

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Peru Has a Revolution—The Primaries in Texas and Nebraska—Socialist and Labor Day—Studying Socialist Problems—The A. F. of L. Position This Labor Day

ON CHANGING RULES

WORLD news here and abroad contain some interesting illustrations of the fact that discontented people are better at throwing out or turning down rulers they don't like than at putting in rulers whom they would like. President Leguia of Peru was dictator, tyrant and despot whose favorite amusement was imprisoning and exiling his enemies without trial or after condemnation by tribunals which he controlled. The revolution against him, like the similar revolution in Bolivia a few months ago, was virtually bloodless and probably a good thing. Certainly it would be a good thing if there were any reason to hope much from the military junta which has succeeded to power. We reckon that either crowd can make terms with American business interests which dominate the economic life of the country. What good will be done to the poor Indian peasants is another matter.

THE FERGUSON FAMILY IN RETIREMENT

HERE in our own country, after a campaign was used, a lucky oil well owner and newspaper proprietor has beaten Jim and Ma Ferguson for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Now to beat Jim and Ma is a good thing. The Ferguson family may love the people but not for nothing. Ma signed her name, Jim ran the show and passed out the pardons and the daughter did the insurance business. There was plenty of reason not to give this triumvirate a new lease of power. But so far as I make out none of their opponents in either the primary or in the run off had any constructive program except possibly road building in a state where the misery of tenant farmers and prospectors is comparable to the misery of the unemployed in industrial cities.

NORRIS' VICTORY AND HIS POLITICS

IN NEBRASKA the voters did something more positive when they renominated George W. Norris. He is worth the rest of the so-called progressives in the Senate put together. Yet even Norris, who has a sure instinct for the underdog, a militant honesty, and a good constructive record on most important issues, has not, I think, the sort of philosophy on which the people of the country can be aroused and a new party organized. He has won the confidence of Nebraska voters for himself but he has not been able to turn their personal support into an organized progressive movement in the state. His complete indifference to party labels, fine as his independence, is a weakness in a country where there must be parties and where we need the right sort of a party. To think of George W. Norris as a Republican is both inappropriate and bewildering. Great as is my respect for Norris I wish he might even yet see his way clear to help us build the right sort of a party instead of merely getting for us one good Senator.

LABOR DAY, 1930

LABOR DAY, 1930, hears no more of the talk of America's great prosperity and the new capitalism which was to make everybody rich. It hears instead the dreary tread of that army of millions of the unemployed, the cry of hungry children and the laments of farmers, some of them victims of the drought but more of them victims of the breakdown of capitalist individualism on the farm as in the city.

The things Socialists have been saying to deaf ears for many years are now proving true. Economic individualism is dead or dying. Both old parties have failed. What we have is a wasteful, chaotic collectivism of trusts and mergers which is proving itself unable to deal either with unemployment or farmers' troubles. The more reason then for Socialists to hold aloft their banner of hope around which both city workers and farmers can gather. The more reason to teach our basic philosophy, to press our immediate program on unemployment and other problems, and to do what we can to build up effective organization of cooperatives, labor unions and, most of all, our own party. In many states there are encouraging signs of public interest in party activity. It is the task of every Socialist to come to the help of the great cause in this hour of opportunity. Such is the message for Labor Day.

TWO IMPORTANT CONFERENCES

ONE OF THE most encouraging signs in the Socialist Party is the new intellectual interest in important problems. The party conferences to be held on different week ends in the Rand School, primarily for the better training of our campaign workers on basic issues may be immensely valuable and should be well attended. I am delighted that a group of our younger comrades has planned a conference at Camp Eden for the week-end following Labor Day to discuss fundamental problems of modern socialism. We need just that sort of discussion and we need it at times and places when there is no hurry to adopt a platform or nominate candidates. Fair and frank discussion on those things on which we agree or things on which we differ ought in the long run to promote strength, intelligence and the real unity in the party. Circumstances which have piled up work on me will probably mean that I must give my blessing without being present at some of these conferences. I hope good things from them.

PRES. GREEN'S UNINSPIRING MESSAGE

ALL OF US who want to see the A. F. of L. take its rightful place in fighting labor's battles read President Green's Labor Day message with profound discouragement. A less inspiring challenge to men in the midst of a bitter battle never went out. There is not one word of a constructive program on unemployment, no mention of unemployment insurance, only generalities which do not even discuss the issue whether capitalism can remain capitalism and abolish unemployment. It appears that the A. F. of L., by expounding the doctrine of high wages, has "had a tremendous moral and restraining effect" in the "distressing period through which we have passed and are now passing." That is to say things might have been worse which is true enough but cold comfort for the helpless unemployed and the workers who have been the victims of wage cuts despite the supposed Hoover agreement on this subject.

President Green also says: "We have secured the passage of the Old Age Pension Act for the state of New York and elsewhere." This will be news to individuals and associations who worked for old age pensions during the years from 1921 to 1929 when Matthew Well, acting president of the National Civic Federation, and others, including President Green himself, shelved the former active campaign for old age pensions. It is only since the Toronto convention that things have changed for the better and it is surprising now that President Green does not even go as far as Governor Roosevelt in expressing discontent with the kind of old age pension law that was passed.

THE A. F. of L. ENDORSES

IN VIEW of the kind of Labor Day message that President Green has sent out it is not surprising to find that he has endorsed Senator Schall of Minnesota, against the candidate of the Farmer Labor Party which is largely composed of A. F. of L. unions, and Governor Roosevelt of New York despite the Governor's record in regard to the Tammany-McCooey ring. Indeed it must be remembered that the only persons of influence and standing to praise Mayor Walker's defense of his administration or to defend his outrageous salary grab were officers of the city Central Trades and Labor Council. The trouble here is that labor asks so little and is so easily satisfied. It is possible to win labor's commendation and yet do such strangely unprogressive things as did Senator Walsh of Montana, whose record is in many respects very good, in the matter of the Flathead River power grab. I would guarantee to get a 90% or 100% labor record in Congress and yet manage to stand in quite well with big business interests and political crooks. The best proof is that most of the Tammany-McCooey Congressmen do it. This is a natural consequence of labor's policy of always choosing the less of two evils within the old parties instead of fighting its own battles politically and industrially.

GREETINGS, STRIKERS!

SURELY our best wishes go out at this time and our offer of help to the unorganized strikers at Bessemer City, North Carolina and to the organized strikers among the children's dress makers and the raincoat makers of New York City.

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Socialist Platform Demands Aid For Jobless; Waldman Urges Roosevelt Call Legislature

Thomas For Probe of All N. Y. Courts

Radio Address Arraigns Walker and Roosevelt for City Scandals—Milk Rise Discussed

The complete text of Norman Thomas' Radio Address may be found on Page Two.

WITH a demand that any investigation of "New York's courts include an inquiry into the appointment and conduct of judges of the appellate division of the Supreme Court, Norman Thomas, co-chairman of the Socialist party committee on public affairs Thursday told a radio audience listening in on Station WEAH that the Appellate Division's proposed inquiry into the magistrates' courts of Manhattan and the Bronx is "judiciously inadequate."

In the most scathing attack which the Walker administration's most effective critic has yet uttered, Mr. Thomas charged that one of the magistrates whose right to a seat is now being probed by special Bar Association committees has boasted that one of the judges of the Appellate division has been his "legal advisor and friend." The judges of the two Appellate Divisions are most of them members of the same political machine which is accused of having corrupted the appointment and conduct of the magistrates' courts, Mr. Thomas declared. Mr. Thomas further alleged that Louis I. Kahn, Democratic candidate for the city courts, owes his nomination to his "generosity to Tammany and his reputed friendship with Jimmie Hines and Martin W. Healy." Tammany leaders, the latter involved in the alleged purchase and sale of ex-Magistrate Ewald's appointment.

Accuses Walker on Milk Speaking on "The Cost of Tammany-McCooey Rule," Mr. Thomas, the Socialist candidate for congress in the 6th (Brooklyn) district, went down the line on not only the courts, but on the city's part in the milk costs rise, on gas and electricity costs, on transit, taxi and buses, on unemployment, on the proposed 1931 budget and on housing.

On milk, the Socialist leader posed a series of questions, opening up serious charges, to Mayor Walker, Markets Commissioner Dwyer and others. Declaring that Mayor Walker's administration has had it within its power for five years to curb racketeering and profiteering in milk, Mr. Thomas said:

"Let Commissioner Dwyer answer this question: Did he do anything or was he kept out of the way of possible interference in the milk inquiry conducted under Judge Kelly in which Mr. Dwyer got a fee which I believe was \$5,000. Let the

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The L.I.P.A. Defines Its Political Policy

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—Because of a rumor that a local group of the League for Independent Political Action was going to endorse a reactionary republican candidate, the Socialist Party requested that the chairman of the executive committee of the league define its position in this respect. The national executive committee meeting in New Haven, Conn., received the following telegram signed by Devere Allen, chairman of the executive committee of the League for Independent Political Action:

"The L. I. P. A. is not organized to promote incipient flirtation with Republican and Democratic machines, nor does it feel enthusiasm over the outworn and fruitless method of supporting 'good men' within the major parties. While we cannot control every individual member, the support of Democratic and Republican candidates is contrary to the purpose for which we are organized. Where third party candidates standing for our principles are in the field, any endorsement of Republican or Democratic candidates by local groups or national committees will be promptly repudiated."

G. O. P. Names Spafford To Fight Panken

Former Legion Head Is Substituted in Effort To Ward Off Socialist Victory

IN an effort to stop the drift which the old party candidates feel will set in to make possible the election of Jacob Panken, Socialist nominee for Congress in the 14th district, the Republican candidates have withdrawn their original choice and substituted Edward Spafford, former national Commander of the American Legion.

This change, made a few minutes before the time limit set for filing nominations, marked a week of feverish activity in the camp of the two parties, mainly the Republican party, where a rift developed because of the determination of many Republicans to throw their personal support to Panken. Changes in the Republican slate were also of concern to the Tammany group, where it was felt the naming of a stronger Republican candidate would draw votes from their candidate.

Panken's acceptance of the nomination last week immediately brought politics to the fore in the 14th district, which Panken carried when he ran for reelection to the bench in 1927, and in which his following cuts across all party lines and plays havoc with the old parties.

Socialists felt elated at the turn events had taken. The entry of Spafford, who is not expected to

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NY Executive Told Crisis Due in Winter

Socialist Asks Governor to Act on Insurance Pledge He Made in Utah

POINTING out that the census figures have placed the number of unemployed in New York State at 364,617 and that there has been a continuous monthly decline in employment since the census was taken, Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, Wednesday made public a letter to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt urging that he call a special session of the legislature to deal with the unemployment crisis.

Writing as state chairman of the Socialist Party, Mr. Waldman urged the Governor to present to a special session proposals for a system of unemployment insurance. Mr. Waldman pointed out that the Governor, in his recent address to the Conference of Governors, endorsed unemployment insurance as inevitable.

An adequate public works program, the Socialist leader said, might require approval of a bond issue by the voters. Unless a special session is called consideration of such a program would have to be postponed a full year, he pointed out.

Mr. Waldman wrote the Governor that unemployment has already seriously sapped the financial resources of the jobless and predicted a winter of bitter suffering unless immediate action is taken. He suggested four specific items might be considered by a special session, as follows: (1) an emergency law establishing the six-hour day and a five-day week; (2) an emergency law forbidding the employment of children under sixteen in industry; (3) an emergency law providing for extensive public works; (4) an emergency law providing for immediate allowances to the unemployed in distress.

Text of Letter

The letter, as made public at Socialist headquarters, follows:

"His Excellency,
Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Executive Mansion,
Albany, N. Y.

"Dear Governor:

"Preliminary figures on unemployment, officially announced a few days ago by the Bureau of the Census, gave the number of jobless in Class A—those out of a job, able to work, and looking for work—as 364,617 in our state.

"The census, as you know, was taken in April. According to the New York Industrial Bulletin the index of factory payrolls stood at 91.4 in April, 1930, while in June it declined to 86.7 and it fell further in July. Again, the census figures do not include that large group in our state out of work because of seasonal unemployment. The true number of unemployed in New York State is, therefore,

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Senior Outlines Campaign Proposals Of N. E. C. To Local Campaigners

By CLARENCE SENIOR
National Secretary, Socialist Party

CHICAGO.—This fall the Socialist Party enters the election with fighting chances for success in more districts than any time since the war. After a thorough discussion of the situation, the National Executive Committee has decided to recommend the following allocation of responsibility. More is placed upon the local organizations, because they are becoming uniformly more able to carry it than for some years.

1. The N. E. C. urges that every effort be made by locals to have full tickets in the field and make this election an occasion for sustained effort for education, organization, and election of officials.

2. The committee holds it to be the lesson of all the experience of the party that systematic house-to-house distribution of literature, and the passing out of leaflets at union meetings, lodges, forums, churches, fairs, picnics, theatres (after war plays, for instance), etc., is the work that will have the most lasting value.

3. The committee authorized an adequate supply of appropriate leaflets and pamphlets. The following are available:

- Congressional Platform.
- Unemployment and the Mechanical Man.
- Is It Fun When Men Have to Strike? (Injunctions).
- Labor's Politics (plea for independent action).
- Socialism and Americanism.
- How to End War.
- Taxation.
- Monopoly and the Farmer.
- Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered.
- Negro and Socialism.
- Parable of the Water Tank.
- Unemployment Insurance.
- What Is Socialism.
- Why Socialists Pay Dues.

All are 4 or 6 pages. Those marked * are illustrated. Prices of these: 30 cents per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000; carriage prepaid. Local office address, and ticket will be printed on each leaflet if 1,000 or over are ordered, providing space is available on each leaflet. Charge (Continued from Page Eight)

Congressional Platform Of the Socialist Party

THE Republican administration of the national government was voted into office on the promise of continued prosperity. It has failed as utterly as the last Democratic administration, elected on a pledge of continued peace.

Artificial prosperity, built up in America largely at the expense of a ruined and starved Europe, has collapsed like a house of cards. Already this year over 30,000 business concerns have been driven into bankruptcy, while the large and powerful banks are tightening their grip on the people by means of gigantic combines and holding companies.

The wheels of industry have been slackened or stopped and over five million persons have been robbed of the opportunity to work and to earn a living for themselves and their families.

The vast army of unemployed created by the acute industrial depression is augmented by hundreds of thousands of workers, who, at the age of sixty or even fifty, are permanently eliminated as "too old" from our strenuous, life-consuming and merciless economic system.

There is no relief for the victims of our insane industrial order so long as the government of our country remains in the hands of the two old parties. Both are pledged to the continuance of the individualistic, wasteful, oppressive, "dog eat dog" capitalist system. Both are managed and financed by the beneficiaries of that merciless system.

While the war-stricken governments of Europe make provisions for the support of their people deprived of an opportunity to work by unemployment, old age or sickness, our government is callous and indifferent to the needs and claims of its citizens who have given their youth, health and lives in building up the wealth of this country.

Scarcely anything has been expended by our government on social insurance, but 75 per cent of our annual budget was appropriated by the last Congress for military purposes. Twelve years after the victorious end of "the war to end all wars," our government is expending ever increasing and staggering sums to bring about new wars.

While Congress has failed to meet the needs of the farmers and the wage workers, it has enacted the most monstrous tariff legislation in the history of the country. Heavy and drastic duties on imported commodities will tax the American consumer billions of dollars as additional tribute to the manufacturing interests. It has, in effect, declared economic war against the rest of the world and served to aggravate the instability of world economy and world trade.

The maladministration of our government is not accidental. It is the logical and inevitable result of the political monopoly of the country by the ruling classes under the alternating label of the Republican and Democratic parties. The substantial concessions to the farmers and wage-workers in the advanced countries abroad have been wrung from the ruling classes of those countries by the persistent, intelligent struggles of the political parties of Socialism and Labor organized in opposition to the parties of the profiteering interests.

The American people will secure relief from political maladministration, economic oppression and social injustice only when they have a powerful po-

National Program Is Made Public

Social Insurance, Independent Arms Reduction, Nationalization Is Proposed

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—Assailing the failure of the Hoover administration to appropriate funds for any form of relief for the unemployed, while over 75 per cent of the national budget is used for military purposes, the Congressional platform of the Socialist Party, made public here this week, proposes the following six-point program for unemployment relief:

- 1.—Unemployment insurance.
- 2.—Shorter work-day and week.
- 3.—Extension and long-range planning of federal public works.
- 4.—Ratification of the Federal Child Labor amendment.
- 5.—Federal aid and cooperation with free state and city employment agencies.

To finance the program of unemployment insurance, in addition to a program of social insurance against economic losses from sickness, maternity, accident, invalidism, old age and death, the Socialist platform advocates drastic increases in taxation on high levels, corporation and inheritance taxes. Slashing of military appropriations is also urged.

For Disarming by Example The platform, as made public here by Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party, takes political leadership in the nation on the subject of disarmament by urging that the United States begin disarming independently "regardless of the military or naval policy of other nations." The decision to favor reduction of armaments "by example" was reached by the party's national executive committee after a thorough consideration of the problem.

"Since all attempts at limitation of armaments by general international agreement have heretofore failed because of the insincerity of capitalist 'diplomacy,' the plank on disarmament declares, 'and, since the United States is in less danger of attack than any other great nation, we believe that our government would further insure the cause of universal peace by setting an example of voluntary disarmament by the military or naval policy of other nations.'"

After enunciating its program on unemployment relief and social insurance, the platform takes up the question of labor legislation. Foremost under this head is a demand for the abolition, by constitutional amendment if necessary, of injunctions in labor disputes, and the outlawing of "yellow dog" contracts.

To effect the reorganization of industry on a basis which will provide security and more equitable economic returns, the platform urges the nationalization of banks, insurance companies, railroads, coal mines, water power sites and interstate giant power systems.

In addition to the gains which farmers would win from other items on the Socialist program, special consideration for the farming population is proposed in the shape of acquisition by government agencies of grain elevators, flour mills, creameries, implement factories, stockyards, warehouses and the conduct of these services on a non-profit making basis. Government insurance against hail, drought, cyclones and flood is also favored.

Repeal of the espionage act and other repressive laws, and legislation making lynching a felony are proposed. On prohibition the platform declares the 18th Amendment, passed during a period of hysteria, has largely proven unenforceable. A referendum is proposed. Repeal of the tariff bill is proposed. Other planks outline the party's position on colonial affairs, political democracy and international relations.

In making public the Congressional platform, Secretary Senior announced its publication in leaflet form. He urged all Socialist Party branches to order immediately large quantities of the declaration and begin its circulation among the people of the nation.

They Can't Come Too Fast

IN ONE mail after another, come the welcome NEW LEADER subs, proof positive that the paper has won its way into the hearts of a far-flung, alert, courageous audience of men and women, loyal to their Socialist faith and its national spokesman, their weekly paper.

The response to our appeal is gratifying and swift. But it must be even larger, if we are to fulfill our function as you want it to be fulfilled. As Heywood Brown says: "Why not win, NOW?"

Something new, colorful, vastly significant is happening under the Socialist sun in America these days. Word of it must go across the country to the remotest corners. An opportunity such as we have not known for years is at our door-step. We can take instant advantage of it, with your help.

Such local boosters as Alfred Baker Lewis, Mrs. Anna Weiss, Robert Delson, the members of the Socialist Party of Nassau County, N. Y., Mildred Hicks, Ida Riess, Morris Saidel, H. Hyerson, Rudolph Fradel, John Dermota, Pearl J. McKinney, P. A. Schroeck, William Stone, A. Musmacker, and Clifford Hicks are high on the honor-roll this week. The average new subs they have sent in is around five apiece. Great work.

Now you jump in. Here's the coupon waiting for you to fill it in. Go out and get the new subs. We'll give you a paper

that will be so much better than this, and really, this is a pretty good paper, that the entire nation will be talking about it. Socialism is on the march. Help us win new victories. Cut out that coupon NOW.

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G.A. Gerber to Manage N. Y. Campaign

State and City Headquarters Opened—Two Up-State Tours Planned

THE N. Y. Socialist party this week opened state and city headquarters from which its campaign for Louis Waldman for governor will be directed. State campaign headquarters were opened at 45 West 45th street. The city campaign committee, which will co-ordinate the party's congressional and legislative fight as well as push the state ticket locally, opened headquarters at 7 East 15th street.

G. August Gerber has been elected by both state and city executive committees of the Socialist Party to act as campaign manager. Mr. Gerber was manager of Norman Thomas' campaign for mayor last year as well as director of the Socialist national campaign in 1928. He is the Socialist candidate for congress in the 19th (Manhattan) district this year.

Waldman to Tour State Twice. Discussing preliminary campaign arrangements, Mr. Gerber yesterday outlined a campaign which will take Mr. Waldman and other candidates on the Socialist ticket through the state on two speaking tours, one in September, to be devoted to organization matters, and another in October for a series of public addresses and talks over radio stations.

In his tours of the state, Mr. Waldman will be accompanied by Norman Thomas, Heywood Broun, Jacob Panken and B. C. Viadeck, who have all agreed to take him off from their congressional fights to push the state ticket. Mr. Gerber declared yesterday that while the Socialists will make every effort to elect a delegation of congressmen, main emphasis will be placed by the party on the state ticket headed by Mr. Waldman.

Starting September 2nd, Mr. Gerber announced, twenty students at the Union Theological Seminary will begin a two weeks tour of the state in 10 automobiles loaned by members of the party and supporters of the state ticket. The ten groups will concentrate their attention on the smaller towns which may not be reached directly by Mr. Waldman later in the campaign. Stopping in villages for a day or two, the students will hold meetings, distribute handbills and pamphlets on Socialism and carry on house-to-house canvassing of voters. They will combine their campaign efforts in behalf of Mr. Waldman and his running-mates with organization work in effort to leave permanent Socialist party units behind them.

Mr. Gerber declared that the research department of the Rand School, assisted by a number of volunteer writers, is now completing its work on the Socialist campaign handbook. The book will contain some twenty chapters dealing with the Socialist criticism of Governor Roosevelt's and the Republican's policies, and setting forth the Socialist program in somewhat greater detail than in the platform.

Town Hall and Brooklyn Opening. The Socialists will open their campaign the end of September, as soon as all of the major candidates for Governor have been officially designated. Present plans, Mr. Gerber said, contemplate a joint opening on the same night or within a few days of each other with meetings at the Town Hall and at the Brooklyn Acad-

The Cost Of Tammany-McCooley Rule

Norman Thomas Radio Address On The Scandals That Are Rocking New York Government

IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

"The Life and Works of Our Ruling Business Magnates" By JAMES ONEAL

In this short and sweeping article the Editor shows how a class low in the social order a hundred years ago rose to mastery of the nation. Here is the story of how it stole the ideals of Lincoln and transformed them into a debauch of swine, the racketeering of the Grant Administration beginning that course which has culminated in the purchase of magistrates at auction, the alliance of criminals and capitalist politics in the cities, the system where "no one knows where the politician ends and the bandit begins."

You will want extra copies of the issue carrying this article. It should be on hand at every propaganda meeting. Order a bundle now.

LAST the people are awakening. The old party politicians are frightened. Each day's news brings some new scandal or rumor of scandal, some new evidence of feverish but largely futile activity by city or state authorities. Yet, the city is what it always has been under the Tammany-McCooley ring. The cost of that ring in actual loot and in services left undone has mounted year by year. But we who have been demanding investigation have been voices crying in the wilderness.

What is being done today is ludicrously inadequate. An up-state Republican politician who wants to be Governor and who happens to be Attorney General is personally to conduct a grand jury investigation of ill-defined scope into the condition of the magistrates' courts. Former Judge Seabury, who I hope will do a good job so far as his powers permit, is to investigate the condition of the magistrates' courts in two counties only. He has no power in Kings County where McCooley rules and gave the people Vause. We have some investigation of racketeers. The Mayor chose the day on which I last spoke over the radio verbally to spank two departments which he had long spoiled. The Health Department purports to have taken up the smoke nuisance of which I have complained and the Tenement House Department has used the very figures I used to prove complicity of magistrates' courts in the non-enforcement of the Tenement House Act. The Mayor is about to confer with some hundred distinguished citizens, about God knows what, in a desperate effort to cleanse the outside of the cup and platter. Perhaps he wants to talk over the budget now that it is too late to do anything really effective about it. In all this there is no real hope.

The Ring Protects Itself

In the summer of 1928 the Socialist Party at its convention first formulated on detailed charges a demand for an investigation of the city administration. The demand was ignored. Early in the Fall of 1929, I demanded an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the murder of Arnold Rothstein, and the failure of the Police Department and the District Attorney's office to take effective action. The request was denied. On January 6, 1930, I requested from the Legislature a state investigation into the magistrates' courts, naming seven distinct reasons for inquiry. There was no answer. On May 26, 1930, Louis Waldman, now Socialist candidate for Governor, and co-chairman with me of our Committee on Public Affairs, demanded an investigation of the whole city administration in view

of the revelations concerning Judge Vause and the Board of Standards and Appeals. Replying to this request almost a month later, Governor Roosevelt still voiced faith in local action. His assumption was "that the ineffectual machinery was being properly used for investigation purposes." On August 16th, Mr. Waldman and I again, in view of the extraordinary conduct of the Ewald case, asked an investigation of the entire city administration as well as the courts. All this while the Governor did nothing. McCooley's District Attorney in Brooklyn took no action against McCooley's judge and county chairman, Bernard Vause, for the crime of robbing the poor which brought him conviction in the federal courts. In New York County the District Attorney dropped so far as the public is aware, all inquiry into what happened to the big fee paid to Mr. Vause in connection with the lease of a city pier. It is now evident that Judge Crain's inquiry into the magistrates' courts, like his conduct of the Ewald case, was more offensive in protecting the Tammany-McCooley ring to which Judge Crain owes all his official honors than in finding the facts. He assigned an inexperienced lawyer to conduct the important Cooley case, which fact was unquestionably one factor in the extraordinary acquittal of a man who did not deny the substance of the charges against him. Meanwhile, the Mayor seeing the handwriting on the wall after four years and a half of complete responsibility for the City Administration, undertakes to lecture some of his department heads and to have his Commissioner of Accounts investigate the ring to which he belongs, The Governor Acts Under Pressure.

And what does the Governor do, the Governor who owes his political start to his fight against the election of Tammany's candidate for the Senate, the Governor who made the Bronx boss his Secretary of State, the Governor who vetoed all bills to help make elections honest, the Governor who has heretofore refused to investigate anything in Greater New York, the Governor whose action on appointments and bills has always so carefully considered the wishes of the Curry-McCooley-Flynn triumvirate? That Governor at a time when political circumstances render him quite immune to Tammany's vengeance passes the Ewald case over to the Republican Attorney General and asks the judges of one of the Appellate Divisions to investigate the lower courts. I solemnly protest against the adequacy of such an investigation, even with ex-Judge Seabury as referee. It is not the courts primarily which are subject to inquiry but the ring which controls them and the rest of the machinery. No mere investigation

of the lower courts will do. Moreover, it cannot be denied that judges of the two Appellate Divisions are most of them members of the dominant political machine who owe their election to the Supreme Court to that machine. From the Duell case to the Vitale case they have steadily narrowed the ground on which magistrates can be removed. I am informed by men whom I believe to be reliable that one of the magistrates who has been publicly criticized and who is now being investigated by a Bar Association Committee, has boasted that one of the judges of the Appellate Division has been his legal advisor and friend. I repeat that a partial investigation by one Appellate Division does not command complete confidence. We may get a few more scapegoats to join Vitale, Mancuso and Vause. We shall get nothing more. The system will be unchanged.

How hardened that system is, is shown by the news that Tammany has designated a certain Louis L. Kahn for the City court from which Governor Roosevelt promoted that excellent judge, Bernard Shientag, to the Supreme Court. Mr. Kahn's only known qualifications for holding Judge Shientag's job are his loyalty and generosity to Tammany and his reputed friendship with such potent leaders of the bar as Jimmie Hines and Martin Healy.

Questions to Walker on Milk

I repeat that what we are attacking is not merely the courts but the political machine which absolutely controls this great city. It is democratic in name but not in fact. Save for a few individuals of the city have either been apathetic or acquiescent with the doings of this machine. The only Republican member of the Board of Estimate, that great paver of Queens' open spaces provided the right people live near them, the Hon. George Harvey, has seen fit publicly fit to laud Mayor Walker in connection with an application for an increase in pay for the political henchmen who surround him. It will take more than one Tuttle, more than one Ward, whose qualities are yet untested, to overcome the record of years in New York City.

Let us turn now to certain re-

Thomas Urges Probe Of All N. Y. Courts

(Continued from Page One)

Mayor answer this question: What did he ever do with the complete reports and all the records of the \$40,000 Kelly milk inquiry which were presented to him for action? Let the Health Department explain why indictments of racketeers by grand juries years ago have not been pushed? Why a certain Tom McCarthy, assistant to the health commissioner, well known as the business man of the department, was suspended last October, presumably at the demand of high political authorities, but was allowed to continue on pay with the use of a city automobile until March when he retired on full pension? Let Aaron J. Levy and the Health Department explain the handling of the Danziger case, the case of a convicted racketeer, under suspended sentence, whom Judge Levy readmitted to the milk products business and who, according to the report, has been allowed by the Health Department to resume activities in the handling of dairy products if not of fluid milk?

County Prosecutors Denounced. Describing the official steps taken thus far by Governor Roosevelt and local authorities, Mr. Thomas referred to the Governor's appointment of Attorney General Ward, saying: "An upstate Republican politician who wants to be governor and happens to be Attorney General is personally to conduct a grand jury investigation of ill-defined scope into the magistrates' courts." Judge Seabury, for the Appellate Division, is to probe the lower courts in two counties only. "He has no power in Kings where McCooley rules and gave the people Vause," Mr. Thomas said.

Referring to Mayor Walker's remedial efforts, Mr. Thomas declared: "The Mayor chose the day on which I last spoke over the radio to spank two departments which he had long spoiled. The Health Department purports to have taken up the smoke nuisance of which I have complained and the Tenement House Department

cent developments to illustrate my point. Both state and local officials have made much play and activity of curbing food racketeers. It would appear from the testimony that the food and milk business have been indefinitely subject to racketeering. These responsible for it are not the particular men whose names may be pilloried in headlines. Racketeering in the food and milk business could not exist a month, let alone a year, were it stripped of its political alliances and deprived of the passive or active protection of city departments including the police, the Board of Health, and the Department of Markets, to say nothing of the District Attorney's offices in the five boroughs. The Mayor himself has expressed the public opinion of the Department of Markets over which he has had entire control for nearly five years.

Let Commissioner Dwyer answer this question: Did he do anything or was he kept out of the way of possible interference in the milk inquiry conducted under Judge Kelly in which Mr. Dwyer got a fee which I believe was \$5,000?

Let the Mayor answer this question: What did he ever do with the complete reports and all the records of the \$40,000 Kelly milk inquiry which were presented to him for action?

Let the Health Department explain why indictments of food racketeers by grand juries years ago have not been pushed? Why a certain Tom McCarthy, Assistant to the Health Commissioner, well known as the business man of the Department, was suspended last October, presumably at the demand of high political authorities, but was allowed to continue on pay with the use of a city automobile until March when he retired on full pension? Let Judge Aaron Levy and the Health Department explain the handling of the Danziger case, the case of a convicted racketeer, under suspended sentence, whom Judge Levy readmitted to the milk business and who, according to the report, has been allowed by the Health Department to resume activities in the handling of dairy products if not of fluid milk. Does anyone believe that racketeers are long scared by sensational investiga-

ging down standards of employment.

(3) An emergency law providing for extensive public works. Concretely, this includes state electrification of the agricultural and rural areas under a long-time payment plan. Such electrification is overdue. Private companies will not undertake it. The state must, and it might as well do it now. This program of public works should also include a scheme of slum clearance under state auspices and the building of homes to be rented to our people at cost. Such projects are self-sustaining and not a burden on taxpayers. There are also other public works such as the needed improvement of roads in farming sections, reforestation, and, above all, conservation and development of our water power resources at Niagara Falls and at the numerous intrastate sites.

(4) An emergency law providing for immediate allowances to the unemployed in distress, coupled with an adequate system of unemployment insurance. Because of the continued neglect on the part of our state to make any far-sighted provision for the jobless, our government must give this immediate relief to the victims of unemployment, as it does to those caught by drought or flood.

"At Salt Lake City, to the Conference of Governors, you declared: 'Unemployment insurance we shall come to in this country just as certainly as we have come to workmen's compensation for industrial injury.' There is no reason on your part, therefore, believing as you do, why you should not recommend to a special session of the legislature the adoption of a system of unemployment insurance. The importance of such a recommendation lies in the fact that it would encourage and convince the workers of our state at this critical hour that the government is not remiss in its duty, and that grave social wrongs can be remedied through democratic means."

"I respectfully submit that an emergency session of the legislature alone can meet the problem. The seriousness of the situation calls for your prompt action."

"Respectfully yours, 'LOUIS WALDMAN, 'State Chairman, Socialist Party,'"

tions when this is the history of past investigations?

The Ring and Milk Profitteering

I do not believe that the city has reason to worry about the purity of its milk supply. I believe that the city has reason to worry about the low butter fat contents of New York cream, by reason of its dilution or splitting with milk, to such an extent that it is said 18 per cent cream is often 10 and 12 per cent. Certainly the city has reason to worry about the price of milk. Milk is the perfect food, a requirement as essential for children as water. The consumption of milk in New York City per capita is about a pint while medical authorities think it should be at least a quart. Instead of encouraging greater consumption by lowering the price, at a time of great unemployment, the price of milk has been raised. This is not due merely or chiefly to the activities of racketeers. Indeed, the cut-throat competition in the loose milk business invites racketeering. Bottled milk which is the only safe milk has been increased 1 cent a quart by both the companies which dominate the New York field, which will encourage the use of loose milk which is handled in an unsanitary fashion. Theoretically, most of this increase goes to the farmers. Most emphatically they need it for the present situation robs the farmers as well as the consumers. At least one New Jersey farmer has complained to the press that he has as yet got none of the increase. An up-state dairyman, who has marketed his milk through a subsidiary of the Borden Company, has received a reduction in milk which in three months amounted to \$460. He is one of the many victims of Borden's devilishly complicated system of paying farmers. It is yet to be seen how much he will benefit by the raise in New York City which will be copied in other cities if it has not been already. Indeed, I have heard of a small Long Island town where Grade A milk has been boosted to twenty-one cents by the Borden Company. There is a rather large spread between the price paid by the consumer and the price paid to the farmer in New York. It is between 9 cents and 12 cents, depending upon whether the milk is Grade A or Grade B. The business is controlled by two nation-wide trusts incorporated outside of this State. The Dairymen's League, which is supposed to be a cooperative, representing the farmers' interests, is under the thumb of Borden. The holding companies refuse to give information of the earnings of their subsidiaries, which can be, and doubtless are used, to amass profits by deals with each other. To judge from the 22 per cent profit paid on its common stock by the Borden company, and the 28 per cent profit paid by the National Dairy Products Company, which is the owner of Sheffield, both milk companies are making enough to grant an increase to the farmer without passing it on to the consumer.

As I said when I ran for Mayor this situation calls for investigation, for the treatment of milk as a public utility, and almost certainly for the organization of a municipal authority to undertake the milk business, a job however, which we do not want to trust to the Tammany-McCooley machine, much more than to the Borden and National Dairy Products trusts. It is my conviction that such action would lower the price now paid by the consumer. Indeed, this whole question of milk supply will probably require national and state action for effective control, a fact which I want to impress effectively upon my possible constituents of the Sixth Congressional district as well as upon the exploited dairy farmers of New York State who may profit by listening to Socialist speeches on this subject during the campaign. My charge against the Tammany-McCooley ring is that it has done nothing to meet this basic milk situation.

I further charge that the Tam-

many-McCooley ring has done nothing or next to nothing to challenge the autocracy of the gas and electric trust which has heretofore robbed both the city and the citizens by exorbitant charges and which now proposes a reduction in price which is no real reduction owing to an increase in the service charges to at least half of the consumers.

I charge that both the Republican and Democratic parties have made a foot-ball of New York's transit problem. The Mayor's Committee has not even reported on the taxi situation. The Mayor has had no bus plan since the collapse of the scandalous Equitable bus franchise. The Mayor and the Board of Estimate have refused for five years to give the notice of recapitulation of the I. R. T. and B. M. T. with their counsel, Mr. Untermeyer, has recommended for three years and without which they cannot break the deadlock in the price the present operating companies want.

I charge the city administration with callous indifference to the sufferings of the unemployed. Six months late it has opened a municipal employment agency which Socialists and the Emergency Conference on Unemployment of Trade Unionists have demanded steadily since the last election. This municipal agency is temporary and, therefore, hindered in establishing itself to a degree approaching ineffectiveness. It has taken no steps to see that the people placed will not be used to reduce wages. It has a good labor man as chief but the deputies under him, although qualified men and women are available on the Civil list, are political henchmen, at least one of whom is said to have a police record. The Board of Estimate has contemptuously refused to consider other demands we made on it for the proper treatment of unemployment. Let there be no mistake on this matter so long as capitalism lasts, no government, least of all a city government, will cure unemployment. The federal, state and municipal governments can do a thousand-fold more for the relief of unemployment than they have done and for this the Socialist Party will fight in Congress and Albany as we have fought in the City Hall.

Budget Goes Higher, Services in Decline. I charge that the city administration, which has voted two salary grabs for deserving members of the McCooley ring and their Republican allies in Queens, has not been enforcing the prevailing rate upon city contracts. In addition to former complaints the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers' Union has made complaints concerning low wages and hours on both state and city work. All they have been able to get is an indefinite promise of investigation by the State Department of Labor.

I charge that the Mayor by his deliberate neglect to take any steps for reorganizing the city government and by his outrageous precedent in two salary grabs is getting ready to fasten upon the city in the midst of economic depression a new high level budget probably in excess of six hundred million dollars which won't provide for those who need it most. A high budget for the purpose of adequately relieving unemployment, for raising wages per diem for men who now receive \$4 and \$5 a day only when they work, having lost the holidays with pay once given them, as well as of other underpaid employees is one thing. A high budget to provide extra sergeants-at-arms for the Board of Aldermen and increases for useless officials in county offices and for the bunch of politicians with which borough presidents surround themselves is criminal. What should be done is to repeal the

Until the citizens awake and organize not for a spasm but a crusade the costs of the Tammany-McCooley ring will pile up and up. Costs that we pay not only in money but in the degradation of justice, the imperiling of the public health, the low quality of education and the neglect of those services by which the city might help to make life more tolerable and more beautiful to masses of workers and their children.

Strike Ties Up N.Y. Children's Dress Industry

42-Hour Week, Pay Increase Sought—Bosses Want to Cut Wage 20 Per Cent

CHILDREN'S dress workers and raincoat makers have been called off the job by the International Garment Workers Union. There are 7,000 workers in the children's dress industry. The union is aiming to sign a collective agreement with the newly-formed Infants', Children's and Junior Dress Association, if it can extend its membership sufficiently, instead of with individual manufacturers as in the past.

Demands of the strikers, according to Manager Harry Greenberg of the Children's Dressmakers' local 91, are a 5-day, 42-hour week; abolition of sweatshop conditions; a \$2 weekly wage increase and a 10 per cent increase for piece workers; and the establishment of arbitration machinery for settling disputes.

The raincoat industry is more highly organized than are the children's dressmakers, and Manager David Gindoff of Waterproof Garment Workers local 20 claims that 95 per cent of the 1,500 workers are organized. The strike is for the purpose of renewing last year's agreement with the organized manufacturers, which stipulated a minimum weekly wage scale, 40-hour week and three and one-half legal holidays with pay. The manufacturers claim that business is on a steady decline due to cutthroat competition and want a return to piece work and a 20 per cent wage cut.

Salary raises already granted and in a time of unemployment to grant no increases save for the most overwhelming necessity to employees earning more than \$2,000 a year, at least until those under that level are raised.

I charge once more that the city administration has utterly failed to tackle the problem of the disgraceful slums of New York. Mr. Stewart Brown's recent defense of the Mayor in this connection was a condemnation. He blamed philanthropic gentlemen for not coming forward to provide the money for the Chrystie-Forsyth Street Housing Development, and criticized the city's lack of power to use its own credit, a lack of power which neither the Mayor nor Mr. Brown has sought to remedy. It is a disgrace and deep humiliation that the richest city of New York should have to depend upon philanthropy instead of justice and its own power in this connection.

The Ring and the Respectable Citizens

At this moment the sinister power of a Tammany-McCooley ring lies not in its organization or its connections with the underworld so much as in the secret or open support of supposedly respectable citizens who prefer a little graft for politicians to an honest and effective government of the city in behalf of all the citizens which might cost landlords and some of the magnates some of their special privileges.

The toleration of illegitimate rackets is bound up with the acceptance of a system of legal rackets, that is a system where stockholders and landlords reap the benefits of the common activities of the citizens and its workers. It is this system that we challenge and our criticism of the city administration and its bosses Messrs. Curry, McCooley and Flynn and their betrayal of public office: our attack upon a judicial system which involves a sale of justice; our denunciations of the police department, which cannot or will not police radical meetings without brutality, while it fails to prevent racketeering; our demand for an investigation going far beyond what has been authorized by a politically ambitious Governor united by the bonds of common party loyalty to the city machine; these things are secondary to an appeal to the men and women of New York to have new vision of what the city might mean to them, new intelligence in planning a program for it and new zeal in organizing for its service.

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Kritzer Made Manager of Thomas Drive

Campaign in Brooklyn Will Get Off to Flying Start After Labor Day

THE drive to elect Norman Thomas to Congress from the Sixth Congressional District in Brooklyn will get under way next week. Final plans for an aggressive two-month campaign in the district were adopted at a meeting of the campaign committee Wednesday.

Louis Sadoff was elected Chairman of the Committee. Other officers are J. M. Cohen, Vice-Chairman, and E. Sokoloff, Treasurer.

Thomas's campaign manager is to be Harry Kritzer, who staged the recent Mooney-Billings meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, managed the windup meeting in the Mayoralty campaign at the same place last fall and in 1917 managed the successful campaign of William M. Feigenbaum for Assemblyman from the Sixth Assembly District in Brooklyn.

A strong slate of candidates for State and Federal offices supports Thomas in Brooklyn this year. The campaign will be the most thorough and aggressive that has been waged by the Socialist Party in that borough for ten years.

To Use Independent Aid
During September a survey of the district will be made. The voters of the district will be listed and classified, the best meeting places selected and speakers assigned. The committee will attempt to make contacts with all independent and liberal voters in the district. In this the committee will be assisted by the League for Independent Political Action and several liberal periodicals.

Appeals are to be made to these voters for active support of the Socialist candidates. It will be the first attempt in an election campaign in New York to organize and enlist for the firing line the large numbers of independent voters who balloted for Norman Thomas last fall.

During the speaking campaign itself, which will get under way in October, the committee will place its main reliance on canvassing, circularizing and personal contact with voters. A systematic endeavor to reach all voters by this method will be made.

Departing from the custom in previous campaigns, the committee will devote more attention to open air meetings than indoor ones. The open air meetings will be advertised and will be held at regularly scheduled points, in order to draw large crowds. Amplifiers are expected to be used.

There will be block parties, with games and all manner of festivities being held on roped-off streets. Front porch meetings and house gatherings also will be held. An attempt is to be made to enlist 500 watchers for the 225 polling places in the district.

Let your enemies be disarmed by the gentleness of your manner, but let them feel at the same time, the steadiness of your just resentment.—Chatterfield.



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Bronx Socialists Outline Borough-Wide Campaign; Call Conference For Sept. 8

Dr. Hendin, Campaign Manager, Predicts Great Victory in Coming Poll

"NOT since 1917 has the Bronx Socialist Party found itself in a position to run a centralized, systematic election campaign, but this year, thanks to the dogged determination and tireless efforts of a small group of rather young party workers, inspired by the example of their campaign manager, Dr. Louis A. Hendin, we Socialists of the Bronx are in a position to run the best campaign of any section of the party; not only that, but we can see the early fulfillment of the promise which the Bronx once made to be the first Socialist county in the state."

Thus spoke Louis Well, for the last two years County Organizer of the Socialist Party of Bronx County as he announced officially the opening of the Bronx Campaign. His restrained optimism was shared by the others on the pre-campaign committee which for three months has been paving the way for the active fall campaign. Now the overworked committee is to be merged in a larger body composed of delegates of Socialist party branches, of fraternal bodies friendly to the party and of trades unions and neighborhood clubs with liberal and radical tendencies. It is estimated that the organizations which have already accepted the invitation extended by the Bronx Socialists to co-operate with them in this campaign represent over thirty thousand Bronx residents, and when the conference is convened at 1167 Boston Road on Monday September 8th, campaign headquarters of the Bronx Socialists, it will represent over 100,000 residents in every part of Bronx County and South Yonkers and Mount Vernon.

Call Sent Out
The call sent out by Dr. Louis A. Hendin, campaign manager and Louis Well, County Organizer, follows:

"Comrades and Friends:—The Socialist Party, in every City and State throughout the country, is making a vigorous effort in the coming election campaign to challenge the complete hegemony of the Capitalist parties. Every City and State has nominated the most prominent candidates of the Party, and real preparations are being made to conduct an effective campaign."

"The bubble of prosperity burst one year ago, and the mass of people are gradually awakening to the true state of affairs. Within the last decade of so-called general prosperity there was real prosperity only for the giants of industry, commerce and finance. They have succeeded in accumulating unprecedented wealth. Today the United States stands as the richest country of the world, exerting influence and power not only over our continent, but over the entire face of the globe. Yet at a time when the yearly production has mounted to the figure of Ninety Billion Dollars, we find over five million people unemployed. Together with their families they comprise one-sixth of the population that is deprived of the immediate and elementary necessities of life."

"The Democratic and Republican Parties have not made a serious attempt to relieve or alleviate this grave calamity of unemployment confronting our Nation. While the Socialist Party aspires ultimately to reconstruct society on a basis of industrial equality as well as political, where commodities will be produced for use instead of profit, it nevertheless has its immediate program of action—to alleviate conditions within the present frame of society. In the platform for the coming campaign the Socialist Party has placed its immediate demands for unemployment insurance, old-age pension and a six hour working day."

"Here in the Bronx we have a compact community of which a great portion are Socialists, and a still larger mass of people that are either liberally or radically inclined. A vigorous campaign would arouse many people, that have been for a number of years politically apathetic, to rally around the Socialist Party."

"For this purpose the Bronx County Committee of the Socialist Party has decided to organize a Campaign Committee for the Bronx, consisting of delegates from the Socialist Party branches, and also of representatives from other labor and progressive groups that are sympathetic towards the Socialist movement."

"The organization of the Campaign Committee to devise plans for the coming election campaign in the Bronx will be held on Monday, September 8th, 8 P.M. at 1167 Boston Road, the headquarters of Bronx County, and your organization is cordially requested to send two representatives to this Committee."

"Fraternally yours,
LOUIS HENDIN,
Campaign Manager."

"LOUIS WELL,
County Organizer."

To Cover Whole Borough
Although the Campaign Committee considers the East Bronx its strongest and most promising territory, it announced its intention to cover every part of the County in its campaign. In the West Bronx where a Socialist sentiment has steadily been growing up, the Bronx County committee will make a determined effort to roll up a challenging vote for Samuel Orr, congressional candidate in the 23rd District. In strong support of the Orr Candidacy, Esther Friedman has been designated as State Senate Candidate in the district embracing much of the same territory, while Dr. Abraham Mollin, who built up a branch in the 2nd Assembly District, and nursed it for two years until it could stand on its own feet, is the Assembly designee of the socialists of the 2nd A.D. and the irrepressible Irving Knobloch is holding down the difficult assembly candidacy of the 8th Assembly District.

To the north and northeast, where only a few short years ago were cemeteries, uninhabited islands and vast stretches of idle land, a well populated city has grown. Together with a large part of Yonkers and Mount Vernon, it comprises the 24th Congressional District. It is an important congressional district, always offering a three cornered fight, but the more so as the section builds up, for here many Socialists have found refuge from the turmoil of city life. It is a pioneering district, and it was deemed appropriate to designate for congress a pioneer, so Louis Well, who had the hardihood to take over the county organization of the Bronx Socialists when the party was at its lowest ebb, is the nominee. He will be opposed by Frank Oliver, the incumbent and Ben Fairchild, the pleasant mannered Republican rubber stamp. But it is a three cornered fight, for the Bronx County Committee is determined that it will be, and the Bronx Socialists in naming Murray Gross for assembly for the 6th A.D. as Well's running mate, have shown that they know and appreciate the importance of this fast growing district.

Dr. Hendin On Ticket
The heart of the Bronx and the former socialist stronghold is the lower east Bronx. Here a special effort will be made to once more oust the dominant Tammany machine. Dr. Louis A. Hendin is the senatorial candidate of this, the 22nd Senate District, embracing the 3rd, 4th and 5th Assembly Districts. The Bronx County Committee, which has taken full charge of the campaign throughout Bronx County, is hopeful of electing Dr. Hendin whose connection with the labor movement makes him a strong candidate in this section inhabited by workers in the needle trades and other industries. Dr. Hendin also has the full confidence of those socialists who dropped out of the party during the bitter factional strife of the now buried past. Because he has never been fair to all sides even in the white heat of bitter controversy, his candidacy now receives the full support of labor men and women, as well as the professional classes, and of radicals of every shade of opinion. Supporting the candidacy of Hendin, whose election to the state senate is seen as a possibility, Julius Umansky, one of the most promising of the younger socialists stands as the assembly candidate of the 3rd. David Kaplan, whose work reveals him as a future leader of the party, is the choice of the 4th A.D. Socialists for the assembly. The fifth Assembly district is regarded as the crucial center of the campaign. This district can be carried now, it is confidently asserted by Bronx County Committeemen. For this assembly district a veteran campaigner and outstanding socialist has been chosen. "With the present drift toward our party in this district continuing at the same rate, the election of Henry Fruchter is a certainty" was the firm opinion of Campaign Manager Louis Hendin in his report to the County Committee last Monday.

The Bronx socialists are now looking toward their next big organizations, which will hold its first session on Sept. 8th at 1167 Boston Road. Louis Waldman, socialist gubernatorial candidate has been invited to open the conference.

Harvey Waves Flag in Reply To Socialists

Queens Borough Head Likes Mussolini—Party Asks for Radio Time to Answer

SOCIALISTS of Queens County have driven Borough President George U. Harvey into open recognition of the party as a fighting force by making a "patriotic" attack on them. Harvey is a Republican and a devoted aid of the Tammany Hall machine.

At the meeting of the county committee in Jamaica last Sunday Queens Socialists answered by challenging Harvey to discuss Socialism with a representative of the party and sent a request to Station WVRU, over which Harvey's attack was broadcast, for the right to reply to him. Our readers also adopted a ringing statement in answer to Harvey's criticism.

Socialist agitation in the county is well under way with street meetings held and others planned. Beginning Saturday, Sept. 6, Branch Jamaica will hold open air meetings each Saturday and Wednesday to the end of the campaign.

WEVD Talks Arranged
A complete schedule of 15 minutes addresses by Queens candidates over Station WEVD was also worked out. The candidates will speak from the Jamaica studio, 160-16 Jamaica Ave., corner of 161st street, Sunday afternoons from 5 to 5:15. The tentative schedule is as follows:

Nathan Fine, Sept. 7: Tucker Smith, Sept. 14; George Friedman, Sept. 21; Henry H. Layburn, Sept. 28; Morris Schoenbaum, Oct. 5; Edward P. Clarke, Oct. 12; Emery Steinberger, Oct. 19; Gilbert Sackman, Oct. 26; Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Nov. 2.

Edward P. Clarke, secretary of the committee, reported an attempt of a Tammany club to have a branch of the city employment agency opened in the club rooms. The committee opposed this and will demand a branch agency in Queens without any connection with any political organization.

Queens Socialists have little hope of Borough President Harvey accepting the challenge to a joint discussion but they figure that he will not relish publicity of the answer made to his recent attacks. The statement of the County Committee which was sent to the press is as follows:

Harvey Likes Mussolini
"The Queens County Committee of the Socialist Party, together with intelligent people of Queens Borough, regards with amusement two recent broadcasts by Borough President Harvey, the faithful First Aid in Queens County of Tammany Hall."

"Within the last ten days Mr. Harvey was equal to asking handsome salary increases for twelve of his official associates and also offering a tribute to Mussolini, the dictator of the Italian people. "With the consummate brass that is typical of the expert in his new profession, Mr. Harvey asks pay increases for twelve officials ranging from \$500 to \$3,000. Mr. Harvey appears to have an obsession regarding pay increases as he is already an accomplice with Tammany Hall in two such deals."

"His reason for this proposal is also typical of the view of his profession. He declares that it is simply a step 'to put the various employees of Queens on the same compensation basis with those of employees in similar positions in their boroughs.' In other words, the compensation of already highly-paid politicians is his chief concern."

"There is not a word said by Mr. Harvey regarding the scandalous low wages paid to tens of thousands of low-paid city workers, most of them unable to live decently and whose work is just as essential as that of any official in the executive and administrative departments of the city and borough governments."

"It was this same attitude that guided Mr. Harvey in supporting the other salary increases. His view and the view of his Tammany cronies make the city and borough governments sweatshops in the matter of compensation. The low-paid employees are mudsills of no consequence while the official chair-warmers constitute an aristocratic clan whose members reach into the public funds when the impulse moves them to increase their own compensation."

"In view of this attitude it is only natural that Mr. Harvey should turn to Mussolini as his ideal and whose dictatorship, he declares, has provided a 'healthy condition that allows no disturbing influence to upset' it. If Mr. Harvey could imitate the Boss on Tiber he no doubt would suppress the 'disturbing influence' of all criticism of his acts."

"It is significant that the Italian gang leader who has suppressed all democracy in Italy receives the homage of Mr. Harvey. It is a long road from Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural and the Gettysburg Address to this worship of the brutal dictator of Italy but Mr. Harvey has travelled it."

Oregon Socialists Need \$200 to Insert Ad in Voters Manual

Oregon Socialists have an unexampled opportunity and they appeal to our readers for help. A letter from State Secretary Charles Kolb states that members in Portland "are carrying a big load already, as they have contracted for tens of thousands of state platforms... besides other literature... Interest in Socialism is increasing by leaps and bounds."

Their special opportunity lies in the fact that state law provides that the Secretary of State shall mail to every registered voter in the state a copy of the principles and program of each party. It will cost Oregon \$200 to take advantage of this. It is 600 per cent. cheaper than the ordinary method of distributing literature.

Because of unemployment they have difficulty in raising even this small amount. Our readers can help to put over this important job. We hope that those who can will do so immediately. Send direct to Charles Kolb, Labor Temple, Portland, Oregon.

ment and industry, which is the aim of the Socialist Party. "We suggest that, in view of this performance, Mr. Harvey cannot render a better service to his country and to the voters of Queens than by resigning his office and retiring to the obscurity which he has earned."

Smith to Answer Harvey
County Secretary Clarke took up the matter of Harvey's criticism of Socialism with Station WVRU and on Tuesday the press reported that Harvey had written the station asking that the Socialists be given the same time that he had been granted.

As a result of negotiations Clarke has announced that Tucker P. Smith, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 2nd district, will answer Mr. Harvey over Station WVRU, Woodside, Thursday, September 4, from 7:30 to 7:45 p. m.

G.O.P. Names Spafford To Fight Panken

(Continued from Page One)

make much of a showing on the East Side of the district, where he is unknown, and where his military connections will arouse opposition from all classes of voters, but who will probably be a strong factor on the West Side of the district, which is predominantly non-Socialist territory and where the Socialists stand less to lose, will furnish them with an interesting issue, and at the same time make the fight more three-cornered than it would have otherwise been.

It is generally conceded that the election of the Republican candidate is extremely unlikely, due partly to the support Panken is bound to receive from rank and file Republicans, and partly to the resentment Spafford's entry as an American Legion chief will create. The fight will be, according to political observers, between Panken and Congressman Sirovich, the Tammany candidate.

While leaders of the old parties were speculating and planning on how to make the best of the situation created by Panken's decision to make the race, friends of the former Socialist Judge, drawn from all groups of the population met in his office to lay their wires for what they all felt will be the outstanding political fight in New York County.

More than twenty leaders of the Socialist Party, important trade unions and labor fraternal bodies conferred for more than three hours, canvassed the previous election returns, and mapped out their campaign strategy.

The first definite step for the organization of the campaign was the selection of Marx Lewis, executive secretary of the Socialist organization of New York City, to be the Socialist manager for all the Congressional candidates in the 14th district. They include Algonquin Lee, Socialist Senatorial candidate, and August Claessens, Pauline Newman and Dr. William E. Bohn, Assembly candidates in the 6th, 8th and 10th Assembly districts, respectively.

Lewis' selection involved his relinquishment of all other party work for the duration of the campaign, but it was felt that his years of experience in various Socialist campaigns, in which many victories were recorded, would justify the city committee in permitting him to take on the campaign management.

Immediately after Labor Day, plans for the organization of the campaign, the opening of headquarters in various parts of the district, the selection of managers in various Assembly districts, and the formation of committees representative of the hundreds of thousands of workers who will be interested in this fight will be undertaken.

A general party meeting of branches in the district will be called to provide for the election of election district captains, the plan being to organize the campaign first by election districts, and then by blocks and homes in which a large number of voters reside. Everyone of the fifty election districts is to be manned by an experienced captain and a corps of assistants.

Campaign of Broun Brings Much Support

Noted Columnist and Socialist Receives Aid From Many Friends

THE more I think about it, the more enthusiastic I get over what Heywood Broun is doing. Herewith my check for the campaign. Good luck to you all."

That was a letter received last week at Heywood Broun's headquarters at the Hotel Algonquin on West Forty-fourth Street, New York, from the editor of one of the largest dailies in the city.

It is typical of the Broun mail these days. Men and women from all walks of life, workers, white-collar, actors, writers, college professors have been offering their services to help send Broun to Congress. The Socialist candidate in Manhattan's "silk-stocking district," which runs from Fourteenth Street on the South to Ninety-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue on the North along the East Side, and Eighty-sixth Street and the Hudson on the West Side, has been putting in another strenuous week of campaigning.

Unquestionably Broun's candidacy has captured the imagination of the most hard-boiled, cynical, indifferent districts in the most hard-boiled, cynical, indifferent city in the world.

Visits City Job Bureau

Broun's chief plank is unemployment and he is going about the business of getting at the best means of immediate unemployment relief in characteristic fashion. He arises at hours unworked of by anyone who has never heard of a morning paper and goes down to that long tragic line which winds its way these days for blocks around the undermanned and politically dominated City Employment Bureau. There he gets at first hand the stories of those who have been desperately seeking work for many weary weeks in the world's richest city. There follow conferences with employment experts, the collating of reports from volunteer workers who have been making surveys of the situation in the private agencies, a noon-time speech, an interview with the newspapermen, a talk over the radio, a flying visit to some Socialist branch and then another radio talk and the making of next day's plans.

Pretty hard going for August and a sticky August in New York. But Broun has made it plain that he's just getting up steam.

So far the principal work done at Non-Partisan Headquarters has been the assembling of a committee representing nearly every cross-section of the city's life. Volunteers are registering at the Algonquin daily. Contributions are coming into the office of Morris Ernst, treasurer of the Broun Non-Partisan Committee at 285 Madison Avenue. Not large ones but ones with a world of good-will behind them.

Speaks Nightly On WABC

Broun speaks every night at 11:15 o'clock over station WABC of the Columbia chain and while he is not attempting to make political propaganda during these talks his admirers in the Party and outside rarely fail to listen in. During October he will speak over the same station on his own time and on matters directly concerned with the campaign. Dates of these speeches will be announced in The New Leader in the near future.

Members of the Broun Committee who joined during the week are:

John Haynes Holmes, W. W. Norton, Mary Ware Bennett, George S. Kaufman, Mark Hellinger, Alfred Harcourt, Rabbi L. J. Roth, Don Marcus, Robert E. Sherwood, George Gerahwin, C. E. Ayres, Charles Boni, Eddie Cantor, Maxwell Anderson, Mark Van Doren, M. Lincoln Schuster, F. Wright Morley, David Belasco, Harold Guinberg, Donald Ogden Stewart, Franklin P. Adams, Hugo Marx, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, Greinich Marx, Pierre Loring, Chico Marx.

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LABOR AND TRADE UNIONISM IN READING

By Louis Stanley

The Socialist Movement of Reading

II. THE WORKING CLASS

READING is a working-class city and the Socialist movement of Reading is a working-class movement. In the Reading Socialist Party there are no physicians or dentists, there is but one lawyer, a new arrival, and only one who is studying to be a lawyer. It is this proletarian character of the Reading movement that accounts in large measure for the hard labor that has gone into bringing about the victory of 1927-1930. Nobody stands on dignity. Everybody works at the most menial tasks.

The Socialists dominate the trade union movement of Reading; yet they do not depend upon the trade unions for their success. Indeed, Reading Socialists do not expect too much from the unions. They recognize the limitation of the trade union movement organized as it is today on the craft instead of the industrial basis. Hence, to them the doctrine of the "double edge of labor's sword" is not of academic interest. They do not see in the near future an economic wing of the labor movement which will be worthy of comparison with even the weak political wing we now have. All this has created the paradox of a class-conscious Socialist proletariat placing little

confidence in the trade union movement it influences.

How did this situation arise?

Reading has been an industrial city from the beginning. It is a pioneer in the American iron industry. Founded in 1748 by Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, it produced cannon during the American Revolution and again during the Civil War. Some of the first stoves and castings were manufactured at Reading.

Today Reading ranks third among the cities of Pennsylvania as an industrial center and fifty-fourth among the cities of the United States. It is the home of

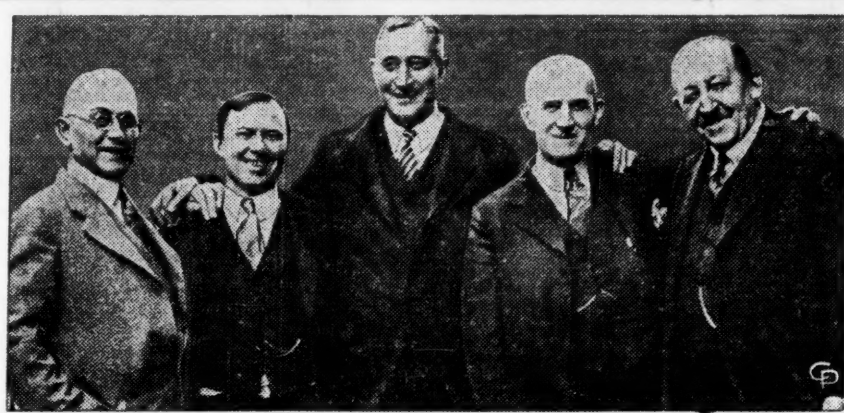
the largest plants in the world producing full-fashioned hosiery machinery, single-thread lace machinery, high-grade alloy steel, glove silk underwear, full-fashioned hosiery, Holland window-shades, small steel castings, menthol cough drops, heat-treated automobile frames, wrought iron pipe, goggles, children's shoes, glass door knobs, narrow fabrics and optical goods. Reading also contains the largest foundry under one roof and the largest brick-burning kiln in the United States. It is the second largest center of hosiery and builders' hardware in the country. In addition the extensive repair shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway are located in Reading.

When the Socialists defeated the two old parties in the election of 1927, the population of Reading was about 115,000. There were at that time 25,536 employees in the manufacturing industries, of which 22,773 were on wages and 2,763 on salaries. There were about twice as many men as women on pay rolls. More than a thousand

minors were employed. The P. & R. yards probably accounted for another six thousand workers.

In 1927—and this is even more true today—the manufacture of hosiery was the most important industry in Reading. Twenty plants engaged in producing silk hosiery employed 4,733 persons and nineteen plants manufacturing cotton and woolen hosiery employed 1,150 workers, in each case the majority being women. The second largest industry in point of numbers employed was the manufacture of hardware and specialties. Five plants had 1,629 wage earners on their pay roll.

One of the significant things about the working class of Reading is its native character. Of the 22,773 wage earners in 1927, 20,630 were white Americans, 113 Negro Americans and 2,010 foreign born. Even more important is the fact that the natives are predominantly Pennsylvania Dutch, descendants of Germans who arrived in Pennsylvania in the seventeenth and



Trade Unionists and Socialists all. Reading's complete Socialist city government. Here are chief members of the municipal government: Left to right, William C. Hoverter, Jesse George, Mayor J. Henry Stump, George W. Snyder and James H. Maurer.

eighteenth centuries. While Pennsylvania Dutch—really not Dutch at all but a two hundred year old German dialect as it has been

transformed by contact with the English speech and American ways—is seldom heard in public places in Reading today, it is still common in parts of Berks County of which Reading is the county seat, newspapers sometimes run features in the language and most of the inhabitants of Reading share a characteristic infection in their speech. As persistent as the speech are many of the customs and even costumes. The Pennsylvania Dutch change with difficulty but when they do, it is just as hard to budge them from their newly chosen path. Their conservatism becomes deliberateness, thoroughness and then thriftiness when it is applied to public affairs. The common stock from which most of those who are active in the Reading labor movement have sprung and the efficiency and persistency of the people who make up that stock explain to a large extent the success of the Reading Socialists. Given a proletarian population, by tradition not ashamed of its lowly character, and homogeneity of race and steadiness of character will produce the solid Socialist movement we find in Reading.

When the Socialists came into office, the City Laborers, 1928, and Elevator Constructors, 1928. The Reading Trades and Labor Council founded in 1886 was reorganized in 1899 as the Federated Trades Council. Most of the local unions in Reading are either officered by Socialists or are under the influence of Socialists. J. Henry Stump was president of the Federated Trades Council at the time he was elected mayor. Every member of the Socialist administration is a trade unionist who knows by personal experience what a picket line means. George Rhodes, who succeeded Stump as President of the Federated Trades is a Socialist as well as "Andy" Bower, secretary-treasurer, and Martin L. Wolfkill, secretary. The Socialists have not hesitated to carry on their work of propaganda in the shops yet at trade union meetings politics is taboo. The Socialists have never used the unions as organizations for Party ends. There has never

been any trouble in the unions because members have tried to advance the interests of one political party. In the case of the Pennsylvania Labor Party, which was established by the trade unions in 1923 the Socialists see to it that enough of them register to keep the local labor Party under their control. Thus Socialist candidates have always received the endorsement of the Labor Party.

The lack of confidence of many Reading Socialists in the trade unions is based upon their experience with the American Federation of Labor type of craft organization. All over Reading workers speak with disdain of craft unionism and the impossibility of accomplishing much by the old methods of reliance upon the skilled worker for salvation. They point to strikes as far back as 1900 to illustrate their point, even if they are too young to know the history from first-hand knowledge. Then, too, their Socialist teaching has made them aware of the increasing complexity of the modern economic system, of the hopelessness of facing the employers except on industrial lines, of the futility of non-partisan politics and of the inherent evils of capitalism which limit the benefits that the trade union movement can achieve for the workers. Reading Socialists belong to trade unions, back them up to the full and are excellent on the picket line. On the other hand, they cannot but feel that the political movement should absorb their major interest. They await the day when organized labor in the United States will not only revamp its form of organization and become infused with a new battling spirit but will also adopt the Socialist philosophy and become identified with a political party of the American working class.

A Challenge to Social Workers

By Helen L. Alfred

Must Welfare Workers Continue To Be Props For a System That Makes Poverty Inevitable

EACH year, in increasing numbers, we social workers sell our services to welfare agencies scattered over the country through urban and rural communities. We are trying to establish social work as a profession—a permanent, respectable and highly paid profession. We do not at all consider ourselves temporary necessities or our work as a process in social growth. I must confess that patriotically few of us are long visioned altruists who seek expanding objectives in social justice. We are concerned solely with immediate problems of individual adjustment to poverty, and as a group we represent a well entrenched and effective form of collective resistance to the eradication of poverty. Devoting our energies to the mechanics of charity and relief, the conduct of clubs and clinics and the high pressure operation of community chests and councils of social agencies, we deal out skin deep treatment to local situations. We accept no responsibility for economic conditions. The human side of social welfare is our accepted field.

Although our program of case treatment has outlived several centuries of social change we cling adhesively to its traditions. New proposals for reconstruction and control do not arouse our curiosity. As a matter of fact we are always a bit suspicious of them. We scoff at reformers with their panaceas. They are such emotional individuals, unscientific and full of conviction. We are frank to admit that we know too little about the factors that dominate and direct our social and industrial life to commit ourselves to fundamental and universal remedies.

From this it must not be implied that we social workers are devoid of social mindedness. After all we have a good deal of the maternal in us. We feel sincere sympathy for the underprivileged members of the community who come to us for aid or education. Hundreds of thousands of poor people are assisted by us yearly, as our rapidly increasing budgets indicate, but for the type of work we do there is no particular need for a deep social philosophy or for aggressive liberalism.

During the past eight months our charitable societies have released staggering reports of expenditures for relief. Records have been analyzed in relation to the present unemployment crisis and convincing statements issued, but in no case to my knowledge has there been an accompanying demand for immediate action on the part of President Hoover and of Congress in adopting a national unemployment program. Our agencies do everything in their power to relieve the situation as much as possible. Boards of Directors and highly paid executives, however, do not concede it to be their responsibility to bring up the question of unemployment insurance, permanent federal placement agencies and plans for extensive public works. Rather do they use their power to defeat and dilute legislation which proposes to shift the burden of social welfare to the shoulders of tax payers.

Most social workers have only respect for the antiquated and ill-fitting poor law. It is granted that patches are needed here and there and that it requires stretching a bit. A position of defense is taken immediately, however, against suggestions that public relief be made a legal obligation of the community as a whole, by means of a comprehensive and unified plan of national social insurance.

In New York last winter there were some astounding demonstrations of apathy and fear if not disapproval, on the part of the profession, in relation to an old age pension bill. The Board of the Associated Charities of Utica even took formal action to oppose support of such a measure. Perhaps

it could not be expected, therefore, that the employees of this society should have the courage to come out in favor of pensions. In Rochester (that Eastman whispering gallery) not a social worker could be dragged out from under cover to work even for an adulterated pension system. Last year the situation in California was not much better. There it was active defense of poor relief rather than opposition or indifference to social insurance which brought another unsatisfactory and ineffective bill before the legislature for acceptance.

In one of the labor journals on the Coast there appeared some time ago the statement that out of thousands of applications for sunken "pensions," made by poverty stricken old men and women in California, only a few hundred had actually been able to qualify for "old age relief." Our social workers, it seems, have been very helpful allies to associated indus-

Congressional Platform Of the Socialist Party

(Continued from Page One)

and on what grounds, is unjustifiable and oppressive. We demand the enactment of appropriate legislation or constitutional amendment to prohibit this misuse of the injunction process.

2. A Congressional enactment declaring illegal "yellow dog" contracts, which prevent the workers from joining trade unions.

3. The government shall not give work to any firm which refuses to recognize a union.

4. A rest period of not less than two days in each week.

5. The abolition of the brutal exploitation of convicts under the contract system.

6. Appropriate legislation for factory safeguards and prevention of occupational diseases.

7. Abolition of all interstate detective agencies engaged in industrial work.

TAXATION
For the proper support of government and as a step toward social justice we propose:

1. Increase of taxation on high income levels, of corporation taxes and inheritance taxes, the proceeds to be used for social insurance.

2. Appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation.

NATIONALIZATION
We favor immediate nationalization of the banks, insurance companies, railroads, coal mines, oil wells, water power sites, and interstate giant power systems under administrative boards representative of the employees, and the public.

FARM RELIEF
In addition to the help which would be given the farming population by enactment of our other demands, Socialists think the farmer is entitled to special consideration. Therefore, we propose:

1. Acquisition by bona fide cooperative societies and by Federal, State and municipal governments of grain elevators, flour mills, creameries, implement factories, stockyards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies and the conduct of these services on a non-profit basis.

2. Government insurance agencies against losses due to adverse weather conditions, such as hail, drought, cyclone and flood. Hoover's aid to drought-stricken farmers is a fine example of "locking the barn after the horse has been stolen."

CIVIL LIBERTIES
The restoration of the Constitutional rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, by repeal of the Espionage law and of criminal syndicalist laws, and by the release of all political prisoners.

tries and private insurance companies all along the line in defending this frontier of the over-privileged.

...
If there is one problem about which every social worker ought to see red and think radically, it is housing. But I do not know of many of my fellow practitioners who are sufficiently irritated by the devastating conditions under which most of their clients live, to take any very dynamic action regarding them. Recently I met an acquaintance who has been visiting about for years among some of the darkest, dirtiest tenement homes in the world. In discussing means for the removal of our slums—and every one of our large cities has plenty of them, she recognized the hopeless limitations of any plan other than a program of municipal clearance, construction and decentralization. It was curious though how she shunted away from recommendations for such a

scheme. Municipal housing meant political action, and social problems should not be mixed up with politics—an inherently dirty game. She finally suggested that we must be patient a little while longer, that we would do well to depend upon private initiative and the process of filtering up. What a gorgeous old alibi the evolutionary theory has always been for conservatism!

On all vital problems the response of professional social workers seems to be true to a rigid pattern. Our present archaic system of patronizing and degrading poor relief is cherished by the great majority of us who remain aloof from the battle for progressive legislation and from movements for extended government control and operation. We disassociate organized labor from the environment of persons using our services. A unified program of public insurance including provi-

...
THE NEGROES
Legislation making participation in lynching a felony. No government aid to "Jim-crow" schools. The rigid enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments with reference to the Negroes.

PROHIBITION
The Socialist Party recognizes the right of the government to restrict or prohibit the use of any article noxious to public health or welfare. Such measures, however, can only be effective if they are in accord with public opinion.

The Eighteenth Amendment was enacted in the post-war atmosphere of hysteria and did not reflect the mature judgment and will of the people. Largely for this reason prohibition has proved practically unenforceable and a fertile source of lawlessness and corruption. It has also monopolized public attention and blotted out more vital social and economic issues.

The Socialist Party proposes that the whole question be resubmitted to the citizens by referendum to determine whether the majority desires the continuation of the Prohibition Amendment, or its repeal or modification, and that the deliberate will of the people thus ascertained be enacted uniformly over the whole country by appropriate Congressional legislation or Constitutional amendment, or both.

TARIFF
We favor the immediate repeal of the tariff enacted by the last session of Congress and the enactment of a bill for the progressive reduction of protective duties. A tariff between nations is as harmful as one would be between our own States. It is a direct tax on consumers and benefits few persons.

MILITARISM
We demand the abandonment of the dangerous policy of aggressive militarism and big navy building in competition with other nations and the rapid reduction and ultimate abolition of military and naval armaments. Since all attempts at limitation of armaments by general international agreement have heretofore failed because of the insincerity of capitalist diplomacy and, since the United States is in less danger of attack than any other great nation, we believe that our government would further and insure the cause of universal peace by setting an example of voluntary disarmament regardless of the military or naval policy of other nations.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
We are unalterably opposed to imperialism and militarism. Therefore, we propose:

1. The immediate abandonment of the policy of military intervention in Central America.

2. That all private loans and investments of American citizens in foreign countries shall be made at the sole risk of the bondholders and investors. The United States Government shall

not resort to force against foreign countries for the protection of money.

3. Cancellation of all war debts due the United States from its former associated powers—on condition of a simultaneous cancellation of all inter-allied debts and a corresponding remission of the reparations obligations of the Central Powers, and on the further condition that our debtors reduce their military expenditures below pre-war level.

4. Recognizing both the services and the limitations of the League of Nations, the need of revision of its covenant and of the Treaty of Versailles, we unite with the workers of Europe in demanding that the League be made all-inclusive and democratic. We favor the entry of the United States at the time and under conditions which will further these clauses and promote the peace of the world.

5. Immediate adherence of the United States to the International Labor organization and the World Court.

6. The recognition of the Russian government.

7. A Constitutional amendment and binding international treaties for the arbitration of all international disputes.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS
Extension of the Bill of Rights to all territories and dependencies. Independent for the Philippines on terms agreed upon in negotiations with the Philippines; autonomy for Porto Rico, Cuba, Haiti; civil government for the Virgin Islands.

POLITICAL DEMOCRACY
The immediate calling of a national constitutional convention for the purpose of coordinating the functions of government, eliminating needless offices and office-holders, and making government responsive to popular majorities. A modernized Constitution should provide, among other things, for the election of the President and Vice President by direct popular vote of the people, for reduction of the representation in Congress of those states where large sections of the citizens are disfranchised by force or fraud, proportional representation, and for the extension of the powers of Congress to enact labor and social legislation.

CONCLUSION
The Socialist Party appeals to the working farmers and all those who champion their interest, to the wage and salaried workers, to march forward for our common liberation from exploitation and class strife; from mismanagement and waste; from poverty and unemployment; the ever pressing menace of war and the crushing burden of militarism; from the destruction of our civil liberties and the corruption of our political institutions to the security and justice which the realization of Socialism assures.

...
against the hazards of unemployment, illness, old age and disability is lightly discredited. A more justly graded system of taxation seems to have nothing to do with destitution.

Who supports such ideas and brings pressure to bear upon public opinion for their acceptance? Not members of this great and growing profession of ours. We prefer to be open minded, and free from prejudice and destructive criticism. The middle of the fence is our chosen position. Bad social conditions are recognized as inevitable concomitants of modern community life. Not in their most unprofessional moments will the social workers I have come across agree that mass poverty is even less permanent than were continuing epidemic and slavery. An official of the Department of Public Welfare of Sweden recently made the statement that poverty had practically been abolished from his country. A number of other countries on the European continent through forward looking programs have attained nearly as high a level of security and independence for all classes. Our tendency here is to discount the experience and methods of all other nations as impracticable in view of the incomparability of size, population, go-getterability, etc.

The very inefficiency of private agencies in coping with the mounting percentage of destitution and border-line dependence will affect a shift of emphasis and a change in direction, ultimately. Charity, moreover, is not compatible with our desire for self esteem and independence—less today than ever before. Organization of rebellion against both the poor law and private relief will sooner or later lead to the creation of a comprehensive national plan of public welfare.

We social workers may stick to cases and evade issues. Our cumulative apathy and objection to new forms and changing methods for a long time have certainly been a menace to their promotion. Our parochialism may well be inveighed against by progressives generally, and Socialists in particular. Unless we shake off the fear of losing our jobs and think of social service as something more important than an interesting and remunerative career, other elements in the community will shame us into activity. It is time that we self-appointed doctors of society did something beside prop up this sick society we have on our hands. Already new methods are being made operative in spite of us.

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Ex-judge

BOB DELSON gives us the title, *The Theme* is suggested by the melancholy procession of Tammany judges who are drifting so rapidly from the New York scene these days that every time they close the front doors of the Tombs they just miss a judicial robe by inches.

I'm at work on the scenario, which of course will be a talkie like all the investigations up to this writing. The theme song starts:—

"Tammany Tammany, Healey one day,
Set sail for an Ewald check . . ."

The first reels show the back-room of the Osceola Club or any other club with a good Indian name. The boys are throwing dice to see who shall have the naming of the next Magistrate. The winner is Loolee the Leopard. His man is the father of a large family of Tammany voters in Queens so naturally he is qualified to hold in perfect balance the scales of blind justice.

One of the big kicks comes when no one can find a promissory note for \$10,000 which has been left lying around the house. This brings in the pursuit motif so necessary to a successful film. We find the lovely blonde wife saying, "Where could that note have gone? Do you suppose the cat dragged it off? Maybe. I turned it in, thinking it was a cigar store coupon, or perhaps I threw it out the window with the turn up telephone book that time Lindy came back."

All hands are on their knees looking for the note, when a man from the District Attorney's office comes in, asking questions. Then comes the chorus:

"We refuse to testify,
We'll have you know the reason why.
If we should tell the truth to youse
'Twould land us in the calaboose."

When the script is ready, I'll let you boys and girls have what we dramatic birds call a "pre-view." Since I've been working up at Heywood Broun's Non-partisan headquarters, I've become quite stagey. If you'll keep it a deep, dark secret from the Hell-for-Leather boys across Union Square, I've got a cane. I don't go out with it in the day times much. Not yet at any rate and I still trip over it every now and then and when I meet anyone I know I explain that I am carrying it because I have a bad leg.

But don't worry, so far I haven't gone in for a Long Island, English accent.

The truth is that I have to eat a lot of harsh, naughty words I have said in the past about the people of the show business.

They seem to get just as hungry and worry just as much about the next meal and the chances for a steady job as any of us. In short they are workers and while it may seem sometimes as though they had the life of Riley, as a matter of fact they work a lot harder than a whole lot of people I know.

You see a man come out on the vaudeville stage and get off a few wisecracks and tap out a dance and you say, "Easy money." No doubt the stories you've heard of the big salaries the top-notchers draw down have made their impression on you. But bear in mind the grinding, monotonous work that has gone on before ever the actor stepped into the spotlight, the long, long apprenticeship, the desperate search for that job and the constant haunting fear that when it is over, it will be a matter of months perhaps before the next one comes around, and you realize that taking one consideration with another an actor's lot is not a happy one.

Sure, many of them are unbearably vain, in the way precocious children are vain. Sure, they are just now slowly and painfully awakening to the realization of their place in the economic set-up. But don't forget that in the past six months more than one thousand actors have left the field of vaudeville alone to look (and for the most part to look in vain) for wretched jobs to which they are dolefully unsuited in some commercial capacity. They are ready for the Socialist message. Broun is giving it to them. If it seems funny to some of the comrades to be talking economic turkey to actors, let them laugh their heads off.

I forgot to say that I am pretty sore at Broun, but not on account of the way he is running his campaign. I'm sore because of a column he wrote the other day, going after cats. You see, he's made an agreement with his editor not to talk about the campaign in his regular column syndicated by the Scripps-Howard papers. That is, not to talk an awful lot about it. So he fell back upon the hoary joke that cats are stupid. He is fair enough not to pick on cats because they are not dogs. That is the usual line of attack and I'll grant that he has not followed it. But he doesn't boost his stock with me when he tells how a "moronic Maltese" came in his window and settled down on his bed and wouldn't move despite all his efforts.

Now it may be possible that some Maltese are more or less morons. I'm not sure. I never went in for Maltese. In the past ten years, however, there has gone through my home an inky procession of black cats, commencing with the matriarchal Isabel, from which I challenge Broun to pick me one member whose intelligence was not or is not so much above that of the average voter in the Park avenue section of the Seventeenth Congressional District as to make comparison laughable.

Anyhow the case record of the Maltese as set for by Broun does not indicate to my mind any evidences of stupidity. When the outside cat gets cold, my boys, she very naturally lays plans for getting warm and comfortable. Would to Heaven some of the rank and file of our so-called labor movement had that same imperturbable determination. Then we would be celebrating a Labor Day which meant something more than a boat-ride for the boys.

But I'm not going to make any legal trouble for Broun because of his libel on the intelligence of the subtle feline. He's already been threatened with a libel suit. One of his opponent's lovely lady lieutenants wrote a letter to that dear Herald-Tribune saying that Heywood was funniest when he was unconscious or something equally delicate. Heywood answered with a letter and the devastated lady promptly sent a letter to Broun headquarters in which she misspelled four words and made five grammatical errors and which ended, "Swift and sure I will send your letter to my lawyer."

"Swift and sure, we are sending her letter to a grammarian."

McAlister Coleman.

From Our Foreign Correspondent

Economics and Politics in Austria

By Benedikt Kautsky

Vienna, Aug. 11.

THE economic crisis has become much more acute in Austria during the last few weeks. The number of unemployed workers already is beginning to rise, although always, before, the season of the year and the building activities have kept it declining until in the Fall.

This year, however, construction activities have been unusually light, although a law was passed last year making state funds available for the promotion of home building. But these funds have been used with so little judgment that only about 18,000 dwellings can be built, instead of the 30,000 planned for. This fiasco is due to the fact that the bourgeois government didn't want to place the money at the disposition of the communities and the public bodies, especially in the case of Vienna, but turned it over to private builders who constructed expensive villas and apartment houses. This ill-timed policy has not only held down the number of employed building trades workers, but also has caused unemployment to spread to the brick, cement and other building material industries, which now, at a time when they usually are flourishing, are restricting their activities very materially.

Besides, during the last few months the Austrian financial administration has been forced to set narrow limits to its investment policy. It is true that at present current receipts slightly exceed expenditures, but these surpluses are not enough to meet investment needs. Up to the end of last year it was possible, though with increasing difficulty, to cover the necessary investments in road building, extensions and improvements of the telephone system and, above all, in the railroads, out of the money remaining from the League of Nations loan. Finally, however, these resources were exhausted and already last year the railroads had to ask the Austrian

Reactionary Federal Rule Furthers Depression; Attacks Being Made On Trade Unions

banks for temporary credits. Of course an enterprise cannot continue to meet its investment needs this way, especially as this year's crisis has materially reduced receipts.

Consequently, the Austrian government's need of raising a loan for investment purposes became more pressing every minute. The new loan of about \$60,000,000 was issued at 95, but Austria got only 90, the banking consortium, under the control of J. P. Morgan and Co., taking 5 per cent for its trouble. Although the rate of interest is nominally 7 per cent, the unfavorable conditions under which the loan was floated make it really about 9 per cent. This rate of interest, in the face of the fact that during the last six years the Austrian budget has produced surpluses and that the service of the loan is guaranteed through the customs receipts and the tobacco monopoly, is extraordinarily high, just as the banks' commission is unusually juicy.

One reason for this may be found in the failure of Austria thus far to revalorize its pre-war loans. The French banks raised this objection and refused to participate in the loan, so most of the money had to be raised in the United States and Great Britain. Nevertheless this alone certainly is not the decisive reason, but rather the fact that the international money market is very easy today for short-term obligations, but apparently is not yet ready to take up long-term loans, as was shown by the indifferent success of the German loan. But if Austria received still harder conditions than Germany, this was largely due to the Heimwehr movement and the constant political turmoil which makes it seem less solvent than Germany, although the latter's government finances are in a more unfavorable condition than Austria's.

After paying back the short-term credits taken up by the railroads and after bringing the funds in the treasury up to the proper point Austria ought to have about enough money left to carry out its investment program for a year. The hope entertained in many bourgeois circles that the loan will make possible material cuts in taxes seems to me to be greatly exaggerated, particularly because of the heavy demands for interest and amortization which add from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 to the annual budget expenditures.

Therefore, Austrian industry will not be livened up to any great extent, either by tax reductions or by large investments. Consequently, the crisis will continue for quite a long time and will weigh very heavily upon Austrian industry. In my last article I pointed out that Austrian agriculture suffered greatly from this situation and that it was making desperate efforts to improve its condition through tariff increases and state subsidies. The farmers have succeeded in winning Parliamentary approval for the renovation of the tariff. It is true that in many cases the customs increases exist only on paper, because the rates have been fixed in treaties with neighboring states, especially with Yugoslavia. But the agriculturists have managed to secure the so-called cultivation premiums for each hectare of farm land sown with grain and the Austrian population as a whole will have to raise the money for this subsidy through higher taxes on sugar and beer.

Nevertheless, the idea that the difficult agrarian problem cannot be solved by tariffs and subsidies alone, but that the only way is the creation of the state grain and flour monopoly proposed by the Socialists is steadily gaining ground all over the country, even among the farmers themselves. Parliament has asked the govern-

ment to work out a law for this purpose. Unexpected support for the monopoly idea has resulted from the Balkan agrarian states, especially Rumania and Yugoslavia, planning to create a joint selling organization for agricultural products. It is planned to include Hungary and Poland in this agreement, but the political contradiction may be too great. Just at present it is impossible to foresee the effect of Yugoslav-Rumanian negotiations. If the agrarian export states of Eastern Europe should succeed in the formation of export syndicates it would have the most far-reaching consequences for the industrial countries dependent upon those states for agrarian imports. This applies principally to Austria, then to Czechoslovakia and, in a lesser degree, to other countries of Central Europe. Such a development would make Austria's need of a politico-commercial understanding still more apparent, in contrast to the former short-sighted policy of building barriers against the East which has merely injured this country.

It is true that for the time being the powers controlling Austria's commercial policy have learned nothing. Industry, encouraged by agriculture's success in the political tariff field, is planning for higher industrial customs rates and the Ministry of Commerce already has instructed the Chambers of Commerce to work out new tariff schedules.

Times of economic stress always are favorable for political reaction. The Schober government avails itself of every opportunity to advance its program here or there. Thus, the newly reorganized Constitutional Court has laid down a rule regarding divorces creating absolutely medieval conditions in that field. It makes it almost impossible for persons married by the Catholic church to remarry.

To be sure, this decree has aroused much comment in wide bourgeois circles also, and it begins to look as if a modern marriage and divorce reform law may at last be put through in Austria.

Several reactionary drives on the trade union field are also to be chronicled. The bosses took advantage of a renewal of the collective agreement with the printers to propose a number of alterations for the worse. Only after tedious negotiations, often interrupted, was it possible to reach a compromise extending the existing agreement for a year, thus avoiding the lock-out of about 15,000 workers aimed at by the employers.

The government has failed in its frontal Parliamentary attack upon the railroad men's unions. The Socialists managed to have action upon the proposed law put over until Fall. But in order to win some sort of a victory the government has smuggled Dr. Strafelles, a leader of the Styrian Heimwehr, into the Board of Administration of the Federal Railroads, although all the experts, including the bourgeois technicians, have admitted his lack of ability.

Chancellor Schober is using the same tactics now in other cases involving the Heimwehr. After having succeeded in dissuading that organization from rising in open rebellion against the state, he is trying to make it a part of the bourgeois party machinery. During the last few days there have been weighty negotiations which have ended in a promise by the Heimwehr not to run its own candidates in the next elections, provided its leaders get places on the bourgeois tickets. A fit end for the "Anti-Parliamentary" Heimwehr movement. Next Spring we shall see if this compromise was a help to the bourgeois parties. At all events it is characteristic of Schober's objectivity that he, the police president and man of "peace and order," doesn't hesitate to dicker with men of violence who don't give a damn for his disarmament law.

The Chatter Box

MUCH has been said here about the passing of the old ideals and idealists, wherewith the cause of Socialism in America was born. A great deal of it has been tempered with genuine sorrow. And often I have spoken with a bitterness, but faintly restrained.

Clearly, I am a solitary crow, cawing in the wilderness. I cannot join up with any militant group, because I fear any breach in our already weakened wall . . . And I cannot out of sheer love for unity and the party aid in starting the break. But surely I cannot go on countenancing with any decent grace, the mutability of character and principle that threatens the Socialist movement in our country.

And since anything between the upper and nether mill stones must be crushed because of the left or right oscillating movements of the grinding process, I fear me that my fate is inescapably ordained . . . But whatever courage there be left, I summon to this time, with the hope that some miraculous solution may be found. Perhaps an attempt at plain speaking will help.

The position of the conservative and older comrades need take but little space here, since our present day tactics and their thorough ineffectiveness are a matter of disheartening record.

What we have come to, and how to explain it all would take realms of discussion and accusations. Nothing but irritation and invective would result from a detailed and precise analysis.

So much of it would apply so directly into the private livelihood and personal status of most of our old comrades, that it would be well nigh impossible to conduct any sort of dispassionate investigation. Socialists are human beings, with families and obligations . . . and certain fixed economic processes of earning enough, or what they consider enough, to carry on with some measure of security, and when their resources of income are in any way touched or questioned, a sensitivity arises that is full of bared nerves . . .

But the truth must somehow be dragged out . . . And if in that procedure, names and persons and sums, and conditions are exposed it is appalling just what internecine bitterness may arise.

And because of just that, it were best to confine any discussion to the hard general facts of the party as an impersonal question.

The fact is that in recent years, we have been driven into a liberal-reform policy by our managing group. Little by little and with one clever twist of phraseology and another, we have managed to desert even the basic tenets of our philosophy. A serious study of our recent campaigns will fully substantiate this statement. And solely because of despair . . . The Communists have erred by impatience. We certainly are not profiting much because of our patience.

The madness for success and accomplishment in business and profession has infected our party policy . . . We must get power, or some sort of power anyway . . . regardless of party tradition, or philosophy . . . The definite relationship between that attitude and the changed personal economic circumstances in which most of our active leadership finds itself is intriguing. And we simply just cannot go on much further along the line of opportunistic social reform, and still keep our identity as Socialists.

It is convincingly and mightily clever to present the argument that Socialists must prove to the electorate that they can run a municipal government effectively, and clearly, before we can expect the confidence from them of running a state or a nation. Therefore we enter into municipal campaigns on the program of better government, and gracious planks, like municipal housing, public markets, and the like. And the chances are that we shall be some day faced by a situation in New York or Chicago, similar to what the Labor government of Great Britain is confronted with today.

When the graft and gangster business becomes so frightful that even the big boys become scared stiff, they may help a Socialist mayor into power on a platform of reform, and what a pretty job that will be for us Socialists . . . I hate to even think about such a fearful happening. And our present day political advertising falls quite in line with such a possibility . . .

With power gained in such measure, we shall surely lose our Socialist garb, and quite eagerly strut about in the silken plush furs and silver buckles of constituted capitalist government. As a choice between the old parties and Socialists running a state under decadent capitalism, I would certainly prefer Republicans or Democrats . . . We are no more fitted to govern a city or a nation under the present system and retain our souls as Socialists, than Cardinal Hayes might be suitable to an orthodox synagogue on Houston street for the singing services of Yum Kippur . . .

I can see the efficacy of electing a few Congressmen who would give the Socialist position on national and international affairs, provided they were elected on a clear-cut Socialist platform, in which there would be no mistake made about what we want and how we mean to bring it about.

I believe that our pussyfooting on the war between the classes has just put us into that ineffectual position where all pussyfooters belong. If we keep on with any more of this gentle meandering in the realms of profession, we will find ourselves intertextually lost . . . And there will be no way out . . .

I furthermore believe that either we will have to change our own personal lives and habits, and lift ourselves closer to the old planes of idealism and self-denial, or we might as well step out of the way, and allow a younger and clearer-visioned army to take up the struggle at the point where we must leave off . . .

Comrade Viadeck, whom I love and admire greatly, asked me at the last State convention, right after my tirade against the Jewish Forward . . . "Do you want to make a church out of the Socialist Party . . . ?" With all my heart and soul, I repeat here, as I told him then, that if making a religion and a temple out of the Party will make it as effective for Socialism, as many religions and churches have proven for their purposes, then there can be nothing wrong in such an experiment.

Socialism and the Party have been our faith and fame all these years . . . and in proportion to our fidelity and sacrifice and attendance our effectiveness will perform. Many religions and many churches have crumbled from too much looseness. For these reasons, I lend an attentive ear to the militant spirit that manifests itself, albeit crudely, among so many of our younger comrades. And though I fear the eventual break between the bitter-ender right and the impassioned left . . . my aid and comfort, slight as it must be, is for the new spirit.

And for it and for the party, conditions being what they are, it were better to have attempted and lost than never to have tried at all.

S. A. de Vries

More Wealth, Less Work

League of Nations Provides An Armory of Facts For Workers In The Socialist Cause

By Fred Henderson

THE issue of a new memorandum on Production and Trade by the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations may not strike you, on first hearing of it, as an exciting event. But you will change your mind about that if you will give a little study to the very remarkable facts set out in the memorandum. For it is a document packed with the raw material of our Socialist case; and for Socialists it has all the thrill which an army engaged in a hard battle would feel if it suddenly found strong supplies of fresh ammunition being placed ready to its hand from an outside neutral quarter.

Not that the League of Nations has suddenly launched out on Socialist propaganda. There is no propaganda in the Memorandum. There is only a clearly stated array of facts tabulated from information as full and comprehensive as Geneva could collect from all over the world; but they are facts of the greatest significance in their bearing upon that release of the common life from poverty and drudgery at which Socialists are aiming; facts which show that this aim is in the direct line of the discernible purposes of human civilization.

The Memorandum covers the period from 1923 to the end of last year, with special emphasis on the period since 1926. It is the

period, you will note, during which the world's life has been reduced to the worst state of economic insecurity experienced in modern times; a period during which depression in trade and industry has gone from bad to worse, with unemployment on a colossal and still increasing scale everywhere.

Now turn from this grotesque muddle which is being made of the distribution of the world's resources, and see what has been happening in that same period in regard to their production. The production of food and raw materials is now, according to the Memorandum, 25 per cent. higher than in 1926. The rate of increased production has been higher for raw materials than for food; the increase in the world's food supplies being 6 per cent. last year. Curiously enough with regard to foodstuffs their production in Europe has increased from 1926 to 1930 to a greater extent than in any other part of the world, although Europe was supposed to a great degree to have exhausted its agricultural power of expansion. This increase of the world's supplies of food and raw materials is not only an increase in actual amount. It is also an increase in relation to population. The world's population during the same period is estimated to have

increased 2 per cent.; so that our larger supplies do not mean that we have merely kept pace with the increase in mouths to consume them, but that there is greater abundance per head of population.

But this is only a trifle compared with the increase in manufactures. The rate of increase has varied in different industries; but in practically all industries and in all countries it is an increase very substantially greater than the increase in world population. The increase in the four years is as high as 25 per cent. in respect of the iron and steel, the electrical, and the mechanical industries of the world. The general rate of increase is, of course, below that point; but how great it is—in four years only, remember—may be seen from the following figures: In Canada, the volume of production in all industries rose from an index figure of 146 in 1926 to 193 in 1930; in the United States in the same period from 108 to 118; in Germany from 79 to 102; in France from 126 to 140; and in Great Britain from 100 to 112.

Get into your mind quite clearly what all this means. It means that in terms of real wealth—actual products, things available for the nourishment and comfort of

human life—the world is better off than ever before; and, in spite of Mr. Malthus with his theory that all such betterment is always cancelled out by pressure of population against the means of subsistence, better off per head.

And all this has gone on to an accompaniment of increasing distress and unemployment. In Great Britain the number of unemployed is now over two millions; in the United States it is touching six millions; in Australia it is in even worse proportion. In Germany the volume of production of wealth rose from an index figure of 69 in 1924 to 79 in 1926 and to 102 in 1929. In the same period, unemployment in Germany has risen from 8 per cent. of the members of all trade unions in 1924 to 20 per cent. in 1929; and has heavily worsened again this year.

In the 1925 census of manufactures for the United States it is recorded that on the average of all the factories in the States the output per worker employed was 40 per cent. greater than in 1919. A month or two ago, Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of the Dunlop Company, told the shareholders at the company's annual meeting that "the output per worker at our various factories at home and abroad is about two and a half

times what it was five years ago." With that statement as a text, I pointed out in the British Socialist press that the root fact about unemployment is that modern power methods have made it possible to create more and more wealth with less and less need to employ labor in the process; and that what is true of the Dunlop Company is true in more or less degree over the whole range of modern industry.

More wealth, less labor. What the facts in this Memorandum give us is the evidence of that, not in a selected industry or a separate country only, but in world production generally. Abundance, and cheapness following abundance; and more and more unemployment and distress everywhere.

Why? In the name of common sanity, why? For quite clearly what common sanity compels us to see in this increasing abundance of wealth is the possibility of greater comfort and more leisure for everyone. What has turned the whole thing awry from this same sequence of cause and natural consequence?

The answer is plain and clear. In a world in which the need for labor becomes smaller and smaller in proportion to output, the working populations continue to depend for a livelihood on the sale of their labor to the owners of the means of production. That relationship of the worker to society is becoming more and more incompetent to serve the needs of life. More and more wealth; less and less access to it for the worker by the process of selling his labor for wages. In these facts of world production and unemployment this incompetence of capitalism any longer to serve the needs of human life is written so simply and obviously that no Socialist expositor should be required to point it out to anyone with more than the brains of a hen.

If, as common sanity compels us to assume, the steady increase in our power to produce abundantly, and with less and less labor, for the satisfaction of human needs, means the possibility of ever-widening comfort and leisure for all, we have to get the sources of wealth and the business of production into common ownership before we can begin to see that possibility fulfilled. While our opportunities to live and work continue to be privately owned for private profit, with the workers as its mere hirelings instead of members of a commonwealth co-operative in it all, while that lunacy of capitalism continues the very advances of civilization and of knowledge which create the abundance only serve to bar the worker out more and more rigidly from any participation in it. He becomes only an unwanted surplus of labor cumbering the planet. And so it will be until we make these great powers and abundant possibilities the heritage of the whole people instead of the exclusive endowment of an owning class.

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Labor's Holiday and Political Methods

By Louis Waldman

Socialist Candidate for Governor of New York.

LABOR'S struggle, which is in a large measure the struggle of the great masses of the people, is never completely lost, nor is it ever completely won. Yet each year ought to register substantial gains.

The year which has passed since we last commemorated Labor Day has been exceptionally trying. The fool's paradise in which many workers dwell has gone, and in place of the prosperity which they were told assured them against the ordinary risks of capitalism they found themselves, many millions strong, searching for an opportunity to find employment. Starvation and ruin supplanted the glowing descriptions of the New Capitalism, which only brought new and more intense privations to the workers and the consumers.

Labor Day, 1930, finds the depression as bad as ever, unemployment as extensive as ever, and the welfare of the people as remote as ever from the minds of the entrenched, ruling powers. The need for a comprehensive social welfare program, intelligently conceived, honestly executed, and vigorously applied has become more urgent than ever.

Under the circumstances, organized labor, instead of patiently waiting for the crumbs to fall from the table of Dives, and pleading, hat in hand, for some more crumbs, owes a solemn obligation to the workers within as well as outside of their midst to assume a position of leadership to set forth in unmistakable terms its demand that they be not left on the streets to starve in the midst of the plenty their labor created.

In New York State, if the policy to which William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has given expression in his letter—thanking Governor Roosevelt for the few crumbs that have been thrown to labor if adhered to—labor will find itself no better off on Labor Day, 1931, than it finds itself on this Labor Day.

President Green has shown himself a political novice in venturing into the political situation in New York State. If adhered to by the rank and file of the labor movement, his policy seriously impaired the fighting powers of the organized labor movement of our State. Fortunately, the trend is in the direction of a more progressive policy, and the workers can not be carried along in a policy that hopelessly divides their strength and renders them impotent as a political force in our State.

If Governor Roosevelt has been responsible for the signing of measures helpful to the workers of our State, surely the Republican Legislature, which enacted the measures, were helpful, and if he, a Democrat, is entitled to the support of labor, why deny the same support to the Republicans, without whom those measures could not reach the Governor? How, under the circumstances, are workers to vote?

The fact of the matter is that neither the Republican Legislature nor the Democratic governor, have helped in bringing appreciably nearer realization the very modest program of the New York State Federation of Labor.

There were thirteen measures in which the State Federation of Labor was interested during the last session. In a Bulletin issued by the Federation on August 31st, summarizing the work of the session, the Federation points out that most of them were not even considered, while the few that were taken up were so emasculated as to be of little value to labor. The injunction bill, for instance, was passed without containing any of the provisions necessary to make the remedy against injunctions ineffective.

Many of these measures have been offered year after year. They will continue to be offered year after year. Organized labor in our State, dividing its forces and pursuing a policy which leads only to a blind alley, will remain impotent—unless it awakens to the need of a new and better policy.

Whether Labor Day in 1931 will find the workers of our State no longer haunted by the dread of unemployment—whether the aged will receive, not the charity allowances from a Poorhouse agency, but the old age pensions to which they are entitled, and of which they have been deprived—whether they will continue to be the victims of private power and other monopolies instead of the masters of their own destiny—that rests largely with the workers themselves.

They can make a substantial beginning to recover their lost heritage now—and Labor Day, 1931, will be celebrated for its real achievements.

"Old Stuff"—But The Stuff We Need

By Harry Lopatin

NOW, as never before, the Young People's Socialist League and all other radical youth organizations will have to begin to work more aggressively to bring about a better, cleaner, and more equitable world to live in. We have come to a stage in our economic history where capitalism has shown more than ever before that its day of judgment is near. Unemployment has now gripped us with a suddenness and ferocity which never did before, young workers are being enslaved to a much greater degree, and there is less social insurance in the United States than anywhere in the world.

Our task is, however, not so severe as it may seem to some. It is all a matter of perspective. If we have done little work, then what we have before us is a tremendous task, if we are actively engaged in attaining our goal our work seems lighter. Our goal can only be reached with a speed proportionate to our enthusiasm and actual work for the movement. If we lay down on the job, then we are sure never to get far. If we work unflinchingly, then our pace keeps increasing.

I have been reading reports of the activities of some of our comrades across the sea. The rapid pace is amazing. The German young Socialist organizations are equal in the number of members to the total of all other Socialist Youth organizations of the world. They have almost a quarter of a million members in the various organizations. The Swedish youth organizations are the largest in the land. They have close to forty thousand members. The Austrian comrades have built organizations that are rivaled only by Germany.

Why is this so? The answer is quite simple. The predominating feature of their organizations is the great amount of enthusiasm and devotion that they have. Every moment of their lives they think of the movement. They dress differently than bourgeois young people, they sing only their own songs and dance their own dances. Their main idea in life is to better prepare themselves for a Socialist commonwealth. The German comrades have even gone so far as to organize small colonies in the suburbs of the large cities, which they call "Young Socialist Republics." They live in these places during the greater part of the summer, and they spend many week-ends there during the rest of the year. These "Republics" are conducted according to their conception of what

a Socialist Republic would be. They have their own congresses, municipalities, factories and farms. In addition they conduct regular schools at these colonies. The thought predominant in their minds is to instill in themselves the spirit of cooperation; to learn to improve and harmonize their relations with their fellow human beings.

Now, I don't propose that we do likewise, and establish such "Republics." The idea is very good, but unfortunately we haven't the means. The German comrades have a rich and powerful organization, we have not. But what we can do is to learn this lesson from them: That organizations are built only when the members are full of enthusiasm and ready to give all they can of their time and energy. The greatest hindrance to our progress has been that too few are doing the necessary work. Too few are ready to do the yeoman work such as: carrying the platforms for open-air meetings, distributing literature, contributing to the educational work by participation in the programs, attending all meetings of their group, getting others to attend, and last but not least, always trying to interest other young people in attending meetings and joining.

Of course, this has been said before, and it's "old stuff" to many, but we must remember that though the world seems to be the same outwardly—it is not. If we do not get going a little faster someone else will.

English Speaking Branches of Workmen's Circle to Start Drive

An intensive drive for members has begun in all English speaking branches throughout Greater New York and New Jersey. Since the English speaking executive began functioning a greater activity and renewed enthusiasm is noticed in the branches. Every branch is conducting a drive for new members. The meetings are assuming a lively aspect. Discussions upon current subjects are taking place in every branch. The old members who for a long time were mail order members are attending more regularly promising to continue their regularity.

Poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.—Franklin

"Socialism In Our Time"

Labor Day, 1930, Gives Socialism In United States Hope For Quick Growth of Movement

By Clarence Senior

National Executive Secretary, Socialist Party of America.

GREATER opportunities and greater responsibilities face the Socialist party this Labor Day than ever before. The breakdown of the capitalist system is no longer an academic theme. We are faced with the necessity of taking the actual leadership of the American working class, in default of the leadership supposed to be exercised by the business men of the nation.

The National City Bank, one of the largest aggregations of capital in the world, in its August bulletin, admits that the "leaders of business of course are involved in a situation so far beyond their control that they scarcely know how to manage their own affairs in it."

Unless the working class, organized politically and industrially, has strength and intelligence enough to cope with this situation and conditions continue to grow worse, the likelihood of an attempt at a Fascist dictatorship will increase. Prominent men have voiced their approval of Mussolini's methods, and the American Legion has indicated its willingness to assume the responsibility for further bloodshed in order to place a dictator on the throne of power.

In several places over the nation, we will either win office or come so close to it this fall that with effort it can be done next time. In New York, California, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Montana there are fighting chances to put men into positions which will be of immeasurable benefit to the working class. Every nerve must be taut and every muscle strained to do this.

Not only in those districts where we have a chance at election, but in every local and branch we must

start asking ourselves just what Socialism would mean to America; just how we will introduce it; and how soon. We must determine upon a plan of action and then start out on it and never let up putting every ounce of energy into it until we reach our goal.

While capitalism is slipping and the so-called leaders of our country, both business and organized labor, are rendered helpless by their individualistic philosophy, the Socialists must present to the people a plan of action that will win their allegiance. It must be practical and non-dogmatic; it must be simple and in accord with American tradition; it must be reasonable and show how, step by step and quite rapidly, Socialism can be brought about. Above all, it must be bold, to capture the imagination of the younger spirits, who in all great crises, will sacrifice for an ideal.

There is no doubt but that the

Socialists who are now members of the party can, with determination, bring about the establishment of the foundations of Socialism in our generation.

We should determine upon our objectives immediately and set our face toward our goal. By socializing the income of persons receiving over a hundred thousand dollars a year, let us say, and by gaining control of the banks, the railroads, the mines, and the production and generation of electric light and power, we could establish enough of a basis for the next generation to set up a complete Socialist cooperative commonwealth.

With the experience of other countries to guide us, with our enormous advancement in technical engineering skill and the development of statistics, the responsibility lies upon us to so plan and work that we can establish SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME!

Education For Labor And Socialism

The Rand School's Program For the New Terms

By Algernon Lee

President, Rand School of Social Science

AT NO time since the war has the inherent nature of the capitalist system been so clearly in evidence here in the United States as it is at this moment. Millions of wage-workers are unemployed, and many who still have jobs are having their pay reduced.

The working farmers are sinking deeper into debt, and large numbers of them are losing their farms. Giant chain-store systems are driving the small merchants and shopkeepers out of business. The professional men are fast losing their cherished economic independence. While working and middle classes are being crushed, vast fortunes are being accumulated. In the midst of these hard times, a larger proportion of the nation's annual product than ever before is going in the shape of rent, interest, and dividends into the coffers of a minority of the people, and the ownership and control of natural resources and of other means of production are being rapidly concentrated.

All this is not an accidental or temporary condition. It is perfectly normal under capitalism. And equally is it normal, under this system that corruption should flourish in public offices and on the judicial bench, and that organized crime should make its appearance in the closest partnership with profit-making business.

For Socialists, these facts mean a call to action—and to action which is intelligently purposeful as well as energetic and persistent. It is idle in such a time to suggest

that Socialists should ignore the issues of the day and talk only of our ultimate goal. It is equally idle to suggest that we should neglect to expound our fundamental theories and concentrate all our attention on events that figure in newspaper headlines. To do either of these things is to miss our opportunity, and to fail in our duty to the working classes and to civilization.

Basic principles can but be taught by using concrete facts to illustrate them. But if we were to talk only of the facts as the man in the street sees them, without explaining our basic principles, we might catch votes, but we should not build up our party, and in the long run should not even hold the votes. It is by making issues are tied up with the one big issue of the day, that we can win the people's support. The special issue of private ownership for profits versus social ownership for use, that we make Socialists who will stick and who will be able to spread the light. And it is by making such Socialists, too, that we shall redeem the unions from the impotence into which so many of them are falling.

This is the view that guides the Rand School in outlining its educational program. And this season, in face of a depression which makes the task of financing the school exceptionally hard, its Board of Directors has had the courage to authorize the formulation of a richer, more varied, and better balanced program than it has ever offered in the past.

Donald Henderson, George S. Mitchell and Algernon Lee will conduct five classes in Economics, August Claessens and Alan Porter

will supplement the work in Sociology done by Marius Hansome. David P. Berenson and William E. Bohn will teach History of Civilization and the History of the American People. John C. Kenney, David J. Sopos, Louis Stanley and Mark Starr will deal with Trade Unionism in its various phases, with Nathan Fine and Louis Waldman to treat Social Insurance and Labor Law. Six courses in Socialism will be given by Frank Crosswath, William A. Feigenbaum, Esther Friedman, Morris Hillquit, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas. Then there will be classes in Research Technique, in Newspaper Writing, and in Public Speaking, and instruction in English and in Civics for those who need it. And what are called cultural subjects will not be neglected, with such lectures as Anita Block, Heywood Brown, Dr. Brian Cairns, Herman Epstein, Benjamin C. Gruenberg, Peter M. Jack, William P. Montague, Joseph M. Osman, Joseph T. Shipley and Elias Tartak to treat them.

For the special Monday evening symposium course on Contemporary American Civilization the school has secured nineteen of America's foremost thinkers. The names of Stuart Chase the economist and philosopher, of Morris Cohen and John Dewey the philosophers, of such economists as Rexford Tugwell and Wesley C. Mitchell, such historians as Parker T. Moon and James T. Shotwell, such literary critics as Lewis Mumford and Carl Van Doren will show the quality that may be expected.

The Workers' Training Course, the Saturday Forum, the Library, the Research Department, all deserve mention, but space forbids.

One more thing must be included, however, and that is the series of week-end events in the month following Labor Day. Here it is: Saturday afternoon, Sept. 6—Institute on Political Action, with G. August Gerber and August Claessens to lead the discussion on how to conduct the campaign and build the party. Saturday afternoon, Sept. 13—Rally of Socialist Youth, with Heywood Brown, Algernon Lee and Louis Waldman as invited speakers. Wednesday evening, Sept. 17—Reception to George Dallas, Labor Member of Parliament and organizer of the British Agricultural Workers' Union. Saturday and Sunday afternoons, Sept. 20 and 21—Institute on Power and Public Utilities, with H. S. Raushenbush, Louis Waldman, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas to treat four distinct phases of the question. Saturday afternoon and evening, Sept. 27—Institute of Unemployed and Old Age, led by Algernon Lee, Alfred Bernheim, Nathan Fine and Louis Waldman.

Does that look like a good start? Does it not give promise that from now till next May the Rand School is going to work at top speed and efficiency in its task as an educational auxiliary to the Socialist and Progressive Labor Movement? Let the party and the unions see that its services are made use of by their members, and we shall have a large addition to our corps of qualified propagandists and organizers on both the political and industrial field, to recruit and of emancipation.

On the other hand, certain workers' education enterprises have during the same difficult period continued to make progress, or at least have successfully held their own. The various summer schools for women workers, at Barnard, Bryn Mawr and the University of Wisconsin, the Southern Summer School for Women Workers, the Rand School, Brookwood, the southern work of the C. P. L. A., the Denver Labor College, etc., occur to mind in this connection.

These are all enterprises wholly or in large part independent of control by the official trade union movement, though of course they are sympathetic with the aims of labor. Furthermore, in all these surviving workers' education enterprises freedom of teaching prevails, in the sense that no effort is made to "put over" arbitrarily the views or policies of one section of the labor movement, but all points of view, tendencies and developments are analyzed critically. We may add that it will be found that progressive laborites and Socialists are prominent in the activities of all of these enterprises.

Thus the event has confirmed the prophecies made by some students of the situation a year or two ago when the controversy over workers' education took place in the A. F. of L. The Workers' Education Bureau and its affiliated enterprises have been made safe for the present official policies of the trade union movement, no "heresies" are ever discussed by them. But these enterprises are dead. Whatever is can go on under a regime which shuts the mind against speculation and analysis, education cannot. The reactionaries in the A. F. of L. never were interested in education. They wanted to control in order to kill. On the other hand, workers' education is more indispensable than ever in this country, where labor faces gigantic tasks and, if it is not to be wiped out altogether, must adapt itself to new and difficult conditions. Workers' education goes on, therefore, but under the control of those persons and elements in the movement who want to bring up and not strangle the child. It may be that the time will come that the official movement, too, will be genuinely interested. Until that time, it is as well that the present trend as to control should continue.

The Need for Militant Labor Leadership

By Daniel W. Hoan

Mayor of Milwaukee

LABOR DAY this year should be a day of serious contemplation for the workers. With 20,000,000 people in this country partly or completely supported by charity, it is high time for the workers to emancipate themselves from the shackles of wage slavery and organize to make government a real instrumentality for the protection of the people and the promotion of their welfare.

Our government has failed miserably to function for the common good. This administration of, by and for the millionaires has proved incapable even of rescuing Capitalism from the effects of its own folly. The tariff, regarded as Capitalism's unfailing remedy for straitening industrial activity and enriching the ruling class at the expense of the people, has only made matters worse. President Hoover's conferences with captains of industry to maintain production and wages proved to be mere gestures. Even a national calamity, like the drought, failed to justify the hopes of professional preachers of prosperity that in some magic way conditions would thereby improve.

Unemployment is world-wide in scope. It is the inevitable outgrowth of the capitalist system of competitive economics based on private profit and greed. There is every evidence that it is in a state of final collapse.—With millions

out of work in all countries.—With those who do have employment on farms and in industry former ability. The farmers are able to produce ten times their food to produce less or we will all starve; while the industrial workers are doomed to chronic unemployment and poverty. What remedy does capitalism offer? Nothing but empty phrases.

Under such conditions there is a crying need for militant labor leadership with intelligence and courage to fight for a permanent solution of our economic and social problems. Likewise, there is a need on the part of the workers to awaken to the realization of the supreme importance of organizing politically.

What English labor has done, American labor can do also in a yet larger and effective way. I am confident that American labor will achieve a unified front and present industrial conditions will only hasten the day. It may make mistakes. Its development may come slow, or it may come fast, no one knows. But all things point to a real awakening.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party will go on its course, fighting unflinchingly for a new political alignment which will place the rights of humanity above the rights of property. It will assist labor in all its struggles for a new and better society. One in which every toiler shall not only be guaranteed the right to work, but shall be entitled to the full value of his toil.

Socialism's Message This Labor Day

By James Oneal

Editor, The New Leader

THIS year Labor Day brings with it problems that were not suspected by workers in the decade now drawing to a close. With employment fairly continuous in this period thinking declined. The silk hat masters of the nation and their retainers moved to the front and declared that the United States is the happy land that had solved the labor problem.

Through the radio and the magazine, through editorials and the lecture platform, this propaganda issued for years. And yet it was not true even in the era of Coolidge "prosperity." The wage of the unskilled workers averaged around \$1.30 a year and they included millions of laborers. That wage is insufficient for a moderate standard of decency and comfort.

Then in the coal, textile, steel and other industries even skilled workers received a wage that did not measure up to the living standard fixed by the Labor Bureau at Washington. In thousands of plants in other industries the same situation prevailed while the ballyhoos were chanting their anthem of "prosperity."

As for the farmers, throughout the vast cotton region of the South and Southwest millions of croppers, tenants, and laborers vegetated in rags. Their diet is similar to the rations of slaves on the old plantations. One does not have to visit the peasant regions of Europe to observe sickening poverty. It is widespread in the cotton region.

Even the wheat and corn belts in the West were scenes of a tragedy almost similar to that of the cotton growers. Hundreds of thousands of farmers lost the savings of a lifetime, lost their farms, homes, and tools. They had been accustomed to a higher standard than the cotton growers but their standard declined in the very period that Coolidge and the professional barkers were singing praises to "prosperity."

Nevertheless, the barkers continued to mock the serfs, farmers and wage workers by their propaganda. The enormous dividends of the great corporations during this period indicated what was receiving the "prosperity." Indeed, many of the barkers pointed to these parasitic incomes as evidence of general well-being!

What was really happening was a general bribe: production of goods stimulated by the needs of post-war Europe and the continued expansion of the automobile and allied industries. As Europe became stable and the market for automobiles became saturated American industry slowed up. Unemployment set in not last October but more than a year before the Wall Street crash.

But in the meantime new machines, reorganization of plants, study of the worker as a more efficient pack-horse, and technical improvements brought increased production with a smaller number of workers. Capitalism was approaching another decline. Then came the Wall Street crash last October which put a finishing touch to the illusions of ten years. We landed in the ditch of industrial stagnation. Bread lines formed, the jobless walked the streets, and the ballyhoos retired to obscurity.

This is the situation that faces the working class today. Occupying no seats of power in the city, state, and national governments, we are powerless to help ourselves in this period of widespread dis-

tress. Our enemies occupy those seats by a mandate of the very workers who are powerless!

So here in the great republic of the West where capitalism has reached its highest development the labor movement has no more political power than peons in some small Latin-American nation. Whatever apologies may be made for this situation it is certainly a humiliating one. After a century of organization of the working class we are behind every other modern nation and this indicates that American workers are following faulty methods that bring disappointment and fruitless results.

This Labor Day should be dedicated to thinking out new courses of action that will bring power and desirable results. Our great industries are actually transforming workers into serfs. Unionism has practically died in these industries. Workers are regarded as marketable cattle in elections by the old parties and their leaders. No government is more thoroughly ruled by great property interests than ours. In no other country do legal retainers of the capitalist class on the bench become despots in using injunctions as they do here. Nearly forty years of begging for relief from the agents of the two old parties have brought no relief.

Certainly, it is not a pleasant Labor Day. Everywhere else Labor and Socialism march hand in hand for the conquest of industry and government. The aim is power that may be used for the welfare of the working masses. We have it but have not used it. We have not organized it and directed it for our good.

The political power that is turned against us is the power that we fritter away upon Republican and Democratic parties. That power organized in our party will displace our enemies. Time passes and change is urgent. The Socialist Party has passed through a fiery ordeal in the past fifteen years. It has come through clean. Its banner is unstained. Its record of loyalty to the best interests of the working masses is plain.

On this Labor Day the Socialist program should appeal more than ever to those who recognize the impossibility of the capitalist system guaranteeing security of job or income to the masses.

Our message is, "Desert the parties that have brought ruin and misery to the toilers of the nation. Join the Socialist Party, engage in its work, use it to obtain power, and use that power to bring into being a warless world, a world of social democracy, a society where industry will be operated to serve mankind instead of exploiting the working class."

B'ville Labor Lyceum Re-opens its Gymnasium

The Brownsville Labor Lyceum is happy to announce the re-opening of its gymnasium and recreation center, on Sept. 15, 1930. In addition to the apparatus of the previous year, additional equipment such as a billiard table, short horse, horizontal bars, ladders, mats and two ping-pong tables have been installed. Registration for membership can be made at the manager's office in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn, any evening between the hours of six and ten o'clock. Membership will be limited.

AMERICA NEEDS SOCIALISM

By Norman Thomas

THE next few months must see an even greater growth in the ranks of an intelligent and militant Socialist party.

Never was such a party more needed. Capitalism, old and new alike, is breaking down. It is failing to provide even such security for wage workers as chattel slaves had from their owners. It talks rugged individualism but steadily drives the individual farmer or business man to the wall by the growth of mergers. It talks peace but does not know how to lay the foundations of peace in an interdependent world.

More, however, is necessary than the failure of capitalism to arouse the people to the possibility of an intelligent Socialism. That task requires education, agitation and organization. The school of hard knocks has its uses, but too often its graduates are simply knocked out. It is a peculiar challenge of the times that we should point the way out of poverty, the continuing menace of war and the slavery of our capitalist, imperialist world to plenty, peace and freedom. It is not enough that we merely point the way. We must work out a concrete program for men who cannot live on the bread of a future Utopia but must have something now, something which will take them nearer to their goal.

As you know, conferences have been held, remedies have been suggested, and pious wishes have been expressed, but the results so far are very small and intangible. I feel, therefore, that unless the workers themselves will do something to help along the situation, we are in for a long spell of hard times, during which our standards will be lowered and many of the gains which workers have secured through hard struggles and great sacrifices will be lost.

The International Pocketbook Workers Union, of which I have the honor of being manager, has taken a step which I believe, if carried out, will help to solve the problem in a great many organized industries. You are, no doubt, familiar with the fact that in many of our organized industries we have what is known as an equal division of work during slack periods for the workers in the shops.

Workers who are not attached to any shops, have no jobs and are entirely out of luck. Those who are attached to shops have some work, sometimes one day, sometimes two days, and frequently three and four days a week. Those who have no shops haven't an opportunity even to earn a single dollar, and their presence on the streets is an encouragement to the employers to break down our standards of wages and conditions, and is a constant menace to the organization of which they

are members, even though they be very good and loyal members. At the same time, they become a part of the large army of unemployed and seek employment in other lines, in that way diminishing the chances of the unskilled and the unorganized of getting some work.

We have, therefore, decided to try the following method of relieving the distress amongst unemployed members: We will endeavor to place all our unemployed members into shops where they will share the work with those of their brothers and sisters who are attached to the shops.

I am sure you will realize the usefulness on the part of the workers and the splendid sacrifice which they are making in order to live up to the principle of one for all and all for one.

We have sent letters to all the employers in the industry and have also made an appeal to the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers asking that they help us to make this experiment a success.

I am writing about it in the special Labor Day Edition as a suggestion which may be taken up and followed in other industries. It seems to me that it ought to work out well. It should enhance the solidarity of the workers, and it should make them realize that their unions are the means through which they can hold all that they have won and be ready for the next

Workers' Education In 1930

By A. J. Muste

LABOR DAY is supposed to have an educational significance and so it is fitting that on this occasion we survey the field of workers' education as well as other fields of labor activity. In this field an interesting trend has become apparent during the past year.

On the one hand, one may travel the country over today and find that practically all the non-resident labor educational enterprises under the auspices of city central bodies, state federations, etc., which were so numerous a few years ago, have completely disappeared from the map. Not a trace of them remains in most states,

Socialism, The Hope of The Workers

By Joseph Baskin
General Secretary, The Workmen's Circle

LABOR DAY this year finds millions of American workingmen unemployed, with myriads starving and breadlines lengthening and multiplying throughout the land. Hardly an occasion for rejoicing!

And the irony of it all is that this widespread misery and destitution is due, not to a shortage of food, clothing, and other necessities, but to an overabundance! What a sad commentary on our capitalist civilization that hundreds of thousands should lack for food, raiment, and the other things that go to sustain life because they have produced too much of them!

As usual, our capitalist Government does nothing to alleviate the distress of the most useful and productive elements of the American people, of those whose labor has made this the richest country on earth. Hundreds of millions of dollars for the relief of Wall Street gamblers, but not one penny for the relief of unemployed wage earners—such seems to be the motto of the Hoover Administration.

But there is not a cloud without its silver lining. Perhaps the distress in which this year's Labor Day finds the working people of America may open their eyes at least and teach them that they can expect nothing from the old parties; that if they want the Government to think of their needs and interests rather than of those who are already swollen with ill-gotten gains, they must put in power their own party—the Socialist Party; that, if they would escape such unnecessary catastrophes as the present economic crisis, they must gain control of the means of production and run industry, not for the benefit of a favored few, but of all the people; in short, that the worker's only hope and salvation is Socialism.

Labor Day at Chatham

The Chatham, N. J., Colony Youth with the assistance of Debs Branch S. P. is arranging an interesting program for Labor Day week-end in the Chatham Colony, at Chatham, N. J., to which they invite all comrades. Saturday, August 30th, the adults will give a Jewish play by Sholem Aleichem and the youngsters will give an English play. Sunday there will be a performance by the little children, a musical and masque ball. The income will go toward the construction of an athletic field.

C.P.L.A. Labor Day Meet To Discuss Green's Views

ADDED interest is given the annual Labor Day Conference arranged by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action and Brookwood Labor College, to be held at Brookwood, Katonah, New York, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, August 30, 31 and September 1, by the labor day message issued by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. His claims that the Federation philosophy "regarding the establishment and maintenance of high wages have had a tremendous moral and restraining effect," that "the numerical and economic strength of the Federation has been extended and increased," and that the A. F. of L. secured the passage of the Old Age Pension legislation for the State of New York will be subjects of controversy, it is said, with which many of the speakers at the Brookwood conference will be in entire disagreement. Especially resentful of the last claim will be Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, it is reported, who has worked many years for the passage of such legislation at a time when the A. F. of L. was in neutral opposition to it.

The sponsors of the Conference announce Heywood Brown, noted communist and Socialist Congressional candidate, as the latest addition to the list of notable speakers who will discuss the industrial and labor problems confronting American workers.

Dr. Lifshitz Among Speakers at Camp Eden Conference, Sept. 6-7, on Socialist Tactics

IN HIS first public address in this country Dr. S. Lifshitz, American correspondent of the Social Democratic Press Service (Sozialdemokratischer Pressedienst) will give a critical analysis of the Social Democratic parties of Germany and Austria before the unofficial conference of Socialists to be held at Camp Eden Saturday, September 6 and Sunday, September 7.

Dr. Lifshitz has served in the Far East and the Near East and was stationed in Mexico for four years before he came to this country sixteen months ago to assume his present duties. He speaks English fluently. The Social Democratic Press Service corresponds to the Federated Press in this country. It reaches some two hundred labor papers in Germany, Austria and outlying countries. The conference has been called by an arrangements committee of active New York Socialists consisting of Louis Stanley, chairman.

Among others who will appear are William L. Nunn of New York University, Tom Tippet, Norman Thomas, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, A. J. Muste, Abraham Epstein, Louis F. Budenz, David J. Saposs, Louis Stanley, Ludwig Lore and J. B. S. Hardman. Prof. G. R. Tugwell of Columbia University will probably be present.

Among the questions the conference will attempt to answer are: Will the Depression Last? What Is the Outlook of Business and Industry? and What Does This Mean for Labor Activity?—these to be considered at the first session on Saturday evening, August 30. The second session, to be held on Sunday morning, August 31, the speakers will dwell on the developments in the South, in the mining and steel industries and on the political field. Differences of opinion are expected to develop when the political question is dealt with as both the speakers and audience are not one on this issue.

The same evening the third session will take up the problem of What Should Be the Program of Progressive Laborites During the Coming Year and How Can They Effectively Promote this Program? The conference will wind up with one session on Monday morning, September 1, when the A. F. of L. Policy During the Depression; the Convention at Boston and the Future Course of the A. F. of L. will be discussed.

I. A Critical Analysis of Socialist Administration, Saturday, September 6 at 3:00 P. M. 1. The I. L. P. and the Labor Government. 2. The Social Democracy in Germany and Austria. Saturday, September 6 at 8:00 P. M. 3. What Price Municipal Socialism in America? Skit: The Platform Plank by Plank; or the Plank I Choose to Run on.

II. On the Road to Socialism. Sunday, September 7, at 9:30 A. M. 1. Applying Fundamental Principles to Campaign Issues (a) Unemployment Insurance, (b) Public Utilities, (c) Housing, (d) Taxation. Sunday, September 7, at 2:00 P. M. 2. Next Steps in Socialization, (a) Family Allowance (b) Socialization of Banks, (c) The Capital Levy, (d) Other Steps.

Labor Day Week End In Unity House

The Labor Day week-end in Unity House which begins Friday evening, August 29th, to Monday, September 1st, will be of exceptional interest. The entertainment will begin Friday evening. This time it will be the Second Edition of the Kitchen Follies, a satire on the Unity House Management, staff and guests. On the program on Saturday and Sunday evenings will be amongst other artists, Celia Adler, Betty Simonoff, Jewish Singer, the Compinsky Trio and other features of interest. On Sunday evening's program the entire Unity House community will participate. For Monday morning is arranged a special meeting to celebrate Labor Day. The meeting will be addressed by officials of our International Union and others prominent in the labor movement.

Of course, Unity House does not close with the Labor Day weekend. It is open throughout the year. This is only the close of the summer season and the beginning of the fall season as Unity House is as beautiful, restful and inspiring in the fall as it is in the summer.

An interesting conference will be held in Unity House by the Fellowship of Reconciliation which will begin Wednesday, September 11th and will continue and include Sunday, September 15th. Amongst the speakers will be the secretaries of the conference, Miss Amy Blanche Greene, John Nevin Sayre, J. B. Matthews, Dr. Chas. C. Webber, Chas. A. Thomson and Howard A. Kester. In addition to these will be Prof. Paul Douglas of the Chicago University, Miss Martha Falconer, Dr. Ernest F. Johnson of the Federal Council of Churches, Kirby Page, editor of "The World Tomorrow," and A. J. Muste of Brookwood. And the subject for the discussion will be "Overcoming the Violence in My Community." During the conference, too, our members and friends can spend their vacations in Unity House.

For more information, you can apply at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, telephone Chelsea 2144.

Labor Day Greetings

TO ORGANIZED LABOR
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

from the

PAINTERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 261

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and
Paperhangers of America

ISIDORE SILVERMAN, Secretary-Treasurer
NATHAN ZUGHAFT, Recording Secretary

Pioneer Youth Camp To Discuss Schools at Labor Day Confab

"The Inquiring Student and the School System" will be the subject under discussion by Pioneer Youth over the Labor Day week-end from Saturday, August 30th, to Tuesday, September 2nd, at the summer camp at Rifton, N. Y.

Agnes Sailer, of the City and Country School, and leader of the well-known Marion, N. C., project of Pioneer Youth; Herbert Zim, teacher of social science in the public schools of Cincinnati will be present. Members of Pioneer Youth Clubs will be discussion leaders. Aurora Mendez, leader in the Pioneer Youth City forums will talk on the effect of student clubs on student opinion. Edith Goldblum, a camper and a member of Pioneer Youth in the city will lead another group.

Walter Ludwig, executive director of Pioneer Youth; Andrew Seiger, director of summer activities for Pioneer Youth and graduate student at Union Theological Seminary, David Sinclair, Jack Herling, Nathaniel Weyl, Henry Paley, Ray Koch of Common-

wealth Labor College at Mena, Arkansas, and many others will take part in the discussion. Frederick Hall, negro music teacher, will lead singing during the three-day session.

One of the main general topics will be that of the place in the public school system of military training, and efforts that must be made to combat it. The development of responsibility as against teacher dominance will be thoroughly thrashed out. The party for the camp leaves the Hudson River Day Line pier, at the foot of 42nd street, Saturday, August 30th, at 9 a. m. on the steamer Hendrick Hudson. Further information can be obtained from Pioneer Youth office, 45 Astor place, telephone Stuyvesant 7865.

Ex-Seab Jailed

KENOSHA, Wis.—(F.P.)—Jimmy Biscardi, former Allen-A gunman-strikebreaker, will spend the next four to seven years in the penitentiary for robbery.

When Jimmy finished his services for Allen-A, he shipped to Gloucester, Mass., to aid strongarm strikers there and later to inject himself into the Aberle hosiery strike in Philadelphia.

Dr. Pistiner, Leader of Roumanian Socialists, Meets Sudden Death

The Socialist Party of Rumania has suffered a severe loss through the death of Dr. Jacob Pistiner, which occurred suddenly at Cernowitz on Aug. 25. Comrade Pistiner was a veteran Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies and represented Rumania on the Executive Committee of the Socialist International. A fearless critic of the old Bratianu Government, as well as of the present Nationalist Peasant régime headed by Premier Maniu, his articles describing conditions in Rumania were looked forward to by students of Balkan politics as important contributions to their knowledge of the always confused situation obtaining in that part of Europe since the World War. Dr. Pistiner's knowledge of Rumanian politics and industry was so profound that he almost always was able to predict the frequent turns of events for which his country is noted.

To shape the whole future is not our problem but only to shape faithfully a small part of it, according to rules laid down.—Carlyle.

LABOR DAY 1930

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

EXTENDS ITS LABOR DAY GREETINGS TO ALL THE WORKERS AND EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT THE LESSON OF SOLIDARITY AND BROTHERHOOD WHICH THIS HOLIDAY OF LABOR SYMBOLIZES WILL INSPIRE THEM TO RENEWED EFFORTS FOR THEIR EMANCIPATION.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
3 West 16th Street, New York City

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President

DAVID DUBINSKY
Secretary-Treasurer

SALVATORE NINIO
First Vice-President

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Labor Day Greetings

JOINT BOARD
of the

CLOAK, SUIT, SKIRT, DRESS AND REEFER MAKERS UNIONS

I. L. G. W. U. of GREATER NEW YORK

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

MAIN OFFICE
LEXINGTON AVENUE and 25TH STREET
NEW YORK

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from the

Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union Local 10

International Ladies' Garment Workers Union

Labor's holiday is a tribute to labor's heroic struggle for justice. Holidays are a symbol of civilization, and this day which labor has wrested from the employing class is a sign that the trade unions are beginning to civilize industry. On this anniversary of labor's victories, our union greets the trade union movement.

MAURICE W. JACOBS, President
SAMUEL PERLMUTTER, Manager

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

Let the Workers of America Rededicate
Themselves to Labor's Inspiring Ideal,
International Brotherhood and Peace in a
World where the Toilers Will Receive
the Full Fruit of Their Labor.

Millinery Workers Union Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union

Executive Board

NATHAN SPECTOR, Manager
ALEX ROSE, Secretary-Treasurer

Labor Day Greetings

TO ORGANIZED LABOR

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

from the

FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK

28 WEST 31ST STREET MORRIS MERKIN, Secretary

Cloak and Suit Operators' Union

LOCAL NO. 1

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

A. STUDENT, Chairman M. HINES, Manager-Secretary

Labor Day Greetings and Sincere Wishes for a

DAILY NEW LEADER

The UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION

J. ROBERTS, Manager HARRY FUCHS, Business Agents EDMOND GOTTESMAN, Secretary
Joint Executive Board
L. FRIEDMAN, President M. KLAUSNER, Secretary M. FEIG, Secretary
M. GREENWALD, Secretary S. FELDHEIM, Secretary M. LEVY, Secretary
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L. FELDHEIM, Secretary S. NEWMAN, Secretary B. BERKOWITZ, Secretary J. ROSENBERG, Secretary

1930 GREETINGS FROM 1930

The New York Clothing Cutters' Union

Local 4, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

Civilization's gains have been made through the struggles of the toiling masses. A larger share in the good things of life is made possible by the organized efforts of the workers.

Let all the workers pledge themselves this Labor Day to work unceasingly to strengthen our unions and thus bring about justice on the economic field.

PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager I. MACHLIN, Sec.-Treas.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS - - - 1930

New York Joint Council

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS UNION

55 WEST 21ST STREET NEW YORK CITY

"With Faith in Your Untiring Task, and Unending Struggle in the Interest of the Down-Trodden and Oppressed, We are Always with You."
J. LEVIN, Secretary

Labor Day Greetings and Good Wishes for a Better Day to the
Workers of America

Millinery and Ladies' Straw Hat Blockers Union

LOCAL 42

66 WEST 39TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

MAX GOLDEN, Secretary

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

To the Army of Organized Workers Whose Program Is
A BETTER, SANER AND FULLER LIFE
FOR ALL WHO TOIL

HEBREW BUTCHERS' UNION

175 EAST BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

JOSEPH BELSKY, Secretary-Treasurer SAMUEL SUSSMAN, Business Representatives ISADORE LEFF, Business Representative

Labor Day Greetings

International Fur Workers' Union

OF THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA

General Executive Board
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HYMAN KALMIKOFF, Second Vice-President
MIKE MANDL, Third Vice-President
PIETRO LUCCHI, Fourth Vice-President
HAROLD GOLDSTEIN, Sixth Vice-President
ARTHUR FOUCHER, Seventh Vice-President
LEO MARKLE, Eighth Vice-President
JACOB DISSIN, Ninth Vice-President
MOE HARRIS, Tenth Vice-President

We greet the workers who have
not faltered in the fight for free-
dom. We pledge ourselves to ad-
vance the cause of the workers
until our goal is reached.

MORRIS KAUFMAN,
General President-Secretary

Fraternal Greetings on
LABOR DAY

Cloak and Suit Tailors Union

Local 9, I.L.G.W.U.
109 W. 38th St., N. Y. C.

N. Kirtzman, Manager

We Extend the Hand of
Solidarity to All Workers

Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union

Local No. 66, I.L.G.W.U.

Z. L. FREEDMAN, President
LEON HATTAB, Manager
NATHAN RIESEL, Sec.-Treas.

White Goods Workers Union

Local 62, I.L.G.W.U.

Greet the workers of the
world in the spirit of fra-
ternity and solidarity

A. SNYDER, Secretary

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

to our

Brother Unionists

Dressmakers Union Local 22, I.L.G.W.U.

60 W. 35th St., N. Y. C.

Joseph Spielman, Secretary

Greeting on Labor Day

Suit Case, Bag and Portfolio Makers Union

53 W. 21st St., N. Y. C.

SAM TANSKY, President

Labor Day Greetings

Excavating and Building Laborers Union Local 731

205 E. 112th Street
New York City

Anthony Filorimo, Secretary
Anthony Salimbene, Bus. Ag't

The Amalgamated Silver Workers' Union

LOCAL NO. 38

Extends Greetings to All
Fellow Unionists

45 Astor Place N. Y. C.

HARRY SPODICK, President
T. J. BUCKLEY, Bus. Agent

May this Labor Day be a Fore-
runner of a Year of Gains
for the Workers in
All Lands

N. Y. Typographical Union No. Six

24 W. 16th St., N. Y. C.

JAMES J. McGRATH, Sec'y

Little Cause for Labor Rejoicing

By Jacob Panken
LABOR DAY

THIS day is set aside by law for Labor. Holidays are occasions for festivities, celebrations and rejoicing.

This Labor Day labor has no cause for festivities, it is a day for deliberation; for the taking of stock.

Millions unemployed; wages cut; hunger and despair stalk our people; accumulated savings disappearing; the automobile purchased closed; bank failures wipe out the installment plan, lost; the last of the savings; that is the mortgage on the little home, forepiece of the great mass of the American people.

We have become accustomed to look upon economic disturbances and crises as a temporary condition having little effect upon our economic structure. We have overcome every crisis up to date because of the untapped natural wealth which was the heritage of America. We were able to meet every crisis and defeat it, because we were in a position to meet and overcome the competition of all industrial nations. The world was the market for our surplus productivity.

An accumulation of goods due to overproduction disturbed the continuous march of economic growth, but disturbed it only for short periods. As we disposed of our accumulated goods, our factories renewed production with equal or greater activity. We have produced untold wealth.

The size of the country and the constant inflow of population made necessary the development of new enterprises. As we started a new enterprise, we absorbed the man power of the nation and called for man power from abroad. From a nation of three million, one hundred and fifty years ago, we have grown to one of upwards of one hundred twenty-five million. Our economic power grew and multiplied in proportion with the growth and multiplication of our people.

We have now shut the gates against increase in population except as it may increase by births. That increase however, will not require new industrial enterprises for many years.

With the beginning of the Twentieth Century our surplus capital increased at such rapid rate that new avenues for its use had to be found by the capitalists. Aside from that, efficiency which in the last analysis is the basis of a profit system, could not escape the logic of social economy, and therefore instead of manufacturing in one land for use in another, this method was abandoned. To put it a little more simply, instead of manufacturing for foreign markets which required transportation of the goods and in many instances an importation of the raw material, factories were set up at the source of the raw material and where the goods were manufactured they were used. In that way, cost of transportation was eliminated and, what is more important to the capitalist system, labor was purchased at the lowest possible figure.

In the Nineteenth Century, foreign capital in large sums was invested in America. Very little American capital was invested abroad. The situation is changed. Very little, if any, foreign capital is now being invested in America, while large sums of American capital is being invested abroad. Aside from the almost twenty billion dollars due the American government from foreign governments and aside from possibly almost eighteen billion dollars of American money loaned abroad, there are twenty billion dollars invested by American capitalists in manufacturing units in foreign lands. More than two hundred American corporations have production units in other countries. That does not include Canada.

American capitalists prate about patriotism but they establish manufacturing units abroad to take advantage of the lower wages and cheaper materials abroad.

The reason for the establishment of American branch factories abroad is to supply the so-called export demand. It does not require much argument to prove that when the export demand is met by the merchandise manufactured abroad, it reduces employment at home.

The International Harvester, General Motors, Ford, Bell Telephone, Singer Sewing Machine, Dupont and other American industrial enterprises have established plants in every industrial country, not excluding Japan and Australia.

In many instances, the articles manufactured abroad by capital made by American labor instead of being consumed where manufactured, are sent to the United States and so increase the number of unemployed, here. The Ford Motor Co. is manufacturing parts abroad which are assembled in America.

When Rome was in her prime, the colonies conquered were the source of supply for the wealth of the Roman patriarchy. The great mass of Romans found themselves in a condition that made them public charges. The government had to find food for the Romans. We Americans, in modern days and in modern fashion under modern conditions, mirror the Rome of olden days. We are conquering colonies, which furnish wealth to our patriarchy on the capital produced by our labor just as Rome conquered colonies with the blood shed by its legions.

On this Labor Day, American Labor must ponder its present condition. Unemployment may decrease; it probably will, but unemployment has become a permanent condition in the United States. The cut in wages may be arrested, but not materially. A new spirit of installment buying may be started, but the mortgages or conditional sales agreements will continue to weigh down heavily upon the mass of our people.

Eighty per cent. of Americans today do not own the things which they need and use most intimately. They are purchased on the installment plan. The pyramiding of sales without a foundation cannot be continued indefinitely. It is building on quicksand. No individual is responsible for the condition. It is a part of the system. Even the best amongst us, altruistic though we may be, are caught in the vice and we must act as the others do or be destroyed.

Labor Day should be a day of festivity but it should also be a day for serious thought. American Labor has been living in a fool's paradise. It was satisfying as long as it lasted. Improvement in industrial conditions may again color the over-cast sky. Labor must realize that the economic system as it is organized leaves the worker without security; not only the worker but the middle man and even the capitalists. It is a dog eat dog affair.

Unemployment insurance is important, but it is not a cure-all; the aged are entitled to a pension, but that isn't a cure-all. The entire system must be uprooted and rebuilt upon a rational basis. Industry, production for use, work to live, rather than live to work. As long as profit will be the basis of production, some will benefit through the labor of others and others will suffer because their labor is used to produce profits.

The system must be changed but until then reforms of a far reaching nature are necessary, reduction of the hours of labor; a comprehensive social insurance system; making injunction in labor disputes illegal; protection of workers in their right to improve their conditions and to do those things that are necessary to effectuate that purpose. These are mere reforms; it is just patching up.

Persecution and poverty in this system of capitalism must be reduced to a minimum.

Let the luxury of yesterday be the need of today. Labor is the foundation of all life. A full life is its heritage.

Throughout history, progress has been achieved by those who had nothing to lose. Reaction always protected those who had and controlled all. Labor now has the historic mission of going forward from the iniquitous system in which the producer of wealth is the greatest sufferer and the non-producer, the beneficiary, into a just system where man will receive the full value of his labor.

On the economic field, labor must strengthen its arm, but that should not satisfy; into the political field labor must go and by independent action get control of the governmental agencies that mould, shape and determine the lives of the people.

The Need of Organization

By Benjamin Schlesinger

President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Labor Day this year finds the working people of the United States in hardly a fatal mood. The economic crisis which began ten months ago still continues and unemployment is still widespread. And winter is at our threshold! Winter—when one's needs are greater than in the summer time; when a mere home is not enough, but it must be heated; when a mere garment does not suffice, but it must be a whole and warm one.

In time of depression it becomes more evident than at any other time how helpless wage earners are when not organized. The organized workers have also been hard hit by the present crisis; tens of thousands of them being unemployed; yet their suffering is as nothing compared with the plight of the unorganized workers. The organized workers have a union on which to lean, and which protects and helps them at all times, while the unorganized workers have no one to help them unless it be the charities. And woe to those whose only hope is the charity organization.

In the well organized industries the employers have not been able to take advantage of the present crisis to cut down wages and to introduce inferior working conditions, whereas in the unorganized or poorly-organized industries the employers have in many cases produced wages and instituted such poor working conditions that it will probably take their workers many years to come back to the point where they were ten months ago.

The crisis will pass away. A month sooner a month later—things must and will improve. Let us hope that the bitter experience of the last ten months has led millions among the unorganized workers to realize the need of organization, and that they will soon be animated by a genuine desire to become union men and to be part of the organized labor movement of the country.

Labor Day—What It Might Be

By Joseph Schlossberg
General Secretary-Treasurer,
Amalgamated Clothing Workers

WHY Labor Day? We have no Employers' Day; no Bankers' or Merchants' Day; why, then, a Labor Day? The American labor movement has accepted the philosophy of the non-labor vote that there are no classes or class distinctions in this country. According to that philosophy the worker and the capitalist do not belong to different and opposite economic classes. They are only in different occupational groups, and move from one group into the other. The present employer is the wage earner of yesterday, and the laborer of today is the employer of tomorrow. It is because of this "no class" philosophy that the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the formation of a political labor party. There are classes and a class struggle in European countries—let them have labor parties and socialist movements. But in our happy and classless land the workers are just citizens, belonging to the same political parties. We have industrial organizations of labor as the employers have their own industrial organizations. There are no capitalist political parties and there should be no labor political parties. That is the accepted labor movement philosophy, though many of us reject it. But Labor Day and the philosophy of "no classes" clash and slap each other's face. How is the contradiction to be explained? Let us not attempt to explain the holiday by the necessity of an occasion for labor to present its grievances and aspirations. That would be fatal to the "nonclass" doctrine, for if we accept it for Labor Day purposes we may find it a still more compelling reason for labor party purposes.

There was a time when the politicians imagined the "labor vote" to be a solid and tangible object, deliverable by the "labor leader." The politicians threw sops to labor as they threw sops to national groups with substantial numbers of voters. Labor Day was one of the labor sops. In time the politician realized that the "labor vote" was a myth. The American workers go to the polls as Democrats and Republicans. Their sense of "independence" rejects the idea of the union "dictating" their politics. They are "free" and "sovereign" citizens! The politicians have learned their mistake but Labor Day has remained as a legal holiday and is here to stay.

We understand how the special honor came to be conferred upon labor, but why have "labor men" accepted it as a distinction, in view of the philosophy as stated above? They did so because that meant "recognition" by the ruling class. We love to rub shoulders with the rich and the mighty. That was why the Civic Federation became so popular with a certain type of "labor leaders." When the ruling class showed its "appreciation" of labor and gave us a holiday with the name of the "labor" class, with the class name of "labor," the chests of these "labor men" swelled with pride. The pride was not for the holiday. Let there be no mistake about that. If anyone had proposed that the labor movement itself should set aside a day as its own holiday, not as a legal holiday, he would have aroused a storm of indignant opposition. That would have been contrary to our "no class" philosophy. Labor Day was handed to us from above, by the ruling class, by the powerful, and that made a difference. In the same way, the labor movement was grateful when the ruling class honored it by

naming one of the war boats "Afro," which name contains the initials of the American Federation of Labor.

A legal holiday is a good thing. There should be enough rest days for those who work. Nor can there be valid objection to the first Monday in September or in any other month being a legal holiday; on the contrary, Monday makes a longer and fuller week-end. But there is nothing in Labor Day that is of any significance to the labor movement. In no way, except in the date, does it differ from Thanksgiving Day, for instance.

Labor Day is observed and enjoyed by the rich more than by labor. That is chiefly due to the season in which it occurs. For the rich, Labor Day is the Great Divide. Labor Day spells the official finish for their summer programs. It divides and separates the pleasures of the summer from the pleasures of the other seasons. If there were no holiday at the beginning of September they would have been obliged to create one; it is a necessity with them. For the workers, Labor Day is just another rest day; for such of them as are able to rest on that day. While all the non-workers celebrate Labor Day many workers do not. Labor Day has no message for American labor. When the American labor movement will be ready to designate its own holiday it will, very likely, align itself with the progressive labor movements of the world and accept May Day as Labor's Day.

If the labor movement should, on the occasion of this Labor Day, give expression to American labor's woes and grievances, it should be in the voice of thunder against the crime of unemployment. We are in the worst depression this generation has experienced. Nothing has been done to relieve the suffering of the millions of unemployed and unemployed. We sneer at the "doles" handed out as unemployment re-

Americanism or What Is Socialism? Finally, Platform.

5. The national office research and information service will assist locals and states to the best of its ability in obtaining records of incumbent Congressmen against whom party candidates are running.

6. As soon as possible, suggestions as to possible points of emphasis in speeches on the Congressional platform will be sent out. These will be speakers and writers notes on each plank of the declaration of our principles in this campaign.

7. The N. E. C. warns locals of the possibility of electoral success even in the most unlikely points.

To send an unable or unprepared man to public office is worse than having no one elected. The greatest care should be taken in selecting candidates. And don't nominate someone who starts the campaign by saying, "Now I know I can't be elected." Anything can happen this fall, and with a real fight put up—IT WILL!

COMRADES!
Back to the soap-box.
Back to the mass distribution of literature.
Back to house-to-house canvassing.

Back to the common people.
They need the Socialist message—they will follow intelligent and active Socialist leadership!

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Total.....\$15,176,529.98

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Death Benefits according to the age at the time of initiation in one or both classes.

Class A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$395 at the age of 16 to \$175 at the age of 44.

Class B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$550 to \$230.

Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18. Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.

Sick Benefit paid from the first day of filing the doctor's certificate. \$9, and \$15, respectively per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.

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For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spuhr, National Secretary, or to Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

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Let the Workers of America Rededicate Themselves to
Labor's Inspiring Ideal

BAKERS' UNION

Local 507

Bakers Union Section 2 of the Bronx Local 500

1351 Boston Road — Bronx, N. Y.

M. YANOFKY, Secretary

Labor Day Greetings from

The Brownsville Labor Lyceum

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For the Organized Jewish
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LABEL!



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LOCAL 500

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International
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Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the
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Br. 400 meets every third Tuesday of the Month at 2012 Daly Ave. Address of Secretary, Wm. Babit, 724 Garden St., Bronx.
Br. 455 meets every month at 2012 Daly Ave. Address of Secretary, A. Sonen, 1511 Shakespeare Ave., Bronx.

Secretary M. L. Brecher, 3408—12th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Br. 1001 meets every month on Friday in Flatbush. Secretary Jack Rubenstein, 101 Bay 40th St., Brooklyn.

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DOWN TOWN
Br. 267 meets every month. Secretary B. Goodman, 330 East 4th St., N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN
Br. 650 meets every first and third Thursday at Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St.

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LABOR DAY 1930

To the Men and Women of the Working Class:

The New York Joint Board of the

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Sends its LABOR DAY GREETINGS.

We Extend the Hand of Solidarity to all Workers.
May the Dawn of Another Labor Day Find the
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When religion has disburdened herself of all her dead values she will once more, in intimate association with ethics, rise to be a power which leads men forward.—Hoffding.

The first great step towards progress is for man to cease to be the slave of man; the second, to cease to be the slave of the monsters of his own creation—of the ghosts and phantoms of the air.—Ingersoll.

He only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, and whose spirit is entering into living peace.—Ruskin.

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Ufa's First Talkie Premieres at Two Theatres

The Stage

The Movies

Music

Premieres at the 55th Street Playhouse in French Talking Film



Adolphe Menjou and Claudette Colbert as they appear in "L'Enigmatique Monsieur Parkes" (The Mysterious Mr. Parkes) which has its first showing at the 55th St. Playhouse. This picture marks the return of Adolphe Menjou to the screen in a 100% all French talking film.

RKO to Launch 1930-31 Season on August 30th

With the announcement of a greater show season for 1930-31 eclipsing even the tremendous success of the year just past, RKO officials present the greatest line-up of pictures and stars that have ever been scheduled in the history of the industry. During the past week negotiations have been completed with Universal and Columbia Pictures whereby the entire product of these two vast organizations is to be available for the first run in all RKO theatres throughout the country.

The lineup of RKO Radio pictures that are scheduled to come to the theatres during the greater 1930-31 season, beginning August 30th, including the following great stars in roles that have been created by the outstanding authors and playwrights. The nationwide radio favorites "Amos 'n' Andy," in their first talking picture "Check and Double Check"; "Dixiana," with Bebe Daniels, Everett Marshall, Wheeler and Woolsey, Dorothy Lee, and a thousand others; Edna Ferber's "Cimarron," with Richard Dix, in the leading role; "Half Shot at Sunrise," a comedy smash with Wheeler and Woolsey; Victor Herbert's immortal music in mammoth carnival of youth, "Babes in Toyland," Rex Beach's "The Silver Horde," with Louis Wolheim, Evelyn Brent, Joel McCrea, and Raymond Hatton; "Leatherstocking," a mighty musical with Benny Rubin, Eddie Foy, Jr., Ken Murray, and Irene Dunne; "Heart of the Rockies," with Bebe Daniels, and Everett Marshall; two big special dramas starring Betty Compson; "Danger Lights," a great railroad melodrama starring Louis Wolheim; John Galsworthy's "Escape," "The Perfect Alibi," by A. A. Milne; Wheeler and Woolsey, in "A Going Concern," and two other special Richard Dix films are a few of the products that will be on RKO screens.

The New Season Looks Bright for Wm. A. Brady

Though William A. Brady has made no lengthy announcement of new plays, it becomes evident that he will be a lively factor in the productions of the coming season. After the premiere of "Cafe" at the Ritz Theatre, casting will be commenced for Louis Weitzenkorn's new play "Five Star Final," which Mr. Brady presents in association with A. H. Woods. If this play comes up to expectations, it will probably be the next occupant of the Playhouse, following Grace

Shuberts Are To Continue \$3 Top

Continuing an experiment which was successfully begun last season, the Messrs. Shubert decided yesterday that all their plays produced this season, with one exception, will have a \$3 top. When they began their active production schedule this season with "Ladies All," at the Morosco Theatre, the \$3 top was fixed without announcement to ascertain if this scale could be maintained. The results have been entirely satisfactory, and it has therefore been definitely determined that the same box-office prices will be charged as prevailed last year.

The best orchestra seats will be sold at \$3 for "Up Opps the Devil," which opens Monday evening at the Masque 45th street Theatre, and "Insult," by Jay Fabricius, which comes to the 49th street Theatre, September 9. \$2.50 will be the top price at matinees.

Lee Shubert began the \$3 top experiment last season when he imported the London drama, "Rope's End." The same prices were charged for "Death Takes A Holiday," "Topaze," "Young Sinners," "The Infinite Shoeblack," and "The Matriarch." "Topaze," which has reopened at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre, and "Young Sinners," which has resumed its engagement at the Shubert Theatre, continue at the same prices.

George at the completion of her long run in "The First Mrs. Fraser." Immediately following the staging of "Five Star Final" will come "Armistice" by Garnet Weston and Garrett Fort, for which preparations are already under way. Associated in this production will be Mr. Woods, with whom Brady has evidently made a producing combination, and John Tuerk. A drama with a war background written by Lawrence Poehle will be tackled next with a view to an early November showing in New York. And after this will come a revival of Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" with an honest-to-goodness all-star cast. Later Mr. Brady expects the arrival of a new comedy which St. John Ervine is writing especially for Grace George, A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith. Two other comedies already contracted for will be tried out on tour and then presented by Miss George in Chicago, where she will play the greater part of next summer. Thence she goes to the Pacific coast with this repertory before returning to New York, having then played over two years without a break.

German and English Version Of "Melody of the Heart" at 8th St., 5th Ave. Playhouses

Ufa's first talkie will have its American premiere commencing this Friday when the Eighth street Playhouse and the Fifth avenue Playhouse offer the first bi-lingual presentation with the simultaneous showing of the German and English versions.

"Melodie des Herzens," the German version, will be housed in the Eighth street Playhouse. The English edition, "Melody of the Heart," will be offered at the Fifth avenue Playhouse.

Erich Pommer, Ufa director, who supervised such outstanding silent films as "Variety," "The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari," "Passion," "The Last Laugh," "Hungarian Rhapsody," and many others, makes his debut as talkie producer with this film.

Willy Fritsch, remembered for his performance in "The Waltz Dream," plays the male lead and Dita Parlo, who scored in "Hungarian Rhapsody," plays the part opposite Fritsch.

On the same program at both theatres the management will present Ufa's first sound shorts: "The Unseen World" and "Bosom Friendships." At the Eighth street Playhouse an additional novelty will be Paramount's first German song cartoon.

"Common Clay" Stays 3rd Week at Fox B'klyn. Frankie Jenks Leads Stage Show

Comparable only with the record of "Cock Eyed World" and "Sunny Side Up," the latest Fox Movietone smash hit, "Common Clay" stays for a third week at the Fox Theatre at Flatbush and Nevins. However a new master of ceremonies and a new stage show is introduced.

Frankie Jenks who takes up the baton dropped by Sam Jack Kaufman, is a very personable fellow, full of fun and music. He conducts affairs in the new Fanchon and Marco "Skirts" Idea, a musical fashion show presenting Nell Castagnoli who plays the saxophone and clarinet in a fast and peppy style; Julia Curtiss, one of the foremost feminine ventriloquists; Ruth Silver, a brunette with a splendid voice; Daisy, the wonder horse; and those charming mannequins, the "Up in the Air Girls."

Don and Don continue at their places at their respective organs offering new novelties and songs.

Remaining on the screen is that overwhelmingly popular star, Constance Bennett in "Common Clay" which gives that noted actress full scope for her exceptional abilities.

Guy Lombardo, Conductor Extraordinary

So skyrocketed has been his career that Guy Lombardo hasn't become accustomed to the rapturous air and continual thunder of applause found on that peak, the Mount of Orchestral Gods. Guy remains a simple, wholesome chap, not in the least arty and entirely divorced from temperament.

"Our climb was so fast that it still surprises me," he said at the Columbia broadcasting station yesterday, while rehearsing a new Panatela Hour.

"We had our first radio broadcast while playing in Cleveland," he said. "I wanted to play a number or two we had evolved—the slow rhythm and sweet harmony that everyone who heard us seemed to like. But the radio people out West said 'No.' Our first broadcast was nothing to rave about. After that we were allowed to do as we wished, and we evolved our present type of music."

"Toscha Seidl has now finished his broadcast."

For just a moment all is silent. Then the voice of Ted Husing, the Burns announcer, whispers over the mike.

With the proper words, the great sign "Silence" over the studio door flashed red, a man in the control room, seen through glass brought his arm down sharply, the studio director imitated the signal. Guy counted five seconds silently, swung his baton and—

Folks sitting at home about their radio sets said, "Ah there are the Royal Canadians again."

The last sustained tone swept out on the air, another Bobby Burns program completed, Lombardo fans satisfied for another week.

Two Stars of Prominence in Chas. Dillingham's New Play



Phoebe Foster and Lucille Watson have important parts in the new Bayard Voller play, "That's the Woman," which comes to the Fulton Theatre Sept. 3rd. The play has been staged by Lester Lonergan and has an unusually excellent cast of players besides the two pictured above.

"Dixiana," With Bebe Daniels, Everett Marshall, Wheeler and Woolsey, and Huge Cast Premiere at Globe Theatre, Thursday Evening, Sept. 4

RKO Radio Pictures' long expected "Dixiana" has been definitely set to open at the RKO Globe Theatre at 8:30 on Thursday evening, September 4th. With a galaxy of stars including Bebe Daniels, Everett Marshall, Wheeler and Woolsey, and Dorothy Lee, "Dixiana" comes to the Globe screen purporting to contain several Broadway innovations.

Everett Marshall, Metropolitan Opera baritone, is to be seen in his talking picture debut with the claim by the producers that his performance will be the sensation of the season. Bebe Daniels is in another singing role that is supposed to eclipse her sterling performance in "Rio Rita," and the film itself claims to be the first musical drama written primarily for the screen.

Wheeler and Woolsey, the comedians of "Rio Rita" and "The Cuckoos," furnish the comedy relief for this classic of the colonial south, vying for the affections of Dorothy Lee.

The locale of the film is New Orleans, during the Mardi Gras of 1840, with Bebe Daniels as the chosen queen of the famous festival. The whole carnival scene has been reproduced for the film with the coronation ceremony shot in Technicolor. Old New Orleans and two Southern plantations are to be seen in their entirety. Bill Robinson, most renowned of all tap dancers, has even been given a lavish set with hundreds of steps in which to do his famous stair dance.

He credits whatever success he has had as a comedian—which is considerable, judging by critical comments and box office receipts of "Hold Everything"—to a formula of fun-making he created when he first embarked on his career as a stage comedian twenty-six years ago.

It is simply this, he says: Underplay everything. "Restraint is the element of comedy."

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WEST 42nd STREET, EVES. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30 to 3:30
George White
Presents The Ace of Musical Comedies
Flying High
with Bert Lahr-Oscar Shaw
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If any ticket broker tells you he has no seats for this show, kindly phone box-office, 2400 Wisconsin, specify location you desire, and we will reserve those seats, or nearest locations, at regular box-office prices.
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Staged by NORMAN BEL GEDDES
44th St. Theatre
West of Broadway
Evs. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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GARRICK
GAITIES
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Evs. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

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8th Edition All New
67 Glittering Scenes—1,000 Laughs
HERB WILLIAMS
JIMMY SAVIO
JACK BENNY
Most Beautiful Girls in the World
Prices
Evs. \$1 to \$6. Mats. \$1 to \$3.50 & Tax
602 GOOD BALCONY SEATS at \$1.00
NEW AMSTERDAM
Nightly & Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Theatre Delightfully Cool—Filtered Air

Civic Repertory
Changes Opening Date
The Civic Repertory Theatre will open its fifth season with "Romeo and Juliet" on Monday evening, October 6th, not as formerly announced on September 29th.

"Siegfried" by Jean Giraudoux, the first new production of the season, will have its American premiere on Monday evening, October 20th.

The plans of the Civic Repertory for the new season will be announced in next week's New Leader.

THEATRE GUILD
Presents
THE NEW
GARRICK
GAITIES
Guild Theatre
52nd Street, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

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JOURNEY'S END
Special Summer Prices:
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
134 W. 43rd St.—Evenings at 8:30
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

The Rialto Has a Promising List of Pictures for the Coming Season

The outlook for the impending movie season is not only encouraging to those who find diversion through the medium of the movies, but also important as a sign of healthy progress in the industry.

The Rialto Theatre at Times Square is at present playing to capacity audiences, witnessing the altogether delightful performances of Ronald Colman and Kay Francis in "Raffles." Following this Samuel Goldwyn production, comes the cinema version of "Animal Crackers," taken from the musical comedy success starring the Marx Brothers, Groucho, Harpo, Chico and Zeppo, the very mention of whose names being comical.

Another of the super-attractions scheduled for the popular Times Square theatre, is Paramount's ambitious production of Rex Beach's virile story, "The Spoilers." While this action-story of strength and splendor is comparatively fresh in the memories of theatre-goers, it is brought to the screen with a newness and vigor made possible by the advantages of talking screen technique.

Gloria Swanson will next be presented in "What A Widow," scheduled to follow "The Spoilers," some time in November. With the glamorous Gloria are such favorites as Owen Moore and Lew Cody. Vincent Youmans was commissioned to write special numbers which Miss Swanson sings, and from advance reports this, in itself, is inducement enough for Rialto Theatre fans.

Responsible for the success of any thing involving suspense, which is, in the main, the foundation of a laugh.

"You hear a joke, you find it funny, you guffaw; but to the professional comedian these elemental steps have no value. His interpretation of a joke is something else. He tells you a number of incidents, these create a certain continuity and suspense, preferably a ridiculous or outlandish one, and then he springs the joke-line, the single remark that links together what he has said in such fashion as to be funny."

"Now, the briefer and more subtle that last jokeline can be the funnier the joke strikes the audience. Everyone knows the fool who distorts a really good joke by elaborating and explaining it to such length that the punch is spread over so large an area it doesn't meet with any favorable reception."

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
TORCH SONG
New drama by KENYON NICHOLSON
Settings by CLEON THROCKMORTON
Staged by ARTHUR HOPKINS
Extra Matinee
LABOR DAY
PLYMOUTH THEATRE
45th St. W. of B'way.
Evs. at 8:40 Mats. Labor Day, Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

ROXY
7th Ave. and 50th St.
Per. Direction of
S. L. ROTHAFEL (ROXY)
First Time at Popular Prices
R. C. SHERIFF'S sensational play, even greater as a talking picture
"JOURNEY'S END"
with COLIN CLIVE
Stage show that can't be equalled
"Marche Militaire"
modernistic ballet conception with dancing ensemble of 75
"The Lost Chord"
Harold Van Dune, Roxy Chorus, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, the Roxyettes in a new routine and a thrilling prologue.

UFA's First Talkie
SIMULTANEOUS
PRESENTATION
(IN GERMAN) (IN ENGLISH)
"Melodie des Herzens" "Melody of the Heart"
Starring
Willy Fritsch, Dita Parlo
AT 8th STREET Playhouse, 8th St. Spring 809
AT 7th AVENUE Playhouse, 68 Fifth Ave. Apt. 761
CONT. NOON MIDNITE POP. PRICES

COOL
55
TH STREET PLAYHOUSE
Just East of 7th Ave.
POPULAR PRICES
Continuous from 2:30 to 11:30

D. W. GRIFFITH'S
First All-Talking Picture
'LINCOLN'
With WALTER HUSTON
and Uta Merkel
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Twice Daily, 2:45 & 8:45
Three Shows SUN. & MON. (Labor Day) 2:45, 5:45 and 8:45. Midnight Show SATURDAY NIGHT at 11:30

Central Theatre
Broadway and 47th St.
Seats Selling 8 Weeks In Advance

COOL
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TH STREET PLAYHOUSE
Just East of 7th Ave.
POPULAR PRICES
Continuous from 2:30 to 11:30

WORLD'S PREMIERE!
The triumphant return of
ADOLPHE MENJOU
in
HIS FIRST 100% FRENCH
TALKING PICTURE
"L'ENIGMATIQUE MONSIEUR PARKES"
with CLAUDETTE COLBERT
and all-French star cast!

SEE AND HEAR
the famous sophistication of the screen in the outstanding performance of his career!

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Simultaneous Premiere in German and English



An unusual event in the theatre is the first bi-lingual film showing of UFA's "Melodie of the Heart" which will be played in German at the 8th St. Playhouse; while its English edition will be offered at the 5th Avenue Theatre. Above are two of its stars, Willy Fritsch and Dita Parlo.

"Hell's Angels" Has No "Shorts"

Due to the many inquiries as to the starting time for "Hell's Angels" at both the Criterion and Gaiety theatres, the management announces there are no short subjects for the New York engagement and at the picture itself begins promptly at 8:30 in the evening, and 2:30 at the matinee. A midnight performance is played on Saturday and an extra showing is given on Sunday at six o'clock.

Meanwhile to avoid speculators, it is announced that tickets can be had almost as far in advance as wanted at both box offices. Incidentally, there have been standers at both houses since the premiere of last Friday.

"The Dawn Patrol" Strong at Winter Garden

"The Dawn Patrol," starring Richard Barthelmess and featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Neil Hamilton, goes into its third month at the Winter Garden with no noticeable slackening of pace. As a matter of fact, it seems to be gaining momentum. Last week, for the first time since the picture opened, the attendance exceeded 50,000 paid admissions, and the total number of those who have seen this epic drama of the World War in the air mounted to above 400,000. Scores have seen it twice; many others three times. A group of war flyers goes to the Winter Garden regularly each Wednesday night.

Flying the air lines at dawn!—To adventure—battle—sacrifice! The story of the air heroes on the Western Front.

RICHARD 3rd MONTH
BARTHELMESS
in
The Dawn Patrol
with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr., and NEIL HAMILTON
Warner Bros. Refrigerated
WINTER GARDEN
50th St. & B'way.
Continuous at Popular Prices

THE YEAR'S
LAUGH HIT!
with JOE E. BROWN
and BERNICE CLAIRE

TOP SPEED
WARNER BROS. N. Y. & B'klyn. Refrigerated
STRAND
Continuous at Popular Prices

COOL
BROADWAY AND 51st STREET
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.
2nd WEEK
THE DIVINE
GARBO
in ROMANCE
CLARENCE BROWN'S production of
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
with LEWIS STONE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture
GREATER CAPITOL STAGE SHOW
"Capitol on Parade" Revue with Bunchuk and combined Capitol Grand Orchestra, Capitulations with Edna Thomas, Chester Hale Girls and specialty artists.
Hearst Metrophone News

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

UNEMPLOYMENT LEAFLET

"Unemployment and the Mechanical Man," written by James H. Maurer, was issued this week by the National Office, 2625 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The leaflet gives many instances of labor's displacement by machines, and ends up by giving the Socialist remedy for unemployment situation. A cut of a robot sweeping workers off the payroll is placed on the first page, making it very attractive.

One person who received a proof copy of the leaflet wrote that the typewriter, mentioned by Maurer, has already begun to do its dirty work. In one newspaper office in New York, one man is now doing the work of six linotype operators.

The leaflet will be sold at \$2.50 per thousand, postage prepaid.

WARNING TO PARTY OFFICIALS

The party is warned against man going variously under the name of Samuel Henry Frank, William McAllister, or Frank McAllister, and very thin. He is usually unshaven and dirty and walks with a shuffle. Those who think they come across him are urged to write the National Office for further means of identification if he attempts to pass as a Socialist.

The Juvenile Court records of Cook County show that he has deserted at least four wives, and that he has been in a government hospital for the mentally disabled. In the 1928 campaign, by some kind of crook, he got connected with the Socialist organization, while, at the same time, he was in the pay of the Republican Democratic administration.

He is wanted by police and government officials in several parts of the middlewest and west.

Washington

SEATTLE

A committee of three are instructed by the National Party to refuse to send the proposed referendum to the voters of the Local Oakland County, Mich. (Amendment to Article 1, Section 1 of the National Constitution).

"That a communication be sent to the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party requesting the submission to the various localities of the party for discussion and a referendum on the question of changing the name of the party to Independent Labor Party."

We condemn such action as one to occasion time and expense which could well be employed on weightier matters. We can foresee no permanent good in agitating this question, the name Socialist Party being the only one which has a definite meaning and principle and object. L. P. Wood, secretary local Seattle, Stella K. Garrison, chairman, National Committee.

Wyoming

Wyoming, which polled several points above the average vote for all states in the 1928 campaign is considering gathering its forces to run on a campaign for Congress and several state offices this fall. State Secretary Nicodemus is laying plans to cooperate with the National Party, state secretary of Colorado, to the advantage of both state organizations. Nicodemus is active in supporting the organization efforts of the airport workers in Cheyenne.

Michigan

Michigan Socialists are reminded that they must enter the primary election on Sept. 9 and write in the names of George M. Campbell for Governor, Ida S. Wilson for Lieutenant Governor, and John E. Depeu for United States Senator.

Montana

For the first time in years, twelve full county Socialist tickets will be in the field in this state.

New Mexico

The Socialists of this state held a convention in Roswell recently and nominated a full state ticket.

Ohio

TOLEDO

Toledo Socialists met last week and nominated a complete county ticket. An exceptional attendance was present, the local which is laying plans for a rousing campaign of literature distribution and street speaking.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE

The second issue of the "Socialist Campaigner" has been received. It is

a splendid example of intelligent propaganda. Facts on wealth distribution, editorials, cartoons, and articles about the local situation make it extremely readable. Copies will be sent on request addressed to 21, Madison, 528 Chicago Avenue, Milwaukee.

The report of the Common Council of Milwaukee for 1929 has just been published. It covers the activities of city departments, boards and commissions, board of education, and the mayor's office, and has a statistical appendix. Persons wishing copies should write to the Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Milwaukee.

Illinois

The Cook County Socialists will again distribute leaflets and state platforms to the crowd of 100,000 persons expected at the Labor Day celebration of the Chicago Federation of Labor, parade of the unemployed is planned.

Massachusetts

CROSSWATH IN BOSTON

Frank R. Crosswath held a series of highly successful meetings for the Socialist Party here. He gave us the largest literature sale and collection that we have had in any state yet. His two meetings in the colored section has caused a tremendous interest and secured publicity in this colored paper. All his meetings resulted in a great increase in enthusiasm of the party members and Yipsels who turned out to hear him.

ONEAL AT QUINCY

James O'Neal, editor of The New Leader, will be one of the main speakers at the annual Finnish Socialist picnic at Quincy Sunday afternoon, Sept. 14.

Connecticut

STATE OFFICE

C. H. Moxon, special organizer, in his last report to the state office showed that several new members have been brought into Local Waterbury. A call meeting was held and a new branch was organized in the Fifth Congressional District.

Efforts will be made to reorganize the local in Stamford in the very near future.

HAMDEN

Local Hamden will hold a street meeting Friday evening, Aug. 29, at Putnam and Dixwell avenues. Martin F. Plunkett, former state secretary, will address the meeting. His subject will be "The Proposed Old Age Pension Law."

NEW HAVEN

Martin F. Plunkett, candidate for Governor, addressed his first meeting of the campaign in New Haven, at Congress and Commerce street. This meeting was the first of a series of street corner this season, the police having refused to give a permit because of the trouble Communists had with the city.

A committee of Local New Haven took the matter up with the chief of police and he decided to give us a permit.

NEW JERSEY

A large mass meeting was held in Millersburg last Saturday, as a protest against unemployment. Speakers were Frank Manning of New Bedford, Mass., and Henry Jager, candidate for United States Senator from New Jersey. A number of resolutions were passed calling upon local authorities to take steps to alleviate unemployment by extension of public works, a chain of employment agencies, supplying of milk and lunches to poor children in the schools, and others.

The Newark authorities last week agreed to allow the Socialists to hold their meetings undisturbed and to take up collections. This custom was resumed at the mass meeting and a large quantity of literature was sold.

Local Essex County has arranged for another unemployment demonstration in Military Park, Newark, Saturday, Aug. 30. It will be a conference on unemployment to be held at Socialist Party headquarters, 105 Springfield Avenue, Newark, have been issued and a large attendance is expected.

CHATHAM

The Debs Branch of Chatham County will hold a large meeting on Labor Day week-end, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with plays, water sports, athletics, bonfire, singing and general good fellowship. An interesting feature will be impromptu plays by the Impromptu Theatre Group. Friends and sympathizers are welcome.

New interest and activity are stirring in Union County, N. J., in cooperation with State Organizer Henry Jager, will conduct an intensive drive for new members in Union County during September.

HUDSON COUNTY

The eighth ward branch of Hudson County conducts an open air meeting every Friday evening in Jersey City. The meeting with encouraging results.

New York State

NAASSAU COUNTY

The local will hold a summer's farewell dinner and garden party Sunday, August 31, at 7 p. m., at 1457 Greenwood Avenue, Far Rockaway (opposite Columbia Club). Tasty Hungarian meals, excellent entertainment. Norman Thomas, Nathan Fine and James O'Neal will speak. The affair is a social and a social will be dispensed with and the social will be held Saturday evening, Sept. 6, at the Social Hall, Building No. 3, Amalgamated Houses. The regular meeting, the third Monday of each month, Sept. 15, will be held as usual.

BROOKLYN

Following the meeting of the campaign committee a week ago last Tuesday, various workers responsible for campaign activities got on the job. In the next few days it is hoped to announce the acquisition of general campaign headquarters and various district headquarters for the 11th Congressional District. A committee for raising funds is now engaged and we hope to hear cheering news soon. Last Friday a loudspeaker was tried in the 21st A. D., on Church Avenue and East 2nd Street, a church to Demo-Rep stronghold in which Socialists had been tried. Despite the rain, carried on a good mood, with a sympathetic crowd. This Assembly District is being organized by Comrade Wolfe, who is the candidate in this district.

A. B. Fleisher addressed the comrades at the last meeting on "Socialism and the Intellectuals." An interesting discussion followed.

21st A. D.

The first meeting will take place at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum on Monday, Sept. 8. Permanent officers will be elected. This district is being organized by Comrade Wolfe, who is the candidate in this district.

This branch holds meetings Monday evenings at 218 Van Sicken Avenue. Open air meetings are being held Saturday with the Yipsels at Pennsylvania and Sutter avenues.

23rd A. D.

A well attended meeting of the campaign committee was held last Monday. Plans were made for the election of campaign manager. Emanuel Guller, William Lichstrahl and Sol Silverstein, are the official assistants managers. Minnie Weisberg, our organizer, acting co-officer.

A committee was elected to arrange for a banquet welcoming home A. I. Shipiloff and Dr. Silverman from Europe. The first of these is the campaign. Arrangements are also being made for a ratification meeting and theatre party to raise funds for the campaign.

Comrades are enthusiastic and a special meeting will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 2, instead of Monday, Sept. 1, because of the Labor Day holiday. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

Midwood

The branch has been active with much success. Open air meetings are held Thursday evenings at Avenue J and East 14th street. The last meeting was addressed by Max H. Rosenberg, candidate for Assembly in the 2nd A. D., and was very successful. These meetings will be continued every evening in the near future.

21st A. D.

Street meetings are being held almost every evening in the neighborhood of Harlem. These meetings are successful and attracting wide attention. The speakers are as follows: Frank R. Crosswath, Elmer Brown, candidate for Assembly in the 21st A. D.; Frank Roper, candidate for Congress in the 20th A. D., and Victor Gasper. The branch meetings are held every Tuesday at 149 West 136th Street, at 9 p. m.

BRONX

The branch met Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1167 Boston road. Every comrade is requested to be present and ready to help in the coming campaign.

6th A. D. Branch

A new branch is being organized under the leadership of Mrs. Bowman. Meetings were held at Comrade Bowman's home. All indications are that a fine branch can be organized. Comrade Bowman, the organizer, has promised to keep right on working.

Sunnyside

The largest audience of two months of open air meetings in Woodside, 47th Street and Greenpoint Avenue, greeted Lawrence Rogin and Samuel Seidman, Saturday evening, Aug. 23. Rogin acted as chairman. Seidman, a member of the National Committee, a veteran in New Jersey, is a "find."

Any branch securing him will be delighted at the success with which he holds his crowd. Rogin was very good in his first attack at street meetings, because I feel very strongly that the Socialist Party is too busy attacking capitalism and trying to gain better conditions for the workers to bother with attacking the Communists.

This year, however, the Communists are making great claims of enormous gains, so that it is important to examine the facts regarding the increase in their vote from 1924 to 1928 in this state.

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ALFRED BAKER LEWIS.

The New Leader is opposed to lending its columns for the publication of rumors and gossip regarding individuals or officials in the labor movement. At least, such is the New Leader's attitude as stated in its issue of June 21, on "Problems of the Needle Trades." That attitude is quite proper.

In its article on "Green, Hoover and the Russian Revolution," appearing in last week's issue, The New Leader published the following comment, page 3: "Wolfe's insurance company (Union Labor Life Insurance Co.) is understood to be the labor agent for one of the big insurance firms which prefers to tap labor unions through a company headed by the labor leader."

What is the publication of such a statement but an indulging in disseminating the rumor and gossip which The New Leader expressly deplored in an earlier issue? If The New Leader is so concerned about the facts, why does it not publish the facts instead of the innuendo?

How does The New Leader reconcile the publication of this statement with its previous declared attitude on rumor and gossip?

EDMUND SEIDEL.

Our first inclination upon receipt of the above was to forward the inquiry to the Federal Press as the item referred to came from that source; but we decided not to do so. The first place news stories often carry items that are not definite as to facts. In such cases the phrase "it is understood" or "it is reported" is a safe way to handle the matter. It is otherwise when a writer engaged in a controversy asserts something to be a fact although not having reliable evidence to warrant the assertion.

Aside from this, the above letter is unique when its background is considered. Mr. Wolfe was engaged in a propaganda that correlated with the proposal of Elmer Roper and Ralph Easley for the establishment of a Checka in this country and which would eventually turn against the whole labor and Socialist movement. He was urging an embargo against Russia which would bring more suffering to the unemployed masses.

That proposal was also one to involve a war measure against another nation. It also brought a protest not only from Socialists but from some trade unions. Even President Green of the A. F. of L. had to declare that Wolfe was not representing the A. F. of L. in this propaganda and President Hoover was represented in dispatches from Washington as repudiating support of the Wolfe-Roper-Easley embargo program.

This was the background. Our correspondent says not one word about all this but searches the columns of The New Leader and finds a brief paragraph in a news story referring to Wolfe's insurance company. Six lines are singled out as a grave offense. Nothing else matters.

For them, or pay them for compulsory insurance. There is good reason why the government should employ those out of work in view of improvements so very much needed. As much as any glass looking at the dome of the city and exclaiming, "Ha, a live speck!"

We commend the cartoon to our correspondent.—Editor.

PENSIONS VS. INSURANCE

The New Leader, as generally understood, is a Socialistic term. I asked a life insurance agent his opinion of unemployment insurance. He replied, "Would you work if you could get paid for being unemployed? It is generally understood that pensions are something which the government owes to those whom it pensions. Man, today, is most decidedly a Socialistic being, and society owes him a living; and especially so if he is willing to work."

There should also, of course, be life pension for the aged and permanently disabled which would be required in a Socialist state of society. Pensions therefore are a step in the right direction.

G. F. LOMBARD.

Princeton Depot, Mass.

HAIL DABBLING DROOLIDGE

Editor, The New Leader:

Your recent article from South America, on "Unlabeled Things With Galvanized Goggles" is sure a treat. How does Galvin get by the paid off? Barnum took a million with him as a side show attraction, together with the India rubber man, ossified man and Bosco the snake eater. The New Leader should be in every American dwelling—especially in every so-called "home"—which resembles more a hog-pen. This publication, together with the time snatched from base ball fanaticism, public idleness, movie "news," street parades of the jackasses, the tramping home stars, the welcoming of some political jackass with hot air for the "people," the "people's" card games, etc., etc., etc., for the working class, would soon inject enough horse sense into their empty noodies to enable them to unhorse the carnivorous, parasitic and dump there into the pit of Tophet where they would have to shift for themselves or starve.

Earnestly and sincerely yours,
G. F. LOMBARD.

AM OMAHA, NEB.

PAINTERS' UNION NO. 261

Office, 62 E. 16th St. Tel. Lohio 8141
Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meetings every Friday at 210 E. 104th St. Isaac Silverman, Fin. Sec'y; Nathan Zupnick, Sec. Ret.

INTERNATIONAL

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, General Office, 53 West 21st Street, New York. Phone Gramercy 1023. Philip Hershfield, Chairman; Jacob Levin, Secretary-Treasurer; A. Barnett Wolf, Manager.

DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, A. C. W. U. A. F. of L. Board meets every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple, 215 East 4th St., New York. N. Y. Morris Goodman, Chairman; Jacob Engelman, Recording Secretary; W. Black, Financial Sec'y.

NEW YORK

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6

Offices and headquarters, 24 W. 18th St. N. Y. Meets every 2nd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. East of 2nd Ave. Phone Wabam 2108. Leon House, President; John Sullivan, Vice-President; Jas. J. McGough, Secretary-Treasurer; Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer.

VEST MAKERS' UNION

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, M. Greenberg, Sec.-Treas.; Peter Monst, Manager. Office, 31 West 31st Street, Phone, Wabam 2108. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

WATERS & WAITRESSES

Local 41, A. C. W. U. A. F. of L. 21st St. Tel. Gramercy 1023. Sec'y: William Lehman. Pres.: William Lehman. Sec'y-Treas.: Sec'y-Treas. Regular meetings every Thursday at 210 E. 4th St. 210 E. 4th St. 210 E. 4th St.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Local 20, I. L. O. W. U. 3 W. 16th St. Phone, Madison 2204. Meetings every Monday at 7 p. m. D. Gindgold, Manager; Samuel Freedman, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 62 of I. L. O. W. U. 3 W. 16th St. Phone, New York City Telephone Chalmers 3756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager.

BROOKLYN

LABOR LYCEUM

919 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. STAGG 3415

LABOR TEMPLE

215-217 EAST 4th ST. Workmen's Educational Association. Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone RECENT 10038

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE

For the people by the people shall not perish from the earth.—Lincoln.

When You Buy Cloth Hats and Caps

Always Look for This Label

HEBREW LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Hebrews and their families in the City of New York. 270 Broadway, New York. Headquarters: 270 Broadway, New York. Delegates meet at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

1 West 16th Street, New York City. Schlesinger, President. David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION

Local No. 10, I. L. O. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St. Telephone Wabam 8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, President; Samuel Perlman, Secretary; Max Stoller, Chairman of Exec. Board; David Fruhling, Asst. Manager.

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS

OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 205. Office, Amalthea Bldg., 205 West 14th St. Phone Wabam 7744. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 18 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hertz, Vice-President; Frank Schel, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thomsen, Sec'y; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILNERY WORKERS' UNION

Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Office, 440 Broadway, Phone Spring 4548; uptown office, 20 West 37th Street, Wisconsin 1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m. Manager, M. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., J. Goldstein; Asst. Sec'y, A. Mendelsohn; M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheimer, Executive Board. Morris Rosenthal; Sec'y, D. Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILK DRIVERS' UNION

Local 584, I. O. of T. Office, 101 W. 14th St. City, Local 584 meets on 2nd Thursday of the month at Bethel House, 210 East Fifth St. on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8:00 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hefer, President and Business Agent; Max Lieber, Secretary-Treasurer. SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNITED

Local 2629, A. F. of L. 1 East 15th Street, Algonquin 7575. Regular meetings every Wednesday of every month at 162 West 23rd Street, in the office of Robert Rabinowitz, President; E. Meyer, Sec'y; J. Rosenzweig, Fin. Sec'y and Treas. Wm. R. Channing, Business Agent.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION

Local 1108, A. F. of L. 1108 St. Phone, Algonquin 7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. in the office of Robert Rabinowitz, President; E. Gotsman, Secretary-Treasurer; Louis Weiss, Business Manager; Louis Feldman, Business Agent.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular Meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 215 East 4th St. Max Kroll, President; Peter Rothman, Sec'y.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT NO. 8, N. Y. C.

Amalgamated with the American Federation of Labor and National Council. Meetings every Thursday evening at 8:00 E. 4th St. Tel. Madison 100-51. Philip Zausner, Sec'y; Robert Semboff, Sec'y; Sam. Mandel, President.

FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 100 West 15th Street, New York. N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 0068. Morris Kaufman, General President; Harry Begoon, General Secretary-Treasurer.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL

OF N. Y. Local 101, 103, 110 and 115 of The International Fur Workers of U. S. and C. 23 West 31st Street, Penn. 7232. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. Charles Stetsky, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and Headquarters: 549 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, Stage 0799. Regular meetings: 1st and 3rd Mondays, President: H. Herzberg, Vice-President: Sam Kroll; Business Agent: H. Kalnikoff, Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, H. Heib.

HEBREW TRADES

175 East Broadway; Telephone Dry 8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8:00 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; J. Rosenzweig, Secretary; M. Feinstein, Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND

Saturday, Sept. 6, 8:30 p. m., corner Tompkins Avenue and Hart street. Speakers to be announced.

WOODSIDE, L. I.

Saturday, Sept. 6, 8:30 p. m., corner 47th Street and Greenpoint Avenue. Woodside, L. I. Speakers to be announced.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS.

The New Leader is opposed to lending its columns for the publication of rumors and gossip regarding individuals or officials in the labor movement. At least, such is the New Leader's attitude as stated in its issue of June 21, on "Problems of the Needle Trades." That attitude is quite proper.

In its article on "Green, Hoover and the Russian Revolution," appearing in last week's issue, The New Leader published the following comment, page 3: "Wolfe's insurance company (Union Labor Life Insurance Co.) is understood to be the labor agent for one of the big insurance firms which prefers to tap labor unions through a company headed by the labor leader."

Patrick J. Murphy and Irving Knoblich are helping.

7th A. D. Branch 7 is to hold a get-together party at headquarters, 4215 Third Avenue, in Sept. 20, at 8:30 p. m. Entertainment and refreshments will be provided. Comrades from all the branches are cordially invited. Admission is nominal, 35 cents in advance and 50 cents at the door. The proceeds are to defray expenses of the campaign.

Amalgamated Cooperative

Meetings are held every first and third Monday, but due to the Labor Day holiday, the regular meeting will be

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essentially, not outwardly, respectable. Does
our soul ask profit? Does it ask money? Does it
ask the approval of the indifferent herd? I believe
not. For my own part, I want but little money, I
want peace; and I do not want to be decent at all, but
to be good.—R. L. Stevenson.

For what's the use getting all het up about politicians who have nothing better to offer than hard work when we're lucky and hard luck when we ain't.