

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

# NEW LEADER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
One Year ..... \$2.00  
Six Months ..... 1.00  
Three Months ..... .75

VOL. IV.—No. 46

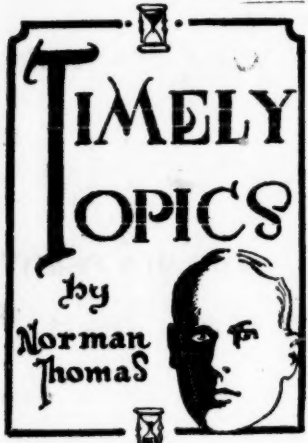
Published Weekly at  
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1927

Entered as Second Class Matter, January  
19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York,  
New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Price Five Cents

## Socialists Win In Buffalo and Reading; Tammany Thugs Steal Panken's Election



Tuesday, November 8 was an encouraging day for the Socialist cause. The clean-cut Socialist victory in Reading, Pa., Joe Bearak's magnificent run in Boston and the election of Frank Perkins as president of the Council in Buffalo were distinctly encouraging. Bearak's vote was partly an expression of the protest aroused by the Sacco-Vanzetti case. That in itself is to the good. Mr. Perkins' victory was largely personal. Nevertheless he ran on a straight program of municipal socialism. It was on that ground that his opponent fought him. Moreover, the general Socialist vote in Buffalo showed an increase.

Even in New York the events of the day ought to put iron in our blood and courage in our hearts. Charlie Solomon and Judge Jacob Panken were not honestly defeated. The hoodlums in Brownsville who celebrated by smashing the windows of our Labor Lyceum gave the measure of their party and their cause. No brief statement can be adequate to characterize and denounce the Tammany frauds in Judge Panken's district. I shall return to them later.

The outstanding lesson of this election for us in New York is that in time of political apathy organization cannot be beaten without organization. We had more people working during this campaign than for many years past. I want parenthetically to express right here my deep gratitude to the friends, known and unknown, who worked so gallantly and unselfishly with me in the Eighth Aldermanic district. This work counts. But we cannot fight Tammany Hall on the basis of a splendid election campaign. We must be on the job all the year round. We should organize by districts and though we cannot offer Tammany favors we can offer better than Tammany friendship. I think the City Committee should now decide on certain district in the great city where we have the best chance of building up some organization. I think the committee should at once try to get local candidates who will consent to run in those districts next year and who will begin to work without delay. The results of such effort are bound to be encouraging educationally and in the building up of the movement if not in immediate political victory.

He is a poor cowardly sheep, beyond redemption by any political Messiah who can think of what happened in Judge Panken's district without rage in his heart and determination for new effort. Never was the corrupt alliance between gangsters, politicians, officials, including some city officials, prosecutors and judges—or some of them—all financed by business interests which did not want to be disturbed in their enjoyment of special privilege, better revealed than in the 4th and 2nd Assembly districts which constitute the southern part of Judge Panken's municipal court district. Under our bi-partisan scheme the Republican organization in these districts simply lives as a necessary annex to Tammany Hall. Tammany has no official opposition: from gangsters like "Joe the Wop" up to prosecuting attorneys, yes, and some magistrates and judges, there is one protective system behind which Tammany with impunity steals the votes it needs. Honest men are cowed. In these poor, miserable districts where the workers are most exploited they are most completely ruled by a terrible fear of opposing Tammany or by hope for some of its little favors. The police are afraid either for their lives or their jobs. Not for years has there been such a thing as an honest election in close districts. On the whole the voting machine makes for an honest count, but in places like the 2nd and 4th district it also makes it easier for Tammany to see that the voters whom they intimidate or bribe deliver the goods. In precinct after precinct it was the custom, not the exception, for a Tammany election official (women were among the worst offenders) to go into the booth and vote with or for the citizen under the wholly illegal pretext of explaining the operation of the machine.

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### Election Board Head Admits Frauds Against Judge Panken

When the widespread election frauds practiced against the Socialist party in the Judge Panken contest were reported to the Board of Elections, John R. Voorhis, veteran Tammany head of the Board of Elections, had the following comment to make:

"The Socialists have complained that the Republicans and the Democrats were trying to do them, and the Socialists were probably correct. There's nothing new in it."

This comment by Mr. Voorhis was reported in the *New York Herald-Tribune* and in the *New York Times*.

### N. Y. Socialist Vote Takes A Big Jump; Solomon Loses By 300

Increase Over 1925 and 1926 Is Recorded in All Boroughs—Thomas and Claessens Bring Vote Up 100 Per Cent, Despite Small Registration—Panken Raises Vote from 4,000 to 18,000

BY the narrow margin of 313 votes, Charles Solomon, Socialist candidate for assembly in the 23rd district, Kings, New York State, failed of election on Tuesday. The contest was one of the most bitterly waged in years. Socialists made charges and gave substantial proof that there were hundreds of illegal voters in the district, brought in by the Tammany organization which expected a close result. As it appears from the result, the floaters "turned the trick" for Tammany.

Solomon made a great increase in the Socialist vote. Large increases, despite the lower registration than that of previous years, was the result wherever Socialists put in any activity. The gain of votes in the 2nd Judicial district, where Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken was robbed of re-election by stolen votes, was little short of phenomenal.

Whereas the Socialist candidates in the 2nd Judicial district in 1926 polled a total of 3,354 votes, Judge Panken this year polled 17,399. It is estimated that fully 5,000 votes were stolen from Panken.

In the eighth district, where Norman Thomas ran for Alderman, he polled 2,083 votes, whereas the Socialist candidate for the same office in 1925 polled 1,046. Claessens in the 6th increased the Socialist vote from 846 to 1,515. Solomon increased the Socialist vote over 1926 from 2,610 to 3,516.

Tammany hoodlums could not conceal their relief that their candidate had slipped through into office. When the result was known they made an assault on the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Socialist headquarters. According to the Brooklyn Standard-Union, the hoodlums cried "Kill Solomon. Lynch Him!" Windows in the building were broken by crooks thrown by the Tammany gangsters. Only great restraint on the part of the Socialists prevented serious rioting and bloodshed.

The total Socialist New York City vote, based on the votes cast for aldermen in 1925 and 1927, shows a fine increase of about 7,000 votes. The 1927 figures also show an increase of 4,000 over the vote for Governor last year, 1926. It must be remembered that registration this year was far below that of 1925 and 1926.

Here is the comparative vote for aldermen throughout the city:

VOTE FOR SOCIALIST CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMAN MAHATTAN		
District	1925	1927
1	352	452
2	262	605
3	179	221
4	262	824
5	110	175
6	846	1,515
7	187	275
8	1,046	2,083
9	303	524
10	158	300
11	252	252
12	335	271
13	23	202

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### I.W.W. Battle Coal Barons of Colorado

Workers Face Brutal  
Rockefeller Corporation  
In Fight For A Decent  
Wage

By James Oneal

COLORADO is again the scene of a brutal struggle in which miners are engaged with the prospect of repeating all the horrors that have accompanied these struggles for more than thirty years. In this strike the I. W. W. happens to be the leader.

There are those who insist that this organization is provocative of the brutal phases of class wars in the mining regions. The history of these struggles gives a different answer. It has made no difference whether a strike has been led by an independent union, the former Western Federation of Miners, the United Mine Workers or the I. W. W. In each instance the public powers of cities, counties and states have cooperated with mining companies and their hired mercenaries to destroy the organization.

This is true not only of labor organizations regardless of their name and affiliation. It is also true of some other mining states where miners have revolted against intolerable conditions. Employment of criminals as private armies by coal companies, establishment of "bull pens" for illegal detention of strikers, censorship of the press, deportation of strikers and sympathizers, raiding of their halls, confiscating their records, use of the militia as an extra armed force of mining officials and establishment of a dictatorship of absentee owners over these regions.

Scab "Unions" Fought

This is what has happened in many notable mine strikes in the past thirty years and it is evolving in the present strike in Colorado. It has happened in Idaho, in Colorado, in Arizona, in Minnesota, in Michigan and in West Virginia, the latter State being a bloody shambles for more than a generation. Investigation after investigation has been made by State and Federal commissions. Voluminous reports have been published. Almost without exception the evidence has been piled high in each investigation of the criminal acts of the corporations, their hired thugs and the cooperation of public officials. The reports are then filed, the criminals are not molested, old conditions continue only to culminate in another bloody debacle. For these reasons one only lands in the arms of reaction by assuming that the

(Continued on Page Four)

### Terror Rules East Side District

Gunmen and Gorillas Intimidate Voters—Tammany Inspectors Ring Up Votes By The Hundreds

THE "New Tammany" swung into action on Election day in New York City where Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist, was a candidate for re-election after having served ten years on the Municipal Court bench. By the time the polls had been closed, the figures indicating a defeat for Judge Panken by 4,426 votes, the city had been treated to a revival of election thievery of the type which has made the name of Tammany an epithet denoting all that is corrupt and filthy in politics.

Votes cast by between 2,000 and 3,000 Tammany floaters coupled with open fraudulent casting of votes by Tammany election officials succeeded in robbing Justice Panken of his election. The final figures were:

Raimo (Democrat) ..... 24,587

Harwitz (Democrat) ..... 21,825

Panken (Socialist) ..... 17,399

Catinella (Republican) ..... 7,303

Spieler (Republican) ..... 7,570

The vote stealing, which ran close to the 5,000 mark, the illegal votes of the floaters included, was done to elect Abraham Harwitz, the mayor of the two Tammany candidates. It was required that 2,500 votes be stolen from Panken to elect the Tammany candidate. The most conservative estimates of the number of votes stolen by the Tammany officials, with the aid of Republican officials in their pay, are all higher than that figure.

Tammany Hall confined most of its vote-stealing to the 4th assembly district which, with the 6th, the 8th, the 2nd and part of the 1st, make up the 2nd Judicial district. Panken swept the 6th district by some 4,000 votes. He carried the 8th by a good margin. The second is not quite as strong a Socialist district as the others. The 4th, however, was considered by all to be Panken territory. The total vote credited him by the returns was ridiculously small and obviously fraudulent.

The polling places of the 4th assembly district during the day and late in the evening, when the official returns were being recorded, were scenes of the most disgraceful election stealing.

In all cases the Tammany election officials were flanked by a collection of gangsters who aided in the intimidation of voters who were being deprived of their votes. The Socialist watchers who made protests over the procedure were brutalized. The voters were threatened, browbeaten and flustered. Notorious gangsters, gunmen and pimps were on hand in full force taking orders from the Tammany leaders. The police officers were for the most part frightened by fear of political reprisals into closing their eyes to the thievery.

In one polling place a watcher had a gun poked into his ribs and a second later a thug struck him from behind, laying him out; in another polling place a gangster threw red powder into the eyes of the two Socialist watchers just as the voting machine was being opened for recording of the votes; Socialist watchers were refused the right to note the results tabulated on the machines. Many were ejected and threatened. The part played by the Republicans in the 4th district was particularly reprehensible. Here the Republican organization placed itself completely at the disposal of Tammany. Republican election board officials aided and connived at the wholesale false voting by the Tammany officials. They gave their Tammany friends a helping hand during the recording of the result.

Four Deputy Attorneys General joined with Panken and Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leaders, in effecting the arrest of Ben Eisenberg and Abe Engel, Democratic election inspectors. Eisenberg and Engel charged with attempting to falsify ballot returns, were released in \$1,000 bail each.

The police officer on duty at first was afraid to arrest the two. After a long parley in the Elizabeth Street Station, where Eisenberg and Engel were taken by Deputy Attorney General Matthew

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### Socialist Victors at the Polls



J. HENRY STUMP  
Elected Mayor of Reading (Pa.)

### Maurer and Stump Win In Reading

Socialist Ticket Makes  
Clean Sweep In Pennsylvania City

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

READING, PA.—The Socialist Party has made a clean sweep in the city election. J. Henry Stump, manager of the Labor Advocate and one of the leading trade unionists and Socialists of eastern Pennsylvania, was elected Mayor. All other Socialist city candidates were also swept into office.

What is striking about this Socialist victory is that the Socialist candidates were elected by a clear majority over the candidates of both old parties. Forty-five precincts out of fifty-nine show that the Socialists will control the city council and the board of education.

Other candidates carried into office are William C. Hoover, City Treasurer and Walter R. Hollinger, City Controller. James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, has been elected a member of the City Council.

Unions Backed Party

The Reading victory in a city of 120,000, shows what can be accomplished by working people who are determined to assert their claims to power and representation in public office. Quite a number of the trade unions supported the Socialist candidates who are also members of the trade unions. A local organization of the labor party gave hearty support. The Labor Advocate, an eight-page weekly representing the trade unions and Socialist ideals, did yeoman service in the campaign.

This victory is clearly a triumph of workingmen and women. The Reading movement has been maintained for more than twenty years by workers in the industries of the city and their success is due to decades of educational work.

The two capitalist parties also materially contributed to the Socialist victory. They had become fat and moribund, loading the city with needless debts which burdened the workers with exacting tax assessments. Thousands of workers own small homes which have required years of saving to obtain and the fiscal gouging policy of the capitalists administration enabled the Socialists to drive home the message which they carried to the masses week after week at street and hall meetings through leaflets and the Labor Advocate.

Taxation Policy Attacked

Not only were the workers the victims of a vicious taxation policy. That policy had another angle. There was the usual tax-dodging by large business firms and manufacturers which occurs in practically every city where Democrats and Republicans control. This tenderness for the wealthy classes presented a glaring contrast with the gouging of the working class and when it was explained to working class voters they understood its significance and the vital need of winning the public powers for themselves.

The Socialists are truly conscious of their responsibilities and will give earnest attention to a program for the city that will meet the hearty approval of those who have sent them into office.



FRANK C. PERKINS  
Elected President of the Buffalo City Council



JAMES H. MAURER  
Elected Member of Reading City Council

### Bearak Polls A Big Vote In Boston

Socialist, on Ballot First  
Time In 10 Years, Runs  
Second—Gets 2,147  
Votes

BOSTON—After one of the finest and most effective Socialist campaigns that has been waged in Boston for twenty years the results of Tuesday's election have encouraged the local organization.

The contest that aroused great interest was that of Joseph Bearak for Councilman in the 14th Ward. It was the first time in ten years that the Socialist Party has nominated any candidate for a city election. The conditions required of a minor party to get on the ballot are almost prohibitive, with the result that Democrats and Republicans have monopolized the ballot and elections have been a contest between two gangs of professionals.

With one candidate to be elected in Ward 14, four candidates were entered in the race, Joseph Bearak, the labor attorney, representing the Socialist Party. Bearak ran second, polling a surprising vote for Boston. The vote of each candidate is, for Ruby, 3,773; Bearak, 2,147; Ginsberg, 571; Blong, 533.

This is an astonishing vote for the Socialist candidate and convinces the members of Local Boston that intelligent and vigorous educational work even in this sodden city of reaction will bring results. It is believed that with hard work succeeding campaigns will give even better results as there are many citizens who are tired of the type of politicians who have ruled Boston for many years.

### Perkins Is Elected City Council Head

Socialist Candidate Up-  
State New York Defeats  
Tammany man, 74,847  
to 51,401

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BUFFALO.—Frank C. Perkins, Socialist, has been elected President of the City Council by a vote of 74,847. His opponent, Daniel J. Sweeney, Democrat, received a vote of 51,401. The Socialist vote for other offices is much smaller, the average being 6,142, but this is a gain of 1,500 votes over that received by Socialist candidates last year.

What is significant regarding the vote for Perkins is that anti-Socialist prejudices has counted for little in the election. The candidates do not appear under party designations but the enemies of Perkins gave a wide publicity to the Socialist affiliations of Perkins while he frankly asserted his Socialist views on every occasion in this election, as he has in others.

Moreover, the Socialists brought the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, Daniel W. Hoan, to Buffalo, for a number of meetings and Hoan urged support of Perkins as a Socialist candidate.

Sweeney Trick Falls

An amusing incident of the campaign was a stunt pulled off by Sweeney, the Democratic candidate. He ran a double-column unsigned advertisement in Buffalo papers which consisted of excerpts from speeches by Mayor Hoan and other Socialists in order to "prove" that Perkins is a "dangerous Socialist". Sweeney apparently thought that this wide publicity regarding Socialist support of Perkins would blast the chances of the latter for election. The returns which announce the defeat of Sweeney and the election of Perkins are a source of chagrin for the up-state outpost of Tammany Hall.

An amusing phase of the campaign is the fact that the Republicans approved the candidacy of Perkins, possibly in the hope of weaning him from his Socialist affiliations. When it became apparent that Perkins had recanted none of his Socialist views leading Republicans organized a fight against him. His vote therefore was obtained in spite of a two-party opposition and this adds to the striking character of his victory.

The return of Perkins to office means possession of a power only second to that of the office of Mayor. Perkins is an electrical engineer and an inventor and holds membership in American, European and international technical societies. He has perfected a number of electrical appliances and electro-chemical processes for which he has been granted patents. Some fifteen years ago Perkins joined the Socialist Party in Buffalo.

In the summer of 1913 the local traction company attempted to raise the price of street car fares and Perkins personally issued petition blanks calling for a referendum election, which was possible under Buffalo's charter. The referendum resulted in a five to one defeat for the traction interests. This referendum made Perkins a political figure of standing and the following year the Socialists endorsed Perkins for City Councilman, one of three to be elected. In the elimination primaries Perkins secured sixth place and on election day polled 52,000 votes, elected as high man, running thousands ahead of the other two successful candidates. In 1923 he ran for re-election and was high man in the elimination primaries. On election day he polled 72,000 votes—over twelve thousand ahead of the next successful candidate.

New Charter Adopted

In order to eliminate Perkins from the Council the business interests and the politicians sponsored and succeeded in securing the adoption of a new city charter, the approving vote being given this summer and the new charter to take effect January next. The new charter provides for the election of five Councilmen at large, nine district Councilmen, a Mayor, Comptroller and Council President. The former charter provided for a Council of five, the Councilmen being also department heads.

It is noteworthy that after eight years in the City Council that no criticism of Perkins' official acts, his votes in the Council or his administrative acts as Commissioner of Public Affairs, has ever been made by any Socialist, Communist or unattached radical.



## Brookwood Enters Its 7th Year

By Clara Cook

**Librarian at Brookwood**  
ONE DAY just before I came to Brookwood for its opening in 1921, I was talking to Sam Gompers who was in Baltimore speaking, and I asked him what he thought about this Brookwood. He said, "I've heard such a school is going to open; I suppose the best thing to do is to try it out and see what happens."

One of Brookwood's famous "first fourteen" told me this recently, and added "That was the spirit of the first year or two—try it out. I'm glad I was here then. We worked harder—we had to, or the whole thing would have fallen through. I hadn't been here 15 minutes the first day before I was in overalls and helping unload stoves. And I think we studied harder too—talked economics and trade union policies while we fed pigs and mended roads."

But there was a great deal of idealism in the background of those beginnings. Every day the question was asked, "What the hell are we doing here, anyway? What's this all about?" and the answer we found in the vision of such men as "Bill" Fincke, one of the founders of Brookwood, of whom it has been said "It was he who saw the vision of an education that should make human beings free, joyous, open-eyed, unafraid, creative," and Arthur Gleason, to whom labor education was "a training in the science of reconstruction, a means to the liberation of the working class, individually and collectively; in pursuit of which, it uses all aids that will enrich the life of the group and of the worker in the group."

**Opens 7th Year**  
As Brookwood opened its seventh year this fall, with thirteen students and a faculty of eight members, its doubts and limitations of the first years seem unreal. Students met at the train by the new Brookwood truck don't appreciate the days when taxis refused to come beyond the safe state road, and the slowly expanding equipment of the school (the principal additions this year being a new faculty house and a stone garage, both built by student labor) seems sumptuous when compared with the privations of 1921 and 1922.

It is possible, however, that "the good old days" had their advantages. We read in early minutes that "the executive board's recommendation that all classes be held in the dining room, was amended to read 'wherever possible' and adopted as amended," and who wouldn't rather meet in the airy, sunny dining room than in the coal-studded basement room now used for classes?

**Wider Representation of Students**  
Brookwood is now taken for granted; its period of probation is at an end. It is still experimenting, however, with new methods of teaching, new courses, new personnel, and always new and more representative students. A statistical study of the student bodies shows a growing tendency for wider geographical and industrial distribution of students, as the school becomes better known and the labor movement grows more confident of its aim and achievements. This year 13 states and Canada and 14 trades are represented. Including bakers, cap makers, upholsterers, shoe workers, textile workers, tailors, coal miners, railway carmen, taxi-drivers, painters and machinists.

**Registration Limited**  
Registration at the school is limited so on.

now by equipment and housing facilities. Forty students are about all that can be taken care of, considering such items as living and class room space, library facilities and kitchen equipment. That is why Brookwood is endeavoring to raise a \$2,000,000 building and endowment fund to provide equipment for 100 students, and an assured income so that the annual budget need not depend on a yearly passing of the hat by members of the administration who, as the students themselves complain, "should be here at school teaching trade union history."

The only change in the faculty for this year is the position of economics instructor, now filled by Tom Tippet, formerly educational director of sub-distric 5, United Mine Workers of America. David J. Saposs, who spent last year investigating French labor conditions for the Social Science Department of Columbia University, has begun taken up his classes in labor and trade union organization, and Jasper Deeter manager of the Philadelphia Hedgerow Theater, who "put across" labor dramatics so successfully at Brookwood last year, has returned.

**Frequent Lectures**  
The lecture program of the school is well under way. Already the students have been addressed by A. Coppock, head of the building trades in Great Britain, and by Helmut Niendorf, German fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. The tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution was celebrated with a program of speakers including Robert W. Dunn, Powers Haggood and three members of the American student delegation to Russia in the summer of 1927.

Plans are now under way for a two days symposium during the Christmas holidays on Youth in the Labor Movement. Brookwood has held several successful symposiums, of which a conference on The Negro in Industry was outstanding last year. The annual conference of teachers engaged in workers' education is also well known, and the summer institutes of one or two weeks are now becoming a regular institution. Last summer, the third in which institutes have been conducted, included the largest ever held, the textile institute of 52 members, and a new Women's Institute, sponsored by the Machinists Auxiliary, and attended by 25 workers' wives representing seven different unions.

"There's a limit to Brookwood's equipment at present," as somebody put it, "but we'll use that equipment up to the limit."

**After Graduation**  
The question is often asked, "What are the graduates doing? Have you any check on the value of Brookwood's work?" That is difficult to estimate, considering the youth and the small number of graduates, and the slowness with which they find their places in the movement. However, a rough census of what the 92 graduates are doing shows that 54 can definitely be regarded as active rank and file trade unionists, while 23 others have been employed in official capacities since their graduation. Twenty-six are connected with workers' education enterprises, one of them as secretary of the very-much-alive Philadelphia Labor College.

One graduate is organizing southern textile workers—to give a few sample cases; one is assistant to the editor of an important labor journal, one is vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; one colored graduate is organizing colored workers; one is vice-president of a state federation of labor and running successful workers' classes at the same time; two are connected with cooperative enterprises, and so on.

## Workers' Education and The Garment Workers

By Fannia M. Cohn

Secretary Educational Department, I.L.G.W.U.

**A MAJOR PURPOSE** of the educational activities of the I. L. G. W. U. is to provide the Labor Movement with intelligent, well informed, clear thinking men and women. It is the mission of the workers to abolish the inequalities which they suffer. They can accomplish this only through organization. This organized strength will be much more effective if directed by intelligent leadership.

Again, education is necessary in order to preserve the constructive plans of the union itself. A union is a democratic institution. Each member is a full fledged citizen, having a voice and a vote in its councils. Like other social institutions, however, the union has only a small active citizenry; most people do not take advantage of the democratic machinery which has been established. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the union keep its members informed of its affairs, since even the passive group, by its power of suffrage, can, if it is left uninformed, destroy all the constructive plans of the organization.

The union has an additional problem: As the organization through which the workers function in our modern society, it has an aim and a responsibility to keep the workers informed, not only as to the affairs of their organization, but in regard to society as a whole. More and more we are realizing that it is urgently important that the workers should be acquainted with the problems of the industry in which they are engaged and of the world in which they live. These three considerations influenced the initiation of workers' education and are still further influencing its development.

**Our Own Activities**  
The trade union is a practical school for the worker. It is there that he assumes a great many functions, those of the voter, the legislator, the judge, the administrator. There he comes to realize that he must make his decisions discriminatingly, and carry them through carefully, for upon him rests the success or failure of his organization's policy. He learns to take responsibility and thus develops his character and personality. He learns also how to defend his position before the employer, the public and his own fellow workers, when he must explain to them the aims, tactics and policies of the union. The educational program of our department is designed to make this experience more effective. It gives members of the union those facts of the social sciences which may serve as a basis for sound conclusions, may help create true social and spiritual values and may train them for active and successful participation in the Labor Movement.

With this view, our International organized an Educational Department in 1917 and the 1925 Convention authorized an annual appropriation of \$17,500 for the following two years. Not only to members who have acquired experience, however, does our Educational Department offer activities. Its program is so arranged as to satisfy each of the various groups composing our International Union. All its activities, are of course, open to our entire membership, but quite naturally, each individual is appealed to most by those that are best suited to his needs.

**Economics**—Thus, members of executive boards, paid and unpaid officers of the Union and shop chairmen, are more likely than any others to be interested in studying The Economics of our Industry, its influences upon the policies and tactics of the American Labor Movement in general and our own union in particular, the labor situation in basic industries, the history of our International and shop economies.

**Current Topics**—Active members of the rank and file of our union, on the other hand, will be interested also in knowing the place of workers in history, and in

keeping abreast of Current Events in the industrial and labor world. Social Studies—Every group will be interested in Social Psychology, A Social Interpretation of American Literature, and Social Tendencies in Modern Literature; but the instructor will vary the handling of its material in the various groups, taking into consideration the knowledge of the persons in them.

**Of Interest to Women**—Trade union women will be particularly interested in a discussion of the Organizational of Women and their place in the labor movement.

The wives of our members may be interested in studying the power of women as consumers, how to acquaint children with the labor movement, the contribution of trade unionism to the welfare of the family, the part the trade unionist's wife can play in the labor movement. So informed, they will be willing to place at the disposal of the labor movement their will-power and practical common sense and influence, to aid their husbands in their daily struggles.

The Educational Department of the I.L.G.W.U. has long realized the need of meeting this situation, and therefore, inaugurated a series of educational activities for the wives of our members. We arranged lectures and discussions and invited the women to attend.

**Lectures**—The Educational Department of our International also provides a program of activities for passive as well as for active members, and even includes in this program the families of our members. This year we shall continue the plan of having lecturers speak at local meetings on some labor, social or economic problem of interest to the audience. These talks usually last from 30 to 40 minutes, and will again be followed by a short period of questions. The discussions will be conducted in the language best understood by the groups, whether English, Yiddish, Italian or Russian.

**Unity House Lectures**—Our Department arranged for lectures and discussions on economics, sociology, psychology, literature, art, drama and affairs of the day at our summer home, Unity House, Forest Park, Pa.

**Our International Union** had the good fortune to be the pioneer in the field of Workers' Education. In order to make his experiment for the Labor Movement, we were willing to pay the price of the pioneer. The Labor Movement has now recognized Workers' Education as an essential trade union activity. The aim of our experiment has been achieved with this recognition.

The significance of Workers' Education is far reaching and it will be left to the future to judge the importance of its results.

### Ingersoll Forum Carries on Ideals of Famed Agnostic

Forrest Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties Bureau, will lecture on the menace of Fundamentalism before the Ingersoll Forum on Sunday evening, November 13th, at eight o'clock in the Guild Hall Steinway Building, 113 West 87th St.

The Ingersoll Forum, named in honor of Robert G. Ingersoll, "America's mightiest foe of dogma and supernaturalism", undertakes to complete the work which he carried on and to be a living monument to his memory. Relying not upon awe but upon reason, it is a forum of high class where both sides of a subject are heard willingly. Questions and speeches from the audience are welcomed. From time to time it holds debates on live issues, particularly those dealing with science and religion. It also serves as a social center for Infidels. Its president is James I. Elliott, its secretary, Woolsey Teller; its office is at 119 East 14th St. It is the New York branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, Inc.

### The Educational Department of the COMMUNITY CHURCH

PARK AVENUE AND 34TH STREET

Lectures and Lecture Courses

To be given in the Church Auditorium Season of 1927-1928

- Nov. 24—Dec. 13—John Farrar  
Formerly Editor of "The Bookman".  
4 Lectures. Subject: "Sidelights on Contemporary Literature."
- Dec. 21—Judge Ben Lindsey.  
1 Lecture on a subject to be announced.
- Jan. 5-26—Joseph Wood Krutch.  
Dramatic Critic of "The Nation."  
4 Lectures. Subject: "Contemporary Drama."
- Jan. 10—Count Hermann Keyserling.  
Author of "The Travel Diary of a Philosopher." Founder of The School of Wisdom at Darmstadt, Germany. Subject: "The World in the Making." (This will be Count Keyserling's first appearance in this country.)
- Feb. 7—Mar. 13—Parker Moon, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor of International Relations, Columbia University.  
6 Lectures. Subject: "The International Situation."
- Feb. 23—Mar. 29—Harry A. Overstreet, A.B.  
Professor of Philosophy, College City of New York.  
6 Lectures. Subject: "Social Psychology."
- April 5-26—Will Durant, Ph.D.  
4 Lectures. Subject: "Philosophy."
- May 3-10—Joseph Wood Krutch.  
Dramatic Critic "The Nation."  
2 Lectures. Subject: "Plays of the New York Season."

### L. I. D. Keeps Alive Progressive Thought Throughout Nation

THE League for Industrial Democracy, the successor to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, organized in 1905 by Jack London, Upton Sinclair, George Stroebe and others, occupies a unique place in the intellectual life of the nation. Under the Secretaryship of Harry W. Laidler, the I. S. S. carried on an extensive educational campaign among the colleges for many years.

The League began its career under its present name in 1921, with a greatly enlarged program which included educational activity in the labor as well as the collegiate fields, the stated object being "education for a new social order, based on production for use and not for profit." Shortly after its reorganization, the League was fortunate in adding to its staff Norman Thomas, one of the most effective recruits to the whole advanced movement in the country since the war, and Paul Blanshard, the eloquent field secretary of the League. The League's work may be divided into the following lines of effort:

**1. College work.** The League each year sends a number of lecturers among colleges and universities from the Atlantic to the Pacific to address students at college assemblies, before economics classes, at students' meetings, etc. In 1926 Paul Blanshard visited in behalf of the Society 66 colleges and addressed 38,500 students. Norman Thomas delivered 79 addresses before over 5,000 students in 25 colleges; Harry Laidler visited 16 college campuses while Kenneth Lindsay of Oxford, England, spoke in more than a score of universities. The League arranged many other lectures by its friends who were passing through university towns. It has organized chapters in more than a score of colleges and has correspondents in about 120 institutions where it is loosely affiliated with groups for the study of social problems.

**2. City Groups.** The League has a city chapter in New York with a membership of over 500 and similar groups in Washington and Chicago. It cooperates with many other organizations with literature and speakers.

**3. Pamphleteering.** The League is building up a valuable pamphlet literature on problems of industrial democracy of both a scientific and popular nature.

**4. Research.** The League was in considerable part responsible for the History of Socialist Thought recently published by Thomas Y. Crowell and written by Harry W. Laidler. It is now directing a study on Recent Developments in Capitalism in America.

**5. Editorial Service.** Norman Thomas, one of the Executive Directors, serves 130 labor and farm papers every two weeks with an editorial service on current events which is constantly increasing in popularity and in value.

**6. Conferences.** The League organizes a Student Conference during the winter holidays and a summer conference in late June. The proceedings of the summer conferences are kept for permanent record and have gained for the League a wide reputation in the world of economic thought.

**7. Economic Activities.** The League is constantly stimulating the organization of specific groups to do specific pieces of work. It was, for instance, to a considerable extent, responsible for the formation of the Committee on Justice to China, the American Committee for Strikers' Relief, which helped to raise over \$25,000 for the Passaic strikers and to schedule scores of speakers before strike meetings, and for the organization of the Committee on Coal and Power, which is just completing a valuable study on the whole electrical power industry in the United States, under the direction of H. S. Rauschenbush. It was active in the Sacco and Vanzetti case and is now assisting the coal miners in West Virginia.

The League is also constantly sending information and advice to numerous inquiring groups and individuals throughout the country. Its headquarters are at 70 Fifth Avenue. Its officers include Robert Morris Lovett, President; John Haynes Holmes, Vladimir Karapetoff, James H. Maurer and Vida D. Scudder, Vice-Presidents; Stuart Chase, Treasurer; Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas, Executive Directors.

### Unity House Reunion To Be Held Dec. 10

Only four weeks remain before the Unity House Reunion Dance of the I. L. G. W. U. which takes place Saturday December 1 in the beautiful ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House, at 34th Street and 8th Avenue.

One of the attractions of the evening will be the stimulating music of the Paul Whiteman Piccadilly Players.

The first thing to do is to make sure you will be admitted by securing a ticket at once. These can be obtained at the Educational Department, 9 West 16th Street, telephone Chelsea 2148. Tickets are \$1.00 including wardrobe.

### CLARENCE DARROW

ON "Crime and Its Treatment"

Saturday, Nov. 12, 8:30 P.M.

WILLARD HALL  
One block south of 167th St. Station of "Jerome and Woodlawn" subway.

Auspices of the Bronx Free Fellowship  
Tickets 85c and \$1.00 at Rand School, 7 E. 15th St. and at the door.

Adm. T. P. MAGRUDER, U. S. Navy  
Debates BERTRAND RUSSELL on "Should Navies Be Abolished?" at Mecca Temple

133 West 58th Street, N. Y. C.  
Saturday Evening, December 3rd  
Direction: American Public Forum  
1680 Broadway, N. Y. C.  
Circle 4352

### LABOR TEMPLE 14th St. and 2nd Ave., N. Y.

EDMUND B. CHAFFEE, Director

#### Fall Announcement 1927

Sunday, 5:00 P.M., Labor Temple School Lecture by

Dr. C. F. Beck on:

Nov. 13 .. "O'Neill's 'Great God Brown'"

20 .. "Goethe's 'Faust'"

27 .. "The Book of the Month."

Dec. 4 .. "The Birds of Aristophanes"

11 .. "The 'Tempest' of Shakespeare"

18 .. "Shaw's 'Back to Methuselah'"

25 .. "The Book of the Month."

Admission to above 25c.

For Schedule of Courses in The Labor Temple School

Write Dr. G. F. Beck, Director of School, 242 E. 14th St., N. Y.

Every Thursday Evening, beginning October 6, at 8:30, Mr. Chaffee conducts a Forum on "The Events of the Week." Admission is Free. All are welcome.

7:15 P.M., American International Church Service.

Address by Mr. Chaffee on:

War and 100 per cent. Pacifism.

Special Thanksgiving Program.

"The Unpardonable Sin—Living Without Work."

"Communism—Its Truth and Error."

Address by LEON LAND

Holism and Evolution.

Special Christmas Program

### Rand School of Social Science

7 East 15th Street, New York

Algonquin 3094

#### THE ASCENT OF MAN

Five lectures by

Samuel C. Schmucker, Ph.D.

FRIDAYS, 8:30 P.M.

Nov. 18 to Dec. 16

#### THESE TEN YEARS

1917-1927

Five lectures by

Morris Hillquit

TUESDAYS, 8:30 P.M.

Nov. 22 to Dec. 20

#### REBELS IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN HISTORY

Five lectures by

N. Bryllion Fagin

SATURDAYS, 2:00 P.M.

Nov. 19 to Dec. 17

#### "WHY MEN FIGHT"

A Lecture by

Bertrand Russell

at the

BROWNSVILLE LABOR LYCEUM

219 Sackman St., B'klyn

FRIDAY EVE., DEC. 9

#### Symposium

MORRIS HILLQUIT

BERTRAND RUSSELL

NORMAN THOMAS

"Peace or Freedom: Must the World Choose?"

at the Community Church, 34th St. and Park Ave.

Wednesday Eve., December 14th

(Tickets for both BERTRAND RUSSELL lectures at

Brownsville Labor Lyceum and the Rand School)



## THEODORE DREISER

AMERICA'S GREATEST NOVELIST

### AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

"It is the greatest American novel of our generation."

Joseph Wood Krutch, The Nation.

"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY is the Mt. Everest of American fiction and it is one of the high hills in all the fiction of the world." John Macy, Author of The Story of the World's Literature.

8th Edition. 2 Volumes, Boxed. \$5.00

#### CHAINS: Lesser Novels and Stories

Dreiser's latest book

"What a writer this man is! What photographer of the human scene! What a master of the essentials in human drama! What a sculptor out of the very stuff of reality!" Detroit News.

3rd Edition. \$2.50

#### THE FINANCIER

Revised Edition—Mr. Dreiser spent years of work upon this revision, which adds swifter pace and deeper emotion to one of his masterpieces.

3rd Edition. \$3.00

#### A BOOK ABOUT MYSELF

5th Edition. \$3.50

#### HEY-RUB-A-DUB-DUB

\$2.00

#### A HOOSIER HOLIDAY

32 illustrations by Franklin Booth. \$5.00.

#### JENNIE GERHARDT

15th Edition. \$2.50.

#### A TRAVELER AT FORTY

16 illustrations by W. Glackens. \$3.50.

#### SISTER CARRIE

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#### FREE AND OTHER STORIES

\$2.00

#### The "GENIUS"

13th Edition. \$3.00.

#### THE TITAN

\$2.50

#### TWELVE MEN

8th Edition. \$2.00.

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**BERTRAND RUSSELL vs. MAX EASTMAN**  
Informal DEBATE and Discussion  
The Goal of Freedom and the Road to It  
Monday evening, November 21st, 8 o'clock  
Cooper Union—4th Avenue at 8th Street  
Tickets: \$1.10; \$1.65, a few at \$2.20  
For Sale NEW MASSES, 39 Union Square  
Algonquin 4445

**BROOKWOOD LABOR COLLEGE**  
KATONAH, N. Y.  
A Resident Co-Educational School For  
Active Workers in the Labor Movement  
Write for Full Information  
About Courses  
Requirements for Admission  
Building and Endowment Campaign, etc.

**PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF NEWARK**  
Meets Wednesday evenings in ballroom of Hotel Berwick, Newark  
Nov. 16th Dec. 7th Dec. 14th  
Lincoln Steffens Raymond Fosdick Princess Kropotkin  
NOVEMBER 30th—UNUSUAL EVENT  
A Debate, "Resolved, that Western Industrialism is a Menace to World Peace."  
YES—SYUD HOSSAIN  
Editor-in-Chief, Bombay Chronicle, and the Independent, Allahabad, India.  
NO—LEWIS BROWNE  
Author of "The Believing World", "That Man Heine", etc.  
Both of them wonderful debaters, both knowing the conditions and literature of the world—Tickets limited to 500 at \$1 each with every probability that the supply will be exhausted within a week, as with the Bertrand Russell lecture. Tickets procurable from Dr. Louis Reiss, Sec., 189 Springfield Ave.—check with order.  
All Are Invited—Admission is Free Unless Otherwise Announced  
(On Nov. 22, which is the eve of Thanksgiving Day, there will be no meeting)



## Rand School Having Successful Season; Growth Is Marked

EXECUTIVE officials, teachers and instructors connected with the Rand School of Social Science are jubilant over the increasing expansion of the institution in all departments. Last year showed a big improvement but this year is even better and promises to exceed all expectations.

The student enrollment from year to year is a good index of the activities of the school. The student enrollment for the whole year of 1926 was 520. By the end of October of this year the enrollment is 482 and there is every expectation of it reaching not less than 800.

The attendance at lectures and classes also shows the progress and expansion of school work. The classes are not only better attended than they have been for years but the percentage of young Americans who attend is also on the increase. Moreover, the lecture audiences exceed in number anything known in years.

One of the most important of the lecture courses is the series announced for Morris Hillquit entitled, "These Ten Years." The registration for this course is rapidly filling up and there is no doubt that the attendance will equal anything in the history of the school. Hillquit will take stock of the forces and tendencies abroad and at home in the past decade and interpret them in the light of a trained Socialist of many years standing.

Of equal importance is the course by Samuel C. Schmucker, Ph. D., on "The Ascent of Man." In this series the distinguished anthropologist will tell 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. The lectures will be illustrated by charts and lantern slides which will vividly portray the facts.

Algernon Lee's course on "The Story of Class Rule" in twelve lectures will take up the story of man from the first forms of the accumulation of wealth and carry the story into the modern period. "Rebels in Contemporary American Literature" is a course of five lectures by N. Bryllion Fagin of the University of Baltimore. The significance of the work of Theodore Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson, Sinclair Lewis, Eugene O'Neill and E. E. Cummings will be brought out in this course.

Russell in Brownsville  
The school also announces an important lecture by Bertrand Russell on "Why Men Fight" at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 9. Tickets are on sale at the school, 7 East 15th street, New York City.

Then there will be a symposium by Bertrand Russell, Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, at the Community Church which is certain to attract a large audience. The topic for discussion is "Peace or Freedom. Must the World Choose?" Tickets are also on sale at the school for this affair.

As the work of the school expands the support of its friends continues urgent. It is not a profit-making institution and much of its income is obtained from financial contributions made by those who realize the importance of sound education in social and economic problems. Those who are in a position to help are invited to write the school and all inquiries will be promptly answered.

**LABOR TEMPLE**  
14th Street and Second Avenue  
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1927  
5:00 P. M. "O'Neill's Great God Brown."  
Lecture, Dr. G. F. Beck.  
7:15 P. M. "War and 100% Pacifism."  
American Inter. Church, Edmund B. Chaffee.  
8:30 P. M. "Ten Years of Soviet Russia."  
Forum, Dr. Henry Neumann.

**THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE**  
At Cooper Union  
At 8 O'clock  
Sunday, November 13  
PROF. WM. F. MONTAGUE  
"The Freedom of the Will"  
Tuesday, November 15  
PROF. HARRY ELMER BARNES  
"The Contemporary Challenge to Democracy."  
Friday, November 18  
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN  
"The Nation with the 'New Story'."  
ADMISSION FREE  
Open Forum Discussion

**THE COMMUNITY CHURCH**  
Park Avenue and 34th Street  
Sunday, November 13  
11:00 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES  
"Lenin and Gandhi: Apostles of Utopia"  
8:00 P. M. Forum—CLARENCE DARROW  
"Tolstoy and the Modern World"  
ADMISSION FREE  
Thursday, November 17  
8:15 P. M.—THOMAS LIBBIN  
"Our selves in Conflict"  
second lecture in course on  
"Recent Psycho-Analytic Contributions To Our Understanding of Personality"  
ADMISSION 75c

**Camp Tamiment Reunion**  
Sunday, November 13th, 2:30 P. M.  
Grand Ball Room  
PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL  
33rd Street and Seventh Avenue  
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR PER PERSON

## WORKERS' EDUCATION

### What It Has To Offer Those Who Think

By Ralph Cheyney

"THINK you're smart, don't you?" taunted a fraternity leader when as a college student I broke the code of bored endurance by showing special interest in a professor's lecture. "Wake up, comrade! Of course, you're tired; but you don't want to miss this," prompted a worker when once I half-dozed at a Rand School lecture course. Workers' education vs. capitalist education in a nutshell!

What is the present status of workers' education? The answer to this question depends upon the answer to the query: What is workers' education? The best way to answer both questions is probably to travel back in our minds to the first two weeks in October, attend the 47th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and listen to the report of the Committee on Education, of which Matthew Woll is Chairman.

Sustained effort has been given during the past year to increasing the number of local committees on education which serve jointly the Workers' Education Bureau and the American Federation of Labor Committee on Education as local educational agencies. There are now 254 local committees on education. The undertakings for the year included the following: model provisions for compulsory school attendance laws, present methods of apprenticeship training and a study of how textbooks are selected.

The report of the chief of the Children's Bureau for 1926 shows that child labor increased from 1924 to 1926 whereas there has been little advance during the last two years in legislation to strengthen child labor and compulsory school laws—facts which show strongly the need of labor action to protect children. The securing of better training for apprentices is in the opinion of the committee of fundamental importance to organized labor. The committee has obtained constructive co-operation from both authors and publishers in safeguarding against omission of important social developments from school texts for the teaching of history, civics, and economics. In striking contrast to Chicago's absurd twisting of the British Lion's tail stands the committee's campaign against books which carry anti-labor propaganda or fail to give just attention to the historical role of organized labor.

**A. F. of L. Recommendations**  
The American Federation of Labor Committee on Education made a number of recommendations of interest to all who hold at heart the upbuilding of the labor movement. Outstanding among these recommendations are the following:

City central bodies and state federations of labor are urged to use their best efforts to have boards of education establish night schools so that working men and women may have the opportunity to broaden and complete their education.

The other units of the American Federation of Labor are recommended to co-operate more actively with the Workers' Education Bureau of America, 476 West 24th street, New York City, of which Spencer Miller, Jr., is secretary. One activity of this Bureau, incidentally, is the analysis of the contents, curricula and courses of study of three thousand workers' classes in this country and Europe—an indication of the extent of workers' education.

Much has been achieved in workers' education during the past year to which the committee points with proper pride and the continuation or duplication of which it recommends.

**Week-End Conferences**  
Several Week-End Educational Conferences for the discussion of industrial

problems have been held. At these conferences labor leaders, technical experts and all interested students of the specific question to be considered meet and gather that understanding of the facts which alone forms a solid basis for intelligent, informed action. The first of these conferences was held in April, 1927. Under the auspices of the Philadelphia Central Union Labor College. The subject under consideration was industrial waste. There will be other conferences of this character in Denver and in New York next spring with a probable final conference at Washington.

Many of our readers will recall the establishment by the Workers' Education Bureau in the city of Passaic, co-operating with the United Textile Workers of America, of study classes, arranged mass meetings and educational hours of local union meetings. The Workers' Education Week or Labor Chataqua was a special success; and a new respect for labor was won in the community.

There are more than seven hundred colleges and universities in this country. In the majority of them the buildings, apparatus and campuses go unused during several months of each year. But a start has been made to utilize them for summer schools and labor institutes of shorter duration for the consideration by a single union or group of unions of the problems that most intimately concern the unions. There has been such a summer school for workers at Bryn Mawr, for example, for several years. One has been founded in New York recently, one in Wyoming and another in the south.

**The W. E. B.**  
In April, 1927, the Workers' Education Bureau held its Fifth National Convention at Boston. The major meetings were held in the Boston Public Library—the first time that a public library in this country has been used for such a purpose, and an event which has a bitter irony in view of the state murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in that city, an irony and yet a prophecy that such murders shall be made to stop.

Affiliated with the Workers' Education Bureau are 52 national and international unions, 23 state federations of labor, 65 central labor unions and 360 local unions.

**The Rand School**  
True temples to education, staunch fortresses on the labor front are the labor colleges of the country. Best known of them to our readers is, probably, the Rand School of Social Science which conducts numerous evening and Saturday afternoon courses in history, anthropology, sociology, economics, social theories, labor history, trade unionism, labor problems, natural science, psychology, literature, public speaking and English. It has a large and distinguished faculty and approximately one thousand students. It also carries on a special workers' training class, most of the students being trade unionists, and a labor research department which prepares the annual American Labor Year Book. In connection with this school is conducted Camp Tamiment—a summer vacation center at Forest Park, Penna., and one of a growing number of such vacation centers where recreation and some education activities go pleasantly hand in hand.

**Brookwood College**  
The Commonwealth College at Menasha, Wisconsin, conducts a three year college course and a short labor course. Its efficiency in the cause of labor is attested to by the fact that the American Legion unsuccessfully tried to have its teaching and maintenance investigated.

The Work People's College at Duluth, Minn., is another resident school. It is run under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Workers' School in New York City is conducted by the Workers' (Communist) Party in New York City primarily for the training of Communist party members and sympathizers.

One of the most valuable resident workers' colleges is Brookwood, Inc., at Katonah, New York, where in the midst of placid hills and lakes about fifty students are prepared by a two year course which includes English, psychology, statistics, labor law, history of civilization, social problems, labor history, trade unions, dramatics and labor journalism to fight for the cause of labor constructively, intelligently. Brookwood also carries on summer school sessions in which international unions take an active part. It also conducts a weekly news service, the Brookwood Labor Education Service.

**Philadelphia's College**  
The Philadelphia Labor College has attracted wide attention by its fruitful conferences. In January it will hold another clearing house of opinions, plans and experiences on the vital subject: "How to Organize the Unorganized." Its secretary is Israel Mufson, 1626 Arch street, Philadelphia, Penna.

The Boston Trades Union College and the Portland, Oregon, Labor College are also performing an active service of a local character. The United Mine Workers of America and the Women's Trade Union League as well as conducting educational and cultural activities that promise well for the future of the labor movement.

**The Manumit School**  
Speaking of the future of the labor movement, we must not overlook the Manumit School at Pawling, N. Y., and Pioneer Youth which are preparing workers' children of today to become cultured class-conscious workers and carries forward of the torch of enlightenment tomorrow.

**I. L. G. W. U. Classes**  
The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has blazed the workers' educational trail in many ways under the skilled direction of Fannie M. Cohen, executive director of its educational department, who describes its activities elsewhere in this issue.

The New School

The New School for Social Research is another source of light on the puzzling problems of today. The article by its director, Alvin Johnson, which appears in this issue provides a good insight into the helpful type of vision which it promotes successfully. Its evening classes are attended by all types except the mentally indolent and its faculty is composed of leaders of liberal and liberalizing thought.

**A Provocative Book**  
According to that brilliantly conceived, sparklingly written and intellectually exciting book "Humanizing Education" by Samuel D. Schmalhausen (The Macaulay Company, New York, 1927): "The primary social need of a well-informed studentship is a sympathetic knowledge of the rise, growth, and spectacular invasion of socialism." Accordingly, the Socialist Party itself in its manifold activities may well deserve to be considered the dominant educational force in America today. The League for Industrial Democracy, which is covered in another article in this issue, also merits consideration in this connection.

This same book, which really amounts to a stimulating contemporary cultural resume as well as a cogent attack on our general school system outlines five "disciplines" as pre-requisites of a purposeful culture—"without them, vanity and waste". These five are: Socialism, International Politics, Biologic, Sociologic, Anthropologic, Theory of Human Motives, Critical-Mindedness, and a Sense of Humor. Surely the promulgation of these attitudes is carried only most effectively and workers' education and enlightenment promoted by a host of activities which might not be strictly entitled to the label of "education".

**New York Forums**  
In New York City and throughout the country there are a number of forums, centers, periodicals, and other enterprises which serve most efficiently the general purposes of workers' education. Immediately there springs to mind the Labor Temple at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, the Brooklyn Jewish Center, the Community Church under the wide-voiced and fearless generalship of Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the Newark People's Institute which by the gripping interest of its lectures recruits many members of its audiences from all parts of Greater New York and the Ingersoll Forum. Many of these institutions conduct several classes of high educational value, especially to workers. Several of them are dealt with in other articles or news notes in this edition.

**Some Publications**  
Reaching a wider audience than any school class or course of lectures and therefore wielding a greater influence in educating workers are the labor press and periodicals that are sympathetic with the purposes of the labor movement. The latter range from "The Nation", perhaps the greatest single force in spreading throughout the land facts of importance to workers and unpoisoned news, to the writer's own poetry bi-monthly, "Contemporary Verse". Despite disapproval of

its Communist proclivities, most will recognize the scintillatingly provocative character of "The New Masses". "The Modern Quarterly", "The World Tomorrow" and a host of other thoughtful and thought-creating journals are other valuable allies. Surely you need no recommendation of "The New Leader", though your friends may.

**L. I. D. Publications**  
Publications other than periodicals also call for attention in any survey of workers' education. The World Today, Bookshelf of the Macmillan Company, the publications of the American Civil Liberties Union and of the League for Industrial Democracy as well as of many other associations, the books brought out by the Vanguard Press, many of those published by Boni and Liveright—in fact, far too many publications for us to mention them here are helping wonderfully in educating the workers.

Perhaps we have now reached a point where we can answer the two questions we set for ourselves at the start of this survey. What is the status of workers' education? Advanced enough for you to profit from it but not so far advanced that it does not need your help! What is workers' education? The labor movement's becoming aware of itself and of its function and proper procedure as the savior of society and the creator of the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

**Morgan Jones at Brooklyn Jewish Center**  
The speaker at the next Forum of the Brooklyn Jewish Center, 667 Eastern Parkway, on Monday evening, November 14th, will be the Hon. Morgan Jones, one of the leading figures in the British Labor Party. He was Under-Secretary for Education in the MacDonald Government and was the first conscientious objector to enter the British Parliament after the peace was signed. He is known as one of the ablest speakers in the labor movement. The subject of Mr. Jones' address will be: "The British Educational System."

**ALFRED KREYMBORG**

Author of *Troubadour, Scarlet and Yellow, Manhattan Anthology, Puppet Plays, etc.*  
will give a course of lectures on

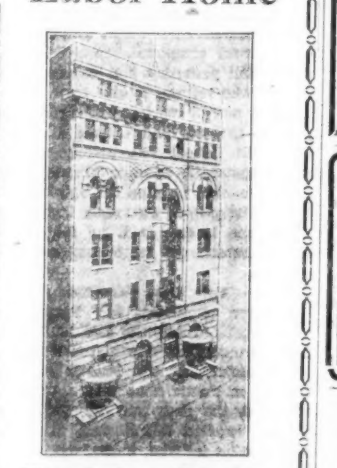
**Modern American Poetry**  
with recitations from

Emerson, Poe, Walt Whitman, Emily Dickinson, Robinson, Frost, Lindsay, Sandburg, Masters, Millay, Amy Lowell, T. S. Eliot, Aiken, Fletcher, etc.

WEDNESDAYS, 8:20 P. M.  
Course tickets for five lectures, \$6.

**New School for Social Research**  
465 W. 23rd Street New York City

**Yorkville's Labor Home**



**The Labor Temple**  
213-47 East 84th St.  
New York City

**POETRY SYMPOSIUM**  
ST. MARKS IN-THE-BOUWERIE  
Tenth St. and Second Ave.  
4:00 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20th  
Distinguished poets including Mary Carolyn Davies, Eva Letellier, Angela Morgan, Margaret Widdemer, Joseph Auslander, Ralph Cheyney, Benjamin Musser, and Joseph T. Shipley will read from their works.  
ADMISSION FREE

**Poetry Can Be a Revolutionary Force. It Is In "CONTEMPORARY VERSE"**  
Edited by Lucia Trent, Ralph Cheyney, Benj. Musser  
Read It and Rejoice!  
\$1.50 a year—P. O. Box 385, Norwalk, Conn.

**Admiral T. P. MAGRUDER, U. S. Navy**  
DEBATES  
Bertrand RUSSELL

Question:  
**"SHOULD NAVIES BE ABOLISHED?"**  
at MECCA TEMPLE  
133 West 55th Street New York City

Saturday Evening, December 3, 1927  
Reserved Seats: \$3.30, \$2.75, \$2.20, \$1.65, \$1.10  
Mail Orders Filled Upon Receipt  
Direction: AMERICAN PUBLIC FORUM, ROOM 1006  
1650 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.—Tel. CIRCLE 4352

## Buy the L. I. D. LABOR CLASSICS

(Mark Pamphlets desired and send order with Money)

PROSPERITY? Symposium of June Conference, 1926, of League for Industrial Democracy, participated in by Morris Hillquit, Stuart Chase, Scott Nearing, George Soule, E. C. Lindeman, Benjamin Stolberg, Willard Thorp, James H. Maurer, Joseph Schlossberg, Abraham Epstein, Fannie Cohn, Solon DeLeon, and others. Edited by Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas. 233 pages. 50c. Just out.

NEW TACTICS IN SOCIAL CONFLICT. Symposium by Messrs. Laidler and Thomas. 1926. 240 pp. 50c.

**15 cent Pamphlets**  
What is Industrial Democracy? Norman Thomas.  
Public Ownership Here and Abroad. Harry W. Laidler.  
Twenty Years of Social Pioneering. Backgrounds of the L. I. D. Laidler.  
**10 cent Pamphlets**  
Challenge of Waste. Stuart Chase.  
The Profit Motive in Industry. Prof. Harry F. Ward.  
How America Lives. Harry W. Laidler.  
The Challenge of War. Norman Thomas.

The People's Fight for Coal and Power. H. S. Raushenbush.  
The Future of Capitalism and Socialism in America. A symposium. Lewisohn, Nearing, Rorty and Hillquit.  
Roads to Freedom. Harry W. Laidler.  
**5 cent Pamphlets**  
More Power to You. (The Electrical Power Situation in this Country). Just Out. Evelyn Preston.  
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ANNA LOUISE'S STRONG  
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U. S. SENATOR DAVID I. WALKER  
WM. ENGLISH WALLING  
JAMES WATERMAN WISE  
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Note: Debate between Rev. Dr. Norman Thomas and Wm. English Walling on the Organization of an American Labor Party in the United States, Tuesday evening, January 3, 1928.

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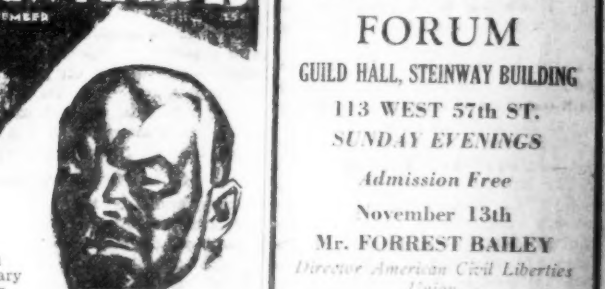
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# TAMMANY THUGS ROB JUDGE PANKEN OF RE-ELECTION

(Continued from Page One)

M. Levy, old Police Capt. James Nestor agree to look the two inspectors. Judge Max S. Levine of General Sessions appeared and fired immediate bail, which was furnished at once, so that Eisenberg and Engel were not detained.

Panken and Thomas hurried to Public School No. 91, Stanton and Forsyth streets, when their Socialist watchers, Joseph Karpelowsky and Morris Markscheid, reported they had been kept from looking at the ballot totals on the voting machines. Justice Panken found the four inspectors of the election district had signed in triplicate the official election reports which read that "the foregoing are correct in every detail," but that these official reports were still blank.

**Machines Already Sealed**

Eisenberg, Chairman of the local board, informed Justice Panken the voting machines had been read, locked up and sealed by the Board of Elections.

"These signed returns are blank," said Panken and Thomas. "They are signed by the two Democratic and the two Republican inspectors. Where are the other two inspectors?"

"They've gone home," said Eisenberg. "Where are the figures of election returns which are supposed to be on these signed statements?" asked Justice Panken.

"They're on the tally sheet. We haven't transferred them yet."

The tally sheet was found and Panken and Thomas noted it also was blank. There was a small unofficial paper which contained some notations of what appeared to be voting returns. Justice Panken told Eisenberg there were erasures on this piece of paper. It subsequently vanished and could not be found. A number of persons, some of whom claimed to be watchers and others who made no attempt to explain their presence, surrounded the excited group in the schoolhouse while this was going on.

Mr. Thomas examined the nearest voting machine, which he had been told was locked and sealed, and found the front seal open on it, apparently either broken or never entirely sealed. Justice Panken then sent out for Louis Waldman, who on arrival, took over the documents and warned Eisenberg not to touch them further.

"Under the law," he warned, "no markings can be put on these papers after they are signed as correct."

Patrolmen Harry Wolfe and John J. Murphy declined to arrest Eisenberg and Engel on the say-so of Justice Panken and sent for Sgt. Frank Miller, who came from the Elizabeth Street Station.

"The intention is plain here," said Mr. Thomas to Police Capt. Nestor when that official appeared to bang him before looking at the two men. "The Socialist watchers were refused their right to see the returns on the machine. The Republican inspectors signed the final reports and went home. The reports and tally sheets were blank. All was ready for any desired figures to be entered on the statements."

Justice Panken said that "more than a hundred" violations of election law had come to his notice during the day. "I caused the arrest of a woman inspector who voted twice and was going to vote a third time—for her sister, she said," Justice Panken asserted. Again, I arrested the Chairman of the Election Board at Public School 160, who went twenty-six times into the voting booth against the protest of the voter who was balloting."

**Tear Powder Thrown**

Mr. Thomas said:

"At 6:05 p.m. at No. 344 East 14th street, which is the polling place of the 28th Election District of the 8th Assembly District, while the vote was being read off from the machine some one threw tear powder into the eyes of two Socialist watchers, Ben Belsky and No. 7 East 15th Street and Theodore Rosen of No. 1373 Grand Avenue, the Bronx, temporarily blinding both and compelling Rosen to go to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary for treatment."

John J. Pallas of the Lawyers' Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-Election of Justice Panken said about thirty Deputy Attorneys General who were on duty in the 2nd and 4th Assembly Districts will file affidavits to the effect that "the election was the worst ever witnessed by them."

David P. Siegel, campaign manager for Frank P. Castella, defeated Republican candidate for Municipal Court Justice in the 2nd District, said:

"There were instances of gross fraud and irregularity in this judicial district. In one instance a gangster put a pistol against the stomach of a Republican watcher named Harry Garber and told him to stand still or be shot. As he stood still some one came from behind and struck him on the back of the head. He lay prostrate until a policeman and others picked him up. This occurred in the 13th Election District of the 4th Assembly District."

Nine men and three women were arrested on one charge or another in other clashes. Five were held. Although District Attorney Joab Banton called it the quietest election in years, William M. Chadbourne to the Honest Ballot Association declared the voting machines had done little to remove crookedness from elections. He said many complaints showed the election officials shouldered into booths while voting was proceeding or else lifted up the curtain to spy.

Chadbourne, on behalf of the Honest Ballot Association, said:

"Many complaints have been made of violations of the law in connection with the use of voting machines. A great number of these are to the effect that inspectors of election have entered the booths while citizens were voting. Ostensibly this was done for the purpose of instructing the voters in the use of the machines. The law expressly forbids this except in the case of illiterate or disabled voters."

The second way in which the law was violated was through election officials and workers raising the curtain of the booth, while the voter was setting the machine's pointers, and spying on the voter. Still a third class of complaint had to do with inspectors and election workers who deliberately entered the voting booths, regardless of the wish of the voter, and even over his protests, and set the pointers and pulled the overhead lever, which constituted the act of voting before the voter really knew what was going on.

"The largest number of these complaints came from polling places in the First, Second and Fourth Assembly Districts in Manhattan, where a close contest was being waged between Justice Jacob Panken, Socialist candidate for re-election to the Municipal Court, and Joseph Raimo, his Democratic opponent."

"It is evident from the foregoing that the change from ballot to voting machine has not checked the activities of the election crooks. When ballots were used, the crooks would have corrupt inspectors change or mutilate the ballots during the count and make false returns of the ballots cast. Now the crooks go personally into the voting booths and either intimidate the voter to vote their way or actually vote for him."

"Unless elections in New York City are to be a farce, his violation of the law must be checked. Accordingly, the Honest Ballot Association requests all citizens who have witnessed such violations to communicate with the association, giving the number of the election and Assembly district, the nature of the occurrence and, if possible, the name of the voter concerned. This information should be sent as promptly as possible to the Honest Ballot Association at 120 Broadway."

Two Election Board Chairmen in the Second Assembly District were arrested on complaint of Socialist watchers, one of whom was Hermine Panken, daughter of Justice Panken. The two Chairmen, who were held in \$100 bail each by Magistrate Maurice Gottlieb in Tombs Court, said they were George Cingolo, a clerk of 329 Broome street, who was Chairman of the board in the Twenty-second Election District, and Daniel Mignogno, a chauffeur, of 214 Mulberry street, Chairman of the board in the Twentieth Election District. Both polling places were in Public School 21 at Elizabeth and Spring streets.

Miss Panken charged Mignogno with having tampered with the keys of a voting machine just after a voter left the booth without pulling the lever. She said she had seen the act from behind a guard rail ten feet away. Assemblyman Frank P. Galgano, Tammany candidate for re-election in that district, who appeared as attorney for the accused Chairmen, said the guard rail was twenty feet away from the booth. Don Chase, a Socialist watcher, said he had seen Cingolo tampering with a machine three times after voters had just left it.

**In Booth With Voters**

Irving Simon of 119 Suffolk street, a Democratic election inspector in the Twenty-second election district of the Fourth Assembly District at Public School 160, Rivington and Suffolk streets, was arrested by Special Deputy Attorney General Myer Machlis and Patrolman Carew of the Clinton Street Station. Mr. Machlis charged that Simon had turned down the keys on voting machines for three voters and had entered the booth ten times while voters were casting their ballots. He also charged that Simon had permitted persons not inspectors to accompany voters into the booths, allowing as many as five persons in a booth at the same time.

General Sessions Judge Max S. Levine was called to the Clinton Street Station, where he fixed bail at \$500.

Joseph Lantz of 241 East Seventeenth street and Sophie Ordence of the same address were arrested on charges of illegal voting in the nineteenth election district of the Sixth Assembly District in Public School 22, 188 Seventh street, by Patrolman Martin Rouse of the Fifth Street Station.

**Panken Accuses Woman**

Mrs. Celia Gurstein of 156 Attorney street was arrested at the polling place of the Twentieth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, in Public School 174, 129 Attorney street, when she was said to have admitted that she had voted twice. At the instance of Justice Panken, the complaint was made by Philip Hansel, a Socialist watcher. After being arrested by Patrolman P. J. O'Brien of the Clinton Street Station, Mrs. Gurstein said, the police reported, that she had voted for her mother, Mrs. Rachel Linerbaum, also of 156 Attorney street. Yetta Linerbaum, Mrs. Gurstein's sister, was said to have signed the enrollment book and to have asked her sister to vote for her.

When Mrs. Gurstein was approached she crossed out her sister's signature, watchers said. There was no charge made against her for that. Magistrate Ewald later granted an adjournment in her case until tomorrow at the request of her attorney, former Judge Isaac Ringling. Bail was fixed at \$500.

Mrs. Johanna Thomas, who registered from 283 East Fourth street, was arrested by Patrolman Shannon of the Fifth Street Station.

## Norwegian Labor Gains In Elections Reaches Total of 27

Oslo.—Complete results of the recent parliamentary election show large gains for the Social-Democratic Labor Party, with a severe loss for the Conservatives and Liberals. Final returns gave Labor 59 seats in Parliament, representing a gain of 27 seats; the Conservatives and Liberals obtained 32 seats, suffering a loss of 22; the Agrarians obtained 26 seats, representing a gain of 4 seats; the Radicals obtained 29 seats, a loss of 5; the Labor Democrats obtained 1 seat and lost 1, and the Communists obtained 3 seats, with a loss of 3.

At the same time, the I. W. W. Battle Coal Barons of Colorado (Continued from Page One)

present mine strike in Colorado would have different aspects if it was led by some organization other than the I. W. W. What is important to remember is that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Rockefeller corporation, is a slave master that rules much of Colorado. It is bitterly opposed to any organizations of workingmen. It is a leader in a policy of "company unionism" which has been carried into the mining areas. This policy has ousted the United Mine Workers in many mines where the "company union" flourishes. Even the United Mine Workers' Journal in a recent editorial declares: "The United Mine Workers, which has the nucleus of an organization in that state, was not permitted to function."

**I. W. W. Gains Foothold**

As this organization became weak in the state, the I. W. W. gained a foothold but it by no means controls the field. It called a strike on Oct. 16 to enforce a demand for an \$8.50 minimum wage in the coal mining areas. To the surprise of many, the strike immediately became 100 per cent effective in the northern part of the state and in the south is also rapidly spreading. The response of the miners is evidence of their deep resentment of the mining oligarchy led by the Rockefeller concern in the policy of crushing all forms of labor organization in the industry.

Naturally, friction developed between the I. W. W. and the United Mine Workers and this found its way into the press. Later reports indicate a better feeling between the two organizations. The Chicago organ of the I. W. W., "Industrial Solidarity," in its current issue carries a telegram from O. F. Nigro, President of District 15 of the United Mine Workers, which reads:

"The reports in Denver papers and rumors circulated that Mr. Frank J. Hayes or Mr. Felix Pogolono or myself have attended meetings at Aguilar or other places since the beginning of the Industrial Workers of the World strike, to influence the miners one way or another in this controversy, are absolutely false."

**U. M. W. Keeps 'Hands Off'**

"The officials of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, have stated their position very clearly before the calling of the strike. Since the beginning of the strike they have absolutely adopted a policy of 'hands off'. Any statement to the contrary is the offspring of the imagination of unscrupulous persons."

This message indicates a tendency towards solidarity of the two organizations. This is to be expected in the face of a common enemy and a common danger. There are thousands of former members of the United Mine Workers whose local unions have been destroyed by the "company union" policy of the mine masters and they are involved in the strike. Nothing would be gained by antagonizing a strike involving these men and which has been responded to throughout the state.

Meantime the mayors of nearly a dozen cities have signed their names to a public statement outlawing the strike because of its leadership. Once union headquarters have been raided and sacked. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has called upon the state authorities for soldiers and in Walsenburg, one of the chief strike centers, the local papers which

Support the Strikers

Scenes similar to these have accompanied strikes of the miners in northern Minnesota and the copper region of up-

per Michigan. In West Virginia they are a periodical occurrence. In 1913 Quinn Morton, a mine owner, commanded a special armored train equipped with machine guns and about twenty professional gunmen. The train proceeded down the valley in the dead of night and fired into tents on the hillside where women and children of the miners were sleeping. This organized murder of innocents was the subject of an inquiry by a committee of the United States Senate. The grisly facts were revealed in this inquiry but Morton and his accomplices were never arrested.

About the same period occurred the horrible massacre of the innocents at Ludlow, Colorado, where the tents were fired by the private murderers of the mine owners and women and children perished. This firing of the tents was preceded by a merciless pouring of bullets into the tent colony. Many daily papers carried the details of the shocking brutality. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., an absentee owner in this region, mocked the dead by evasive explanations. The facts were known. No man was tried and convicted of the cowardly murders.

This, we repeat, is evolving in Colorado. Shall the terrible scenes of other struggles be repeated with the usual end of forgetting what occurred? All the elements of a bloody storm are present in Colorado. Mining capitalism is supreme. The local and state powers appear to be in the hands of the corporate dictators. It is an ominous situation and the workers of the nation owe support and encouragement of the Colorado miners in their hour of bitter trial.

**N. Y. Socialist Vote Takes A Big Jump**

(Continued from Page One)

Nearly ten years later a still more furious and bloody struggle occurred in the same region which spread to Colorado City and Telluride. Again the armed deputies played a criminal role. An attempt to wreck a train was investigated and it was revealed that two secret agents of the mine owners were involved in this affair, the intention being to incriminate the miners. In the town of Victor near by the local public officials were deposed because they were not servile to the corporation. Even the police officials were ousted and the private deputies of the company worked their will in beating miners and deporting them and their friends.

It was in this strike that the railroad depot at Independence was blown up which was followed by wholesale arrests and deportations of miners. The Mine Owners' Association and their tools of the Citizens' Alliance established a dictatorship over the region and ruled it by terror. The printing plant of the Victor Record was completely wrecked by a "respectable" mob, military rule was declared in Teller County, city and county officials were forced to resign their offices, union headquarters were destroyed, the union itself was crushed and every person in the stricken region was prohibited from giving food and clothing to the famishing women and children of the miners.

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## Colorado Strike To Be Discussed at N. Y. Meeting

Events in the strike of the Colorado miners are repeating the brutal history of the class war in the Rocky Mountain region for the past thirty years. Whether it be a strike of an independent union, of the United Mine Workers, or, as in this case, a strike led by the I. W. W., it is met by ruthless methods and with the servile cooperation of public officials.

Believing that publicity regarding what is happening will help the strikers, a mass meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, Monday night, November 14. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, Arthur Garfield Hays, Clarence Darrow, and possibly, John Haynes Holmes. James O'neal will preside.

The meeting is free and its sponsors hope that friends of the striking miners will fill the hall.

serve as house organs of the corporation are publishing sensational stories of crimes charged to the miners and urging the presence of the militia.

**A Bloody History**

The whole history of these mine strikes is one repetition after the other of brutal and bloody conflicts growing out of absentee ownership of isolated regions. The strike of the miners in the Cripple Creek region in 1894 resulted in a civil war. This was provoked by the policy of the corporation employing private deputies who acted like armed bandits vested with state powers. There was much loss of life and years passed before normal life was restored to this region.

Nearly ten years later a still more furious and bloody struggle occurred in the same region which spread to Colorado City and Telluride. Again the armed deputies played a criminal role. An attempt to wreck a train was investigated and it was revealed that two secret agents of the mine owners were involved in this affair, the intention being to incriminate the miners. In the town of Victor near by the local public officials were deposed because they were not servile to the corporation. Even the police officials were ousted and the private deputies of the company worked their will in beating miners and deporting them and their friends.

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**Support the Strikers**

Scenes similar to these have accompanied strikes of the miners in northern Minnesota and the copper region of up-

per Michigan. In West Virginia they are a periodical occurrence. In 1913 Quinn Morton, a mine owner, commanded a special armored train equipped with machine guns and about twenty professional gunmen. The train proceeded down the valley in the dead of night and fired into tents on the hillside where women and children of the miners were sleeping. This organized murder of innocents was the subject of an inquiry by a committee of the United States Senate. The grisly facts were revealed in this inquiry but Morton and his accomplices were never arrested.

About the same period occurred the horrible massacre of the innocents at Ludlow, Colorado, where the tents were fired by the private murderers of the mine owners and women and children perished. This firing of the tents was preceded by a merciless pouring of bullets into the tent colony. Many daily papers carried the details of the shocking brutality. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., an absentee owner in this region, mocked the dead by evasive explanations. The facts were known. No man was tried and convicted of the cowardly murders.

This, we repeat, is evolving in Colorado. Shall the terrible scenes of other struggles be repeated with the usual end of forgetting what occurred? All the elements of a bloody storm are present in Colorado. Mining capitalism is supreme. The local and state powers appear to be in the hands of the corporate dictators. It is an ominous situation and the workers of the nation owe support and encouragement of the Colorado miners in their hour of bitter trial.

**N. Y. Socialist Vote Takes A Big Jump**

(Continued from Page One)

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## Colorado Strike To Be Discussed at N. Y. Meeting

Events in the strike of the Colorado miners are repeating the brutal history of the class war in the Rocky Mountain region for the past thirty years. Whether it be a strike of an independent union, of the United Mine Workers, or, as in this case, a strike led by the I. W. W., it is met by ruthless methods and with the servile cooperation of public officials.

Believing that publicity regarding what is happening will help the strikers, a mass meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, Monday night, November 14. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, Arthur Garfield Hays, Clarence Darrow, and possibly, John Haynes Holmes. James O'neal will preside.

The meeting is free and its sponsors hope that friends of the striking miners will fill the hall.

serve as house organs of the corporation are publishing sensational stories of crimes charged to the miners and urging the presence of the militia.

**A Bloody History**

The whole history of these mine strikes is one repetition after the other of brutal and bloody conflicts growing out of absentee ownership of isolated regions. The strike of the miners in the Cripple Creek region in 1894 resulted in a civil war. This was provoked by the policy of the corporation employing private deputies who acted like armed bandits vested with state powers. There was much loss of life and years passed before normal life was restored to this region.

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## FACES! FACES! FACES!

FACES in the night. Flat, dull, gray faces with never an eye flicker to indicate interest, attention, or any sort of emotion whatsoever. Keen, hungry, stark faces with deep-set eyes in them a-blaze. Faces of women inscrutable under their shawls. Faces of slick little salesmen, openly sneering, of steel-workers, of pants cutters, of policemen looking on with bored tolerance.

These come into the dreams of the campaign speaker long after November winds have blown away the sounds of the last handclaps.

Whatever its results, its ultimate effectiveness, street-speaking on New York's East Side retains its colorful allure for anyone who is curious about the workings of the cantankerous human machine.

For three oratorical weeks Eddie Levinson and Norman Thomas and the writer have been going up and down the garbage strewn streets and traffic clogged avenues in Manhattan's Eighth Aldermanic District, talking about such things as decent homes for decent people, transportation that will transport cheaply, comfortably, and swiftly, playgrounds and injunctions.

During this time, we have talked to all sorts and conditions of people about their hopes and dreams and aspirations for a new order of society, a new New York where those who make the city's wealth in factories, workshops and offices shall have a greater part in its benefits.

And there have been those who have laughed openly at the naive of men talking such a strange language to the citizens of the most sophisticated, hard-boiled, altogether cynical city on the continent. And those who have torn their collective hair over the idea that Socialism had sunk so low that its spokesmen must needs talk about houses and bath-tubs and subways instead of discussing the revolutionary ideology of Marx and Engels. And those who have torn their collective shirts over the fact that so cultured and fine a man as Thomas should go to the men and women of his district with an appeal for their suffrage. "Undignified," they call it.

But every now and then, a man or woman has come out of the crowd when the speaking was done and told us in a fumbling, embarrassed manner that this was the sort of thing that should have been said long ago since that was the sort of Socialism that meant something.

Irrespective of the vote, three of us, at any rate, are just bumptious enough to believe that it was worth all the rasping of throats and mental and physical strain the campaign called for. To get people to think, in an age of standardized rationing, to stir even faint desires in hearts that have long been barren of hope, surely this is not an altogether futile performance.

As Gus Claessens said in one of the most stirring speeches of the campaign, delivered in the open at Seventh Street and Second Avenue, this was no stereotyped campaign for the Socialists, it was "an episode in a crusade," that carries on through election after election until the victory is finally won.

Now that the "shouting and the tumult dies" one may turn again to the world of books and their reading, of the noble sounds of music, of the putting of colors on canvas, yes and of sports too, where clean-cut athletic achievement puts to shame the bungling methods of politics.

In a recent column in "The New Leader" our buddy and neighbor across the way, Adam Caldwell took on a lusty dig at the place of sports in modern life and got quite low in his quick-witted mind over the fact that the workers are more interested in "What's the score?" than in "Who got elected?"

He was right, no doubt, when he put professional baseball and prize-fighting in the class of the "bread and circuses" or the Roman Emperors. But there is no reason for amazement over the fact that workers should stay away in enthusiastic multitudes from the polls and swarm with equal enthusiasm through the clicking gates of the Polo Grounds.

There is a certain amount of soul-satisfying reality in the sound of Babe Ruth's bat in contact with a ball or the sight of Red Grange running through a broken field that has no counterpart in the game of politics today.

And what a dumb, silly game it is, as the old parties play it! Night after night they would send truck loads of kids equipped with tin horns and red fire (why red, my Republican-Democratic friends?) through the districts where the Socialists were campaigning to blow the voters into the polls. And night after night, these same kids, catching sight of Norman Thomas looming up above the platform, would drop their horns and give three cheers for Thomas.

Over in Brooklyn, a Republican candidate made a compelling appeal to the voters in his district by riding up and down the streets on a circus elephant. A woman lawyer broke the law by dropping campaign literature onto the annoyed heads of Washington Heights from an aeroplane. One of my old party opponents went around the district making passionate speeches on behalf of a bill which, if elected, he intended to present to the legislature making the sentence for a man hitting a lady twice as long as the sentence for a lady hitting a man.

My God, why shouldn't a weary subway worker with his back broken with injunctions, yellow dog contracts and company unionism escape to the comparative calm of the Yankee Stadium there to watch Kid Soakem knock the Brownsville Bruiser for a row of tin cans?

With no great difficulty he can achieve the psychological "identification" of putting himself in the place of the Kid and assigning the Bruiser's part to the eminent Mr. Quackenbush, chief counsel and labor-baiter extraordinary for the Interborough Rapid Transit.

This is not to say that the subway worker gets any particular physical benefit from the performance. We agree with Adam on that. But, oh boys and girls, what a psychological kick he gets and where, oh, where are we going to find the Socialistic equivalent for sports?

Well, that's that. We were licked by a combination of sheer fright on the part of the voters, black ignorance and the slick workings of the most hypocritical and corrupt political machine in this or any other country on the face of the earth—Al Smith's Tammany.

This is not bellyaching. It's just facts. Facts which we submit to the attention of our labor and liberal friends who think that the "New Tammany" under Smith has been somehow purged and purified. I wish that the "liberal" protagonist for Al Smith, Mr. Walter Lippman of the New York World had come with us to the Fourth Assembly District on election day and there seen the "new guerillas" doing their dirty work. Any citizen, conservative, liberal or labor who can stomach Al and his gangster allies has lots stronger insides than McAlister Coleman.

## Scanning the New Books

### Economics and Early America

By James Oneal

THE fifth volume of the Sir William Johnson Papers (Albany—The University of the State of New York, \$2.50) is rich in suggestive material regarding the fur trade, the Indians, land speculation, attempts to locate clergymen of the Established Church in America and rivalry with the French regime in Canada in the ten years before the American Revolution. This despite the fact that in many instances the documents are fragmentary.

There are no heroic figures here to fit into the epic myth of the revolutionary period. What stands out is a stately gentleman, the master of Johnson Hall, a man of parts, representative of the British Government and with an eye to the main chance. His correspondence is mainly with traders, clergymen and British officials and it is striking how religion is continually mixed with economic considerations and as a prop for maintaining "the best government in the world," as all good gentlemen would admit.

One of the most delightful documents of this kind is the address of the clergy of the Church of England to Johnson entreats him to urge the Board of Trade to see that Bishops are appointed to reside in America! There is enough of this correspondence to indicate that the saints of New England were right in fearing that their own monopoly might be undermined. Conversion of the Indians to a board of trade religion had some serious obstacles. Johnson declared that agriculture and manufactures would not "make any advances among a people that despise both." Still later he wrote that those Indians "who have the least intercourse with us, have the most integrity, and possess the best moral qualities." Evidently the British export of piety had a bad effect on the Indians.

#### In Illinois Colony

Here, too, will be found the beginnings of a movement to form a colony in the Illinois country, an ambitious land speculation project with 500 acres reserved in each township for maintaining clergymen of the Established Church. "A company of Gentlemen of Character and Fortune" were willing to receive a grant of a hundred thousand acres free of quit rent for a few years and "settle thereon at least one white Protestant Person for every hundred acres." There are interesting details but these are the most important.

It is an interesting and informative collection of documents which cast much light on the economics of trade, Indian relations, land speculation, the ambitions of the Established Church and the social life of the New York Frontier.

Of equal interest is a smaller volume published by the same institution, "Minutes of the Court of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady, 1668-1673," Volume I. Here we have a close-up view of the life of the Dutch burghers, at least those phases of life that came before the magistrates of the court. This work is as delightful as a novel. The worthy magistrates appoint beer carriers and a cowherd, order the cleaning of chimneys, fencing of lots, digging of ditches, define the observance of the Sabbath, regulate taverns and bakeries.

#### Announcement

Owing to the large amount of campaign and election material in the issues of last week and this week the series on History for American Workers has been crowded out. This series will again appear next week and continue without interruption.

hear cases of assault, family disputes, breaches of the peace and quarrels over property.

What is astonishing is that taking the oath in court was optional and frequently the court recommended that disputants seek the help of arbitrators. Occasionally disputants were ordered to get together and talk matters over before carrying a case further. What appears odd to the present generation is payment of awards and damages as often with beaver skins and boards as with Dutch florins and guilders. We wonder what happened to the litigant who was awarded the equivalent of \$100 in boards with no cart to haul the lumber to his house?

#### The Economic Motive

We note the economic motive running rampant among these solid Dutchmen. Thus bakers are haled into court for extortion and selling short weight while one sinner was charged with adulterating his tar. Both in Albany and Schenectady the court observed that the bakers were not "satisfied with a reasonable profit" and through "avarice and cupidity" were cheating through extortionate prices and short weight. They were ordered to mend their ways. Tavernkeepers are told to watch their step for permitting tipplers to sit "in the tavern after ringing of the bell." This provoked one keeper to declare that "it is a shame that a burgher can not drink a pint of wine at eight o'clock in the evening." What a sad world the Volstead age would be for him!

One of the most incoherent offenders was Geertruyt Vosburch. Her name appears no less than fifteen times in cases before the magistrates. Gerty appears to have been a terrible shrew who made life miserable for hubby. She had her property attached in one case, had a dispute regarding a sawmill, and was then frequently before the court on matters in dispute with her spouse. Things went from bad to worse until their honors ordered a final settlement. Gerty was to receive from hubby "80 schepels of apples, one-half summer and one-half winter apples, until one of the two shall come to die, provided that this year (1670) 50 schepels shall be paid and next year the rest of the arrears." Each were to pay three beavers for house rent and "herewith the parties shall be content, their case being dismissed." The troubles of Adam began with apples. The troubles of Gerty's spouse appear to have ended with them!

A delightful volume of old records and valuable for the light thrown upon the religious, social and economic life of the colonial Dutch.

#### Angelica Balabanoff

ANGELICA BALABANOFF is perhaps the most outstanding figure in the women's international Socialist movement; and yet she is not first and foremost a women's leader, she has served

in the advance guard of the whole international movement. Deserving the comfortable class in which she was born, she threw in her lot at an early age with the dispossessed, and selflessly and humbly she sought to make herself fit to be their guide. Her first speech was given in 1902. Her first effort was to help, as a student abroad, her fellow Socialists in Russia; her work took her to Switzerland, where she organized the Italian immigrants; very soon, however, she moved to Italy, where she became one of the pioneers of the young Italian Socialist movement and a member of the Executive. Few can be so intimately acquainted with the psychology of the Italian worker as Angelica Balabanoff; it is poignant reading to follow her story of the rise of the fine simple faith in Socialism, now so shattered and crushed by the Fascist regime.

But Angelica Balabanoff belongs not only to the Italian movement—although it was here she did her chief work—but also to her native land, Russia. After the dreary disappointments of the war—during which she steadfastly held true to the ideal of the international—hope seemed to dawn with the Russian Revolution. She went back to Russia as Secretary of the Communist International, but after a few years of patient hope, she was forced to turn her back on

Bolshevism, which, with her passionate and fearless regard for truth, she saw could not lead to liberty and the Socialist conception of society.

Now Angelica Balabanoff has written her reminiscences. They make a very large book. They show us a life full of contact with the international movement; there is hardly a well-known name in the modern Socialist movement which is not to be found mentioned in her book. And we find Mussolini mentioned, too, as one of the members of the Socialist Party, beginning to play his part of treason in the early days of the war. There have been few international congresses at which she has not been present, where indeed she has often been indispensable with her wonderful gift of languages. We regret very much that she is still outside our Labor and Socialist International and remains in isolation with a very small group of followers.

At present the book is published only in German under the title of "Erinnerungen und Erlebnisse" by E. Laubsche Verlagshandlung, Berlin W. 30 at the price of 5 Marks 50 Pfennig or 7 Marks bound. All who have come into contact with the international movement will meet old friends in this book and those who are new to it will find information, analyses, history, anecdotes and a store of good things.

### New School Strives To Meet Workers' Need, Director Says

By Alvin Johnson  
Director, New School for Social Research

IT IS easy to forget that education in America owes an enormous debt to the common people. It was the plain farmers and workers who forced the common school upon the so-called upper classes of the early Republic. The cultured class viewed the experiment with grave distrust, and to this day there are many who cry out against the mounting cost of common school education. It was farmer and worker sentiment that built up the public high school alongside of the exclusive academy and preparatory school and thus paved a way for working class children to college entrance. The same sentiment created free public universities in the democratic states of the West.

Everybody in America may now enjoy the benefits of common school education and a considerable fraction of the children of the working class can go through high school. The colleges and universities, though crowded, are still for the few. The sons of workers and farmers who find themselves in those institutions are mostly on their way to the professions and business. The bulk of the working class have to look elsewhere for the higher education which would widen their interests and make them more effective in their struggle for a better position in our social political system.

The workers have not been backward in realizing this need and in creating institutions to help in solving it. The lycums of an earlier time, the forums and Chautauques of today are mainly institutions of the masses, not of the classes. Definite educational programs have been organized by labor unions and the unions themselves, with their keep discussion of

vital issues, are important institutions for real education.

It is a habit of the apostles of higher culture to sneer at these institutions of the masses. But anyone who has observed the contrast between the eager faces of the audience at a people's lecture and the languid expression of most of the members of a large college class will be inclined to challenge the claims to superiority of the formal higher education. Hour for hour, dollar for dollar, these are probably more value in the forum and the popular lecture than in the college class.

Valuable as such institutions are, they are not enough. The conditions of life in our complicated industrial system require more systematic, continuous educational effort on the part of the wage earner. He needs courses stripped of the time wasting fluff that may perhaps be appropriate to leisure class education. He needs teachers specially trained to put the important facts and significant ideas in plain English for the person of plain common sense.

Some part of this work of education may be done under the auspices of the labor unions themselves. There is much to recommend such a solution. There would be assurance of adaptation to working class needs. But it is not to be forgotten that a great majority of the workers are still unorganized; and no one would deny that the unorganized are likely to need education most of all. To meet the working class requirements well, we ought to have, in addition to a much greater development of union education, a wealth of institutions attached to no particular union, representing no particular social or political or religious creed, but actuated solely by the educational motive of giving the best possible instruction with the greatest economy of time and money.

#### The New School

The kind of institution the workers everywhere ought to have access to is typified by the New School for Social Research. This institution serves at present primarily the needs of the "white collar" class—school teachers, nurses, persons employed in business offices, etc. Some manual workers are enrolled in its courses, but far too few. The New School must make its course very nearly self supporting from fees paid by students, and the cost of very good courses can never be low, although it will be lower when the demand for such courses is wide enough to encourage able teachers to devote their whole time to it. The fees must now be higher than most manual workers are as yet prepared to pay, though not higher than "white collar" workers with no great incomes pay cheerfully.

The experience of the New School indicates that in time it will be possible for the working classes to develop and support institutions which will place within their reach the best instruction in economics, politics, psychology, social science and whatever other subjects make for class effectiveness; in philosophy, literature, art and whatever other subjects help to make life richer and more interesting. Such institutions ought not to be class institutions in a narrow sense. They ought not to engage in any propaganda for any class project. But in a fundamental sense, like the whole adult educational movement of which they are a part, they operate to break down class privileges in education and to win for the masses the benefits of higher education.

#### A WORD TO WISE YIPSELS

YOU can have that football, book, movie or tuition money and at the same time serve the Movement working for us in your leisure, acquiring valuable business experience. Phone or see Mr. Ralph Cheyney, The New Leader office, 7 East 15th St., New York City — Algonquin 4622-3, preferably this Saturday morning.

## IN MINER KEYS

GERMAN miners, having valiantly defended German kultur, against Gauls and Muscovites, are striking for a wage of \$8.60 per week.

English miners, having succeeded in making England fit for heroes to live in, live in holes on doles.

American miners, having made the world safe for democracy, are enjoined from talking to strikebreakers about anything save the weather, "Nice day, ain't it," "Looks like rain." "Winter'll soon be here," and so on.

French miners, having saved the Republic from the Beast of Berlin, are advised to find jobs with the Foreign Legion. "A soldier of the Legion lies dying in Algiers," etc. Unemployment reduced by that much. Get me?

Belgian miners—oh well, we can't all win. But my, oh my, wouldn't the coal industry of the country be humming if our miners worked for \$8.60 per week, or lived on doles, or joined the Foreign Legion, or did any of the numerous things which made the coal industry of Europe so prosperous?

Somebody ought to pass a resolution declaring injunctions out of order. A judicial joker down in West Virginia just issued one which permitted strikers to do everything except interfere with the digging, shipping and marketing of coal.

The next thing, striking miners will be enjoined from refusing to loan their tools and dinner pails to strikebreakers. Can't dig coal without tools and dinner pails, can you? Interference with interstate commerce, criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade, and all that sort of thing. Good thing there's a clause in the constitution prohibiting involuntary servitude and another putting the kibosh on extreme and unusual punishment, else they'd make us do picket duty against union men during the day and pick cooties off the scabs at night.

"Scab," awfully naughty word. Musn't use it, Adam. A fellow helping an enemy army beat his own people is a hero. So is a working man helping bosses defeat his own kind. Now be a nice boy, Adam. Take your hat off and say, "How de do, Mr. Hero," next time you meet a scab—I mean a brother of Benedict Arnold.

A friend of mine just returning from a "See America First" tour, raving about the scenery, said that in all his travels he never saw anything rarer or more enticing than jobs. By the way, why do people condemn the shiftless fellow who leaves a good job and never say a word about the shiftless job who leaves a good fellow?

And this brings up the question a working man asked of my friend, William Howard Taft: "What is a working man to do when he's broke and can't find a job?" "God knows," replied Honest Bill on that historic occasion and the working man, thus enlightened, begged himself to a fine restaurant and ate a swell meal and when they asked him who was going to pay the bill, he said "God knows," and that settled it.

However, what William said is neither here nor there. What I'm driving at is that my friend, Taft, has a good job now as boss of the Supreme Court, which is the same thing as head boss of the bosses who boss the United States when Congress is or is not in session.

In that capacity of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he handed down a decision the other day which is the greatest blow ever struck against one of the most cherished institutions of this great country. I have reference to the jury system.

Twelve men, good and true, peers in every sense of the word of the prisoners before the bar, had unanimously declared Albert Fall and Saint Doheny guilty of any wrongdoing in connection with the stealing of Teapot Dome or the Naval Oil Reserve, or something like that.

These twelve men, good and true, represented a cross section of the American people. They had been carefully selected by the court. They were asked: "Do you know anything about Albert Fall and Saint Doheny?" "Did you ever hear or read anything about Teapot Dome or the Naval Oil Reserve, or where they are located and why?"

Then after these twelve men, good and true, had passed this searching intelligence test by answering "No" to every question and had taken a solemn oath to make their verdict chime with the evidence, and after all the evidence had been heard, they brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

And now along comes the Supreme Court of the United States and in language ponderous and judicial, declares the freed prisoners guilty as hell, demands restoration of the stolen goods and incidentally calls those twelve jury men a parcel of fools or crooks.

What, I say, becomes of our boasted jury system, based on the inalienable right of being juggled by a jury of one's peers, when the Supreme Court, that much taunted bulwark of special privilege, hands down a verdict in accordance with facts ignored by a jury of twelve men, strong, cross section of the honest and intelligent American people?

Well, any time they catch me with the goods, it's me for a jury of my peers.

The "mechanical man" is here. I told you so, even if I will doubt that they could make him more mechanical than most of us are acting today. They call him "Telexov," and Tele is some wonder.

He's a product of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co. They exhibited him in New York the other day and made him do all his stunts. All you've got to do to make him work is to talk to him and he obeys orders promptly and without talking back.

When he was told to do it, Telexov, the automatic slave, lit a series of lights. At the second order he turned on an electric fan and at the third, he switched on a searchlight and acted otherwise as human as any other workman.

So pleased was the War Department with Telexov that they already have three of him working for Uncle Sam, "performing perfectly on a twenty-four hour a day basis the duties that the same number—which is to say nine—of human workmen would be called to do in eight hours." Evidently no unionism in Telexov, which probably explains why the War Department took to him right off the bat.

No use talking. The world is making tremendous progress toward a mechanical millennium. Soon self-starting, self-oiling and self-repairing mannikins will do all the work. No more pay days and spend days. Nothing for us to do but sit around and watch endless belts carrying endless quantities of goods to endless lines of moneyless customers.

But cheer up. There is hope yet. Half of us may yet get jobs, preventing the other half from stealing the output of the mechanical mannikins.

The class struggle between cops and thieves—wars, too, perhaps between humans and Telexovs, with humans shooting emery dust into the gears of Telex and Telex making hamburger out of humans with huge automatic meat grinders.

What a glorious prospect for an outfit made in the image of God, and starting out from Paradise! Yet there are people who resent being called deceivers of monkeys.

Adam Caldwell







# The Socialist Party at Work

## National

**The National Office**  
The national organization is beginning to hear from the sale of the Voluntary Assessment to members. State and District Secretaries are reporting that they have sent special communications to their members urging them to push the sale of these stamps. The locals are also sending to the National Office a portion of the net proceeds from the memorial meetings. Wherever these meetings are being held, the comrades will please notice and make report as soon as possible.

## Kansas

**Socialists Attention!**  
The State Conference of Socialists for Nov. 13, 1:00 p.m. in the City Hall at Pittsburgh, Kansas, is expected to be a good one, with Socialists from over the state in attendance. Kansas intends to have a bigger and better organization so the 1928 campaign can be made a winner. National Executive Secretary Henry will come to the conference to assist the comrades in the work.

## Maryland

**Baltimore**  
A Debs memorial meeting will take place in Baltimore by the Baltimore Open Forum and the Socialist Party, Sunday Nov. 20, 3 p.m., at the Hippodrome Theatre. The proceeds of the meeting will go to the Debs Memorial Radio Fund. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, Robert Morris Lovett of New York and William A. Toole of Baltimore.

## Missouri

**Brandt to go East**  
William M. Brandt of St. Louis, one of the founders of the Socialist Party and long active in the Cigarmakers' International Union, will spend two months in New Jersey, New York and other eastern states on a special mission for the union. Machinery has invaded the cigar-making trade and the recent convention of the union in Chicago decided upon some radical changes in the organization to adapt it to the new conditions. Some opposition to these changes prevail in the eastern states and Brandt has been selected to explain the need for them.

## Pennsylvania

**Pittsburgh**  
A Debs Memorial Radio Dinner will be held Sunday, Nov. 13, 8:30 p.m., at the Roof Garden of the Hotel Chatham, 423 Penn. Ave. The speakers include James H. Maurer who will speak on "My Recent Trip to Russia," and John Brophy of the United Mine Workers who will speak on "My Trip to Europe." An entertainment and musical program has also been arranged. The Socialist Sunday school which was disbanded several years ago, opened Nov. 6 at the International Lyceum. Young folks of all classes are invited to attend the school.

## New Jersey

**Newark**  
Local Essex County will hold a Debs Memorial meeting this Friday night, Nov. 11, at Workers' Circle Lyceum, 190 Belmont Ave. The speakers will be James O'Neal and William Karlin of New York. The Workers' Circle Choir will also render a musical program. Admission is free.

## Jersey City

On Sunday, Nov. 13, at 8:30 p.m., a lecture on the American Labor movement will be delivered by Wm. Feigenbaum at 256 Central Ave., under the auspices of the Socialist Party, Socialist Education Club, and the Workers' Circle.

## Connecticut

**New Haven**  
Morris Rice, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New Haven, addressed a largely attended meeting of the League of Women Voters. In his talk he advocated the city ownership of the local water supply. Rice challenged the other candidates, who spoke at the same meeting to discuss the issue but they would not, although later in the week the city attorney (who is in close touch with the mayor) got in touch with Rice and said that the Mayor was in favor of the city owning the water supply if the people wanted it. In going over the list of candidates on the Democratic ticket in New Haven,

it was noted that Samuel W. Tator, State chairman of the La Follette Party in 1924, is running for Alderman in one of the wards.

**Commonwealth Calendar**  
Don't forget "The Commonwealth" 1928 calendar, a small, neat calendar with a picture of the birth place of Eugene V. Debs and an appropriate poem printed on it. Order from Walter E. Davis, 48 Belmont St., Rt. 105, New Haven. Send ten cents with 2 cent stamp for postage.

**New Haven Forum**  
Morgan Jones, Secretary of Education in the Labor Government of England and a Labor member of the British Parliament, will lecture for the New Haven Trades Council, 215 Meadow street, Thursday evening, Nov. 17. Jones will discuss "The Rise and Progress of the British Labor Movement."

## New York State

**Jamestown**  
G. W. Ostrander sends glowing reports of rebuilding the Socialist Party in that city. The National Office is cooperating by sending letters to Socialists in and around Jamestown, urging them to attend an organization meeting on Nov. 13, 3:00 p.m. in the Swedish Brotherhood Hall, corner of 3rd and Main Streets. There is already a sufficient number of signers to the application for a charter. Comrade Ostrander, whose address is 165 Allen St., Jamestown, is anxious to get a Swedish Socialist speaker to assist in organization work. He also wants Socialist literature in the Swedish language.

## New York City

**Debs Assessment Stamps**  
All branches are requested to speed up on the sale of the special voluntary assessment stamps issued by the National Office. There will be considerable preliminary expense in the organization of the National Convention and the placing of our ticket on the ballot in 48 states. This special assessment stamp was designed to raise funds to cover this necessary work. The 13-19th A.D. Branch, Kings County, is the first one to have responded. Let's hope that other branches will do their duty and do it quickly. Stamps are \$1.00 each. Those comrades who have difficulty in obtaining same from their financial secretaries, can get them at the City Office, 7 East 15th Street.

**Membership Drive**  
About 150 new members have been obtained within the last several weeks and due to the numerous activities of our comrades incidental to the campaign, the drive is not as successful as we had hoped. Nevertheless, contacts have been made with hundreds of sympathizers during this campaign and most of these new people have been actively engaged in the campaign work. It is believed that many of them will join the Party immediately following election. On the other hand, every effort will be made through the City Office and through the branches to get in touch with these new comrades by mail and invite them to become members of the Party.

**Forums**  
The program for the Winter Educational activities is assuming shape. There will be the usual lecture centers as in former years in the various districts where we have headquarters and possibly lectures at branch meetings. On the other hand an effort will be made to discontinue several of the smaller type of forums in some districts and instead have an occasional lecture on a large scale by some prominent speaker. This plan will be tried out in the Bronx and in Williamsburg, particularly. The Forum at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum commences on December 9th with Bertrand Russell as the speaker. Following him there will be a series of lectures by Claessens, Osman, Hanson and others.

## Yipseldom

The old and the new Senior Central Committee will meet this Saturday, November 12th at 6 p.m. at the Rand School, 7 East 16th Street. This is one of the most important meetings of the year. Every delegate of either the old or the new committee must be present. The new Executive Committee will be elected at this meeting. Comrades are urged to buy dues stamps. The sale of stamps will determine the amount of delegates New York will have

at the next National Convention of the League. Please buy dues stamps.

The Bronx Yipsels will hold a Boro meeting this Sunday, November 13th at Circle One's headquarters at 1167 Boston Road. At this meeting Comrade George Ross, recently from the Orient, will deliver a lecture on India. An added attraction will be the showing of colored slides of the people of that ancient nation. The lecture will begin at 4 p.m. All comrades are invited to be present. Circle Eight Manhattan will resume its meetings now that the election is over. The first meeting will be held this Saturday at 8:30 p.m. at their headquarters at 96 Avenue C. Some new recruits were made as a result of the campaign.

**JUNIORS**  
The old and new Junior Central Committee will meet this Sat., Nov. 12th at 8 p.m. at the Rand School, 7 East 15th St., City. Every delegate must be present. It's of extreme importance that delegates be present on time.

## TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page One)

Some of the more striking events are told elsewhere in this paper. I refer to them because I want to put myself on record as dedicating myself to the exposure of Tammany Hall throughout the United States. The principal beneficiary of this "reformed" Tammany, its idol, perhaps in some sense, its master, is none other than Governor Alfred E. Smith who seeks the presidential nomination as a progressive backed by a "philanthropic" political machine. There is much to be said for Gov. Smith's personal qualities and administrative gifts. There is more to be said for him as a champion of the rights of Catholics and Jews to seek the presidency. I have opposed him politically simply because of my opposition to all capitalist parties. Unless he repudiates such performances as Tammany Hall pulled off on Election Day, November 1927, not only I but every honest believer in an honest election must oppose Gov. Smith's presidential aspirations on the same grounds on which we should oppose similar aspirations of Senator Vane of the Philadelphia Republican machine.

For their curious mixture of political apathy, gratitude for small favors and fear of the power of Tammany Hall the working class voters of New York City will pay very dear. The election gives Tammany Hall practically a free hand to mismanage the transit problem, ignore effective housing reform, juggle a thoroughly dishonest budget and prostitute justice, especially in the lower courts, to political pull.

For their subservience to both old parties and their failure to build strong their own unions and their own party the workers throughout the country will find themselves without legal power to

do one thing necessary for the formation of effective unions. The ominous precedent of the drastic injunction against the miners in Western Pennsylvania and the absolute prohibition of picketing in the Colorado I.W.W. strike by law and executive order, are all too likely to be followed in New York by an injunction against the entire American Federation of Labor to prevent any effort to organize the employees of the I. R. T. who have signed its yellow dog contract.

While the judicial process is thus degraded to protect vote stealing in New York and Philadelphia and to enjoin labor throughout the country rich criminals are still at large. One recalcitrant juror let Harry Daugherty go free. (In the light of revelations in the Sinclair trial one wonders what jury fixing there may have been in the Daugherty case.) Sinclair and Fall are still out of jail and apparently the former if not the latter has added the crime of jury fixing to his other offenses. W. J. Burns, labor hater, ex-head of the United States Secret Service, self-proclaimed patriot and foe of radicals hires out his men for meddling with the jury. Incidentally these private detectives who are so useful to our lords and masters are the most infamous class in the community, far worse than most of the criminals behind the bars. They enjoy quasi-official position. This also is part of the price we pay for our lack of any effective opposition party in the United States.

## Baltimore Will Hold Debs Memorial Meeting Sunday

Baltimore, Md.—A Debs memorial meeting will take place in Baltimore, Sunday, November 20th, 3 p.m. at the Hippodrome Theatre. The meeting is being arranged by the Baltimore Open Forum and the Socialist Party. The proceeds of the meeting will be donated to the Debs Memorial Radio Fund. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, Robert Morris Lovett and comrade William A. Toole of Baltimore.

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Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stags 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
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FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President. JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary. SIDNEY PEARSE, Business Agent

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4021 Stags  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening  
WILLIAM WENGERT, President. CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Secy. JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer. HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Secy. ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 160th Street  
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 5074  
EMIL A. JOHNSON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent. HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Secy. CHARLES M. BLUM, Rec. Secy.

## DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1464, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA  
67-69 Lexington Avenue Madison Square 4992  
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## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS

OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2183  
Day room and office, 100 East 65th Street, New York. Phone: RHINECLANDER 8379  
Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M.  
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## PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at 7:30 P. M. 235 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
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Local 231, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A. 113 E. 4th Ave. Orchard 3559  
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
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UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. O. W. U.  
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Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union 26 FREDERICK STREET

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 East 10th Street Stuyvesant 7078  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street  
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## HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.  
Phone Dry Dock 3360  
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

## Joint Executive Committee OF THE VEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway. Phone: Orchard 6639  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.  
M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas. PETER MONAT, Manager.

## The Milk Drivers' Union

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

## GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A.  
Office and Headquarters at Aurora Hall, 82 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 1072. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.  
ALEX LENOWICZ, Pres. PETE KOPP, Rec. Secy. GARRET BRIDGE, J. GREEN, Fin. Secy. JACOB RAPPAPORT, AARON RAPPAPORT, Bus. Agents, Treasurer.

## German Painters' Union

LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 245 East 14th St.  
PETER ROTHMAN, President. ALVIN BOETTNER, Secretary. ANDREAS HAAS, Fin.-Sec'y.

## PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 806 EIGHTH AVENUE Telephone Longacre 5039  
Day Room, 245 East 14th St. 8 P. M. to 9 P. M.  
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Local 174, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A.  
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Office and Headquarters, 119 Rivington St. Phone: Dry Dock 2070  
The Executive Board meets every first and last Wednesday. Regular meetings, Second and Fourth Saturday Night, 10 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 245 East 14th St.  
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## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

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

## The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Ashland 2880  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

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SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—211 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.  
Brooklyn—11th St. & B. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Manhattan—11th St. & B. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Saturday 11 A. M.  
Bklyn—106 Montross Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.  
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WYOMING, Local & I. L. O. W. U.  
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 601 E. 151st St.  
Milrose 1989  
CARL GRABER, President. M. WEISS, Secretary-Treasurer.

## United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11914, A. F. of L.  
1 East 12th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 1000  
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 9:30 o'clock, in the office of LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

## WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

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117 Second Avenue  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 1194  
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Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union  
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Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1270  
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Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.  
Local 245—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.  
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Thursday.  
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.  
These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

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## Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.

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ISADORE SILVERMAN, WILLIAM MEEROW, Financial Secretary-Treas. Recording Secretary.

## Bro



# NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement  
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Association  
PEOPLE'S HOUSE, 7 EAST 15TH STREET  
New York City

Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4622-3

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Six Months	1.00	1.50
Three Months	.75	1.00

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1927

## THE ELECTIONS

IN SPITE of criminal intimidation and herding of "floaters" to the polls, the Socialist Party made substantial increases in its vote. Judge Panken was re-elected and Charles Solomon was elected to the Assembly in the 23rd district of Brooklyn but neither man will serve in office. Their election was vetoed by the criminal elements that serve the "New Tammany" and the choice of these elements will prevail over the choice of the voters. In spite of theft, thuggery and "floaters", the Socialist Party made headway and with the local success in Reading and Buffalo there is no doubt that the party will be the chief standard bearer of the workers in the national campaign next year.

One thing we are determined upon as a result of this debacle of the electorate and swindling of the voters. Tammany has marketed Governor Smith as its candidate for President next year in the hope of moving next to the federal money vats. Smith has been the beneficiary of Tammany and its methods for years. He is the "good man" in office and as such he is advertised throughout the nation. On no occasion has he ever raised his voice against the practices of his party associates and leaders. One need only recall the fact that Algernon Lee and Edward F. Cassidy were elected as Socialists to the Board of Aldermen a few years ago and were deprived of their seats till a few weeks before their terms expired.

This "job" of the Tammany eggs is only a ploy to have made elections in New York City a thieves' raid. When the degenerate layers of the proletariat are mobilized in hordes to cow voters and to veto their will, elections become a farce and every man identified with such elections shares in responsibility for them. Alfred E. Smith shares just as much responsibility for this as any thug recruited as a "floater" on the East Side. Alleged "labor men" share in this debauching of elections who in any way support any man connected with these practices. They prostitute the labor movement and barter the movement as stakes in a game of thieves.

Our answer to the Tammanyites will go to the nation next year. We shall do our part to defeat the "good man" and the "New Tammany". We see no difference between the oil criminals on trial in Washington and the lesser type in New York that swines its way into office and power through shame, terror and thievery.

## WORKERS' EDUCATION

A FUNDAMENTAL requirement of peaceful, orderly and continuing social progress is sound education. Of itself education solves no problems. It is a means to an end, not the end itself. Education may be employed to frustrate the solution of problems but this sabotage is not as easy with educated people as it is with an ignorant mass. Therefore sound education for the masses is essential if they are to avoid being the victims of educated charlatans, and we certainly have our share of the latter in this country.

A hundred years ago American workingmen in their labor organizations were giving much of their attention to the establishment of free public schools. With few exceptions education remained a luxury of the wealthy in most of the states. It was accepted as evidence of social eminence which set its receivers apart from the vulgar herd of mechanics and laborers. The proposal to educate all children at public expense frightened the ruling classes. They reasoned that an enlightened mass of workers would be dangerous to the rule of property interests and they were right. On the other hand the passionate earnestness of the workers for popular education was almost pathetic.

The public school became a reality as a result of this pioneer struggle but education itself was left to the conservative groups in society who soon learned that it could be used as a prop for their own interests. The old fears of a rising working class taking over the public powers subsided and the old passion of the workers for education became routine acceptance of what others provided them. Here the matter rested till a few years ago when the organized workers began to awaken to the fact that genuine education required something more than what the routineers were giving.

Now the workers are again asserting the importance of education but this time it is based upon dissatisfaction with the quality that is obtained in educational institutions. Hence arose the movement for workers' education, study classes, lectures and text books relating to the status of the workers in society, their history as a class, their special problems, claims and aims. The movement is still in a timid stage, hesitating, feeling its way, experimenting, and some even fearful that knowledge may in some way prove a disaster.

But never fear. The whole range of human knowledge should be an open book for us to explore. Any part of it that may have a special appeal. Progress cannot be injured by enlightenment and it

cannot be helped by ignorance. This educational movement has immense potential power for good. It is capable of working a renaissance in the labor movement and blazing the way to new frontiers and occupying new positions on the road to industrial democracy.

## NURSERIES OF CRIME

WE shall pay our respects more fully to William J. Burns and his detective agency later on as both have a checkered career that should be set forth in detail. Here a few casual observations are not out of place considering the notoriety he and his accomplices have won in relation to the oil thieves.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the shadowing of the jurors in the Fall-Sinclair trial. This was an attempt to learn something in the private life of one or more of the jurors which could be used to intimidate the juror in favor of Fall and Sinclair. Official records in Washington show that Burns some years ago had "fixed" a jury in Oregon to condemn an innocent man who later received a presidential pardon.

Moreover, the career of Burns and his organization is one long record of shady practices which show him to be a consummate faker and possibly something worse, but in this respect his agency is no worse than others of this type. It is a crying shame and disgrace that such organizations can ply their trade with the consent of the public authorities. They are particularly active in trade unions and strikes. Here, in order to "make good" with those who purchase the service, the "operatives" are forced to encourage intrigue, violence and crime. The more hell this vermin can stir up the more "proof" they can give of the necessity for their employment. The economic interest of this dirty profession is also to "double-cross" the capitalist boos who invest in it.

The type of man essential for this work is the man without scruples and without honor. His job is to snare others and in such work a civilized ethical code is a superfluous burden. To farm out the public function of detecting crime and giving it a profit motive is to place a premium on fostering and fomenting crime. If the members of a police department were paid according to the number of offenders they succeeded in placing in jail there would be a jail in every block and hundreds of thousands of innocent men and women would be the victims of the greed for gain.

It is high time that legislation should be enacted to utterly exterminate these detective agencies. There is absolutely no legitimate function which they claim to perform that is not a public function belonging to police departments and the courts. To permit this to be a private business for profit is to nurse criminals and to foster crime.

## THE SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

BOLSHEVIKS are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the dictatorship in Russia and others are reviewing the status of the Soviet regime after ten years of its supremacy. It is curious to observe that many opinions identify the Russian revolution with the Bolshevik supremacy. The fact is that Czarism was overthrown by the workers and peasants when the Bolsheviks were a smaller minority than they are now. The revolution was the work of the great masses, not of any particular party or group.

Opinions of the dictatorship vary widely, the extremes being represented by the Communists on the one hand and conservative capitalist opinion on the other. The former accept it and its work in every phase without question while the latter utterly damn it to perdition. This simply repeats the history of the French revolution when the Terror ruled France. The Labor and Socialist movement of the world accepts neither point of view and that view is certain to be justified as the more rational view of the French revolution is today vindicated.

The capitalist world recoils with aversion at mention of the Russian dictatorship but takes to its embrace such murderous regimes as Horthy in Hungary and Mussolini in Italy. It is not dictatorship which capitalist opinion rejects and not even the clique mastery that is maintained by imprisonment, exile and executions. It heartily accepts all this where it is used to support powerful landlords, bankers and magnates of capital as in Hungary and Italy. Not until the governments of the capitalist nations send the ambassadors of Hungary, Italy, Spain, Poland and Lithuania back to their countries and refuse to receive others will we believe that they are sincere in their rejection of dictatorship in the government of a nation.

As for ourselves, we make no distinction regarding dictatorships. Democracy is a conquest achieved by the working class and the workers are wise to insist on its preservation. It has its limitations and its imperfections, to be sure, but it is the civilized method of action. The other way is the road to intolerable hates, suffering, persecution, and breeding a race of sycophants who praise what they do not believe and believe what they do not praise. It suppresses thinking and this function is vital to human progress. It isn't safe even for its advocates as Trotsky, Zinoviev and others in Russia are now learning.

But if we decline to be conscripts of the masters of Russia in ideas, programs, policies, methods and action, we also decline to accept the view of the capitalist world which would invade Russia and overthrow her dictators. Intervention would install in that country not democracy but another dictatorship under whose protection the great landlords and capitalists would return. Even the house of Romanoff would get kind consideration at the hands of the interventionists and one of its parasites would likely be maintained in Moscow by foreign bayonets. Foreign intervention in Russia means a Fascist regime there, not liberation of the workers and peasants.

So the fate of Russia lies in the hands of the Russian workers and peasants themselves with whatever sympathetic aid and encouragement they can get from the organized workers of other nations. We hope that eventually the whole working class of Russia will win the right to think, speak, write, assemble and vote and thus release the imprisoned thought, initiative and genius of the workers for the welfare of Russia herself.

## Ode to Education

Be goddess, not a prostitute! Come, shatter  
Your lamp which makes the shadows blacker! Seize  
The flaming torch before which shadows scatter!  
Awake! Arise from too long bended knees!

Your temple's here, in simple union halls.  
Give old with fears and young with dreams your light!  
The outraged workers rise. A new world calls.  
Give old with fears and young with dreams your light!  
—RALPH CHEYNEY.

# VIENNA AFTER 10 YEARS

## "The Times" Surveys the Socialist Accomplishments

By Wythe Williams

By Wireless to The New York Times

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—During the present week the city of Vienna enters upon its tenth year under Socialist rule. It is the only great city of millions of inhabitants which has been governed by a purely Socialist majority where Socialist experiments have had a chance to be conducted upon so grandiose a scale and thereby develop beyond the experimental stage into what from certain definite points of view, must be regarded as success.

Probably no city outside of Russia has had more hostile criticism than Vienna during the past decade. It has been denounced as Bolshevik; as a city being ruined by its rulers. Yet, today students of municipal government come from all parts of the world to the Vienna Town Hall admittedly to learn.

During my stay, Burgomaster Karl Seitz, now regarded internationally as the supreme tactician of the Socialist Party, has given me every opportunity to study this "Dying Fairy City," as it has been called; this city that ten years ago starved literally; this new Vienna that has risen and has undoubtedly one great destiny yet to fulfill in the history of mankind.

## Based on Ability to Pay

The first striking fact is that Red Vienna is far removed from Red Russia as the poles. In Vienna, in fact, nothing is forbidden in the social order, provided one is able to pay. It all depends upon that. On the other hand, the doctrine of Karl Seitz is definitely minimum happiness is due to every one and for that every one shall pay. Therefore, one may retain forty servants if he deems that number necessary—and pay a tax sufficient to maintain an entire ward in the children's hospital for a year. But upon the theory that hu-

man service is necessary, servant No. 1 is not considered a taxable luxury.

One may own one automobile or twenty providing one pays \$20 per horsepower annually. One may attend cabarets all night provided he is willing to pay the music tax. French champagne may be imbibed to the palate's desire provided the purse can stand the strain of the high tax that goes to the municipal building fund. One may ride a horse for pleasure and pay an annual tax of \$50, or may keep a horse for commerce and pay a tax of only \$5, or may own a horse to till the soil and pay no taxes whatever.

The solution of the housing problem—a post-war problem common to all great cities and as yet unsolved by most of them—is regarded as the greatest triumph of the Socialist regime. Viennese slums in the days of the empire rivaled the squalor of those of New York's east side and London's Whitechapel. In the past seven years—years of flaming energy, Seitz describes them—these slums have almost entirely disappeared and 35,000 families representing a population of 150,000 are housed in municipal apartments which from the standpoint of beauty, cleanliness and fresh air do credit to the best bourgeois quarters of any world capital.

Another 150,000 persons are to occupy similar homes in the building program covering the next four years. Already \$50,000,000 has been spent on these improvements and the city has not received a single penny of this sum in outside loans or private subscriptions but has raised the entire amount in local taxes.

## Low-Cost Luxury

The buildings all have common rooms, including library, playrooms for children, outside gardens and courts, common steam laundry with electric drying apparatus, which enables an entire family wash to be done in a few hours. The rent of these flats, which comprise three rooms

and kitchen with running water and electric lights, averages \$2 monthly, and no tenant may be ejected as long as he behaves himself and pays his rent. Apartments are not given solely to political supporters of Burgomaster Seitz, but are divided fifty-fifty among Socialists and members of the opposition parties. Thus, in addition to the working classes, many flats are occupied by professional men, artists and others of middle rank who were hard hit by the war. Naturally, the fact that city regulations prescribe that only half may be assigned to Socialists won over many others to Seitz's majority at the last election.

Another great work inaugurated by the new rulers is the supervision of infants. The city has recently opened an "observation hospital" for children, which physicians of all great medical schools of the Continent have visited and pronounced something necessary to every large city. An inscription on a wall of this building reads: "Every child has a right to proper care, whereof society is responsible. Therefore this building is donated to its children by the City of Vienna."

City workers in each ward report cases, the majority of which are due to social diseases. Mothers are not forced to bring their children to the hospital, but generally accept the opportunity. The children are grouped according to age—from infancy to 15 years—and are isolated in glass compartments, where none may enter except doctors and attendants. Here they are observed and later assigned to special hospitals or discharged, the length of time any case remains under treatment being three months.

## Mothers Also Cared For

Here also prospective mothers are brought if they are suspected of being afflicted with a social disease and are so treated that healthy instead of ailing children may enter the world. A further evidence of the city's benevolence is

that every Viennese baby whose mother requests it receives on the day of its birth a complete layette, accompanied by a card announcing that it is sent with the compliments of Herr Burgomaster.

A third striking accomplishment of the last few years is the fact that swimming has been made compulsory in the school curriculum. Thirty-five municipal bathing establishments have been opened where the art may be acquired and cleanliness maintained by adults as well as children. The price is about that of a street-car ticket.

The last city bath was opened over the protest of the bourgeois parties in the poorest section and cost \$1,500,000. It has the biggest indoor pool in the world and can accommodate 10,000 persons daily. The entire equipment of this establishment compares with any exclusive athletic club. It also has a staff of doctors who prescribe thermal treatments to hundreds daily.

These things form naturally the brighter side of the picture. Undoubtedly in some ways—perhaps in many ways—the new regime is still groping with difficulty. But, as the new City Fathers maintain, it is only nine years since the revolution and only seven years since the inhabitants have been able to get good, square meals, therefore more time is needed to solve all problems.

The riots last July were admittedly an unfortunate setback, but none regard them as likely ever to be repeated. Meanwhile, Vienna certainly seems not unhappy. The little wine shops are still thronged and there people still sing. And on Sundays the proletarian promenades unchecked in what was formerly the mysterious park at Schonbrunn, while in the city stronghold of the Hapsburgs—mighty Hofburg itself—eight-sewing motor buses park in the courtyard under the windows of the very bedchamber of Francis Joseph monarch of the Dual Empire.

(Reprinted From The New York Times)

## People's Institute Offers Haven To Serious Thinkers

A popular forum that has become an institution is the People's Institute of Newark, N. J. The Wednesday night forum lectures have so expanded that the ballroom of the Berwick Hotel, where debates and lectures are held, is packed and people are often turned away because of inability to accommodate them with seats.

Wednesday night, Nov. 16, Lincoln Steffens will lecture, but as the following Wednesday falls on Thanksgiving eve there will be no program. On Nov. 30 there will be a debate on the subject, "Resolved, That Western Industrialism is a Menace to World Peace." Syed Hossain of India, editor of the Bombay Chronicle and the Allahabad Independent, will take the affirmative and Lewis Browne, author of "This Believing World" and other books, will take the negative.

Admission to the debate is \$1 and the tickets are limited to 500. The lectures are free. The People's Institute is maintained as a clearing house for facts and ideas and is making a remarkable success.

## Union Health Center, Pioneer In Its Field, Calls on Friends for Aid

The Union Health Center, at 131 E. 7th Street is the only medical and dental clinic for organized workers in the country. It has recently sent out an appeal for additional support because its financial resources have been affected by the internal disturbances in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. So far the response to the appeal has been slight.

Members of other labor organizations have been requested to participate in the work of the Union Health Center, which in its medical and dental clinics, as well as the various electric, X-ray and other laboratories, gives a wonderful medical and dental service to workers at minimum rates.

A conference of various unions will soon be called to assist in making the health center self-paying.

## B'klyn Jewish Center Plans Brilliant Season of Lectures

Several weeks ago the Forum of the Brooklyn Jewish Center, at 687-691 East-rn Parkway, opened its present season of activities with an address by Aaron Sapir, the noted Chicago lawyer, whose message was heard by close to one thousand people, while several thousand others had to be denied admission due to lack of space.

This event marked the beginning of the seventh season of Forum lectures and discourses held every Monday evening. Week in and week out the Auditorium is filled with capacity audiences of most intelligent and enthusiastic listeners. The Center Forum has always maintained the broadest policy possible, inviting to its platform the best minds in this country and abroad. The names of the speakers who appeared from its platform in the past would form a veritable "Who's Who" in the public life of America.

The coming season promises to be a most successful one. A number of very prominent speakers have already accepted the committee's invitation to appear during the season. Others are being added to the list.

The Forum and Education Committee is headed by Mr. Nathan H. Feldman who is assisted by the following members of the committee: Harry Cooper, Louis Goldstein, Louis J. Gribetz, Dr. Joseph Krinsky, Ira L. Rosenson, Nathan D. Shapiro, Dr. David Tannenbaum, Mrs. Charles Goell and Mrs. A. A. Weinstein. Mr. Joseph Goldberg, Administrative Director of the Center, is in charge of the Forum and educational lectures.

# THE CHATTER BOX

Do you remember dear folks, the days when the square jaw and the resolute manner was the style in story looks about business success? Not so long ago, not so long ago. But when the Superman of Potsdam got his illustrious licking in 1918, and Teddy the Terrible passed out to the wheezy gasps of the Bull Moose, the younger thought turned to the Menckonian miggles and general outlines of all manners and sorts of popular school subjects. I suppose most of the latter-jawed gods our modern youth have come across are unpleasant reminders of top sergeants they put up with in the trenches, and plug uglies that Tex Rickard dishes out in the squared circles every week at Madison Square Garden.

Personally, I am much pleased with this digression from the old pugnaeous ideals. Although every now and again, the advertisements for collars and cigarettes picture the old type of American ideal of manhood, I am more than agreed that the "hit the line hard" lad is done. The university and its present day activities furnish a clear view of this reversal. True enough, the cheering squads still roar in barbaric rhyme. Freshmen are still ducky pajam-clad in the historic fountain. Fraternities still dribble and dabble numskulleries. But the football squads certainly are no more a genuine part of the student body. Coaches are hired at presidential salaries whose sole job it is to dig up from the corners of civilization a group of some two score giants. Courses in penmanship or applied dietetics are given gratis to these icemen and rock crushers in order to give their scholastic position the color of credence. And undoubtedly a scale of wages is arranged in the pleasant form of scholarships and travelling expense. The student body has a real good time watching their hired protagonists wipe up the field with a rival group of gridiron Hessians. I agree that in this way football particularly does not interfere with the intellectual pursuits of the real student body. And certainly no classroom lover cares to assume the prizefighting pose and appearance of the longshoremen who battle for the honor of his Alma Mater.

This phase of scholastic life in America is indeed gratifying. I look for a softer, a calmer and a finer type of human being in the university graduate of the future. "The meek shall inherit the earth," says the Book. I certainly am awaiting that glorious day. Whenever I do run across a gentle soul in this hard world of dollar diggers I jump and yell with my discovery. Among men there are mighty few I really admire and love. I know a few poets, a musician or two, a scattering amount of philosophers and comrades who are the salt of my earth. There is old Hip Havel the anarchist. He has the soul of Delis. Drunk or sober, he is the gentlest of God's own. He is richer than most of us go-getters. He is poorer than a mouse in worldly inventory. He is beyond all price in his love for humanity and his dreams for the ultimate liberation. I would rather walk with Hip-polyte through a dingy slum and chatter about the stars than feast with the Morgans and pluck for the control of the Steel Corporation.

There is David Rosenthal, the poet and playboy extraordinary. Gentle and retiring to the point of fault, the public press and the ordinary channels of publicity hardly ever get a hint of the illimitable treasure contained in one being. Only a small coterie of us know him and enjoy his genius to our own selfish delight. Timid as a leaf at dawn, among strangers he shows no sign of his intrinsic glory. Among his intimates he is a tempest of song and laughter, a glittering fountain of wit, a bottomless well of sympathy and understanding. He is of the meek that have long taken fee to the earth, but are still too decent to assert ownership.

Then to get nearer to my own desk, I look upon Jim Oneal and glow with companionship. Here we have the bibliophile, the seeker after knowledge in old tomes and in dusty shelves of forgotten scrolls. The machine-age snarls and snaps all around his preoccupied consciousness. His eyes are never filled with any trace of self-concern. He could go on working and reading and writing till the end of an age without a thought of even his salary check. Were it not for his domestic reminders, his family, Jim could carry on with a package of tobacco a week and an occasional sandwich. A fighter for his dream and yet the most peaceable of souls in his human relations with all of us.

And I must not forget Eddie Levinson, who promises to shed the roystering traces of his youth and go the way of gentleness. Soft spoken at most times, and surely without a trace of bitterness in any of his pleasantries, he holds forth promise to walk among the elect.

What I think of Norman Thomas I have expressed here too often to bear any further embellishment. He is the nearest approach to the immortal Gene this age shall see. He will be walking to the same height soon. He

belongs to the club without even the bother of initiation. Then there is Harry Laidler, scholar and lovable person. Mac Coleman, whose love for cats sometimes transcends his emotional interest in mankind, but whose spirit is honeyed with a hope for beauty and freedom for those who lie in the muck and are fettered to an unspeakable fate. And I could name here several more. Alas, too few indeed to elect all the officers and leave me the job of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Yes, I am glad our youth is turning to the meek elements of living. Perhaps the day will come in our time when the square jaw and the he-men shape will be skeletonized and exhibited in museums of natural history as the last step in evolution that we had to take to arrive at godhood among men.

## Charlatan

Wink charlatan,  
I saw you grin despair  
and saw your terror  
burn and melt  
like wax to seal  
your sighs.  
I know charlatan, . . .  
have seen your crippled form  
crouching in the dimness  
underneath the glitter  
of your mask  
Your tears are acid charlatan,  
your pillow is afraid,  
you store them in a bottle  
to sprinkle on your love.  
Wink charlatan.

—RINA MacGILLIVRAY

## To a Learned Lecturer

The world's an apple pie; you've sketched the crust  
And shown it baked and rigid in its tin;  
Neglecting, in your keenly reasoned lust  
The sauce, experience, which lies within.

## To Another

The sun is shining! You whom life forsook,  
Why not dismiss the class and write a book?  
—E. P. VOLLMER

## The College Boy's Lament

I feed the mouth that bites me  
I read Doc Mencken's mag  
I treat him fine as velvet  
He treats me like a rag.

I paid for two subscriptions  
Of Mencken's Mercury  
And yet he says that I belong  
To the booboisie.

I bought his book of Burlesques  
His Prejudices too  
I love him moron moron more  
What can a feller do?

The more I love and praise him  
The more he does me dirt  
He calls me "greasy rah, rah boy"  
And says my mind is "full of skirt."

I've studied cross-word puzzles  
And thought that Ra meant God  
But in Mencken's language, rah, rah  
Means a numskull and a clod.

And so I ask you, Beatrice Fairfax  
I ask with pitious looks  
"Shall I give up my Balmorran  
And go back to my books?"

—D. R. KAVELLE

I shall not fail to send herewith my congratulations to Lenin and Trotsky on this the tenth anniversary of their revolutionary achievement. I have never allowed the measly little gingerbreads of American left wingism to cloud my vision of the crimson dawn across the waters. They have been but a sparse flock of locusts against the horizon. They have never blurred my sight as to what Russia is doing and is bound to do. Hail, nation of peasants and workers, more power to your arms and more wisdom to your thought. Open your prisons and allow every political dissenter to go free. Open your press and your ears to all counsel. They only possess freedom who give and endure it. Hail, and may the next ten years be a real inspiring to the rest of the enslaved world.

S. A. de WIL.