be as deeply interested in these so-called sports, were it not for the hypnotic influence of the daily press. Damn the press. Wherever it touches life it leaves infection. As buzzards grow fat on carcasses, so the press feeds on crime, scandal, war and sports. Every atavistic twist and crook in the human makeup is utilized, enlarged and sometimes glorified at the expense of all the finer human attributes.

Ordinarily, as Veblen sagely observes, "Chase, war and sports are the distinction of predatory classes, such as kings, nobles, knights, burglars, hijackers and bandits. The working and middle classes were but little affected by the ruling passions of the two extremes of society until the press succeeded in making the king's games the national games."

Adam Coaldrigger.

"Honest Graft" Is Policy of the "New" Tammany Hall, District Leader Declared

By George W. Plunkitt

(FORMER TAMMANY SENATOR AND DISTRICT LEADER)

Murphy Paid High Tribute to Exponent of "Honest Graft" by Tammany Hall

MUCH has been said about the "New Tammany" as compared with the Tammany of historic ill-fame. Certain newspapers have indulged in vague approval of the "New Tammany" without ever attempting to define it.

Some years ago William L. Riordan obtained a number of interviews with George Washington Plunkitt, Tammany leader in the Fifteenth Assembly District, which were published in New York papers and later in book form.

The late Charles F. Murphy paid his tribute of admiration to and confidence in Plunkitt by writing an affectionate introduction to the book.

Plunkitt expounded the "New Tammany" and we perform a public service by printing his authoritative version.

EVERYBODY is talkin' these days about Tammany men growin' rican on graft, but nobody thinks of drawin' the distinction between honest graft and dishonest graft. There's all the difference in the world between the two. Yes, many of our men have grown rich in politics. I have myself. I've made a big fortune out of the game, and I'm gettin' richer every day, but I've not gone in for dishonest graft—blackmailin' gamblers, saloon-keepers, disorderly people, etc.—and neither has any of the men who have made big fortunes in politics.

There's an honest graft, and I'm an example of how it works. I might sum up the whole thing by sayin': "I see my opportunities and I took 'em."

Just let me explain by examples. My party is in power in the city, and it's goin' to undertake a lot of improvements. Well, I'm tipped off, say, that they're going to lay out a new park at a certain place.

I see my opportunity and I take it. I go to that place and I buy up all the land I can in the neighborhood. Then the board of this or that makes its plan public, and there is a rush to get my land, which nobody cared particularly for before.

What Honest Graft Is
Ain't it perfectly honest to charge a good price and make a profit on my investment and foresight? Of course, it is. Well, that's honest graft.

Or, supposin' it's a new bridge they're goin' to build. I get tipped off and I buy as much property as I can that has to be taken for approaches. I sell at my own price later on and drop some more money in the bank.

Wouldn't you? It's just like lookin' ahead in Wall Street or in the coffee or cotton market. It's honest graft, and I'm lookin' for it every day in the year. I will tell you frankly that I've got a good lot of it, too.

I'll tell you of one case. They were goin' to fix up a big park, no

matter where. I got on to it, and went lookin' about for land in that neighborhood.

I could get nothin' at a bargain but a big piece of swamp, but I took it fast enough and held on to it. What turned out was just what I counted on. They couldn't make the park complete without Plunkitt's swamp, and they had to pay a good price for it. Anything dishonest in that?

Up to the watershed I made some money, too. I bought up several bits of land there some years ago and made a pretty good guess that they would be bought up for water purposes later by the city.

"Anything That Pays Is My Line"

Somehow I always guessed about right, and shouldn't I enjoy the profit of my foresight? It was rather amusin' when the condemnation commissioners came along and found piece after piece of the land in the name of George Plunkitt of the Fifteenth Assembly district, New York City. They wondered how I knew just what to buy. The answer is—I seen my opportunity and I took it. I haven't confined myself to land; anything that pays is in my line.

For instance, the city is repavin' a street and has several hundred thousand old granite blocks to sell. I am on hand to buy, and know just what they are worth.

How? Never mind that. I had a sort of monopoly of this business for a while, but once a newspaper tried to do me. I got some outside men to come over from Brooklyn and New Jersey to bid against me.

Was I done? Not much. I went to each of the men and said: "How many of these 250,000 stones do you want?" One said 20,000, and another wanted 15,000, and another wanted 10,000. I said: "All right, let me bid for the lot and I'll give each of you all you want for nothin'!"

They agreed, of course. Then the auc-

ioneer yelled: "How much am I bid for these 250,000 fine pavin' stones?"

"Two dollars and fifty cents," says I.

"Two dollars and fifty cents!" screamed the auctioneer. "Oh, that's a joke! Give me a real bid."

How Politicians Get Rich

He found the bid was real enough. My rivals stood silent. I got the lot for \$2.50 and gave them their share. That's how the attempt to do Plunkitt ended, and that's how all such attempts end.

I've told you how I got rich by honest graft. Now, let me tell you that most of the politicians who are accused of robbin' the city get rich the same way.

They didn't steal a dollar from the city treasury. They just seen their opportunities and took them. That is why, when a reform administration comes in and spends a half million dollars tryin' to find the public robberies they talked about in the campaign, they don't find them.

The books are always right. The money in the city treasury is all right. Everything is all right. All that they can show is that Tammany heads of departments looked after their friends, within the law, and gave them what opportunities they could to make honest graft. Now, let me tell you that's never goin' to hurt Tammany with the people. Every good man looks after his friends, and any man who doesn't isn't likely to be popular. If I have a good thing to hand out in private life, I give it to a friend. Why shouldn't I do the same in public life?

Another Kind of Graft

Another kind of honest graft. Tammany has raised a good many salaries. There was an awful howl by the reformers, but don't you know that Tammany gains ten votes for every one it lost by salary raisin'?

The Wall Street banker thinks it shameful to raise a department clerk's salary from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year, but every man who draws a salary himself says: "That's all right. I wish it was me." And he feels very much like votin' the Tammany ticket on election day, just out of sympathy.

Tammany was beat in 1901 because the people were deceived into believin' that it worked dishonest and honest graft. They didn't draw the distinction between dishonest and honest graft, but they saw that some Tammany men grew rich, and supposed they had been robbin' the city treasury or leavin' blackmail on disorderly houses, or workin' in with the gamblers and lawbreakers.

As a matter of policy, if nothing else, why should the Tammany leaders go into such dirty business, when there is so much honest graft lyin' around when they are in power? Did you ever consider that?

Now, in conclusion, I want to say that I don't own a dishonest dollar. If my worst enemy was given the job of writin' my epitaph when I'm gone, he couldn't do more than write:

"George W. Plunkitt. He Seen His Opportunities, and He Took 'Em."

cause we still have some copies of "Oil" which we are offering with a six month's subscription to The New Leader at two dollars and fifty cents. Figure that this two-fifty is the regular price of the book and you see what a bargain you are getting. Send in your check or money order today because this special offer is necessarily limited and will not be repeated.

And here's another offer especially tempting to those who love good reading with teeth in it.

To new subscribers to The New Leader we will send any one of the following handsome, cloth-bound volumes put out by The Vanguard Press and retailing at fifty cents, for a two dollar year's subscription: The Socialism of Shaw; Social Antiquities by H. G. Wells; Essays of Revolt by Jack London; The Jungle by Upton Sinclair; Theory of the Leisure Class by Thorstein Veblen; The Essentials of Marxism by Karl Marx; Is Conscience a Crime? by Norman Thomas; How to be Happy and Free by Bertrand Russell.

These books will be sent to you free of charge the day you send in your subscription. Nuff said.

Comrades should write to The New Leader for the handsomely printed new subscription blanks which are just off the presses. All headquarters should have a supply on hand.

The New York Sun has changed its slogan. Do you remember the old days when it was a real paper and boasted, "If you see it in The Sun, it's so?" Now they've tapered down to, "The New York Sun—It's good for the Eyes." Merciful heavens. Never mind what you read, if it's good for your eyes. We don't know these effects of The New Leader on its readers' eyes but our slogan is, "The New Leader—It's Good for the Brain."

THE OFFICE WINDOW.

WEVD Programs

245.8 wave length 1220 Kilocycle

Sunday, November 6

12:30—Mr. and Mrs. Chatterbox.

2:00—Pre-Election Symposium; candidates of all political parties for various N. Y. C. offices.

3:00—Debs Symphonic Ensemble.

Monday, November 7

1:00—Lizetta Braddock, soprano.

1:15—Safety Education Talk.

1:30—Lizetta Braddock, soprano.

1:45—Jarvis and Porter, songs.

2:00—Helen Ardelle, coloratura soprano.

2:15—Jarvis and Porter, songs.

2:30—Helen Ardelle, coloratura soprano.

2:45—Lydia Mason, piano.

3:00—Rachel Panken, civic talks to women.

3:15—Gino Morico, clarinet solo.

3:30—Renee Shieber, lyric soprano.

3:45—Julia Glasgow, news items.

4:00—Renee Shieber, lyric soprano.

4:15—Elsie Gluck, labor talk.

Tuesday, November 8

1:00—Speech Hour.

2:15—Lydia Mason, piano.

2:30—Prof. Charlotte Pekary, German poems.

3:00—Abe Berg, violin.

3:15—Nat. Robbins, songs.

3:30—Abe Berg, violin.

3:45—Julia Glasgow, news of the day.

4:00—Michel Ingberman, piano.

4:15—Ray Porter Miller, coloratura soprano.

4:30—David Goodman, literature.

4:45—Michel Ingberman, piano.

5:00—Ukrainian Ensemble.

9:00—Debs trio.

9:30—Dr. Winifred Stoner, Genius in Children.

9:45—Debs Trio.

10:15—Thos. Joyce, baritone.

10:30—David Rosenthal, readings.

10:45—Thos. Joyce, baritone.

11:00—Dance music.

Wednesday, November 9

1:00—Speech Hour.

2:00—Joe Zimmerman, piano.

2:30—Sol Baroff, violin.

2:45—Julia Glasgow, piano.

3:00—Rachel Panken, civic talks to women.

3:15—Agnes Laidler, soprano.

3:30—Sol Baroff, violin.

3:45—Julia Glasgow, news of the day.

4:00—Olgo Zudnel, cello solos.

4:15—James Oneal, Backgrounds in American History.

4:30—Himmel and Halperin, songs.

4:45—Harold Bryson, baritone.

5:00—Dorothy Lawson, music library service.

5:15—Harold Bryson, baritone.

5:30—Michel Ingberman, piano.

5:45—Nathan Glance, saxophone.

Thursday, November 10

1:00—Speech Hour.

2:00—Fred and Porter, songs.

2:15—Lydia Mason, piano.

2:30—Fred and Porter, songs.

2:45—Lydia Mason, piano.

3:00—George Schwiller, violin.

3:15—Roland Weber, songs.

3:30—S. Edelman, piano.

3:45—Julia Glasgow, news of the day.

4:00—Michel Ingberman, piano.

4:15—Excalibur, basso.

4:30—Louis L. Horch, The Art of Roerich.

4:45—David Goodman, literature.

5:00—Michel Ingberman, piano.

9:00—Gotham quartette.

9:20—A. Wakefield Slaten, A Message of Peace.

9:30—Gotham quartette.

9:45—Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, The World and Peace.

10:00—Gotham quartette.

10:15—Abe Berg, violin.

10:30—Gotham quartette.

10:45—Abe Berg, violin.

11:00—Dance music.

Friday, November 11

1:00—Speech Hour.

2:00—Peace meeting under the auspices of the Peace Societies of the United States. Speakers and musical numbers to be announced.

5:00—Wood wind quartette of Debs Symphonic Ensemble.

Saturday, November 12

9:00—George Gilman and Group, modern music.

9:30—McAlister Coleman, news of the week.

9:45—Muriel Neida, Mexican and Spanish folk songs.

10:00—Justine Roberts and groups, impersonations.

10:45—Olga Zondel, cello solos.

10:30—Excalibur and Ray Porter Miller, songs.

11:00—Dance music.

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"PLEASE STAND BY"

I SHOT an arrow into the air. It fell to earth I know not where." The poet who wrote that might well have had in mind a description of radio broadcasting.

We received our microphonal baptism last week when we broadcast over WEVD, the Debs Memorial Station, at 3 West Sixteenth street, New York City.

We certainly felt like a damn fool standing alone in a big room hollering at a doodab on a pole. Our theme was "A Worker's View of the Week" and it was supposed to be a summary of the significant events of the past week from the standpoint of the average worker.

All the while we were talking we were wondering how many and what sort of persons were listening in.

It must have been somewhat of a shock to Miss Tillie Spil of 1889 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, who was no doubt dialling desperately for some snappy Black Bottom tune with which to entertain her boy friends, to have heard our hoarse voice denouncing the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

Again we doubt if our talk meant a whole lot to Jed Hicks of Salisbury Plain, Connecticut, who was probably trying to tune in on The Old-Timers' Quartette with their rendition of "My Old Kentucky Home." Jed undoubtedly thinks that Schwartzbar is the name of a saloon in Germany and wonders why we were so wrought up about the case.

And Grandma Krutch in her Brooklyn home, (the radio means so much to the old dear, whose mind is just as clear as it ever was), she too must have been mildly surprised to have heard that one of those awful Socialists is actually running for judge.

But even if we did bewilder some of our invisible audience and though every other dial was turned against us, still it was a relief to be able to say something about outlaws like The National Security League, the American Defence Society and the rest of the cock-eyed chauvinists who have been filling the air hereabouts with their blather about "reds."

Now that we have become "air-conscious" as the ad men would put it, we find that we like it. And we are going to do our stuff tomorrow night (Saturday) over WEVD again. You get us on a low wave length, somewhere around eight on our installment plan set.

One of our friends who isn't a bit scientific is worried about our sanity. He said he was listening to us last week and everything was going on all right and while what we had to say didn't seem to him so hot, at any rate it was better than speeches on the "Salient Features of National Apple Week" or little chats on "The Social Significance of Kipperd Herring." So being a beggar for punishment he hung on until all of a sudden he was nearly knocked out of his chair by what he describes as one of the most awe-inspiring—hair-raising shrieks he has ever in his long life heard.

He figured that Mr. Weber, the talented announcer for WEVD had got good and tired of our stuff and was biting us on the ear, or that Gus Gerber, WEVD's hustling impresario, had begun laying about him with the studio's fire-axe. Or that we had just gone plumb nutty.

But as a matter of fact everything was normal with us. We were just perspiring along as we always do when we make speeches and thinking what a hell of a long time fifteen minutes really is. That wasn't our shriek.

It was a ground shriek. We thought by this time everybody knew that the ground is full of shrieks and howls and cat-calls of all varieties. It takes the radio to bring these out to their full perfection. But it is really not surprising that the earth should be constantly lamenting when you think of what is on top of it.

If we were the earth under the United States and figured that we had to hold up some sixteen million Republicans and the members of the Ku Klux Klan and the National Manufacturers Association and Major General Bullard you can just bet we would holler and howl!

What with broadcasting, jurying and making



The Week On Stage

Galsworthy's "Escape";
"Immoral Isabella"

By Joseph T. Shipley
GET OUT OF YOURSELF
(If You Can)

Phantasio would have made a psychological melodrama, as "Four Walls" makes a problem play, out of the theme which John Galsworthy, in "Escape," at the Booth, uses for a character sketch in Prologue and nine Episodes. What one cannot escape, according to the play's conclusion, is one's own better nature. It is hard to see why the reflection should be limited by the adjective "better." And Matt Denant makes the discovery during the extended course of an attempt at physical escape from a prison where he has, through an unintentional killing, been confined.

After a prologue showing how guiltless of intent the gentleman is, and a brief view of him on the prison farm, the play moves through a series of swift episodes along the course of Matt Denant's flight. Each of them works by the diagonal method of giving the main attention to other figures than the one of our real concern. That is, in most cases others are first on the stage, and the entry of the escaping convict wakes their problem or lights up their nature. Always, however, the skillful dramatist ensures proper emphasis by having the decision of Matt Denant and the episode.

Galsworthy's usual little finger on the scale is less heavy than usual this time; his slight over-emphasis consists in the mere shading "accident" that every character of the English upper classes naturally attempts to shelter the escaping prisoner, who is himself a gentleman, while every farmer or middle class citizen would immediately give him up. . . . except two ladies, one a romantic child, the other an idealist whose spirit is over-pious. There is, because of the meager pressure of that inevitable finger, little distraction from the excellent performance of Leslie Howard, and the swift excitement of the effort of Matt Denant to escape from prison, only to discover that he is most firmly captured by himself.

A WISE EGG

I have heard it said that "Immoral Isabella" is such a play as a high school boy might write. And I wonder whether the critics who made that comment about the play at Bijou are not themselves revealing the lack of humor of an adolescent. For, after an initial surprise, it dawns upon the watcher that the play is a travesty, a satire on the vogue of historical romantic comedies such as "The Road to Rome," and the efforts of college-professor-best-seller-novellists to jazz myth and history.

Some years ago Philip Moeller did a highly entertaining series of travesties; "Poky," in which, by the way, Helen Westley had one of her earliest great moments, and "Helena's Husband" remain in memory. "Immoral Isabella" is of that company, though it is from the hand of Lawton Campbell; and despite dull moments it succeeds in being often bright, besides fulfilling the important purpose of getting us to laugh at what too many others show as mere sentimental mush-pots.

The mere mention of a few bits of comedy shows the purely burlesque nature of the piece. Isabella plans a biography to be entitled "Us"; the ring the hero gives her she nicknames "Columbus Circle"; she will never forget the "nights of Columbus." The queen puffs at an Indian pipe, and announces "Not a cough in a shipload." The Indians, speaking their "native tongue," talk by repeating telephone exchanges. When Columbus, after he breaks the egg to prove that a round earth can stand, complains of the treatment he is receiving, the queen says "What do you want; you egged him on!" Enough. . . . and though the play gives many more. And Frances Starr reveals as the queen who is fond of explorers, and (as Jurgen would have it) lends herself to the study of geography.

SHAKESPEARE UP-TO-DATE

Under the new name of The Garrick Players, Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis carry along the experiment of producing Shakespeare in modern clothes by following the tragedy of "Hamlet" with the farce of "The Taming of the Shrew." Their performance, indeed, removes the venture from the class of "experiments," for it is at once evident that Shakespeare will burst the confines of any clothing, carrying us beyond concern with what the actors wear, by line and situation, by character and humor and high poetry.

It is good to see the Prologue retained, although not so much is made of Christopher Sly, during the acts, as could have been; the deluded drunkard is, rather, deliberately restrained. But surprises come quickly. Modern clothes pass quickly from conscious thought to the background; but when the radio is turned on there is a longer gasp; when kodak and flash photo and moving-picture appear; when carpet sweeper and revolver move across the stage; when instead of the stalwart steed that the Christopher Sly of Gensler's French company hailed as "Spark Plug!" we find a cranky automobile; then there are longer halts of mixed surprise and hilarious receptivity.

The other aspects of modernity the change affords are also sought and

shown. Tranio, for instance, the servant who is disguised as his young master, is a cockney Englishman; he drops his "h's" and the ashes of his thick cigars all over the stage; Petruchio's maid is obviously foreign extraction (which gives Maria Ouspenskaya opportunity for moments of good miming); the tailor is characteristically Jewish—not as Shakespeare, but as the East Side, knows the Jew. The dialogue is in no way (save for the usual omissions) changed from the original text, but the whole flavor of the farce is brought up to date. The amusement that rises from quaint savor of olden days is thereby lost, but the speed and spurring of today is the contrary gain. The directing seems occasionally to change its key, varying from rich farce to sentimental comedy, so that the mood puzzles at times; but the pace of the acting and the smoothness of the swift production make the presentation one that all who have been bored with Shakespeare should see, and discover that the old boy has still the verve and the vigor of youth.

DOING IT OVER

Some years ago Barrie put forth in "Dear Brutus" his notion that, if all those who look back and wish they could have another chance at life were given that chance, they would proceed to do precisely the same thing they did the first time. Now Lord Dunsany, in "If," at the Little Theatre, sets out with the thesis that, however trivial might seem the change, if—but what an if!—one had the power to go back and make of one's life what one wished, the whole of one's life would be immeasurably changed. The plot through which this thesis trends its way, however, is neither the old unreal Dunsany enough, nor yet convincing enough as life, to be valid document for what is so definitely a thesis drama. There is Dunsany of the far-off gods of jade; there is a jade of England, and there is a man who is less one human than a living composite portrait of the English middle classes. Satire, romance, philosophy: Dunsany tries to mix these in about equal proportions, and the result is a play that, while at times colorful and entertaining, cannot find single hold upon the audience.

The unknown and unfound Orient, Dunsany can revel in. There is a graceful dancer (Lily Lubell) and a good scimitar dancer (of Moussorgsky music); there is the usually mute and always mysterious Oriental of melodrama; there are color and mood working toward the effect Dunsany so well secures in his short pieces. There is a clever initial idea, from which the play journeys far. There is a valiant effort to make all this seem effective on the stage.

Mutual Aid League Holds Ball on Nov. 4

The annual Rainbow Ball of the League for Mutual Aid, which has come to be known as a carnival of joy, will be held this year at Arlington Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 4. The proceeds of the affair go to the support of the League's activities. The League is supported by workers of all shades of opinion for mutual helpfulness and aid.

Vernon Andrade's jazz orchestra will play all evening.

Patrons of the Rainbow Ball include Abraham Baroff, Max Danish, Louis Budenz, Frank Crosswath, Joseph Schlossberg, Morris Hillquit and others prominent in the labor, Socialist and liberal movements.

Tickets purchased in advance, \$1.50. At the door, \$2.00. They can be obtained from the League at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Rev. Arundale of India To Give Lecture Here

The Rt. Rev. George Sydney Arundale, noted educator and political leader in India, and an active promoter of the Indian labor movement, will lecture on "America Her Power and Purpose," at Carnegie Hall, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8th.

Dr. Arundale had a conspicuous part in the Indian Labor Movement. In 1918 he became President of the Madras Labor Union, with a membership of many thousands; and took an active part in labor work. Later he was nominated as Labor's representative at Geneva in connection with the League of Nations. He has just come from a labor convention in India at which he was made honorary head of the country's largest labor union. He is vitally interested in labor development and problems everywhere.

Paxton Hibben on "Henry Ward Beecher" at Bronx Free Fellowship

What promises to be one of the most interesting forum meetings of the season will take place at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston Road, Sunday evening. Paxton Hibben, author of the "Biography of Henry Ward Beecher" will speak on "Henry Ward Beecher."



MUNI WEISENFELD
in "Four Walls" at John Golden Theatre

In Movies

"Pajamas," with Olive Borden, a William Fox picture, will replace "The Main Event" at the Roxy Theatre Saturday, November 5th. The picture is based on a story by William Conselman telling of the romance of a very modern girl. Supporting Miss Borden are Lawrence Gray, Jerry Miley and John J. Clark. J. G. Blystone is the director.

The attendance at the Roxy Theatre has passed the 4,000,000 mark since its opening last March. If the attendance averages as well for the rest of the year, the mark should approach 7,000,000 for the first twelve months of this newest and largest of motion picture theatres.

Richard Dix, in "Shanghai Bound," opens at the Paramount Theatre Saturday, November 5th. "Shanghai Bound" is a thriller, and as such came too soon after "Underworld" to run at the time of release date. The picture has set back three times, but next Saturday Richard will reach "Shanghai" after all his adventures in the muddy Yangtze River, take the girl in his arms, don a hero's uniform, and everything will be serene at the Paramount.

In the cast with Richard Dix are Mary Brian, Charles Eyer, George Irving, Jocelyn Lee, Tom Maguire, Frank Chew, Tom Quibbins, Arthur Hoyt, Telsa Komar. The picture was directed by Luther Reed, who was for two years drillmaster in the Chinese Army, and who is familiar with the river pirates on the Yangtze.

Mary Pickford returns to Broadway at the Rialto Theatre in "My Best Girl," a picture such as Mary made when all the world called her sweetheart. And sweet she is just as sweet and just as young in "My Best Girl" as she ever was. The story opens in the five and ten, where Mary is a stock girl, and from that time on humor and tears follow one another across the screen until Mary falls weeping into the arms of Charles Rogers, who has been ready to receive her for some time—too ready in fact for Mary's pride.

Despite the fact that Louis Wolheim is reported as having his face mauled, he can never live down the laughs at the Rivoli at the one he now has. In this picture he should be convinced that his face is funny for most of the laughs come when he simply looks at the audience. "Two Arabian Knights" with Louis Wolheim and William Boyd will continue at the Rivoli Theatre for an indefinite run, though it is expected that "Sorrel and Son" will follow this United Artists' comedy into the U. A. theatre.

The final print of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" having been received from the Coast Optical Pictures Corporation, an announcement is made that it will have its premiere at the Central Theatre on Friday, November 4th. "Les Miserables," which is now occupying the screen, will terminate its run on Monday, October 31st. The interim of four days will be used to prepare the Central for the presentation under the direction of Hugo Riesenfeld.

E. M. Newman To Talk on Russia

E. M. Newman, the noted lecturer and traveler is due here shortly with additional proof of his energy and enterprise. "Soviet Russia and Republican France" is the title of the series of five travel talks to be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the five consecutive Wednesday evenings, beginning November 16th. The "journey" is beginning with "Moscow," "River Volga," "The Caucasus," "The Crimea," "Leningrad," "Nicomandy-Brittany," "The Chateaux," "Paris by Night—the Pyrennes, The French Alps."

Although the famous traveler obtained credentials that were supposed to carry him on his ten thousand mile journey through Russia, in a reasonably comfortable way, it developed into almost a daily battle with the secret service, and each mile seemed fraught with greater obstacles. For ten weeks Mr. Newman fought his way through Soviet Russia and he is bringing us the first uncensored pictures and stories that have been allowed to come to the outside world since the Czarist days.

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A. A. Goldenweiser

"The Story of Religion"

Wednesdays, 8:30

V. F. Calverton

"New Drama in Europe"

Fridays, 8:30

Henry E. Crampton

"The Origin of Species"

Saturdays, 2:00 p.m.

Algernon Lee

"The Story of Class Rule"

Thursdays, 7:00 p.m.

Morris Hillquit

"These Ten Years"

Tuesdays, 8:30

(Beginning Nov. 22nd)

In Brief

The Civic Repertory Theatre announces that due to production difficulties it has postponed the production of "The First Stone," a first play by the Connecticut schoolmaster, Walter Ferria, which was to be the second production on its program.

The play, scheduled to go into rehearsal Monday, will now be the third production of the season. The Theatre will make a new departure from its policy up to date in the production of a curious comedy from the Danish of Gustav Wied called "2x2 equals 5".

This comedy despite its great success in Germany and Austria played in the usual way, will be played at the Civic Repertory Theatre in an experimental fashion. The settings will be done by someone hitherto unknown on the New York stage, and for the first time Eva Le Gallienne will not direct a Civic Repertory production.

"The Doctor's Dilemma" will open in New York on November 21st. The play, which opens in Chicago Monday night for to two week engagement, will play the Auditorium Theatre, Baltimore, for the week of November 14. This will mark the Theatre Guild's first trip into Baltimore.

A young lawyer is much the wiser, if a bit gloomier, as a result of having viewed "The Spider" at the Music Box the other day. There comes a moment somewhere in the first act of this thrilling mystery, where everyone in the audience is instructed that they are held as material witnesses to a dark deed of murder which has been committed on the stage. At one of the recent performances, a young lady rose to go just as this announcement was being made. Ushers asked her to remain. She couldn't, she said. She had agreed that her husband was to see the second half of the show, and she was on her way out to let him have her seat. At this moment a legal Sir Galahad sprang to her aid. He denounced the attempt to keep the lady patron in her seat. He offered to defend her without fee. It took considerable whispered explanations before all parties concerned realized what it was all about.

An erroneous report about Walter Hampden's activities has been spread by an article published in a theatrical weekly. This is to the effect that Mr. Hampden's having consented to stage Don Marquis' play "Out of the Sea," for George C. Tyler is but his first step toward giving up his own work as actor-manager to become stage director for various other managers.

Mr. Hampden has not the slightest intention of ceasing to produce for himself, or to act in his own productions, he assures us. He is now enjoying one of the greatest successes of his career in "An Enemy of the People," at his own theatre, and when that has run its course he will appear there in another play—and then another and another. Mr. Hampden was induced to undertake the staging of "Out of the Sea" through his personal friendship for Don Marquis—and for no other reason. The success of "An Enemy of the People," which halted its rehearsals of "Hamlet" and "A New Year's Eve" to make it possible for him to respond to Mr. Marquis' request.

Sigmund Romberg has submitted to Schwab and Mahdel his completed score for "The New Moon" opera which the young producers will place in rehearsal within the next two weeks. The book is the work of Frank Mandel and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd.

MUSIC

Left Zibiriakoff, world-renowned Russian Opera star, will make his American concert debut under the banner of Hurlock Attractions, Inc. His first appearance will be at the Century Theatre, Sunday afternoon, November 6th.

Mr. Zibiriakoff, who during the past five years has been applauded in all the capitals of Europe, shared with Chaliapin the leading basso opera roles in the Imperial Opera in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

A story is told of how Zibiriakoff unwillingly stole Chaliapin's laurels upon one occasion. It was a gala performance of the "Boris Godunoff" in the presence of the Czar. Chaliapin had been scheduled for stellar honors, but before the rise of the curtain an argument developed between him and Napravnik, the conductor, whose word was law. Napravnik, in a momentary rage told the famous basso he need not appear in the role. Zibiriakoff was pressed into service at half an hour's notice, and literally covered himself with glory. He was commanded to appear in the Royal Box, and the Czar clasped his hand and thanked him for the great pleasure his performance had given him.

Mr. Zibiriakoff's program at the Century Theatre Sunday afternoon will include arias from "Life of the Czar," "Boris Godunoff," "The Demon," "Faust," and "Mephistopheles".

The San Carlo Opera Company is enjoying a most successful season at the Gallo Theatre, on 54th Street, West of Broadway. Popular prices and excellent casts are drawing large crowds nightly. On the program for next week are La Boheme, Rigoletto, Madame Butterfly, Faust, La Traviata, Martha, and Aida.



EVA LE GALLIENNE

Who will star in "2x2 equals 5", the comedy from the Danish of Gustav Wied, which will be the next and third production of Miss Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theatre.

In the Loew's Theatres

The week's attractions at Loew's Avenue B will include Buster Keaton in "College," and a picturization of "The Elegy" with Tyrone Power and Gladys Brockwell, Saturday, Sunday and Monday; Pola Negri in "A Woman on Trial," a Charlie Chase comedy on Tuesday and Wednesday; and the ninth episode of "Blake of Scotland Yard" in the afternoon as an added feature; Ricardo Cortez and Eugenia Gilbert in "By Whose Hand", Thursday and Friday.

Buster Keaton in "College" and Tyrone Power and Gladys Brockwell in a film version of "The Elegy" will be on Saturday's Sunday and Monday's programs at Loew's Canal. Tuesday and Wednesday Pola Negri in "A Woman on Trial" with Arnold Kent, will be shown; Clara Bow in "Hula" with Clive Brook, Thursday and Friday.

Loew's Commodore and Delancey will be the film offering at Loew's Commodore and Delancey Street Theatres Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

George Fredericks and Company, Rodero and Maley, Walsh and Clark, Booth and Nina, Burnett and Dillon and Baggett and Shelden will round the program at Loew's Delancey Street. Julian Hall and His Broadway Bats, a band of 12, Hall and Dexter in a skit "Oh Red," Elsie Piller, sister of Harry's, Gaby Deslys' old partner, and Dudley Douglas in a dance series, Charles and Lillian Gerard and the Three Blanks are among those at Loew's Commodore.

The last half of the week Adolphe Menjou in "A Gentleman of Paris" will be shown at both theatres. The baby grands, star of stage and screen, Jane and Katherine Lee will be the headliners at Loew's Commodore, with "Rainbow Revelry" a musical revue, Rucker and Perrin, the colored comedians, Meyers and Nolan and the Maxellos completing the bill.

Sid Lewis, eccentric comedian, Alex Santos Revue, Murray and Maddox, Kay and Rose and Lady Alice's Pets will be among those at Loew's Delancey.

Laidler Challenges His Opponents To Debate Him On Issues

The last big public school meeting in the Williamsburgh campaign will be held Friday evening, Nov. 4 at 8:15 p.m. in Public School No. 50 between Roebeling and Driggs streets. Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Socialist candidate for Alderman, has challenged the Democratic and Republican candidates to be present and debate the issues of the campaign.

Should the candidates fail to appear, others will speak including B. Charney Vladeck, Louis Waldman, Charles Ervin, probably; Morris Blumenreich, candidate for Assembly; Antony Diblasi, candidate for State Senate; Hyman Nemser, Chairman of the Campaign Committee and others.

MUSIC

CHAMBER MUSIC

Six Fri. Eve. Concerts. Nov. 18th; Dec. 9th; Jan. 7th; Feb. 10th; Mar. 16th; Apr. 13th.

Stringwood Ensemble Flonzaley Quintet Mr. & Mrs. David Mannes Letz Quintet Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Hughes Tollefson Trio

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2 Weeks Monday, Nov. 7

Monday, La Boheme; Tuesday, Rigoletto; Wednesday, Madame Butterfly; Thursday, Faust; Friday, La Traviata; Saturday, Mat., Martha; Saturday Eve., Aida.

San Carlo Grand Opera Ballet Prices, Orchestra \$3, and \$2.50 Mezzanine \$2, Balcony \$1.50, \$1 Saturday Mat., \$2.50 to \$7.5 (Plus tax). Seats on sale at box office.

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Nov. 7, 8, 9 "A Woman on Trial"

GEORGE FREDERICKS & CO.

5 — Other Acts — 5

Thurs. Fri. ADOLPHE MENJOU

Sat. Sun. in

"A Gentleman

Nov. 10, 11 of Paris"

SID LEWIS

5 — Other Acts — 5

LOEW'S COMMODORE

2nd Ave. and 6th St.

Mon. Tues. Wed. POLA NEGRI

Nov. 7, 8, 9 "A Woman on Trial"

JULIAN HALL & BAND

12 — Broadway Bats — 12

FLICER & DOUGLAS

Hall & Dexter, Others

Thurs. Fri. ADOLPHE MENJOU

The Socialist Party at Work

National

Assessment Stamps

The sale of Debs Assessment Stamps will not end until Dec. 15. Stamps have been mailed to all State and District Secretaries with instructions to send the proper amount to each local and branch under their jurisdiction. This means that they must send them to Federation branches as well as the English speaking branches. Secretaries should give this work their fullest support. We are confident that each and every member will buy a stamp for his or her due book.

Memorial Meetings

There have been so many memorial meetings held that the National Office has been unable to make a report in these columns of all. They are still being held. Some will be held on Debs' birthday, Nov. 5. In this connection we wish to again remind our members that receipts from these meetings are to be divided in four parts, one-fourth to the state or district organization, one-fourth to the local arranging the meeting and 50 per cent. to the National Office, to be divided equally between the National Office and the American Appeal.

Northwestern States

Emil Herman, Secretary of the Northwestern District, reports an enthusiastic big memorial meeting in Seattle. All labor groups were represented by speakers. Literature was sold. There were beautiful floral decorations contributed by Rosa Bros. Other flowers were contributed by various comrades. Herman believes that this is the beginning of a powerful Socialist Party in both the states of Washington and Oregon. He reports that there were representatives from all parts of his district.

Oregon

Pearl M. Wright of Bend, Ore., is opening a radical book store in her community. She has ordered a large quantity of books to begin with. The National Organization is cooperating with her fully so that her store may be well equipped.

Colleges Get Literature

The National Office has sent out one hundred copies of John M. Work's book, "What's So and What Isn't", to one hundred college libraries. Letters of thanks are arriving in every mail, showing that college libraries are glad to receive the book and promise to catalogue it and make it available for students' use.

Finnish Federation Active

Secretary Reivo reports that the sale of due stamps for October exceeds the sale for the previous month and feels confident that November will show a still bigger increase. He orders 2000 due stamps.

Kansas

State Convention
There will be a state convention of conference of Socialists in Kansas on Nov. 13, beginning at 1:30 p.m. in the Pittsburg, in the Odd Fellows Hall. Kansas readers will make it a point to attend this conference, and bring every Socialist along. National Executive Secretary Henry will be present to cooperate with the comrades to rebuild the Socialist Party in Kansas.

Indiana

The Debs Memorial meeting proved a big success in the way of attendance. Socialists feel confident that big work can now be done in the way of propaganda. The unusual rottenness in old party politics in the capital city of Indiana will doubtless cause many to look to the Socialist Party as the way out.

Pennsylvania

Reading Socialists have increased the number of their street meetings to eight this week and are doing their utmost to man the polls with watchers. This is a big job and a necessary one if the vote for the labor candidates is to be counted.
Last Sunday a large audience packed the Orpheum Theatre to hear Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee. Hoan made an impressive address and emphasized what the workers have been able to do in Milwaukee through independent political action.

New England

Debs Memorial Meetings
The Socialists of Greenfield and North-

ampton united for a Debs Memorial meeting a week ago. As one result of the meeting they worked out a plan for joint social and educational affairs in the future.

In Lawrence the Italian, Lithuanian, and American comrades united for a joint Debs Memorial meeting with Comrades Lewis, Nicholson, Naviakas, and Culla as the speakers. A Debs meeting in Cambridge, the Lithuanian members had Comrades Lewis and Rabinovitch of the Yipsels as their speakers along with John Urbones.

Yipsels

The Gardner Yipsels ran a big Memorial meeting for which they got front page publicity in the local papers.

Maynard Yipsels will start a study course on Nov. 6, at the Socialist Hall.

Louis Rabinovitch has organized a new Yipsel circle in Amesbury.

Fitchburg Yipsels, together with the Yipsels of Lowell, will hold a Debs meeting Nov. 6 in the Socialist Party's Hall.

Maurer Meeting on Russia
James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and chairman of the recent unofficial trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, will speak in Boston at Seaside Auditorium, Sunday, Nov. 20, at 2:30 on "Russia as I Saw It". Maurer has been a life long Socialist and he is active in opposing the destructive tactics of the Communists in America in the Pennsylvania trade unions, but as a Socialist and progressive trade unionist he is hated and feared by reactionaries. Maurer believes that he is for a completely unbiased report.

Bearak's Campaign

Joseph Bearak has received the endorsement of the Good-Government Association, an organization similar to the Citizens Union of New York City, whose chief purpose is to oppose graft and chieftains. His indoor rally last Saturday was by far the largest held by any of the candidates so far.

Connecticut

State Executive
The State Executive Committee met in New Haven Sunday, Oct. 30. The meeting was well attended.
State Secretary Plunkett reported the progress of the campaign. He said that the printed for the purpose of advertising "the Commonwealth", the State monthly paper. There will be a neat picture of the birthplace of our late comrade, Eugene V. Debs, also an appropriate poem printed on the calendar. It will be out in about two weeks, the calendar will be sold for ten cents and a two cent stamp for postage. Send orders to Walter E. Davis, 48 Belmont street, Route 105, New Haven.

New Haven

Morris Rice, candidate for Mayor on the Socialist ticket, attended the State Committee meetings and made a report of his campaign plans. He is slated to speak before the League of Women Voters with the Republican and Democratic candidates. He has issued a challenge to the candidates to debate an important issue "Our Franchise to the Water Company".
He also reported that a number of thousand copies of the last issue of "The Commonwealth" with his challenge and other campaign material would be distributed. It was reported that Abe Tuvim of New York will address a mass meeting on Sunday, Nov. 6, at the Women's Circle Education Center, 428 Oak street. Comrade Rice will also address the meeting.

State Conference

The committee voted to call a state conference of party locals, Workmen's Circle Branches, and labor unions of the state for the purpose of discussing and drawing up an unemployment insurance bill and present it at the next session of the State Legislature.
The conference will be called some time in January. The committee appointed the following members to arrange the conference:
Jasper McLevy, Bridgeport; Martin Plunkett, Wallingford; Walter E. Davis, Hamden; Geo. Moffatt, Stamford; Morris Rice, New Haven; Morris Hurwich, Hartford.

New York State

The State Secretary advises that the first local to make returns on Debs' Memorial

voluntary assessment stamps is New Rochelle. Local Kenwood-Sterling being a close second. The time for disposal of these stamps has been extended to Dec. 15, and every member should have one of these pictures of Eugene V. Debs pasted in his or her red dues' book.

Publicity

Locals having funds are again urged to place advertisements for the Socialist Party and its candidates in local newspapers. There must be publicity if the party is to receive votes. The position of the Socialist Party on trade-unions, declares the State Secretary, can be advertised in local "labor papers", so-called, and attention directed to the fact that it is the only party the State and National Committees of which use water-mark union-made paper for their correspondence.

Schenectady

The Schenectady City-Employers Union talks confidently of electing John A. Meyers, Socialist and Square Deal candidate for City Comptroller, and is not in the least worried by the fact that City Comptroller Leon Dibble is running both the Republican and Democratic tickets.

Jamestown

George W. Ostrander of Jamestown writes that they are planning for a re-organization of the Socialist movement in Jamestown. They expect to get a big start on Nov. 13, when the winter campaign will begin. Readers who believe in the Socialist philosophy will cooperate in the fullest way.

New York City

Every comrade willing and able to watch on Election Day to insure the count of the Socialist vote, should report at once to the City Office, 7 East 15th street. An army of courageous and efficient watchers is needed in the 2nd Judicial District, Manhattan, and in the 23rd Assembly District, Kings County.

Membership Drive

A steady stream of applications for membership is coming into the City Office. At every mass meeting new recruits are being obtained. There is every indication that with the close of the campaign and the possibility of success in several parts of the city, numerous Socialist sympathizers will be added to our ranks. As matters stand up-to-date the Finnish Branch still heads the list with 46 new members. The Brownsville, 23rd A. D. Branch is second on the honor roll with nine. Branch Seven, Bronx, and the German Branch are tied for third place with four. The Boro Park (English Speaking), Cloakmakers and the 17-18-20th A. D. Branches occupy fourth place with three. The 6th-8th-12th, Bronx Jewish and the 2nd A. D. Kings Branches hold the fifth place and there are seven other branches that have undisputed position at the bottom of the roll.

Forums

All branches contemplating the holding of forums, study classes or the running of lectures and discussions at branch meetings are requested to get in touch with Secretary Claessens relative to speakers and topics.

BRONX

The campaign in Bronx County, while not as intensive as on the East Side and in Brownsville, was nevertheless carried on steadily and persistently during the last three months. About 75 or more street meetings were held and two large hall meetings. The meeting at Hunts-point Palace last Friday evening was a huge success. The hall was crowded to capacity and hundreds of people were turned away. Twenty-thousand leaflets have been distributed and considering

circumstances, Bronx has not been neglected in spite of the great campaign on the East Side.

An attempt will be made to cover many Election Districts on election night with watchers. All Bronx comrades willing to perform this duty are requested to get in touch with Samuel Orr.

BROOKLYN

The 23rd Assembly District is finishing the greatest campaign held in years. Public School and hall meetings have been more crowded than in any year since 1917. Tremendous crowds have greeted our speakers at many street meetings. All signs point to a victory and to insure that every competent watcher is needed on Election Day. Those desiring to help make sure that we are not robbed of victory, should volunteer to assist in the watching. Thanks to the voting machines, our task is not so difficult as in past years. The all night session has been eliminated and the count should be completed by 7 p.m. at the latest. Volunteers for watchers should get in touch with Herman Rivkin, 219 Sackman street.

Other Districts

Many other sections of Brooklyn have also had a victorious Socialist campaign. In spite of the fact that the greatest amount of energy was expended in Brownsville, a remarkably good campaign was conducted in the territory of the 4th-14th, 2nd, and the 22nd Assembly districts.

Street meetings were also held throughout the campaign in the 6th, 9th, and 16th Assembly Districts. Some work was done in the 21st A. D. and about 80,000 leaflets were distributed throughout the county. Thanks to the energetic campaign of our candidate for County Judge, Rufus L. Perry, posters announcing his candidacy for that office were displayed in all parts of Kings County.

Bertrand Russell Lecture

It will be good news to Brooklyn Socialists and particularly those in the Brownsville section to learn that Bertrand Russell will speak in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum on Friday evening, Dec. 9. His subject will be "Why Men Fight". The lecture will be held under the joint auspices of the Educational Center of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, the Rand School, and our Brownsville Branch. Tickets will be on sale shortly and three sections of the house will be reserved at 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Attention Harry T. Miller

Harry T. Miller, formerly of Tenafly, New Jersey, who has a brother in St. Petersburg, Florida, is being sought for Request has been made that he get in touch with August Claessens, 7 East 15th street, at once.

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Regular meetings every Tuesday evening.
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OFFICE: 501 EAST 101ST STREET, Telephone Melrose 8674
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Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6412.
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at 7:00 P. M. Telephone 345 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
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114 E. 31st St.
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
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1 East 15th Street, Tel. STUYVESANT 7678
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 165 East 23rd Street
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Wm. R. Chilling, Business Agent

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MAX LIEBER, Sec'y-Treas.

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Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A.
Office and Headquarters at Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 10714. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
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JACOB RAFFAPORT, AARON RAFFAPORT, Bus. Agent, Treasurer

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NEW LEADER

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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the program of the organized working class. Signed contributions to the editor are accepted for publication on the understanding that the contributor assumes responsibility for the content of the article. Contributions are accepted on the understanding that the contributor assumes responsibility for the content of the article.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1927

Elect Labor Men

Your Opportunity Next Tuesday
NEXT Tuesday hundreds of thousands of voters will go to the polls. A vast majority of them will be working men and women. Having voted, they will return home for another year. During that year public power will be in the hands of officials and legislators. This power now consists of our votes. After the election this power appears as votes in the State Legislature and in the Board of Aldermen.

The sole question with the voting masses is whether our voting power before election will also be our voting power at Albany and at the City Hall. If it is, the workers win. If it is not, we lose. There is no sense in voting Tuesday unless you continue to vote next year in the state and municipal legislative assemblies. These bodies represent power, the power of government to do your will or the will of others.

That power is the most important thing in our lives today. Our enemies understand its great importance. In national elections the two leading political parties spend as much as twenty million dollars to get this power. Bankers, corporation magnates, profiteers, speculators and rent hogs invest in these parties. They want power—and they generally get it. We want power—and we do not have it.

Years ago Havemeyer of the sugar trust testified before a Congressional committee: "In Republican states we contribute to the Republicans, and in Democratic states to the Democrats." What of doubtful states? he was asked. "There," said he, "we contribute to both sides." Sure. These gentlemen invest in nothing that will not give them good returns. They get returns in power, power for them and their class. We provide the votes but they get the power.

Note that these gentlemen enjoy the luxury of two parties, two parties which they own and finance, two parties that serve them without fail. One party may go out of power and the other go in, but the gentlemen who own them are never out. They are always in. We who provide the votes are, as a rule, always out, and this is the tragedy of elections in the United States. This is disgraceful, humiliating, and a source of chronic weakness for the working class.

Moreover, the men who are sent into offices of public power know little and care little about the problems of working people. They are professionals who make a living out of politics. The working masses know life and its problems, its tragedy and its hopes. On buildings, in subways, in factories and stores, in the needle trades and every place where labor toils, there will be found knowledge and experience of the real problems of life. If these workers are not capable of making the laws and administering the laws they are not capable of voting for those who do.

Do they have this capacity? They do. In Vienna a weaver is at the head of the greatest housing program in the world, a program that has elicited the admiration of students of many nations of the world. If the genius for this work can be found in the toilers of a nation that was stricken with famine after a terrible war, we can find similar genius in the ranks of the American working class. Opportunity will enable it to flower and public power will provide the opportunity. Let us conquer the power and go to work.

One party is sufficient to obtain this power while those who exploit our indifference and prejudices need two parties to divide us and win. The Socialist Party is the party of labor and its candidates have long records of honorable and devoted service to the workers. Is there a strike? They are in the thick of the struggle. Is there an example of arbitrary abuse of power? They give time and service to combat it. They are in the labor struggle, not outside looking on. They are the only labor candidates nominated in this election and the only candidates that present the claims of labor to a share of power in the State Assembly and in the Board of Aldermen.

Out of the ages of man's early brutehood Labor has been fighting its way to a place in the sun. At first he was a slave and his conquerors told him that he had no rights above that of the pack-horse. He was a half-man and his place was to minister to the ease and comfort of others. Then he was told that education was not for him. It was for his "betters," the parasites who rode on his back. He endured these impositions for centuries, but never willingly. Time after time he rose in protest and at last forced recognition of himself as a human being. Then he began to organize for the assertion of his interests and his claims. "Conspiracy," said the upper classes, and judges sent him to jail. Out of jail he returned to the struggle only to again go to jail. Thus through prison and sacrifice and struggle he won the right to organize his fellows for a better life.

But the franchise and office holding were not for him and another form of upper class tyranny had to be combated. The aristocrats said that

possession of so much property was evidence of "virtue" and those who had the property should vote and rule. Lack of property was evidence of "vice" and unfitness to vote and to rule. So a huge barrier of dollars, stocks, and bonds had to be swept aside in this and other countries before the worker could become an enfranchised citizen. All the wit and wealth and cunning and malice and fear of the upper classes could not prevent the onward march of the masses to the acquirement of the franchise.

Now that we have this power, what shall we do with it? Step by step across the centuries we have conquered some measure of rights and power that had been withheld from us. Now the law-making bodies and all the governing powers are ours if we want them. Shall we dissipate this last potential power of the vote by distributing it among professional politicians of two parties alike in purpose and aims? Not if we want the public powers to serve us and the onward march to more and more democracy in all the relations of society.

So here is your opportunity. You have the power in your hands next Tuesday. Will you also have it Wednesday or will it pass to others to be used for them and not for you?

The Socialist Party is the party of labor and its candidates are labor candidates. Vote for them and vote for yourselves, vote for labor representation at Albany and at the City Hall. You can win, you will win, if you have the will to power!

A DIRTY MESS

THE crime wave continues to invade the Republican Party, its criminal tendencies having a dramatic setting in charges of jury-fixing in the trial of that noble Roman, Albert B. Fall, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate on trial in Washington. The William J. Burns detective agency, a private organization of provocateurs and yeggs, once housed in the Department of Justice when that Republican saint, Harry Daugherty, headed the department, is involved.

Thus far it appears that agents of Burns were in the employ of an associate of Sinclair and that they had reached at least one member of the jury and were stalking others. The life, occupations, possessions and beliefs of jury members had been indexed by Burns' agents who in return made reports to a "contact man" intimately associated with Sinclair. Apparently the one member of the jury who had been "fixed" was to receive an automobile as his price for hanging the jury.

This is one of the dirtiest scandals involving a piece of thievery that can only be compared with the stealing of the common lands from British workmen by the aristocracy nearly 200 years ago. Burns, the "great d-e-t-e-c-t-i-v-e," was in the spotlight a few years ago as a patriotic hound running down radicals and using the Bill of Rights as a mat for his muddy shoes. That he and his dirty hirelings are caught in this mess is a bit of retribution we can enjoy.

Then there is Martin W. Littleton, attorney for one of the oil yeggs. We presume that Littleton's connection with the case is in accord with legal ethics and we have no criticism on this score, but lawyers also have the choice of accepting or refusing cases. Littleton was associated with the crime of expelling Socialists from the New York State Assembly in 1920, an illegal act, but in the hysteria of that period he was able to get away with it. Littleton belongs to that aristocratic clique who believes that the world was created for the investment of capital and that any criticism of capitalism is mortal sin. He recalls Wendell Phillips' lashing of Rufus Choate when on one occasion he said: "Here," to Choate, whose health thieves drink before they proceed to steal.

It is a sorry mess, typical of the supremacy of our lords of capital at Washington.

To Sacco and Vanzetti

IN happier years you strove to find
A way of Justice for mankind.
You gained instead a felon's cell.
And death perhaps, we cannot tell.

But this you've gained, a world aroused
Till Justice is once more espoused:
A world that angers through your cause
Demands revision of its laws.

So others need not share your fate,
Or die through prejudice and hate.
Now, by your case, all hearts are tried.
The friends of Truth are on your side.

What if the base outrank the true?
The Ages still belong to you.
Your names a bugle-call shall be.
Till men shall flame to set men free.

You've shared the sufferings of the Cross;
You've done your share; you've gained through loss
A place to live in hearts of men:
You've knit the ranks of Truth again.

So 'live or die, brave men, in peace!
A world will welcome your release,
Or if you die, mankind will say:
"Two martyrs' crowns were won today."

CAROLINE LEONARD GOODENOUGH.

"Legally Dead"

August 23, 1927

THE Beast has triumphed over man once more
And sank its claws and fangs into your flesh.
Sacco and Vanzetti:
While we stood impotently by
And saw you die—
Saw you with our spirit's eye.

We felt the cruel torture you endured,
And writhed in agony as each new hope
Crumpled and corroded;
While we stood impotently by
And saw you die—
Saw you with our spirit's eye.

An outraged human conscience shrieked aloud
Within us. Tears and groans of no avail,
Brute and force had conquered;
While we stood impotently by
And saw you die—
Saw you with our spirit's eye.

You die as you have lived, without the pale,
As symbols of Justice, brave and strong, like men.
Sacco and Vanzetti:
While we stood impotently by
And saw you die—
Saw you with our spirit's eye.

The Beast in man has triumphed once again—
Oh Man! when will you triumph over him?
JOHANNA A. M. DAHME.

THE CHATTER BOX

YOU will hardly understand how happy I am this week for having promised to print here the prize winning poems of OUR CHATTERBOX POETRY GROUP. Keeping the promise means that I shall just get enough breathing space in an otherwise crowded week of campaigning, working, scurrying about on a million chores, etc. Writing this week's column has dogged my footsteps with the persistence of a shadow. Honestly, I could not have done justice to a grammar school composition on Jimmie Walker as our Mayor. Thanks, to ye all, my worthy poet friends for the leisure you have wrought. . . . Thus follows the First Prize poem. . . .

Plentitude

Summer is come. The beetle's wings
Glint in the sun, and the wild thrush sings.
The bees go roistering through the vale
And stagger back with their heather ale.
Nature, drowsing upon the Earth
Sighs with the generous pangs of birth.
Fruit on the tree, and fruit in the womb
Of the woman who peers from the shuttered room.
But Farmer John is worrying more
About the sow, and the ribbened boar.
And not the woman who counts the weeks
With the pallor of birth upon her cheeks.
Harvest is come. The barn is full;
The bleating ewes have lost their wool.
The old cow broods above her cud
Where the farmer spilled her bullock's blood.
The orchard and the arbor vine
Bring him purple and amber wine.
But bitter the taste of the wine of life
On the faltering lip of the farmer's wife.
The cow gave a calf that sold for a groat.
The sow brought a profit in each little shoit;
The mare had a colt by a racing sire,
And the farmer sold it to the squire.
All bore their tribute, except his bride
Who came to travail and quietly died.
Winter is come. The shivering crow
Clings to the cross in the mound of snow.

—A. M. SULLIVAN.

Rooted

The Second Prize Poem:

Old Billings, leaning forward in his chair,
Pressed a brow over toughened parchment fist
Against each cracked cheek, shakily supporting
His shaky arms on twice as shaky knees.
And pressed his eyes against the room's grey shadows
That were no darker than the grey thoughts that
Persisted in his brain. Unfiltered sounds
As jumbled as his thoughts that were not words,
Drifted across his lips until they formed
Slow, muffled words that were identical.
"Dead . . . dead," was what he muttered over and over,
As though the sounds with constant repetition
Might re-arrange themselves, and thus explain
Their swift, innate finality: "Dead . . . dead!"

"I guess she had to go, like other folks,"
The younger man commented, cautiously.
From out the inner shadows of the room.
"Maybe it's better she died a sudden death,
With little pain, than lying on a bed
For weeks or months or years in agony."

"It isn't that she had to die," the other
Said, with the slow weight of formed conviction,
"Just like us all, but that it should have been
A locomotive sent her to her grave.
You know it's not the natural thing to have
A railroad running past your very door,
Scaring your cows and blackening your crops,
No more than it's the natural thing to sell
The farm that you were born on and grew up on

And is your own, and was your father's father's,
And move away because they tell you to.
Your father wouldn't have done it, Roy, if they'd
Come laying their tracks across his corn and offered
To buy his farm out, and I wouldn't do it."

"It seems you have no come-back legally,"
Roy ventured, when the gently parted silence
Had rolled back to its normal place and lay there;
"The railroad had the right to pass by your door,
Or anybody's door it wanted to,
And if you stayed it was at your own risk. . . .
Of course, that's only legally," he added.

The shadows of the room that had been darker
Than the streaked silver in old Billings' hair
Had jetted with a charcoal pigmentation
That was more dismal than the silver darkness
Outside. Beyond the moon's adjusted twilight
A rhythm that was faint, and growing less faint,
Echoed a single word that was re-echoed
And still re-echoed in the room: "Dead . . . dead . . ."

—CLIFTON CUTHBERT.

A young man I met by chance at Camp Tammam
last summer has been sending some of his work for
the Column. Two sonnets have already been published here over his modest initials. The following
two sonnets show talent and promise in the bud.

Two Sonnets

Ghosts

These measured walls are coloured ashen grey
And every shadow seems so lean and gaunt,
As if some spectre from a bygone day
Had come to visit his forgotten haunt.
Within the musty airs of this old room
That through the lumbering years, shall slowly will
The rising spirit of an unseen doom
To stalk at night, when all is deathly still

I'll walk the leafy promenades 'till morn
And sing old ballads from the Golden Age
Or if you will, I'll chant a dirge at dawn
Found on the tomb-stone of a morbid sage.
Then I shall bend my head in silent prayer
And give your name unto the fragrant air.

Departure

Now I am gone and never shall return
To send the shadows from your study door
And play the wraith when I would discern
Your ashen brow had need of something more
Than skillful means to pierce infinities
And heavy books to bury tired eyes
Within a world of mere hypotheses
That in the light of Truth are brazen lies!

When in your weariness you bend in pain
And find a throb within your aching breast
Enshrouded where a fragile dream had lain
To colour and dispel each vague unrest,
My name shall fashion in your memory
And every word shall stare unmeaningly.

—G. H. S.

And yet I cannot efface myself altogether from the scene. Smoking a cigarette as I pick this out on the Underwood keys reminds me of the advertising catchword of each commodity we are tempted to buy by the full page ads in the big journals. My reactions are as follows. . . . Underwood Typewriter, the machine you will eventually throw out of the window, why not now? Old Gold Cigarettes, consumption in every puff. Sweet Caporal, don't ask dad, they killed him. And one could go on like that with infinitely more mention than the original slogans. The advertising department is frowning at this blasphemy, but after my last course at the Pelman School, I can look every man in the eye and tell him he's cross eyed.

S. A. de Witt.

Admiral T. P. MAGRUDER

U. S. Navy

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Bertrand RUSSELL

Question:

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I.R.T. Tries To Enjoin Whole A.F.L.

Corporation Seeks To Tie Hands of Three Million Workers Throughout Nation

WHAT is regarded as the most amazing attempt to use judicial power in the interest of a powerful corporation is the application by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for an injunction to restrain all persons connected with the American Federation of Labor from calling a strike or urging employees to join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. Officials of the A. F. of L. have been summoned to appear in Special Term, Part I, of the Supreme Court, to answer why they should not be restrained.

The bill charges conspiracy to secretly unionize the lines and alleges that the Amalgamated is holding meetings in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum and appealing to I. R. T. workers to join the organization. The order is returnable November 11.

The I. R. T. Officials apparently intend to have the company modeled after feudalism with the workers bound to the "company union" with the aid of the courts. Union men find it almost impossible to believe that a court order can issue restraining organization of the men. Such an order would serve as a precedent which in time would become a general rule, with the result that trade unions would be thrust back to the illegal status they occupied in the first half of the nineteenth century. If to organize workers is a "conspiracy," there will be no redress for them short of organizing for a conquest of all the powers of government and reconstructing the courts on a civilized basis.

The entire broadcasting facilities of Station WEVD, the radio labor station operated by the Debs Memorial Fund, 31 Union Square, were yesterday placed at the disposal of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; A. F. of L. organizers, and officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees in their fight against the proposed injunction to be sued out Nov. 11, Armistice Day, by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in its effort to prevent the union organization of 14,000 employees.

The offer was made by G. August Gerber, Secretary of the Debs Fund, by telegram to President Green, who is in Washington, and to Hugh F. Payne, A. F. of L. organizer in New York, Patrick Shea and James H. Coleman, representing the transit workers' union.

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A Free Lecture by

RT. REV.

GEORGE SYDNEY ARUNDALE

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