Goldman, Emma.
(see also no. 1)
+ no. 2
Young United States Beckons Emma Goldman, Deported Seven Years Ago

(Note—Emma Goldman, former Rochesterian, after years of denouncing American institutions, for which she was deported to Russia at the age of 35, has again been found in Canada seeking permission to enter the United States. She was found in Montreal by a representative of NEA Service and consented, for the first time, to write for The Times-Union. Emma Goldman has a sincere and tender affection for the United States. I am not bitter. Many good friends and comrades I have left behind and my own family, so beautifully devoted to me, to America and pull me back as by a thousand threads.)

Young United States Beckons Emma Goldman, Deported Seven Years Ago

I am not bitter. Many good friends and comrades I have left behind and my own family, so beautifully devoted to me, to America and pull me back as by a thousand threads.

When I came to the United States in 1886, the country was an intellectual desert. People lived by bread alone, caring nothing for the things of the spirit. Social wrongs, economic injustices and political abuses went unchallenged; or if they were questioned it was by the very few whose voices sounded like the cry in the wilderness.

It was only after many years of bitter effort, at awakening what I knew must be potent in the country—besides the worship of Mammon—that I saw promise of good to come.

I wish I could say that these promises have been entirely fulfilled. Alas, social evils are still at large in the world, and the United States has a large share of them. The reaction as an aftermath of the war is everywhere trying to crush the best that has been achieved.

In America reaction seems to be the order of the day and the social Babitts continue to be dead weight upon the efforts of America's creative spirit.

But the seeds of Idealism, of economic justice, of the quality of human spirit, planted by the few are bearing fruit in every field of thought and action. And, since I flatter myself in having a part in the pioneer work of cultural life in the United States, it is but natural I should wish to come back and see with my own eyes what progress has been made.

I believe in youth. I love youth and its desire for expression America is young.

Uncle Sam still is uncouth. I know full well bow crude and uncouth America still is. But I also know that adolescence can be naught else. And young America is still disgracefully experimental, rash, brutal, worshipful of every kind of tin idol. It persecutes the idealist, goes wild over a prize fight, Queen Marie, a sensational murder trial or some scandalous divorce proceedings with the same abandon as the adolescent boy who throws a tin can to the tail of a cat.

He loves to play the game of the wild Indian who tortures and kills his enemies, but over and above its wild earmarks America has the boldness and bearing of youth which countries held in the groove of tradition lack so woefully.

Yes, indeed, America is very young, but as long as it retains its fascinating spirit of adventure and zest for the unknown there is hope for it. The future is with the creative spirit of the American people, with those who roll with the idealist who strives for economic and social freedom, and with those who wish to bind the future, by dead hand of the past.

These factors, together with the many staunch friends and comrades I have left behind and my own family, so beautifully devoted to me, to America and pull me back as by a thousand threads.

(Emma Goldman, former Rochesterian, after years of denouncing American institutions, for which she was deported to Russia at the age of 35, has again been found in Canada seeking permission to enter the United States. She was found in Montreal by a representative of NEA Service and consented, for the first time, to write for The Times-Union. Emma Goldman has a sincere and tender affection for the United States. I am not bitter. Many good friends and comrades I have left behind and my own family, so beautifully devoted to me, to America and pull me back as by a thousand threads.)
Feminism’s Fight Not Vain.

Emma Goldman’s不含吃

Note: Emma Goldman’s early career had veered from social reform to radical politics, and her views on feminism have been controversial. In this piece, she defends women’s rights and the value of collective action.

It is not so long ago that we were assured by leading feminists that they would purify politics, abolish war, do away with all social evils, and create a perfect society. Today, no intelligent feminist would indulge in such utopian dreams as those. We have learned first, that agitating abuses cannot be done away with by the casting of a vote. And what is more important, they have learned that women’s economic and social status is closely bound with the general struggle for human freedom. That complete independence of man as well as woman will have to be fought for. There is no profession or trade, not even swimming across the English Channel, that women may not undertake.

Fierce Dexterity.

Thus I learned while in Germany that women in the middle class who were working during the war showed fierce dexterity, paralyzing traditional ideas in the making of delicate instruments as men. That women among women have not been left out of the struggle. That men could but did perform the most difficult tasks while the women were working. Unfortunately, how else is youth to become a factor for progress and innovation? One cannot imagine a society that is not receptive to change, and youth is helping to uproot the old and僵化 immigration laws.

Alive, Eager and Active.

Not so the women I have met in England. They have been completely changed in their physical, mental, spiritual and emotional qualities, and have a virile type of womanhood, much more alive, eager, active and firm. Many factors have contributed to create the modern type of woman, her firm belief in solidarity among women. Necessity taught them at an early stage that the task was never been freed by her master and that her emancipation could only be achieved through her own efforts. That the solidarity among women is essential.

So, too, the solidarity of women among women has been tremendous impetus and encouragement to their struggles to help themselves in their right to their place in the world—their right to be themselves.

Feminism’s Fight Not Vain.

Emma Goldman as a Young Woman

Emma Goldman in action on a soap box in years gone by.

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The recent crisis, which nearly resulted in a revolt of the Communist party, is by no means an accident. It is but a link in the chain of events which widened the gap between the Russian revolution and the party swept into power. But on the ruins of the present crisis, which centers around the opposition group: "Party democracy," much against the will of the group in power, may spread like wild fire to the rest of the country, bringing political annihilation and the ray of light and war will flash from the black sky for one breathless year.

The victims of the regime do well to hope, for the truth will out sometime—she truth that the Russian people have unlimited possibilities. They never will be appeased until the voice of the dictatorship is broken and the masses will be free to demonstrate to the world that they can and will realize the ideals of the revolution.

(From: Emma Goldman, formerly of Rochester, today a socialist, today a rebel, in the struggle for freedom and for democracy.)

The story is written in direct, forceful narrative style, without any frills. Miss Goldman charges the police with the crime, and gives her story of that stirring time. In it are several references to Rochester. Miss Goldman could not very well write a story about herself and omit Rochester. For here she spent her girlhood, youth, and adult life, and the dictatorship and part of her maturity years and here lived then and still live many of her kinfolk.

The whole feud is therefore nothing but a link in the chain of events which widened the gap between the revolution and the party swept into power. But on the ruins of the present crisis, which centers around the opposition group: "Party democracy," much against the will of the group in power, may spread like wild fire to the rest of the country, bringing political annihilation and the ray of light and war will flash from the black sky for one breathless year.

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(From: Emma Goldman, formerly of Rochester, today a socialist, today a rebel, in the struggle for freedom and for democracy.)
Return to America
Said to Be Sought
By Emma Goldman

Three years ago as she basked in the warm Mediterranean sun in front of her tiny white cottage on the French Riviera, Emma Goldman, deported Rochester anarchist, told interviewers: "I haven't the slightest desire to return to America before I die." Today Miss Goldman was in Toronto where she was reported seeking admission to the United States under President Roosevelt's amnesty proclamation.

Emma Goldman, who developed from a timid seamstress in a fiery anarchist deported for trying to block conscription during the war, today was reported seeking to re-enter the United States.

"The high priestess of anarchism" who spent her youth in Rochester and still has relatives here, is shown dictating the last of her memoirs to her secretary, also a former Rochesterian.

Emma now lives in France. She left America a dozen years ago by request.

"Probably Uncle Sam's ears are burning as the famous radical writes her story," Emma never minced words.

Robert Commins, lives at 184 Caroline Street.

The girl's anarchistic tendencies flared into a "spiritual rebirth" following the hanging of the Haymarket bombers in Chicago, and the young bride quit her job and her husband to launch a career of radical activities which made her famous on both sides of the Atlantic.

Then, even should the visa be granted, Miss Goldman, because of her past record, would be required to face a special immigration board of inquiry before entry would be permitted, according to Inspector Fogarty.

Toronto reports indicated Miss Goldman had been told she might get permission to lecture in the United States if she confined her speeches to literary subjects, but said she refused to consent to "wearing a gag." Miss Goldman today denied making this statement.

Miss Goldman came to Rochester from Kovno, Russia, with her parents at the age of 17, in 1886. For two years she worked in a clothing factory. During that time she married Jacob Karsner.

As Inspector Fogarty explained, a deported alien must receive permission from the Secretary of Labor before even filing application with an American consul for an immigration visa. With immigration quotas drastically reduced, these visas are extremely difficult to obtain even should the secretary's permission to apply be granted.

"With almost 200 other aliens, Miss Goldman and Berkman were shipped out of the country on the transport Erford, Dec. 21, 1919. The pair was disembarked in Finland but proceeded at once to Soviet Russia, the Utopia of Miss Goldman's preachings."

Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, told his captors he had been influenced in his act by writings and speeches of the Rochester firebrand. Miss Goldman was arrested and released after two weeks without prosecution.

After tumultuous years of agitation, with frequent visits to Rochester, Miss Goldman ran afoul of federal officials for obstructing the draft. She was fined $10,000 and sentenced to two years in the Jefferson City Penitentiary. Her companion, Berkman, was sent to the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Following her release from prison, deportation proceedings against the pair were begun. Berkman was ordered deported and Miss Goldman abandoned her fight to remain here.

With the wife of James Colton, a Welsh miner. After two peaceful years there she settled down on the French Riviera to write her autobiography.

In an interview at her little cottage near Saint Tropez in 1933 she declared she was grateful to Uncle Sam for having sent her abroad and hadn't the slightest desire to see America again before she died. Miss Goldman's mother died here in 1933. Her sister, Mrs. Lena Commins, lives at 184 Caroline Street.
WHO'S AFRAID OF EMMA?

Emma Goldman, widely known radical, is to be permitted to return to the United States for a stay of ninety days is interesting but of no great consequence. Rochester knows her quite intimately. She is picturesque—a forceful, magnetic speaker. But anyone who would construe this brief visit as anything resembling a menace to the country would be likely to be frightened by the pursuit of his own timid shadow.

There was a time, though, when—

But that was back in the old, stilted days when its life moved slowly and it was unpopular to be "agin the government.

The Rochester radical not only embraced the terrifying cult of anarchism, but took provoking delight in the title of "Red Emma." Shocking conservatives was her specialty. A tradition of fear was built about her.

When a subject grew stale she rebelled against something else. Before the country recovered from the jumpiness of the World War she was deported to Russia as a dangerous radical.

But she wasn't happy in that country which adopted many of her ideas of government. There was nothing to rebel against. Besides, the Russians wouldn't stand for it.

So she left them flat. But the fact that she is now in Canada, where they can see red if there is any sign of it, is proof that she is far from being dangerous.

Rochester will be glad to see Emma again.

Stormy Career Recalled as Exile Returns to U.S.

A gray-haired little woman of sixty-four, for the first time in forty years, set foot on United States soil. Miss Goldman is Emma, High Priestess of Anarchy.

The nation was in a furore at the time and Supreme Court Justice John M. Day of this city impaneled a special grand jury here to investigate any possible connection between Miss Goldman and Czosgolz. But she had been in Chicago Haymarket bombings of 1886 and was infamized with interest in the society. She separated from her husband and went to New York to engage on a stormy career.

She was associated for many years with Alexander Berkman, imprisoned for 17 years because of his attempt to kill Carnegie. It was there one Sunday, according to the reporter, that she made a speech in memory of the victims.

"The political institutions in Russia today are worse than they were under the czar. There is no freedom of thought, of action or of initiative there now." Emma Goldman, High Priestess of Anarchy.

Emma came to Rochester with her sister, Helen. In 1887, two months after her parents made their home here under conditions far different from those in their native Russia.

She has been in Soviet Russia only a few years when she turned against the Communist Party there and denounced them. In 1926 she said: "The political institutions in Russia today are worse than they were under the czar. There is no freedom of thought, of action or of initiative there now."

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Visits Kin as 15-Year Exile Ends

Continued from First Page

testament, as her voice choked
with the semblance of a sob, she clutched Mrs. Commings to her shoulder.

A brother, Herman Goldman, No. 14 Laburnum Crescent, pushed far
was a lost kid and friends—a small but partisan coterie, sur-
rounded Miss Goldman to wish her well. She was whisked away to family visits with the Com-
mins and the Goldmans.

Her first of ninety days on American soil, granted on a special
visa from President Roosevelt, was a full one for the feminist leader.

She left Toronto at 8 a.m., after a lecture the night before, and
reached the international Bridge at 10:55 a.m. When immigration au-
thorities examined her credentials, she was just another visitor to the
United States.

DECLINES TO TALK

She was unattended. She sat
alone in a day coach. She refused to talk to interviewers.

Her first hour in the United States—which had packed her off to
canada in 1919 to criticism of the war draft—was passed in stolid com-
templation, as her train steamed
well before she was whisked off to Buffalo.

Within an hour after her arrival
on American soil, she was the fiery and incisive commentator of old.

ASKS ABOUT MUSIC SCHOOL

She inquired about the Hochstein
School of Music, founded by Roch-
estrians as a tribute to her
nephew, David Hochstein, who lost his life in the World War.

She smiled wanly when assured
that the Hochstein and Eastman
Schools were producing educational programs of many deserving stu-
dents.

"George Eastman did that," she acknowledged wryly, "but didn't
send our David, and many oth-
ers, to their doom in the factory.

Miss Goldman, who stakes fixed
ly when she declares herself un-
changed by the years in her radical spirit, declares "everyone is a
radical, in private relation to organ-
ized authority."

She claims as her function in life
"working toward an anarchism which will extend beyond private
lives to that of the entire world."

Would she have been a radical if
she had not endured the sweat shop
conditions of Rochester in 1889?

The transition from the music
the literature and the drama of
St. Petersburg—the Russian cul-
tural background—to the factory
life of America was too great a
blow even for a girl of fifteen.

"If I have any nationalism
it is for America—the land
in which I received my inspira-
tion to fight."

The foremost woman radical,
whose bobbin hair, cigarette smok-
ing and birth control preachings
made her an object of popular scorn thirty-five years ago, is not
bewildered in her fight for feminism.

PRAISES PRESIDENT

She describes as a "marriage of
convenience" her union with James
Colton, a Welsh miner, in 1925. The
marriage enabled her to claim Brit-
ish citizenship, she says. He still
lives in South Wales. She main-
tains a residence on the Riviera.

"You see," she exclaimed, "I believe in the prin-
ciple of letting people think for
themselves so why should I be bit-
ter."

"Had she seen Alexander Berk-
man recently?" Berkman was her companion for many years and like
her was deported as a dangerous
radical.

Yes, she saw Berkman in Nice,
France, the day she left there in
December for Canada. And she
added "our friendship is the kind
that ends only with death."

It in operation before I should
be certified to discuss it and its
ramifications intelligently. No
doubt, it is a colossal and signifi-
cant experiment.

"I may not be permitted to talk
about it in public, but you may
reat assured that my eyes and
ears and mind will be alert to
learn what I can about it.

She will remain in Rochester un-
til about 11 p.m. today when she
will leave for New York City,
where she will start a lecture tour
she expects to take her through
tmuch of the country during the nine-
enty days she will be allowed to re-

ENTERS QUIETLY

There will be no politics dis-
cussed in her lectures, she said,
and explained that her subjects
will be concerning literature, art,
history and drama. Her first lecture
will be in Dr. John Haynes Holmes
Community Church in New York,
February 11.

The train carrying the little
woman, once known as "Red
Emma," crossed the Lower Arch
Bridge at Niagara Falls from Can-
da at 10:50 a.m.

She was gazing calmly through a
window of her coach as the train,
steaming slowly over the high,
international structure flung across
the Niagara River gorge, rolled
onto American soil and came to
a stop.

Five immigration and customs
inspectors, the usual quota, board-
ed the train as it hesitated for five
minutes before it ran into the
Niagara Falls station and then on
to Buffalo.

With no more formality or lack
of formality then if she had been
one of the thousands of yearly
visitors from Canada, an immigra-
ton inspector accepted her visa as
Mrs. James Colton and her ninety-
day leave to enter this country.
Then he passed on to others.

AIDED BY FRIENDS

Her return to America was made
possible through the efforts of
American friends, she said, on her
arrival is Buffalo. Roger Baldwin
of the American Civil Liberties
Union, and a committee, including
among others Prof. John Dewey,
Sinclair Lewis, Eugene Debs,
Shirley Anderson and Dr. J. Holmes,
aided her, she declared.

One thing she wanted under-
stood. She came back "not bitter
against anyone. "You see," she
exclaimed, "I believe in the prin-
ciple of letting people think for
themselves so why should I be bit-
ter."

"Had she seen Alexander Berk-
man recently?" Berkman was her
companion for many years and like
her was deported as a dangerous
dangerous radical.

Yes, she saw Berkman in Nice,
France, the day she left there in
December for Canada. And she
added "our friendship is the kind
that ends only with death."
Strengthening to conceal her joy be­

a mask of indifference, a tiny, gay-haired woman, one term­

the most dangerous persons in America, returned to Rochester to­

day after 15 years in exile.

She was Emma Goldman, elo­

quent and fiery leader of United States anarchists for more than a generation. She was deported by Uncle Sam in 1919 as an undesira­

ble immigrant with a temporary visa to visit this coun­

ty. She arrived from Toronto at 2:15 this afternoon. Miss Goldman will leave for New York tonight to begin a lecture tour on literature, drama and her life. She expects to deliver an ad­

dress at each city on the coast-to-coast trip.

She would not discuss contro­

versial matters with the reporters who surrounded her, but said frankly that she considered Presi­

dent Roosevelt "the first president of the United States who has shown any consideration for work­

ing people.

As for the President's recovery program, she did not wish to com­

ment until she had studied it at first hand.

"I have been given permission to stay here three months," she said, "and in that time I hope to see all the great industrial centers. Miss Goldman said she will stay here only until tonight, but will return for a longer visit before her stay in the United States ends. While here she will see her brother, Herman Goldman of 114 Laburnum Crescent, and her sister, Mrs. Samuel Commings of 184 Caroline Street.

They will be accompanied by relatives and close friends who had been her comrades during her stay in the United States ends. Miss Goldman said she will stay here only until tonight, but will return for a longer visit before her stay in the United States ends. While here she will see her brother, Herman Goldman of 114 Laburnum Crescent, and her sister, Mrs. Samuel Commings of 184 Caroline Street.

Yellowing newspaper clippings and a dusty two-volume autobiogra­

phy, "Living My Life," tell the story of Emma Goldman. The clippings, particularly those dating back to the period when World War inflamed patriotic fervor to fever pitch, painted "Red Emma's" record in deepest dye.

Served Prison Terms

She served two prison terms, one on a conviction of inciting riot in New York City in 1906 and one on a conviction of obstructing the draft. A confirmed atheist and early ad­

vocate of birth control, she was ar­

rested and released with regularity. Much sympathy she might have won was lost when she left her husband, Jacob Kershner, whom she married in Rochester, and went to New York to devote her life to the spread of anarchy and publicly acquired a common law mate in Alexander Berkman.

At the turn of the century she was arrested on the belief she had inspired the assassination of Pres­

ident McKinley but Chicago author­i­

ties refused to permit her to return to Chicago and she was never tried.

Years later dynamiters of the Los Angeles Times were branded as members of the Goldman clan. Charges that Miss Goldman re­

cieved German money to incite people in the United States and to foment rebellion in India were circulated freely.

Thousands Heard Her

Her violence and vituperative elo­

quence drew thousands to her rad­

ical meetings. Admission fees were charged and contributions solicited.

Department of Justice agents testified at her deportation pro­

ceedings that her bank book showed weekly deposits of from $50 to $250 weekly over a period of years. One story related how she had sought to buy a ticket on the vessel on which she was deported that she might dress here in the comforts of a first class passenger.

Friends of Miss Goldman char­

acterized her as a "beautiful char­

acter—100 years ahead of her time." Enemies denounced her as a fomenter of revolution, violence and bloodshed.

Judging by her book, Miss Gold­

man's Russian childhood, brest by persecution of Jews and harsh parents, was not a happy one. At the age of 15 she and her sister, Helena, set out for the Flower City in the "Promised Land." They were to join a third sister, Lena, already here.

Helena, now dead, was Mrs.

Jacob Hochstein, mother of David Hochstein, in whose honor the music school of that name was founded. Lena is Mrs. Samuel Commings of 184 Caroline Street.

Soon after her arrival on a bleak and cold January morning, Miss Goldman obtained a job sewing at Garcon and "stompy" career. She was befriended by Mrs. Samuel Commings of 184 Caroline Street.

Reunions in Rochester

She attended her first dance at the German Club and did not reach home until 3 o'clock in the morning, and after launching on her new career of agitation she made her first speech at the German Union.

A year after her arrival she was joined by her mother and brothers, Herman, who now resides at 114 Laburnum Crescent, and Yegor. Kershner boarded with the family to bolster its limited finances and in February, 1887, he was married to Miss Goldman by Rabbi Kal­

man Bardin.

Association of Miss Goldman with a small group of radicals here aroused her interest in the defendants being tried for the Haymarket bombing in Chicago. When five were convicted and hung, Miss Goldman wrote she suffered a great emotional shock, fell in a stupor, and awoke the next day with a distinct sensa­

tion something new and wonder­
 ful had been born in her soul.

She determined to dedicate her life to the cause of the executed anarchists and soon after departed for New York, glad to be free of Rochester which she termed a "provincial town," lacking in an appreciation of any of the finer things of life.

Miss Goldman's philosophy con­
tended the state was the individ­

ual's worst foe in that it was sus­

tained the ruling class and was the natural enemy of the masses.
The famous Emma was clad in a red—red dress, red woolen scarf and red coat. Emma Goldman, as she appeared yesterday alighting from a train at the New York Central Station.

Famous Anarchist Asserts All Who Love Liberty Are Anarchists

BY MARGARET FRAWLEY

A short, stocky woman, middle-aged and looking more than a little tired, stepped down on the New York Central station platform yesterday afternoon into the eager, waiting arms of her sister, Emma Goldman, internationally famous anarchist and apostle of social revolution, had come home.

Miss Goldman brushed away the tears. Yes, she said, she was glad to be home, but she spoke with a glance at the smiling, trenuminous face of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Cumming of 184 Caroline Street, and with a hand clasping that of her brother, Herman, of 114 Laburnum Crescent. At the moment she wasn't thinking of her 35-year exile from America nor of the implications of the 90-day stay granted her by the Labor Department. She was concerned only with the few brief hours ahead with her family.

Miss Goldman since her sister, Helen Hochstein, and her nephew, David Hochstein are no longer with us. The latter head of the lecture bureau sponsoring the tour which Miss Goldman said she might have an opinion. three months hence, but now she only knows what she reads in the newspapers. Going into many industrial centers she will, she said, study conditions at first hand.

Miss Goldman, or rather Mrs. James Colton, according to her passport, was greeted affectionately by her niece, Mrs. Stella Ballantyne, and the latter's son, Ian.

Bitter Over Nephew's Death

The Rochester home-coming was one of mingled joy and sorrow to Miss Goldman since her sister, Helen Hochstein, and her nephew, David Hochstein are no longer alive. About David Hochstein's death in the World War, Miss Goldman expressed herself bitterly yesterday. She felt that a great musician had been martyred in war. She has always hated war. She has always hated war.

For Miss Goldman will avoid the controversial during her three months stay in the United States. She will begin her lecture series on literature, drama, and her own life in New York on February 11 in the Community Church of which the Rev. John Haynes Holmes D.D. is minister. Perhaps she said, she will lecture in Rochester when she returns later for a longer visit with relatives and friends. Her subjects, and her itinerary are in the hands of a committee.

One thing, Miss Goldman wanted made clear. She was coming back without bitterness toward anyone. Frank as always, despite her efforts to avoid controversial subjects, Miss Goldman told reporters on the train that her views on the social order are unchanged. "I am still an anarchist," she said. "I am the same. The world has changed. That's why I haven't had to. Everyone is an anarchist who loves liberty and hates oppression. But not everyone wants it for the other fellow. That is my task, I want to extend it to the other fellow."

As to her reaction to President Roosevelt and the NRA, Miss Goldman said she might have an opinion. three months hence, but now she only knows what she reads in the newspapers. Going into many industrial centers she will, she said, study conditions at first hand.

Miss Goldman crossed the American matron. But her face is lined for her 64 years, and, in repose, more than a little sad. The pale blue eyes are bristle. Her mouth is expressive and friends, snapping impatiently without bitterness toward anyone.

MISS GOLDMAN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

After a nine-hour visit in Rochester, Emma Goldman arrived in New York City today for the first time since she was deported in 1919 and faced the cold inconvenience of a taxicab strike, according to dispatches.

A labor agitator and internationally-known radical for more than forty years, she waited for thirty minutes outside the Pennsylvania Station, with a platoon of policemen ringed about her, while a private limousine was summoned.

Told there was a strike, she smiled. People came running from all parts of the station to ask other people, "Who is it?"

Miss Goldman, or rather Mrs. James Colton, according to her passport, was greeted affectionately by her niece, Mrs. Stella Ballantyne, and the latter's son, Ian.

She also was met by Dr. John Haynes Holmes and James P. Pond, the latter head of the lecture bureau sponsoring the tour which is expected to take her from coast to coast before her ninety-day visa expires.

The famous Emma was clad in red—red dress, red woolen scarf and red coat.
HOME AT THE END OF THE EXILE TRAIL

Red Emma' Goldman Finds Her Theories Now Vogue

By RALPH P. YOUNG

A scared little boy stood in the corner of the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo thirty-two years ago, gripping his father's hand.

The President of the United States had been shot a few minutes before and an ugly crowd was demanding the life of the assassin—an "anarchist."

In the months that followed the word anarchist was dinned into the ears of that small boy whenever his elders assembled and with it was linked another name—that of Emma Goldman of Rochester. For years that name was used to frighten small boys—and even more so their elders.

Last evening, the writer, the small boy grown stout and bald, shook hands with the terror of his youth—the same Emma Goldman, a plump, gentle, near-sighted, elderly woman who is afraid—of all things—of newspaper men.

Miss Goldman (Mrs. James Colton in her passport) met only one newspaper man after her arrival at the home of her brother, Herman Goldman of No. 114 Laburnum Crescent.

Tired by her trip from Toronto, wearied by the persistence of reporters who met her at the border and pressed her for interviews she was pledged not to give, she declined to meet newspaper men or photographers during her stay at her brother's home.

But she remembered a promise given in Toronto that she would receive this writer at her brother's home.

Exiled from the land which had been the scene of her battles for social justice, she came back yesterday, by grace of an order from President Roosevelt, to spend ninety days on American soil, visiting relatives and lecturing.

Her visit to Rochester was brief. She left last night for New York to keep her first lecture engagement, but plans to return later in the month to lecture.

Once hounded from the streets of Rochester when she attempted to speak, Emma Goldman has been invited to return and address its leading citizens.

"I have been asked to speak before the City Club," she said. "When I come back, I'll be able to talk about other things. Now I am under pledge to my spon-
CATCHING UP WITH EMMA

Emma Goldman Declares City too Provincial to Be Made Her Residence

"Rochester is too provincial to permit an interesting life."

With these words Emma Goldman, anarchistic leader, today dismissed the report she might settle down here if efforts of friends to induce the federal government to extend her stay in this country should prove successful.

"I lived five years in Chicago, but I never talked until my lecture tour begins in New York."

This terror of conservative citizens of a previous generation has lost none of the fire of other years, but it is controlled.

The first impression of a shy little old lady fades when she begins to talk. She flashes quick denial that she ever instigated acts of violence by so-called anarchists and then subsides to shrug her shoulders and add: "But what difference does it make?"

Newspaper men bother her, she said, because they have built myths about her. Crowds, even hostile ones, she has learned to handle.

"I have been blamed for nearly every act of violence that happened while I was lecturing years ago," she said. "A lawyer friend of mine once said 'Emma Goldman will be blamed for every act of violence for the last fifty years and for the next hundred years.'"

"But he was wrong. Violence has become fashionable. There has been so much of it in the world no one thinks of blaming me."

"Did you ever counsel violence?" I asked.

"Never. I was blamed for the acts of those anarchists in Chicago, although I was in Rochester at the time of the riot. Lots of people never knew any of them. But they threw me into jail when I visited Chicago later."

"I am no longer a radical. The times have caught up with me," she said with a touch of sadness. "I know little about friends. But I'd like to come back."

"Will you discuss government or social problems in your lectures?"

"No. I'll talk about literature and the drama. But of course literature is broad and covers a variety of subjects. Words only express the thought of the times, so, if I discuss literature—and my book—I can say—Oh, well."

"One should live either on a farm or in a big city," Miss Goldman declared. "Everything between is provincial. There may be more comfort and security in Rochester, but that does not mean an interesting life. For that one must have struggle."

"Rochester is too provincial to permit an interesting life."

Miss Goldman arrived here from Detroit today to address leaders from many walks of life at a luncheon meeting of the City Club at Powers Hotel. Her last speech here, a tirade against preparedness and in favor of birth control, delivered at the Labor Lyceum in 1916, nearly resulted in her arrest. "Birth control is now considered a more liberal and intelligent attitude," Miss Goldman said. "Birth control is now considered a respectable subject. It should be."

The former "Red Emma" has addressed gatherings in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore since her return to this country under a temporary visa last year. Her last speech here, a tirade against preparedness and in favor of birth control, delivered at the Labor Lyceum in 1916, nearly resulted in her arrest.
City Helped To Make Her An Anarchist

By MARGARET FRAWLEY

Woman from Seneca Hotel was a capacity audience, such as the Rochester Free Press reported of Mrs. William B. Carhart as to what is to be done to educate the youth. Several at the back of the room turned in slps concerned with free speech and free press, the justification for Russian dictatorship, the New Deal.

The large audience applauded and rose to its feet when William Pidgeon Jr. rose and in a speech dripping with complimentary adjectives expressed his enjoyment of Miss Goldman's talk.

"The hour is not an ordinary one," he concluded. "I feel privileged to have heard Miss Goldman today and I am her debtor."

Conveys Her Sentiments:

The internationally famous rebel against social order was a notable figure as she faced the room with the flag of Erin draped over the mirror at her back. A look of iron-gray hair kept escaping rebelliously from the comb which held it in place. Her pale blue eyes behind the thick glasses were wide and expressive as she spoke, now slowly, now quickly as she was moved by an idea she wished to convey. She wore a dark blue dress with small white collar and was unlabelled and rotund figure beside President Robert Tait of the Club. Covering a wide range of subjects under the title "Living My Life," Miss Goldman conveyed in a few brief sentences her sincerity, intellectual vigor, and a pervading humor.

As to her opinions, these briefs are typical.

"For addressing a meeting and quoting Cardinal Manning I was sentenced to Blackwell's Island. That was my university and I learned more than young people are learning at the University of Rochester or elsewhere. I discovered that it's poor education and poor environment, that brings people to prison. Forty years ago that was a new idea, now it's accepted. All of you should go to prison. You'd learn."

"Wars have never settled anything. They bring in their wake worse evils. The treaty of Versailles and the allies punished not the Kaiser but the starving Germans. Today Hitler Germany is the result."

Tells Objection to Soviet:

"I'm not disillusioned with the Russian revolution. It was more profound than the French revolution. It articulated the needs of the Russian people. What I objected to is the way in which the ruling party has usurped the people's rights, eliminated the intelligentsia and professional groups, and set out to build a powerful state."

"Fascism is growing. If you don't take care you'll have it in America. It's a race against war for the sex of women."

"For addressing a meeting, a police officer ordered me to cease and desist."

"I carry a book because I have some lectures to prepare and I'm either hanged or fall asleep.

"I am her debtor."

Only liberty is worth fighting for. This is the job I'll keep at until I am either hanged or fall asleep."

"In 1918 I was arrested for lecturing on birth control, now a highly respectable subject. They were the best judges I ever had. They offered me a fine or two weeks in jail. I took the jail sentence because I had some lectures to prepare and there's no place like jail for it. Whenever I went to address a meeting I carried a book because I never knew when the meeting would be broken up and I'd have to spend the night in the station house."

For her conclusions, Miss Goldman said:

"Only liberty is worth fighting for. This is the job I'll keep at until I am either hanged or fall asleep."

"I'm not disillusioned with the American Federation of Labor."

"I'm no more respectable than the Russian people."

"I carry a book because I have some lectures to prepare and I'm either hanged or fall asleep."

"I am either hanged or fall asleep."

"Miss Goldman left last night for Detroit to continue her speaking engagements. Her stay in the United States expires about May 18."

Exiled Anarchist to Speak Sunday in Convention Hall

Emil Goldman, scheduled to speak in Convention Hall Sunday evening, yesterday notified friends here that she will arrive in Rochester late today.

She is to talk on "The European Drama of Today." The meeting is sponsored by Rochester Section, National Council of Jewish Women. It is believed that this will be Miss Goldman's last visit to Rochester before her three months' stay in the United States ends. She will go into exile again April 30, ending her visit to the United States since her deportation for anti-war activities in 1919.

In a letter received here yesterday, Miss Goldman indicated that her talk will not be quite as exclusively literat in character as its title would indicate. She has agreed, however, to confine her statements to literature, drama, and "living my life."

Miss Goldman took occasion last week in St. Louis to thank May labor leaders whom she termed reactionary. She told St. Louis audiences that the American Federation of Labor should "swEEP out some of its old-fashioned methods and practices," such as William Green. Younger, more alert men are its greatest hope."

Tickets for the meeting are on sale at Seneca Hotel.
Family, Friends Hail Emma Goldman's Visit Home

Reunions and autographs were in order yesterday when Emma Goldman came home. She is shown at the right inscribing her name in her autobiography, "Living My Life," which her friend, Mrs. William D. Carhart, is holding. Her family looks on. From left, they are: Mrs. Samuel Commins, a sister; her brother, Herman Goldman, and nephew, Allen Goldman.

Goldman Friends Ask Roosevelt To Let Her Stay in U.S.

A group of Chicago college professors has petitioned President Roosevelt to permit Miss Emma Goldman to remain in the United States, she disclosed here today.

Deported fifteen years ago for her activities against war, the former Rochesterian is in this country on a special thirty-day privilege and must leave April 30 unless the time limit is extended or withdrawn.

Tomorrow at 8 p.m. she will make her final appearance in the city when she speaks on "The Drama of Europe" at a Convention Hall meeting sponsored by the Rochester Section, National Council of Jewish Women.

Referring to her endeavor to remain "among her friends and relatives," Miss Goldman, a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. E. Commons, of No. 184 Caroline Street, said today:

"Many friends, including a number of Chicago college professors, have written and telegraphed President Roosevelt asking him to allow me to stay here. He has been away on a short vacation and probably wouldn't receive the mail until today. His answer is expected soon.

"The professors heard me speak when I addressed students of Chicago universities and are doing their utmost for me."

Her object in lecturing is and always has been, she said, to:

"Try to get people to think. It is better for them to think wrongly than not at all for once they begin to think they will soon learn to think correctly.

"I am not and never was engaged in any attempt to overthrow any government."

She doubts if there is any chance for a revolution in this country or England. Anglo Saxons, she said, are not easily induced to revolution. And Communism offers no threat to the United States government, for:

"Communists in the United States can make a lot of noise but say haven't shown they can put up a fight when the time comes."

Russia and the United States are to Miss Goldman the most interesting countries in the world. She's been deported from Russia. Nevertheless, she said, she remains in close touch with the political and economic condition there through "underground communications."

Miss Goldman compared President Roosevelt with Abraham Lincoln, saying:

"I am willing to admit the advance of President Roosevelt over any other President since Lincoln. The others served only the possessing class."

"Roosevelt is the first President in the United States to declare the workers have the right to organize and bargain collectively."

Her lecture tour, which has included many cities, has not been profitable, she said, but she has reached many people. She expressed particular pleasure to find a "new awakening" among students.

This afternoon she visited Mrs. Lela Carhart, No. 38 McKinster Street, a friend who is ill at General Hospital, and attended a tea given by Mrs. Walter S. Meyers, No. 4 Oliver Street.

She will leave Monday to speak in Buffalo. Wednesday and Thursday she will speak in Albany and then spend the remaining time of her thirty-day stay in New York City. Unless her visit is extended, she plans to go to Canada and spend the Summer preparing a lecture tour for next Fall.

A warning to combat in the name of liberty any movement seeking to establish a dictatorship in the United States was given by Emma Goldman's farewell to Rochester.

Addressing a cosmopolitan audience of more than 1,000 at Convention Hall last night, the distinguished anarchist, economist and writer said:

"You still have a certain amount of freedom in this country. Not much, but you still can walk the streets without fear of attack by legalized gangsters or imprisonment in concentration camps.

Don't permit a dictatorship to be chocked down your throats!"

Her final appearance here was sponsored by the Rochester Chapter, Council of Jewish Women. She must leave the country April 30, when a ninety-day visit privilege expires. Friends throughout the nation are endeavoring to obtain extension of the time limit.

She was deported from the United States more than fifteen years ago for anti-war activities.

Her topic last night was "The Drama of Europe," which she interpreted as the current events of the continent, describing it as:

"More poignant than any ever written.

Miss Goldman predicted that eventually this country will be infected with the dictatorship disease, which, he said:

"Again holds the human race in bondage. In dictatorships the state is the supreme authority, absorbing the unit and individual. "Like many persons when sick from an incurable disease, sick society in Europe has gone to a quick for help. Masses bled by war see dictatorships as the solution of their problem.

"Capitalism has swung its swan song. Its legs are tottering and it looks to Fascism for salvation."

She traced the rise to power of Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini, blaming the latter for leading Italy into the World War. In none of the dictator-controlled countries, she declared, have social or civic improvements been made.

Citing Italy, she said:

"All of Italy has been turned into beggars. The reason there and the Councilmen is that strikes are prohibited. The capitalists are in full control. And today there are 200,000 unemployed there. And Americans would love to have a Mussolini if they could find one."

The question has been asked, she declared, have social or civic improvements been made.

"Dictatorships have destroyed social security. The dictator state is omnipotent. No matter what mistakes are made by the Russian government they are declared to be sabotage. "Dictatorships have turned the people into informers and destroyed the sanctity of human life. They are not going to solve the great problem of the world. In Russia the people continue to lack every human need. That government is merely state capitalism. Labor has been promised Heaven but remains in Hell."

Her observations of world affairs have made her more an anarchist than ever before, she said. Even in this country, she said:

"A German singing society which is to hold a convention in this city aims to establish Nazism in the United States. "It is the duty and obligation to organize against any attempt to introduce German national Fascism in the United States."

This sentence was followed by prolonged applause.

Defining anarchism, Miss Goldman said it to be:

"An organization that will rise out of the co-operative need of the people and not superimposed, it would feed, clothe and shelter everyone on the day of the revolution and not afterward. "All governments have failed as v.s should get along without government and the paraphernalia of corruption, police and the judiciary."

Among her listeners were former Mayor Percival D. Oviatt, Railways Commissioner Charles R. Barnes and Councilmen Anthony C. Scinta and Joseph E. Silverstein, Deputy Fire Chief George Moran and Police Sergeant Robert Maib.

On the platform were Mrs. Mary T. L. Gannett, the Rev. Dr. David R. Rhys Williams, pastor of First Unitarian Church, and Dean Thomas Wearing of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.
Emma Goldman, former Rochesterian and internationally known anarchist, has joined the loyalist cause in Spain and is now in the revolt-torn country, it was revealed last night. Miss Goldman is gathering data for a propaganda tour, according to Associated Press dispatches, and will soon leave for England to seek support for the Reds.

Miss Goldman, ILL IN CANADA

Miss Goldman, who was deported from the United States in 1919 to Russia, is ill in a hospital in Toronto after suffering a stroke Saturday night. She is 70 years old.

Yesterday's Associated Press report announced that the 70-year-old anarchist had regained consciousness after being critically injured in a stroke several months ago.

Emma Goldman, Slightly Improved

Emma Goldman, anarchist lecturer, writer and former Rochester resident, is no longer critically ill. She has been living in Russia for years after leaving Rochester. Within a year she had quarreled with Lenin and Trotsky and fled Russia. Since then she has been admitted to the U.S. on temporary permits.

Stalin Brandied Betrayer by Emma Goldman

Emma Goldman, former Rochesterian who became a world-famed anarchist and labor crusader, yesterday branded Stalin as "the great betrayer" of labor in an address in Toronto.

Stalin pretended to be the symbol of communism and we expected much from him," the veteran anarchist said. "Now he has destroyed both socialism and communism in his own country and in others.

Emma Goldman, Deported in 1919 to Russia, Died Early Today at Her Home in Toronto, Ont.

Death followed a stroke suffered several months ago from which she was believed recovering. Miss Goldman became involved in revolutionary movements shortly after her arrival in America at the age of 15, when she came to Rochester with her family.

Voice of Emma Goldman, Anarchist, Stilled by Death

The voice which Emma Goldman raised bitterly against the established order of government as far back as 1887 in Rochester, where she worked in a sweat shop as a young woman, was stilled today in death.

Stalin's pretence of world revolution is one of the most horrible lies of history. His betrayal of Spain will be nothing compared to his ultimate betrayal of the world when he signs the pact with Japan. The British and French governments have not pretended to represent the working classes or communism, or socialism, or any other creed, but they have been true to their colors when their people's rights were threatened and we have to admit they do not pretend.

"This is the arch-betrayer, the crucifying, of the workers of the world by that evil satyr of the Kremlin."
MISS GOLDMAN, 
NOTE RADICAL, 
RESIDED HERE

Anarchist Known 
For Espousal of ‘Left’ Causes

Emma (Red Emma) Goldman, anarchist deportee, who found disillusionment in modern Russia and died in New York and was sentenced to two years in prison and fined $10,000.

Unhappy in Soviet

But Emma Goldman, who for so long had been a member of an anarchist deportee, was unhappy in the new Russia.

During an address in Toronto last September, Miss Goldman branded Josef Stalin as “the great betrayer of labor.”

Her attack followed the signing of the Russo-German Peace, which allowed to the dismemberment of Poland and the Russian attack on Finland.

“The workers of the world,” she declared before a cheering audience, “have been cheated, betrayed and deceived. While they looked to Russia for better days to come, they have been sold out by Stalin, the great betrayer.”

Miss Goldman, who came first to Rochester from St. Petersburg, Russia, on a “bleak and cold January morning,” again met a wintry scene when she made her last visit here in 1934.

Her return, climaxing a 15-year exile that had begun when, after losing a long court battle, she had been sent to Russia as a deportee in 1909, found the former fiery “Queen of Anarchists” a tired, gray-haired woman.

Entering this country from Canada at Buffalo, she entered for Rochester, bearing a special permit from the Soviet government allowing her a 90-day stay in the country.

Professing herself unable to comment on “your New Deal” or other American issues until she had seen “things in operation,” Miss Goldman, whose bitterness against the capitulation system had been engendered in a local clothing sweat-shop where she worked as a girl, kept silent until Apr. 15, when she delivered her “farewell address” at Convention Hall.

There, under the sponsorship of the Council of Jewish Women, she launched a scathing attack on the growth of totalitarian states abroad and, prophetically, voiced her conclusion that the “false leaders threatened the survival of all liberalism.”

“Dictatorships are not going to solve the problems now confronting the world,” she said. “They maintain themselves by inspiring terror.”

After long and futile appeals, including one to the U. S. Supreme Court, she surrendered to a U. S. marshal in New York in February, 1919, and was imprisoned in the Jefferson City, Mo., Penitentiary.

She was released in September of the same year; however, for deportation. She fought the deportation vigorously in the courts, and it was not until Dec. 20, 1919, that she sailed for Russia as a deportee.

Two datelines in the newspaper stories of that trip strike a familiar chord to modern readers, who perhaps never heard of “Red Emma.”

Her ship landed her at Hanko, Finland, which only last March was leased to Soviet Russia as a naval base after the Finnish war. She proceeded across Southern Finland to Terijoki, where the Soviets officially welcomed her.

(Terijoki is the border town where a Soviet government was proclaimed by Russia for Finland immediately after the Russian invasion last Nov. 30, but it later was eclipsed by the peace settlement.)

Emps Goldman

... U. S. deported her.

Emma Goldman 1940

Although Emma Goldman was born in Kovno, then a city of Russia, now capital of Lithuania, she regarded Rochester as her home, having come here as a girl. The news that she has passed from this disturbed world is therefore of immediate and local interest.

When Miss Goldman began her stormy career, she was an outstanding radical. At the time of her death in Toronto, she was an outspoken defender of liberal institutions and democracy. In the years that had seen her progress from girlhood to old age, the world had moved forward a long way toward the realization of democratic social justice.

She had dreamed of a Utopian condition for the workers of the world, and...
Death Takes 'Red Emma,' Anarchist

Toronto—Death came today to Emma Goldman, once the flaming champion of anarchy in America.

Ill since suffering a stroke in February, she would have been 71 years old on June 27.

At her bedside in her home were a brother, Dr. Maurice Goldman, and a niece, Mrs. Stella Ballantine, both of New York. Mrs. Lena Cummings, a sister, of Rochester, N. Y., also survives.

Deported to Russia

Her death raised echoes of a radicalism that extended back for half a century and reached its climax in the World War years that brought "Red Emma" Goldman's imprisonment and later deportation from the United States to Russia in 1919 for obstructing the draft. With her went Alexander Berkman, her companion and colleague for two-score years.

In the new Soviet Russia she quickly found disillusionment, and fled to roam in many parts of the world, still a strident voice for social changes, but somehow lacking in the old-time urgency.

In 1924 she published a book, "My Disillusionment in Russia."

Two years later she appeared in Montreal as Mrs. James Colton, announcing she had married a Welsh miner, and thus was a British subject.

Returned in 1934

While lecturing in Canada in 1934, when she spoke at Convention Hall and bitterly attacked totalitarian states abroad.

Born in Kovno, Russia, now the capital of Lithuania, June 27, 1869, the girl who was to become known as "Red Emma" Goldman, came to Rochester on a bleak January morning when she was 15 years old.

Worked in Sweat Shop

Here she worked in a clothing sweat shop, and here, in February, 1887, she married Jacob Kersner, from whom she was later separated, not because they quarreled, she wrote, but because he "did not follow" as she went through "a tremendous spiritual upheaval."

Greatest force in the so-called "upheaval" was her bitter reaction to the hanging of the Chicago Haymarket bombers, which had much to do with her conversion to anarchism.

By 1890, as had left Rochester and was identified with a radical group in New York City's East Side. Her husband, her sister, Lena, brother Yego, and her baby daughter, Stella, were still in Rochester.

All her life she insisted she was not an advocate of violence, but her name was mentioned for many years in connection with actions against the established order in this country.

Drew Prison Term

In 1917 she was convicted of obstructing the draft law in New York and drew a prison sentence of two years and a fine of $10,000.

Long appeals to higher courts were futile. She surrendered to a U. S. marshal in February, 1919, and was sent to the Jefferson City, Missouri, penitentiary. She was released in September, 1919, for deportation.

Deported to Russia

She obtained a special 90-day permit to visit America, entered by way of Canada and Buffalo, came to Rochester and delivered a speech at Convention Hall in which she attacked totalitarianism, bitterly predicted that the "ism" leaders threatened the survival of all liberalism.

Emma Goldman leaves a brother, Dr. Maurice Goldman of New York, and a sister, Mrs. Lena Commins of Rochester.

Emma Goldman Lived, Worked Here as Girl

Seventy-year-old Emma Goldman, whose anarchistic preachings made her world-renowned, worked as a young girl in a Rochester sweat shop, married here, left here to pursue a stormy career and made her last appearance here in 1934, when she spoke at Convention Hall and bitterly attacked totalitarian states abroad.

In 1919 she was convicted of obstructing the draft law in New York.

Here she worked in a clothing sweat shop, and here, in February, 1887, she married Jacob Kersner, from whom she was later separated, not because they quarreled, she wrote, but because he "did not follow" as she went through "a tremendous spiritual upheaval."

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