

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

President Green's Attack on Unemployment Insurance—Dictatorships, Europe and South America—British Labor's Failure With India—Cole Blease Out—General Harbord Radios

QUESTIONS FOR MR. GREEN

THE New York State Federation of Labor has endorsed unemployment insurance. Pres. William Green rejects it as a "paternalistic dole" in a statement which was practically a plea to the employers to give voluntary unemployment insurance in the industry. Like all Socialists I agree with President Green that work is better than insurance. But we Socialists know that under capitalism employers cannot and will not abolish that margin of unemployment which is so profitable to them and so inherent in the capitalist system. Our program includes provisions to increase employment. Our program also will seek to avoid certain evils in some European forms of unemployment insurance. But we accept unemployment insurance by the action of the government as an act of democratic justice, the very opposite of a paternalistic dole. Let me ask President Green the following questions about his scheme:

Norman Thomas

1. How many workers will a voluntary plan reach? How can farm laborers and employees of small industries possibly be helped by such a scheme? Surely the A. F. of L. does not want to leave them out of account.

2. How many industries can and will successfully support a voluntary unemployment insurance scheme without making it an excuse for low wages? Has President Green not heard what happened to the voluntary scheme in some of the needle trades even where there was a union organization which is lacking in most American industries?

3. In industries not now unionized which adopt their own unemployment insurance scheme how does President Green expect to avert the certain danger that the scheme, like other welfare measures today, will be used to bribe or club the workers into docility, an acceptance of low wages and a rejection of the union? A successful organizing campaign in the United States depends upon the workers obtaining security through a proper scheme of social insurance under State and Federal authority.

It must have been an unexpected cause of rejoicing for the employers when President Green thus came to their aid after that cautious liberal and political ally of Tammany Hall, Governor Roosevelt of New York, had endorsed unemployment insurance "in principle."

THE PRICE OF DICTATORSHIP

EUROPEAN dictators are getting very nervous or very brutal, or both. First there was the characteristic Horthy brutality in Budapest. Now there are the Jugo-Slavs charges that the Fascists have killed more than 2,000 Slavs in Italy in the last eight years. I hope that some of Socialist and Liberal Hungarian friends will understand that Socialists can show no enthusiasm at all for a revision of the unjust peace treaties simply to give the Horthy dictatorship a larger territory to misgovern. I am very pleased to see that this position is strongly endorsed by my friend, Professor Oscar Jaszi, formerly a member of the Karolyi government and by the Second International itself. Prof. Jaszi writes me: "The correction of the frontiers under the present terroristic government would mean the extension of the feudal autocratic rule upon those Hungarian workers and peasants who acquired at least a minimum of liberty and a lot of landed property in some of the new states."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN UPHEAVALS

LATIN AMERICAN dictators are having an anxious time. Irygoen has followed the way of his brothers in Bolivia and Peru. There was a time when Irygoen was something of a radical, but always of a personal and non-constructive type. The military bunch who overthrew him are frank conservatives and champions of the wealthy. The most encouraging thing in Argentina is the reported growth of the Socialist Party. A great many rulers in our world are likely to have a headache when they consider the political dangers of economic depression. For economic depression it is which has given the revolutionary Juntas their chance. What they will do with the chance is another matter.

BRITISH LABOR MUDDELS ON INDIA

LIKE Socialists all over the world I had hoped against hope that the British Labor government would find some way out of the Indian mess as a result of its informal negotiations with Gandhi. The negotiations have completely broken down. It is idle to hope much from a Round Table conference where the National Party, infinitely the strongest party in India, is not represented at all. Even the Moderates are having to swing around toward the Nationalists. The Indian Christians who were offered under the Simon plan the bribe of communal representation have voted to reject it and have practically endorsed Gandhi's position. At this juncture the failure to negotiate with Gandhi can only mean the ultimate encouragement of hotheads. Moreover the failure seems clearly the fault of the conservative Viceroy whom British Labor continued in office. He refused even so much as amnesty, for political prisoners. He would not agree that the Round Table conference should be for the working out of a plan of Dominion status. In short, the Viceroy, however excellent his private character, has acted like a stiff conservative of the sort who, as the Montague diaries just being published make clear, has been the source of so much of England's trouble in India. A conservative of this sort is a curious man for a Labor government to use.

Let no one say that India is only England's business. Peace is always the world's business and the success or failure of any Socialist government concerns Socialists everywhere. Hence our anxiety and our bitter disappointment that the imperialist tradition, to say nothing of the inherent difficulties of the situation, have made the Labor government take a line so far removed from the logic of its Socialism, the previous record of its head, and its own former declarations.

GOOD-BYE TO COLE BLEASE

IN GENERAL I do not think old party primaries make much difference. There is, however, a certain amount of encouragement in the success of that semi-progressive Republican, Senator Couzens in the Michigan primaries and in the probable defeat of that loud mouthed preacher of racial hatred, Senator Blease of South Carolina. It remains to be seen how much better his successor will be.

REPUBLICANS AND TAMMANY

GENERAL HARBORD in behalf of the Republicans made a good indictment of Tammany. Characteristically like other reformers he had nothing constructive to say or suggest about economic issues in the city, landlordism, unemployment, and the power of public utilities. It is moreover a bit ridiculous to hear a Republican denounce Tammany. Their own party has been a Tammany annex. Their only representative in the Board of Estimate today is Jimmy Walker's errand boy. In 1925 they presented Tammany with a set up by nominating a political moron as Mayor. In 1929 many of them deserted Major LaGuardia, not so much for his faults as for his virtues. That is not the way to clean up New York.

Dabbling Droolidge Says:

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SOUTHAMPTON, Mass.—A study of our capacity to consume reveals our consuming capacity to study. Hence it logically follows that general business never has found any saturation point. To become thoroughly saturated is a joy, indeed, but it cannot be realized by all. Some of us are called upon to sacrifice.

Naturally, we consider the present as a time of depression. Of course, those of us who are not saturated do not feel that way. Statistics show that the production of widgets within the last few months reached a total of two billion dollars. This exceeds even the building of miniature golf courses. All of which shows to discerning minds that on the whole we are not in the hole. Over-saturation may be the fate of widgets but there is no cause for pessimism at present.

Twenty-five years ago only a few people were engaged in these enterprises. Now look at them. Past experience shows that widgets and miniature golf courses are what they are and radicalism can never change them. Let us be thankful that this is so.

DABBLING DROOLIDGE.

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Green Fights Employment Insurance

Muste Declares Policy Enunciated Will Block Social Progress—Convention Fight Seen

ATLANTIC CITY (F.P.)—Compulsory unemployment insurance will be actively opposed by the A. F. of L. leadership, according to an official declaration of Pres. William Green at the quarterly meeting of the executive board in Atlantic City. Organized labor's program, according to Green, seeks voluntary agreements between employers and workers in seasonal industries for setting up insurance funds, the shorter work day and week in all industries to divide work available, and stabilization of production to guarantee the worker regular yearly wage. Americans want work, not charity, Green said.

Green's statement was seen as foreshadowing a fight in the Boston A. F. of L. convention. The New York Federation of Labor recently endorsed unemployment insurance, following Gov. Roosevelt's speech to the delegates favoring a system with compulsory contributions by employers, workers and the state. Various insurance plans will be urged upon the convention by Socialists and Conference of Progressive Labor Action members within the A. F. of L.

Declaring that "the danger is that there is but one step from compulsory unemployment insurance to the dole," Green said: "The dole system develops a paternalism that is demoralizing and destructive of initiative," and added that in England it caused workers "to sink into a state of satisfaction with a mere subsistence." Provision for mere subsistence embodies a vicious principle, Green asserted, because industry owes workers more than a mere subsistence. "They are entitled to the better and finer things, to complete lives."

Though Green stated clearly that "the obligation rests upon industry to provide employment for men and women willing to work," he did not come to the conclusion that industry should provide a living when it defaults on its obligation to give jobs. In fact, he never mentioned the possibility of an unemployment insurance fund based upon payments by industry alone, but seemed to assume that the workers would have to pay too. One of his objections to "compulsory unemployment insurance" was that "the American workman resents the idea of being compelled to make a fixed contribution to a fund."

A danger, Green said, is that the employing groups will fail to appraise the situation properly and will not heed the demands of labor for stabilized production and jobs with shorter hours. Then they will be confronted with demands for the dole, for if people are not supplied with work, they will have to be cared for in some other way. If the dole is ever established the employers will be to blame," he warned.

Green View Blocks Progress, Muste Says

Challenging President Green's position against any compulsory insurance measure as "a vicious approach to the whole matter" and as standing "squarely in the way of social progress," A. J. Muste, international vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, an A. F. of L. union, speaking as chairman of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, pointed out that the very principles embodied in any unemployment insurance bill the A. F. of L. stands for in the case of workmen's compensation and old age pensions. Mr. Muste said: "The American Federation of Labor will place itself squarely in the way of social progress if at the forthcoming Boston convention it opposes the movement for employment insurance through government agencies, and it will be playing directly into the hands of company unions and open shop employers."

"The principle of an annual wage for workers is sound. If it is right for industry to lay by reserves in order to pay dividends on capital in slack times the same kind of provision ought to be made for the workers who invest life, blood and brains in industry. But how practically are workers to be assured of a year-round income? In a few cases a corporation covering a part of an industry stabilizes its activities and puts men on the payroll the year round. With only 10 per cent of the workers organized in trade unions, however, the percentage

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QUAKER MISS — One of Leading Candidates on Philadelphia Socialist Ticket



HANNAH MORRIS

Hannah Morris Fights Vare on Party Ticket

Phila. Socialists Will Also Concentrate Efforts Behind Schwartz and Ryan

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia Socialists have completed plans for a vigorous campaign which will feature the candidacies of Hannah Morris, Joseph Schwartz, and Ed Ryan, Sr.

Hannah Morris is contesting the State Senate seat now held by Sam Salus, one of the leaders of the "War Board" of the Vare machine. She is a descendant of one of Philadelphia's oldest and best known Quaker families. One of her cousins, Roland S. Morris was ambassador to Japan during Wilson's administration. Miss Morris became a Socialist while a student at Vassar. She is at present secretary of the Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union and is a member of the Bookkeepers and Stenographers Union. Her campaign will be managed by her husband Andrew J. Biemiller, secretary of the Philadelphia branch of the League for Industrial Democracy.

In opening her campaign Miss Morris attacked the legislative record of Salus. "Mr. Salus," she declared, "has devoted his energies in Harrisburg to fighting his personal and political enemies. He regards the downfall of his foes as more important than the welfare of the people."

Schwartz for Congress

"When social legislation such as old age pensions, unemployment insurance, health insurance, and stronger labor laws for women and children should have been claiming his attention, he was designing ripper bills and similar political playthings against Republican politicians disliked by the Vare war board. He has likewise been strangely silent on such vital issues to the working people as the abolition of the coal and iron police and the abolition of the injunction in labor disputes."

"With winter facing the jobless this is no time to send the defender of bootleggers and petty criminals to the State Senate. What is needed there is a defender of the people."

Joe Schwartz is opposing Congressman Ben Golder in the Strawberry Mansion district. Schwartz is secretary of the Philadelphia Labor College and President of the Jewelry Workers Union. He will make his campaign on the issue of unemployment insurance. The Republican election officials are making strenuous efforts to prevent Socialists from registering and the party has raised a strong protest against them.

Ryan is a member of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery workers. He is running for State Senate in the Kensington district. The textile workers in that area have shown surprising rebellion against the Republican machine and Ryan will undoubtedly draw considerable support from them.

The campaign is being waged in all districts through street corner meetings. Last week Frank Cross, wealthy drew big crowds in every section of the city. The local now has twenty speakers who are out virtually every night in the week. The campaign will be wound up with a monster rally for Jim Maurer.

Thomas Wins First Scuffle With Somers

McCooley Congressman Resorts to Canards—Socialist Calls Him Part of Crooked Ring

AN attempt by Rep. Andrew L. Somers, Democratic Congressman in the Sixth Brooklyn District, to dissociate himself from the McCooley machine, as a result of charges by Norman Thomas, his Socialist opponent, that Somers wore the collar of the Brooklyn boss, marked the opening of the campaign in Brooklyn this week.

The campaign was initiated with a meeting of Socialists and non-partisan supporters of the Socialist candidates Monday evening at the Parkside Chateau, 935 Eastern Parkway. Louis Sadoff, Chairman of the campaign committee, who presided at the meeting, outlined the plans for the campaign and the candidates made addresses.

"Andrew Somers's sufficient political biography," declared Mr. Thomas, "is that he is McCooley's man in Congress. He wears McCooley's collar. As far as I can discover his only activity of importance was the prosecution of Judge Moscovitz in the bankruptcy cases. His activity against Moscovitz came with ill grace from a political associate of that convicted jurist, ex-Judge Vause, and from a member of a political machine which has prostituted justice and treated public office as private plunder."

Somers' Defense

In a letter to Thomas, Somers charged that the "bankruptcy ring" which he drove from the Brooklyn Federal district had prevailed upon Socialist leaders to join them in an attempt "to drive me from public life." He denied that he had contributed any money to the McCooley machine for his nomination for Congress or that McCooley had ever directed his actions in Congress.

He charged also that the Socialist Party constitution required all Socialist candidates to sign a blanket resignation, effective when the candidates failed to carry out the wishes of the executive committee of the party.

Mr. Thomas, in a reply to Somers, promptly branded this charge a canard and demanded that the Democrat retract it.

"Through the courtesy of a newspaper I have a copy of your letter," Mr. Thomas wrote. "I welcome it as evidence that in face of the growing popular horror of the McCooley-Tammany ring you do not dare keep silent but have to defend yourself with the usual sentimentalities and innuendoes in lieu of issues."

"The Socialist Party has denounced its constitution and rules so often that I had thought that even a McCooley Congressman would know that neither I nor any other Socialist candidate has given any executive committee or party officer a blanket resignation. I have run for many offices from Alderman to President and the matter has never even been mentioned. It is certainly not in the constitution of the party and if you are a gentleman you will retract this canard which you put in your letter."

"By the same token if you are the man of honor you talk about you will name the leaders of the 'bankruptcy ring' and you will explain when and how these leaders approached the Socialist Party, myself, Professor John Dewey and other members of the League for Independent Political Action, and the 6,000 citizens, Jews and Gentiles, men

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Waldman, Broun to Open Youth Campaign Saturday

PLANS of the Young Peoples Socialist League campaign committee to help in the campaign for the election of Heywood Broun to Congress have been completed by the opening of headquarters in the Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72nd Street, this week. Mandel Fried will be in charge of the head office.

The first big affair will be the youth rally in the Auditorium of the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, Saturday, Sept. 13, at 3.30 p.m. Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, and Heywood Broun, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 17th district, will be the principal speakers.

Algermon Lee, education director of the Rand School, will also speak. Emanuel Switkes, national director of the Young Peoples Socialist League of America, will act as chairman.

This rally will be the first get-together of the Young Peoples Socialist League's membership and Rand School students after the summer months. The rally will also serve as the inauguration of the Youth Campaign Committee which will take an active part in the coming State and Congressional campaign. Youth committees are being formed in the various congressional districts. Final arrangements have been made for intensive work in Heywood Broun's Congressional district. Committees for the various Congressional districts are being formed.

Admission to the youth rally will be by tickets only. Free tickets can be obtained at the Y. P. S. L. office—6th floor, 7 East 15th Street, N. Y. C.

Four Large Rallies To Open Campaign In The Greater City

All New York Socialists Should Vote On Primary Day On Next Tuesday

TO ALL New York Socialists: Vote on Primary Day—September 16th. You are enrolled as a Socialist voter and as such you are called upon to vote at the Primary Election, Tuesday, September 16th.

The polls will be open from 3 p. m. to 9 p. m. It is important that you vote, as your vote is necessary to nominate and place the candidates of the Socialist Party on the official ballot on Election Day.

Instructions How to Vote at the Primary Election To be eligible to vote at the Primary, you must reside at the same place you voted from last year.

Go to the polling place where you voted last year, give your name and address to the inspector, ask for a Socialist Ballot. (The color is canary.)

Take the ballot to the voting booth and mark an X in every voting space.

Refold the ballot as it was when you received it, and give it to the inspector at the ballot box. See that it is placed in the box marked "Socialist."

Broun Begins Education of Mrs. Pratt, at Her Request

252 Volunteer Workers Needed at Headquarters—Dinner to Be Held Sept. 21st

MRS. RUTH B. PRATT, Congresswoman and Heywood Broun's Republican opponent in the 17th (Manhattan) district opened her campaign this week with a plea to the Socialist candidate to write an unemployment platform for her.

Broun's response was immediate and specific. He wrote a six-point unemployment program; said that if Mrs. Pratt would introduce the appropriate covering bills and pledge the support of her party, he would retire from the race; he sent Mrs. Pratt, with the compliments of the Socialist campaign committee, a copy of Bernard Shaw's "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism," and, thirdly, began a series of addresses entitled "The Education of Mrs. Pratt." The "ads" are designed to fill Mrs. Pratt's confessed lack of knowledge on what to do on unemployment.

"Of course our ultimate program includes far-reaching plans which we believe would eventually eliminate unemployment," Broun said. "But I am talking of our immediate program for unemployment relief. It may seem presumptuous of me to undertake the education of Mrs. Pratt, and I am passing that task along to a gentleman who, we may both admit, is wiser than either one of us. I am sending as a campaign contribution to Mrs. Pratt Bernard Shaw's 'Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism.' Possibly, after she has read it, she will do the withdrawing."

Mrs. Pratt's "Dud"

Mrs. Pratt's opening gun was an incident to the continued development of Broun's campaign. Early Monday morning, Broun and a group of Socialist workers and students were on the picket line doing duty for the dressmakers' union in their strike.

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Young Denies Mooney's Request to Be Heard

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Gov. Young has turned down Tom Mooney's request, expressed in a petition from Frank P. Walsh and Cyrus B. King, his attorneys, that the governor and the prison pardon board visit San Quentin and allow him to refute in person charges made against him during the recent California supreme court rehearing on the Billings application. Young, recently defeated for renomination as governor by Mayor James Roth of San Francisco, pointedly refused to do anything about Mooney until the court had decided on Billings, and implied that even then he saw no reason for an interview.

Kohler Out For a State Constabulary

Socialists in Wisconsin Pressing Campaign Forward at a Lightning Rate

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Socialist campaign in Wisconsin is developing satisfactorily and the Red Van is again out in the state carrying the Socialist message to workers and farmers. Governor Kohler has come out for a state constabulary and has run foul not only of the Socialist Party but also the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council which has adopted hot resolutions attacking the Governor's position. Frank B. Metcalfe, Socialist candidate for Governor, is also making Kohler's proposal a text for Socialist agitation.

In a recent statement Metcalfe declared: "The constabulary is uncalled for. It would be used against the workers in their struggle for better conditions and is only wanted by the big interests, not by the people."

"Creating a state police system would add at least \$500,000 a year to be paid by the already high tax on homes and farms," Metcalfe says. "It is just those who demand a state police that are the worst squawkers over taxes, the big fellows always are, in spite of the tax dodging they are able to get away with. And now in the face of an industrial crisis they have the face to seek to add this unnecessary and useless burden upon us."

"Well we may ask—why impose an institution of brutality on the state? State Cossacks are not used in the interests of humanity, but to crush labor. We cannot see any difference between the state police of old reactionary Pennsylvania and the Cossacks of the regime of the late Russian czar."

"What the American people want is bread and butter, not constabulary bullets and gas bombs."

Town Hall, Sept. 28th, To House Inception of State and Local Fight

THE Socialist Party of New York State will officially take the field in the state, congressional and legislative campaign of 1930 on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 28th, with the first of a series of central rallies. The meeting will be held in the Town Hall, 43rd street, west of Broadway, with this line-up of speakers:

Louis Waldman, Heywood Broun, Jacob Fanken, William Karlin, Norman Thomas, John Dewey, B. C. Vladeck, Morris Hillquit.

All congressional district campaign committees, and the state and city campaign committees are concentrating their efforts to make the starting of the campaign an impressive one. The Town Hall rally will be followed by a Bronx demonstration, to be held Friday evening, October 3rd, at Morris High School, 166th street and Boston Road, the Bronx. The speakers at the Bronx rally will be:

Louis Waldman, Heywood Broun, Louis Hendin, William Karlin, Samuel Orr, Esther Friedman, Henry Fruchter, chairman.

These two great rallies will be followed by the central Brooklyn rally, to be held on Sunday, October 5th, at 2 p. m. in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette avenue, near Flatbush, Brooklyn. The speakers at this demonstration will be:

Louis Waldman, Heywood Broun, B. C. Vladeck, John Dewey, Norman Thomas, William Karlin, Charles Solomon, Darwin J. Meserole, Dr. Henry Neumann, chairman.

The speakers at these rallies are the outstanding candidates on the Socialist ticket this year, Waldman for Governor, Karlin for Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas, Vladeck, Panken and Broun for Congress in the 6th, 8th, 14th and 17th districts, respectively. The addresses of Prof. Dewey, chairman of the League for Independent Political Action, and Dr. Neumann, leader of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society, is a promising indication of the extent of non-partisan progressive support which will be attracted to the full Socialist ticket, state and local, this year.

Great Stadium Rally

One of the most spectacular of the campaign rallies will be staged on Saturday evening, September 20th, in the giant Coney Island Stadium, seating some 20,000 persons. This rally is being arranged by the campaign committee of the 8th (Brooklyn) congressional district, which has as its candidate B. C. Vladeck, the manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, former leader of the Socialists in the N. Y. board of aldermen, and one of the most brilliant campaigners in the Socialist party. The open-air demonstration at the Coney Island Stadium is certain to be a picturesque and spectacular affair. A brilliant array of speakers will be supplemented by musical numbers by eminent artists. Preceding the demonstration, there will be an impressive parade of several hundred cars through the 8th district, which is one of the largest in the country. One of the chief aims of the demonstration will be to rally the masses in the huge district for registration at the polls. The speakers, as tentatively announced by Hyman Nemeser, manager of the Vladeck campaign, follow:

B. C. Vladeck, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, John Dewey, Heywood Broun, John Haynes Holmes.

To cover the expenses of the great rally and, if possible, to aid the Vladeck campaign fund an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. Tickets are now available at a number of points in Manhattan and Brooklyn, including the Forward Building, 7 East 15th street, the Socialist Party, 7 East 15th street, and the 8th Congressional headquarters, 6610 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

The campaign in the 8th Congressional District for Vladeck is well under way with intensive activities in various parts of this huge territory. Excellent meetings have been held by the various branches in the district. A well attended meeting was held by the Brighton Beach, Bay Ridge, 2nd A. D. Boro Park and 16th A. D. branches. These meetings indicate excellent spirit and a determination

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Roosevelt's Militarist Speech Hit

Waldman Declares Governor, Before Legion, Gave Aid to Jingo

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S speech before the State Convention of the American Legion last week, in which the Governor advocated a strong preparedness program, was denounced by Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, in a speech before the Bronx County Socialist organization, at 1167 Boston Road, an extensive of the movement which is now under way to promote international understanding and peace by reduction of armaments. In taking the position that he did, Governor Roosevelt has allied himself with the admirals and militarists who have been opposing armament reduction by treaty, Mr. Waldman said.

Mr. Waldman said:

"The Democratic party is now hopelessly discredited in the public mind. Governor Roosevelt, who two years ago had the reputation of being a clean, upright man in politics has now been so thoroughly tarred with the Tammany brush as not to be distinguishable from Jimmie Walker, Eddie Flynn, John McCooey, and Boss Curry. In his two years in office he has proved himself so thoroughly a slave of politics and personal ambitions as to try to be all things to all men."

"He talks about State development of the St. Lawrence water power, yet lectures the Syracuse College students on the need of keeping government from acquiring new functions and doing more things. He parades as a liberal but makes a chauvinistic speech to the convention of the American Legion urging that 'The best way to guard against that' (referring to war) 'is to have an adequate military and naval force prepared. We have found ourselves then' (referring to 1917) 'trying to make bricks without straw.'"

"Those views make President Hoover look like a staunch pacifist by comparison. Obviously, the Governor does not think that present expenditures, running into billions of dollars each year, for military and naval purposes is adequate. If he does think it is adequate, his speech is meaningless. If he does not, how much is adequate? He certainly stands for more than is now being appropriated—a colossal sum which staggers the imagination and drains the public resources. Just now, when we have gone through a serious controversy between those who not only pay lip service to world peace but desire to take concrete steps to assure it and the coteries of admirals and their military allies who would arm this nation to its teeth, the Governor's speech is the more to be deplored. The leading papers, as well as the Junior Senator from New York, were called upon to do consistent battle to secure at least in part a check on increased naval expenditures."

"The movement for decreased armament has by no means attained its goal. The world over, as well as in our own country, Socialist and progressive statesmen are laying the basis and preparing for new international conferences looking to further reductions."

Turned Militarist
"The American Legion is committed to a program of increased naval and military armaments. Of all places the American Legion Convention should have been an occasion for a speech calling for restraints in our naval and military building program. True progressivism required that the Legionnaires be told of the aspirations and ideals of those who believe that the vast expenditures now made by our Federal Government should be directed to constructive social uses. In times of great unemployment when the government has not appropriated one cent for aid of the jobless, it has been spending hundreds of millions of dollars on engines of destruction."

"Preparedness, the building of 'adequate military and naval forces' has been the demand of every militarist. The consequences of national policies based on what each country calls adequate military and naval forces was a mad race in armaments which made Europe a storehouse of explosives. Are we twelve years after we ended the tragic war which was waged to end all wars reverting back to shibboleths then made popular by the discredited and de-throned German Kaiser?"

"The Socialist Party is interested in building a new political alliance of all citizens interested in economic and political improvements at home, and peace with the rest of the peoples of the world. It is committed to a program which would make the administration of our government concern itself with the vital interests of the common man and would at the same time by a series of steps in cooperation with the labor government of England, led by a Socialist premier, J. Ramsay MacDonald, lead the world movement for peace by universal disarmament."

The superfluities of the rich are the necessities of the poor. They who possess superfluities possess the goods of others.—St. Augustine (354-430).

Heywood Broun On The Picket Line



Heywood Broun, Socialist Congressional Candidate, led a group of Socialists on the picket line in the children's dressmakers strike this week. In the picture are Gunther Holle, Broun, Rose Pearlman, Ethel Lurie, and others.

Branches In Panken District Unite Campaign Efforts

Trade Union and Woman's Committees Are Formed for Special Tasks

INSPIRED by the fine response of the party members residing in the 14th Congressional district, more than a hundred turned out at an initial meeting held last Monday evening in the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, to lay the basis for the campaign to elect Judge Jacob Panken to Congress and the rest of the legislative candidates to the State Legislature.

Members of the two branches, the 6th, 8th and 12th Assembly districts' branch, and the Chelsea branch, found that the campaign was under way, with the following activities already planned and their execution on the way to completion:

1. Opening of headquarters at 133 Second Avenue, corner of 8th street, in the heart of the congressional district.
2. Classification of voters in each home on cards to be circulated among various individuals and organizations for what is expected to be the most thorough canvass ever undertaken in that or any other district.

Special Committees Planned
3. Formation of trade union, lawyers, citizens, and women committees to work for the election of either all of the Socialist candidates in the 14th congressional district or of Judge Panken, with special headquarters in each case in a section found to be most desirable.

4. Mailing of the first appeal to the voters of the district, with a request that they attend the meeting which will ratify the Socialist ticket and formally inaugurate the campaign.

5. Special registration work, to include a mail appeal to the voters, street and indoor rallies during registration week, and a large number of home meetings, at which candidates will meet the voters face to face.

6. Special work among the Italian and Polish residents of the district.

7. Plans for fund raising to insure a fund large enough to carry into effect these and other plans that will be made from day to day.

To carry these and other plans into effect, a campaign committee, composed of the best campaigners in the district, was elected. Among those who have already been named are:

Charles Grossman, who managed the successful campaigns of Meyer London, who represented the 12th congressional district; Nathan Reisel, of the Bonnas Embroidery Workers Union, and organizer of one of the branches; Joseph Beckerman, veteran of many political campaigns on the East Side; A. N. Weinberg, Anna Wenger, Mollie Weingart, William T. Hade, active campaigner of the Chelsea branch; Alden Armagnac, and Edward P. Gottlieb.

Representatives from the Italian and Polish Socialist organizations will be chosen by their respective groups to serve on the campaign committee. Several prominent campaigners who do not reside in the district, but who wish to help in the campaign, will also be added by the committee itself.

Before taking up the organization work for the campaign, August Claessens, Socialist candidate in the 6th A. D.; Pauline Newman, candidate in the 8th A. D.; Dr. William E. Bohn, candidate in the 10th A. D., addressed the meeting briefly, each indicating that they are ready to devote themselves unreservedly to the campaign.

Judge Panken, who received a rousing reception, and who felt elated at the large attendance, dwelt mainly on the practical aspects of the campaign, the favorable opportunity which is presented to the Socialists of this district to win back representation for the

Socialist Party in the House of Representatives. He analyzed the election figures of previous years.

"This will be a party fight on down through the line, with no quarter given, and none asked," Panken declared. "We can win, we will win, and send the message to the nation on November 5th that our party is back, that its spokesmen are in the House of Representatives to plead the cause of the unemployed, the aged, the poverty-stricken, the forward-looking men and women throughout the nation."

A large attendance from the Italian branch, led by V. Vacira, former Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and S. Romwaldi, was considered one of the most gratifying features of the meeting, since it foreshadowed the active participation of the Italian Socialists in that part of the district in which the Italians have a large population.

Assurances that the Polish Socialists will throw their energies into the fight were received, thus making it possible to cover the other language group in the district in the intensive fight that is to be waged to wrest the district from Tammany Hall.

Candidates, active campaigners and veterans of many political battles, a large delegation of women who promised to make a special drive to get the women voters to register, and the presence of a large number of members of the Chelsea branch, located on the West Side of the district contributed to make the opening organization meeting of the campaign the best that had been held in many years, including the one which started off the campaign three years ago, when Judge Panken, running for reelection, carried the congressional district.

Marx Lewis, campaign manager, has issued an appeal for volunteer help to get out 30,000 letters to voters within the next two weeks.

Members of the Young People's Socialist League and adult Socialists are asked to report either day or evening at the headquarters, 133 Second Avenue, beginning immediately. Those who wish information can telephone Dry Dock 0494.

Four Large Rallies

To Open Campaign

(Continued from Page One)

tion to wage the most successful campaign in the history of the Party in this district.

A canvass will be made of the citizens in this district and the first drive for this objective will begin on Sunday morning, Sept. 14. Letters have been sent to the membership of the 9 Socialist Party branches in the Congressional district to report for the canvassing at the following headquarters: 8th Congressional District Campaign Headquarters, 6610 Bay Parkway; 2nd A. D. Brownsville Branch, 482 Sutter Ave.; Coney Island Branch, 2202 Mermaid Ave.; Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd Street; Brighton Beach, to report at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bass, 3045 Humbert Street.

All Socialist workers in the district are urged to go to the headquarters nearest to their homes and to report at 9:00 a. m. B. Charney Viadec, candidate for Representative in Congress, will visit each of these headquarters during the morning. A campaign dinner has been planned for Oct. 5, at the Colonial Mansion, 1933 Bath Avenue. These are but a few of the high spots of the campaign in this district.

State Plans Go Forward
In the meantime, G. August Gerber, Socialist state and city campaign manager, announced a list of other activities. On Saturday, Sept. 13th, the youth of the city will be rallied to the Socialist campaign with a meeting in the Peoples House, 7 East 15th Street, to be addressed by Waldman, Broun, Algernon Lee, and others. On the following Monday

night the United Hebrew Trades will devote a special meeting to a reception to the Socialist candidates. On that night Heywood Broun will also speak before the Metropolitan Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 16th, Broun and Gerber will speak in behalf of the party before the Hebrew Butchers Union, in the Forward Building. On Thursday, Sept. 18th, there will be a city-wide campaign conference of the branches of the Workers' Circle, in the People's House. On the 19th, Karlin will speak in Buffalo for the Independent Labor Party of Niagara and the Socialist Party. On the 19th, also, at Public School 79, Morris and Creston avenues, the Bronx, Waldman, Broun, Ginet, Orr, and Irving Knobloch will speak in behalf of the state and local tickets. On the 20th of the month Karlin will speak in Rochester.

The campaign institute on state issues will be resumed on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 20th and 21st, with meetings at the Peoples House where Waldman, H. S. Rausenbush and Harry W. Laidler will confer with Socialist campaigners on water power and public utilities issues. On the 21st, Karlin will speak in Syracuse.

Students Go Up-State
Nine students of university students, most of them from Columbia and Union Theological Seminary, left this week for a two-week trip through the state to carry on a propaganda campaign in behalf of the Socialist party and its candidate for governor, Louis Waldman. All of the squads, each traveling in a car loaded down with Socialist literature, took different routes and plan to reach the small towns and villages which the Socialist nominee may not be able to reach in the course of his own tours later this month and during October.

The students who are winding up their campaign with a speaking, canvassing and literature distribution through the state, were headed by Andrew Steiger, Milo Houghton, Catherine Bennett, John Martindale, Bert Schwartz, Nathaniel Weyl, John Daniell and Joseph A. Dempski. The routes and counties taken by the Socialist students include the east of Hudson district, the Finger Lakes, Ulster-Green counties, Long Island, the capital district, the southwestern part of the state, Orange-Sullivan counties and Broome-Otsego counties.

Hebrew Trades Rallies
What promises to be one of the most important mass meetings of the Socialist campaign in New York City has been arranged by the United Hebrew Trades in the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, Monday evening, Sept. 15. The speakers announced at this meeting include Louis Waldman, candidate for Governor; Norman Thomas, candidate for Congress in the 6th district; Heywood Broun, candidate for Congress in the 17th district; B. Charney Viadec, candidate for Congress in the 8th district, and Jacob Panken, candidate for Congress in the 14th district.

Because of the popularity of the speakers there is little doubt that the hall will be taxed to capacity. Arrangements will be made for an overflow meeting so that as many of the large audience as possible will have an opportunity to hear the speakers.

The unions affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades are hard hit by the industrial depression and unemployment in general as in other trades. The disillusionment brings with it a sober consideration of the stark problems that come with unemployment and the utter indifference of the capitalist parties to the suffering that follows the industrial prostration.

For these reasons the Socialist Party appeals to the working class in these trades. Moreover, the Socialist candidates who will speak at this meeting are noted for their long service in building up unions among Jewish workers. Broun is a new recruit but he is also following the Socialist policy of helping the organized workers by speaking at a mass meeting of tailors on Tuesday night in the Labor Temple in 54th street.

Enthusiastic Opening of Bronx Fight

Waldman Enthuses Conference With Pointed Attack on Gov. Roosevelt

THE campaign of the Bronx Socialists, their goal set at more than doubling the straight Socialist vote in the Bronx and electing at least one assemblyman and one senator, was enthusiastically launched as over 100 delegates, representing eleven Socialist branches, eight Workers' Circle Branches, several locals of the Bakers' Union and The Women's Union Local Committee, were time and again brought to their feet in approval of the vigorous challenge to the old parties by Louis Waldman, Socialist Candidate for Governor, in his speech opening the first session of the Joint Campaign Conference of the Bronx County Committee of the Socialist Party, Monday evening at 1167 Boston Road.

Waldman pointed out the unparalleled opportunity of the Socialists this year and said that the Bronx offered the best prospects of Socialist victory. He exposed the sham and fake of Governor Roosevelt's liberalism, asserting that the Governor carried water on both shoulders, expressing liberal sentiments when he thinks it expedient and going the reactionary one better when he is addressing a stand pat organization. He compared the governor's recent speeches advocating old age pensions when he spoke before a liberal club in New York City and his eighteenth century reasoning when, in an address in Syracuse, the Governor warned against the assumption by the government of new economic functions. When the American delegates to the Disarmament conference brought back the treaty from London, poor as that treaty was, Governor Roosevelt outdid the military crowd in his vehement demand for 'adequate' national defense, Waldman pointed out. At the door of Governor Roosevelt, Waldman laid the responsibility for corruption in New York City's government, citing the fact that Edward Flynn, Bronx Democratic Leader is the governor's closest adviser. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, also came in for some severe criticism, when Waldman characterized the labor leader's recent remarks about unemployment insurance as 'industrialist's mush.' Waldman pointed out that unemployment is an incident to modern industrial development and that it is unfair to make the worker bear the burden of the depression following in the wake of rapid industrial changes. Citing the fact that half of New York State's farms are still lit by lamp light and operated by methods comparable to those used on farms in Russia before Lenin's program of electrification was introduced there, Waldman urged that the immediate electrification of rural sections of the state must be started now, and that such a program together with a program of housing in the cities, would relieve the crisis of unemployment.

Well, Orr Speak
Louis Weil, County Organizer and Candidate for Congress in the 24th Congressional District, who presided over the opening session of the conference, briefly reviewed the work of the Bronx County Committee and pre-campaign committee which preceded the organization of the conference, and then called upon Samuel Orr, candidate for Congress in the 23rd Congressional District, to make the address of welcome to the delegates.

Dr. Louis Healin, campaign manager, outlined the plan for the campaign, refusing to make any predictions but expressing great confidence in the outcome of the campaign. His plans, which were adopted, call for the election of seven directors of various phases of the campaign work and of an executive committee of twenty-five. The following in addition to Dr. Healin and Louis Weil were elected: Esther Lazenger, Fanny Deichman, Jenny Sager, Mrs. Mollie Rosenthal, A. Wisniefsky, A. Phepher, A. Annapple, Murray Gross, Solomon Perrin, David Kaplan, Julius Umansky, Dr. Umansky, Dr. Abraham Molin, Seymour Goodman, Sol Wechsler, Louis Finkeln, H. Saltzman, Lillian Weissman, Boris Kostinsky, Harry Diamond, Henry Fruchter, Dr. S. J. Fried, Philip Paik, Max Gross, Fisher, Max Feuerberger. The executive committee will select the sub-committees and department heads when it meets next Saturday, Sept. 13th at 1167 Boston Road, at 5 P.M.

After a discussion of campaign plans, the chairman introduced several of the local candidates who made short addresses.

A man can no longer be put in jail or taxed by a king, but he can be starved by a master; his body is now his own, but his labor is another's; and there is very little difference between the two.—Upton Sinclair.

Capital comes into the world dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt.—Marx.

Ten States Have Entrants In Jimmie Higgins Contest

Women Can Also Enter Contest, Is Reminder From Socialist National Headquarters

CHICAGO.—Although the initial announcement and all the ads for the Jimmie Higgins Socialist Party contest have mentioned that there were no restrictions as to sex, only one woman comrade has thus far entered the contest.

Millions of girls are working in the shop and factory beside their brothers and fathers. Thousands are now working their way through college or serving in the professions. Out of this number there should be several hundred in the Socialist movement who could so arrange their affairs next summer that they could go to Vienna!

The women in the party are urged to get into the swim with the dozens of men comrades from all parts of the country. Women in many places were the backbone of the movement during the dark years—now they should take advantage of the swing toward Socialism and enter this contest for their own sake and the good of the movement.

The Socialist papers that have carried announcements of the Jimmie Higgins contest have been notified that the provision that "no more than two main prizes can go to persons in any one state" must be dropped, as it conflicts with postal regulations. Also, a section must be added providing that, in case of a tie, a prize identical with that tied for will be awarded each tying contestant. This is official notification that such changes in the rules of the contest have been made.

Ranking of States in Contest
Thus far, with the Jimmie Higgins contest only a few days under way, entry blanks have been received from ten states. New York and Pennsylvania are neck and neck. California comes next in number, with Illinois one entrant behind. Then follow Wisconsin, Ohio, Utah, Indiana, Massachusetts and Delaware.

The ranking of the states will be given each week until the contestants really begin sending in members, then the members gained by each state will be printed. After that, the standing of the individual contestants will be available.

Next week, after the judges have been consulted, the definite schedule on which awards will be made will be printed. This is being worked out now so that there will be no shadow of doubt about the standing of the contestants and the awarding of so valuable a prize as the trip to the next International Socialist Congress.

Stanley Urges Program of "Socialism in Our Time"—118 Party Members Attend

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

COLD SPRING, N. Y.,—Over 100 active members of the Socialist Party met in a two-day conference here last week end to canvass in an earnest manner a wide list of Socialist policy problems. The conference was frankly critical of Socialist party trends. In the main the addresses of Socialists, including Harry W. Laidler, Raymond S. Hofes and Geo. Rhoades, of Reading, Louis Stanley and Lawrence Rogin of New York, were interesting contributions. The discussions touched what for American Socialists were new fields, including the capitalization, family allowances, the socialization of banking.

Unconsciously the criticism of Socialist policy and the proposals of the conferees, who announced acceptance of the title "Socialism in Our Time," which has been given them in recent months, shaped itself along lines enunciated in recent years by the British Independent Labor Party. There was much objection raised to what was said to be domination of the party by the philosophy of "the inevitability of gradualness." Louis Stanley, leader of the group, in summing up the results of the sessions, held at Camp Eden, the home of the Jewish Socialist Verband, sounded the slogan of "Socialism in Our Times." He outlined an arduous program of work for the group.

Stanley congratulated the 117 conferees on the two-day work. There was no conscious effort to discuss personalities except as their policies might be analyzed, he said. There was no question of wanting division in the party. Those present at the conference were all too loyal to the conference which might hurt the Socialist party, Stanley declared. Only the fact that attendance and discussion at the conference was limited to members of the party permitted the free discussion of party policies, he asserted. Those present would throw themselves into the current campaign and campaigns to follow better equipped as a result of the probing of the party's program.

Stanley admitted that the conference had tried to bite off too much in that the range of subjects discussed "as too wide. Further conference on special topics would remedy this defect, he said.

"We have tried to clarify and formulate our position," Stanley said. "We have felt there were two groups in the party. One harks continually on the ultimates, the other almost exclusively on immediate reforms. And never the two meet. Our problem, we feel, is to make them one, to integrate young people to think hard on these problems. And they have done well as a beginning. In many years we have not had such a thought-provoking conference. It is perhaps significant that Reading has sent the largest delegation. There where the party is in power they feel more keenly the need for the coordination of a bold immediate policy with the ultimate aims of the movement. Reading Socialists, it has been said, and by Reading Socialists themselves, have become too absorbed in the details of running a city machine to plan bolder schemes of Socialist reconstruction."

As to the future work of those interested in the conference, Stanley said: "There must be no drifting. The Socialist movement has before it a tremendous task of social engineering. We must work out a plan whereby the transition

to Socialism may be speeded. It is no answer to say that we do not appear to be anywhere near power and therefore planning is a waste of time. Such a program as we have in mind can be a most vital document for attracting the American workers to our party and constantly inspiring those in the party to ever greater work. Conferences will not be enough to accomplish this task. This means years of hard research work, and hard thinking. We must keep constantly in mind the possibility of Socialism in our time. We must talk of Socialism as if it can be achieved. When we have our program completed, it must be placed before the 1932 convention of the party in the most logical and persuasive manner we are capable of.

Such a plan will accomplish these things: one, it will illustrate our criticisms of the capitalist system; two, it will indicate the steps we propose to make the transition to Socialism; and three, it will prove the necessity of building up a class conscious party of the American workers in order that the Socialist program may be achieved.

Dr. Laidler, opened the conference Saturday afternoon, devoted to the British and German Socialist movements. Dr. Laidler, while commending the British Labor government for many constructive measures achieved by it as a minority government, maintained that it had failed to pursue as bold and courageous a policy as the situation demanded in respect to India, to the unemployment situation and to the reorganization of the coal industry. He believed that the party should adopt a larger share of the program of the Independent Labor party than it had thus far done and, in place of accepting—as many leaders were apparently doing at present—the belief in the "inevitability of gradualness," should adopt as its shibboleth, "Socialism in Our Time." He likewise contended that the parliamentary system should be reorganized so as to permit of swifter legislative changes and that more power over slum clearance and other measures of social reconstruction should be given to the central government.

Theodore Shapiro led the discussion following Laidler's talk. Shapiro found glaring discrepancies between British Labor's promises and British Labor's actions in office.

Dr. S. Lipschitz, American correspondent of the German Socialist newspapers, and Gunther Halle engaged in a discussion of the German Socialists in office. Dr. Lifshitz said the German Socialists, in coalition governments, did not have a completely creditable record. He found extenuating circumstances in the economic condition of Germany following the war and in the refusal of the Communists to cease their attacks on the Social-Democrats when cooperation might have meant labor government. Halle was inclined to be less charitable.

The chief speaker at the Saturday evening session on "What Price Municipal Socialism" was Raymond S. Hofes, editor of the Reading Labor Advocate and member of the Reading School Board. He stressed the fact that Socialists, in office and out, should take every opportunity to fight for Socialism. While Socialists in municipal office could do very little officially to bring about Socialism, yet they had very great opportunities to spread Socialist theory and should take the utmost advantage of this. Naturally they should do their best as public servants but this should not be the main test of whether they are serving Socialism or not. Comrade Hofes criticized some of the members of the Reading administration for not

taking advantage of all their opportunities but, he said, this failing was being overcome.

In the discussion that followed several of the Reading Comrades defended the party there and said that conditions were not as bad as pictured. Comrade Stanley pointed out that both the afternoon and evening sessions had brought out the tendency for elected Socialist Party officials to become enmeshed in doing their jobs well and to forget the ultimate goal of Socialism and said that this tendency must be overcome. Comrade Rogin said that if election to municipal office or campaigning for municipal office was to result in the oversteering of local, and from the Socialist point of view, unimportant issues, at a cost to the emphasis placed on the real Socialist program it would be better not to elect Socialist officials, because at the bottom, the real business of the Socialist Party is to convert the American people to Socialism, rather than to run a city government well. He did compliment the Reading comrades on how well they were running their city. But he said he hoped it was not at a cost to the really vital work of the party. Other comrades brought out varying points of view on the role of the Socialist Party in municipalities, and the subject was very well threshed out.

The discussion Sunday morning did not come up to the standard of Saturday's discussions. Rather general discussions on "Applying fundamental principles to the immediate issues" of power, taxation, housing, old age pensions and unemployment insurance were heard. An exception was the talk by A. J. Biemiller of Philadelphia who analyzed different schemes of unemployment insurance and urged acceptance of a system to which contributions would be made by the owners of industry and by the government. Leonard Bright defended the plans of the Conference for Progressive Labor action. Sunday afternoon, talks of value were given by Elizabeth Stuyvesant and Betty Dublin on the family allowance, by Lawrence Rogin and George Marshall on the capital levy, and by Fanny Simon on the socialization of banking.

Preceding Stanley's summing up, criticism of the conference was heard from Bela Low and William T. Hade, though both welcomed the idea of a more thorough discussion of party policies. Low urged greater stress on the fundamentals of Socialism. He confessed a certain coolness about the present campaign. He would rather have 100,000 votes and 500 new converts, than 200,000 votes and no new converts. Hade said he could not see much difference between the programs enunciated at the conference and party policies. He did fear a "trend to liberalism" in the party. Samuel H. Friedman made a rather heated attack on the conference, asserting that it consisted of two days of "veiled attacks" on individuals. Saturday night the "militant" enjoyed themselves with a rather broad satire, lampooning in good nature party trends which they felt were harmful. In response to an appeal by Theodore Shapiro, \$30 was collected for the party's state campaign fund and a number of research workers and speakers were enrolled for campaign duty.

Ignorance is the channel through which fear attacks human life.—Sir George Gray.

Sinclair Opens His Campaign Next Sunday

5,000 Expected at Los Angeles Picnic—Unions Organize to Aid Party

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Socialists of Los Angeles County are making preparations for one of the largest gatherings they have held in years when they hold their campaign picnic at Plummer's Park, 7405 Santa Monica Blvd., Sunday, Sept. 21.

Over 5,000 are expected to turn out to hear Upton Sinclair, Socialist candidate for Governor, and Chaim Shapiro, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor. There will also be other noted speakers, one of whom will be George R. Kikkpatrick.

William W. Busick, State Chairman of the Socialist Party, and candidate for Assembly from the 61st Assembly District, will also be one of the speakers.

There will be dancing and sports of various kinds. Delegations are coming from all parts of the state to help make this the largest, and most enthusiastic Socialist picnic ever held in the state.

A high class musical and vaudeville program has been arranged. Bring the children and spend the day at Plummer's Park.

Unions Giving Aid

A Labor Campaign Conference met Sept. 3 at the Jewish headquarters in Los Angeles, to which all the Labor Unions in and around the city were invited to send representatives. One hundred delegates were present. William Busick, organizer for Los Angeles County, declared that it was to the interest of labor to back the party working for their interests and that it was time they deserted the old parties, giving instead their support to the Socialist Party.

In the discussion that followed several of the Reading Comrades defended the party there and said that conditions were not as bad as pictured. Comrade Stanley pointed out that both the afternoon and evening sessions had brought out the tendency for elected Socialist Party officials to become enmeshed in doing their jobs well and to forget the ultimate goal of Socialism and said that this tendency must be overcome. Comrade Rogin said that if election to municipal office or campaigning for municipal office was to result in the oversteering of local, and from the Socialist point of view, unimportant issues, at a cost to the emphasis placed on the real Socialist program it would be better not to elect Socialist officials, because at the bottom, the real business of the Socialist Party is to convert the American people to Socialism, rather than to run a city government well. He did compliment the Reading comrades on how well they were running their city. But he said he hoped it was not at a cost to the really vital work of the party. Other comrades brought out varying points of view on the role of the Socialist Party in municipalities, and the subject was very well threshed out.

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Textile Union Reports Gains In the South

Convention Told Danville Situation Is Key to Unionization Campaign

WITH delegates present from Marion and Elizabethton, and 75 credentials in hand from southern locals, the south occupied the center of the stage as the United Textile Workers opened its regular convention this week at the Great Northern Hotel in New York. Reference was made at the first session to Alfred Hoffman, Lawrence Hogan, Wes Fowler, and Del Lewis, in jail for their strike activities at Marion. The delegates from the Marion local, Roy Price, tall, and emaciated from tuberculosis, was called from his seat on the floor to a place of honor at the front of the room.

The principal task of the convention was to be to work out a strike policy for use against firms like the Dan River cotton mills of Danville, Va., said Vice Pres. Francis J. Gorman of the U.T.W. The situation at Danville can nearly be described as a strike now, according to Gorman. The company has imported hundreds of families to take the place of union members who have been victimized, but with a very few exceptions all left when they heard from unionists why they had been brought there.

The morale of the U.T.W. local is so high, said Gorman, that when the company, on demand of the stockholders, recently cut off the \$100,000 a year it had been spending on "welfare" and the workers lost their group insurance, no protests were received by the union. The abolition of the "welfare" took place in consequence of a union demand. The U.T.W. is confronted with a serious relief problem in Danville, Gorman explained, because 2,000 union members are now unemployed on account of the mills' short time operation.

45 Southern Locals

Seventy-five southern locals have been set up in the south since January, and there are now 45 functioning locals and six full-time organizers in the south, said Gorman.

Pres. Thos. F. McMahon turned over the chairmanship of the opening session to Pres. Jos. P. Ryan of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, who headed the list of welcoming speakers. In his prepared address Pres. McMahon estimated 10,000 permanent accessions to the union as a result of the southern organizing campaign. He called for old age pensions and unemployment insurance, without specifying what type of insurance was favored. He pointed out the necessity for a shorter working week—all the textiles that the U. S. consumes and exports could be produced in 50 weeks with a single 8-hour shift, McMahon said. Our Unity Hosiery Co. goods, Ben-Knit underwear, and Pequot products were mentioned in the report as being produced with the full endorsement of the union.

Danville Key to South

The fight in the south occupied most of the second day. Vice Pres. Francis J. Gorman told of his year's work, and southern members described the miserable mill conditions and bitter opposition to the union. W. C. Creekmore, former legislative representative of the Virginia Federation of Labor, told the delegates that if they lost their union hold in Danville, Va., where the A. F. of L. now reports 4,000 members, they might as well quit in the south.

While announcing that a fight for union might be required in the near future, Gorman defended the non-strike A. F. of L. policy of the past year, stating, "it has narrowed the issue down to human rights, and brings out the despicable methods of some employers, who would penalize their workers for doing what they themselves would not permit any one to deny them, namely, to organize for mutual protection."

Creekmore of the longshoremen's union of Norfolk brought a message from the Virginia Federation of Labor urging active support for the Danville union. "If you lose Danville," he said, "you might as well stop your organizing campaign south of the Mason and Dixon line. If you win in Danville, we can go on. Every employer in the state is nervous about Danville, and they will go the limit to kill the union organ-

Severe Employment Crisis Will Come This Winter, Labor Bureau Declares

Second Year of Idleness For Millions Indicated By Economic Trend

ACCORDING to "Facts for Workers," the monthly economic newsletter published by The Labor Bureau, Inc., 2 West 43rd street, New York City, "there were 33 wage increases reported in August as opposed to 44 in July, and 63 reductions—a primarily smaller number than the 68 recorded in July, but more than in any previous month of this depression. All the 63 decreases, and but seven of the increases in wage rates, went to workers in non-union manufacturing establishments."

"Earnings of employees in manufacturing plants show the double effect of unemployment and cuts in wage rates. Factory payrolls dropped, falling nine per cent from June to July. The average earnings of those at work fell six per cent from June to July, and were seven per cent below a year ago."

"The present extent of unemployment is alarming; the danger of real calamity during the coming winter calls for the utmost possible in way of immediate action," the bulletin says. "Last April, according to the census count, there were 2,508,151 persons in the United States who had no jobs, were able and willing to work, and were looking for jobs. There were also a large number—how large—who were unemployed because laid off for lack of work. These did not get into the count of 'jobless' because they regarded themselves as having a job to which some time they could return, but nevertheless many of them were very much in the same economic position as the jobless. Undoubtedly layoffs have proved to be so long that many of them have now given up the idea that they have jobs."

Situation Grows Worse

"But this is not the worst. In spite of reassuring statements which have been made from time to time by federal officials, unemployment has undoubtedly become steadily more serious since April. Factory unemployment has shown a steady decline from April to July. There is no sign of marked improvement in August. Railroad and mining employment have likewise been shrinking, while

it is improbable that employment has become any more plentiful in the building trades. Unemployment in agricultural regions is probably more grave than at the time of the census, except for purely seasonal work for harvest hands, since depression in agriculture is reinforced by drought.

"The only possible remedy for this situation would be a spirited industrial revival this autumn. While there may be a seasonal upturn, there is as yet no sign of rapid recovery from the depression. Business men generally do not expect anything like marked revival before next spring at the earliest."

"This means another winter of unemployment, probably of greater extent than last winter, and almost certainly as great. What makes this prospect truly alarming is that many of the unemployed persons will be entering their second winter without regular means of support. At the first onset of depression, the shock of unemployment is somewhat cushioned by the fact that there are still unspent savings deposits, that relatives can help, that the surplus of the preceding period can be tapped. But as time goes on, such available resources—which in any case apply only to some of the unemployed—become exhausted."

This nation has made no intelligent advance provision for such an eventuality. We have set our faces against public unemployment insurance and have relied against 'the dole' in nations like Great Britain and Germany, where difficulties have been met in supporting the unemployed out of insurance funds. But the absence of any machinery to compensate the unemployed in this country has not prevented the arrival of a severe depression, with a large and growing number out of work. When the time comes, if it does come, that hundreds of thousands or even millions have to be fed as an alternative to literal starvation, we shall be without the machinery of efficient distribution and without the funds built up in advance. What are we going to do about it? And what are the unemployed going to do about it?

The September issue of "Facts for Workers" also contains articles on "Public Works vs. Unemployment" and "Labor and the Machine." The latter article discusses one of the gravest problems facing the worker today—the rapid and startling mechanization of industry.

Pa. Socialists Plan 5 Radio Broadcasts

Maurer, Oneal, Thomas to Speak in State at Party Rallies

(By a New Leader Correspondent) PITTSBURGH.—Gifford Finch, independent Republican, in the face of a body of unemployed reaching a quarter of a million in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh alone, has gone to the length of advocating a commission for 'study'. Mr. Hemphill, backed by Democratic and 'Liberal' parties, is primarily interested in improving the quality of alcohol consumed by those citizens who can afford it, although the tragedy of the helpless dependents of the unemployed is reflected in a marked decline in the consumption of milk in industrial centers in the last few months.

In the midst of this ruling class stupidity and callousness, almost without parallel, the Socialist Party is planning a campaign that would reach a quarter of a million in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh alone, has gone to the length of advocating a commission for 'study'. Mr. Hemphill, backed by Democratic and 'Liberal' parties, is primarily interested in improving the quality of alcohol consumed by those citizens who can afford it, although the tragedy of the helpless dependents of the unemployed is reflected in a marked decline in the consumption of milk in industrial centers in the last few months.

The Party in Pennsylvania will stage campaign rallies for James H. Maurer, W. J. Van Essen, Mary Winsor and others in all important industrial and working-class centers. Philadelphia will stage an immense assembly November 1st with Maurer, candidate for Governor, as speaker. Pittsburgh will hold five great Sunday meetings downtown in the Pitt Theatre. James Maurer, Henry J. Stump, James Oneal, Norman Thomas and others will be speakers at these meetings which have not been famous since the days of Gene Debs' famous appearances in Pittsburgh. Station WHP at Harrisburg has been engaged by the Party and the principal candidates will deliver brief addresses through this medium each of the five Friday nights preceding the November election.

Frank Crosswath, of New York, has been making a tour through the state that has been a triumph. Crowds everywhere are of tremendous proportions and interest. In Pittsburgh, a meeting at the Wilmerding plant of the Westinghouse Airbrake was halted by police when the speakers on arrival found over three hundred men jamming the corner as the result of a prior announcement. Interest in the message of change that the Socialist Party brings is marked by crowds on one hand and troubled members of the capitalist ruling class on the other.

Green in Attack On Employment Insurance

(Continued from Page One) who could be cared for under such a scheme by agreement between union and management is obviously very small.

Millions Unprotected "No matter what may be done by management towards stabilization all economic conditions are agreed that in the best of times there are certain to be one and half millions unemployed, not to speak of recurrent crises as at present when many millions are on the street or on short time. How is an annual wage to be provided for these people? There is no way except by unemployment insurance made universal in its application, and therefore, involving governmental arrangements."

"To leave the matter, as Mr. Green suggests, 'to a system of voluntary payments worked out by joint agreement with employers' would, first, leave millions unprotected. If employers can be persuaded voluntarily to do a right thing by workers, why have unions at all?"

"Secondly, in most instances where agreements are made it will be under some sort of company union or employee representation plan, thus establishing another welfare scheme which is of the very essence of that paternalism which Mr. Green wishes to avoid and which acts as a bulwark against the introduction of bona fide unionism in industry. By what logic is unemployment insurance paternalistic and a dole when it is administered by the state and not when it is run by an open shop employer?"

The C. P. L. A. Bill "The argument that American workers resent the idea of being compelled to make a fixed contribution to a fund, in so far as it is sound, is met by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action's unemployment insurance bill, which provides that it should be a charge on industry and that the employer alone should pay. The A. F. of L. itself stands for that principle in the case of workmen's compensation and old age pensions—all controlled by governmental administration."

"In this connection we wish to point out the fact that Mr. Green addresses his appeal to employers and warns them against being stampeded into favoring compulsory unemployment insurance and seeks to rally them against

"Bombarded" Milan



Broun Begins to Educate Mrs. Pratt

(Continued from Page One)

Wednesday night he opened his second campaign headquarters at the Hotel Hargrave. He began preparation of a 24-page handbook which is to be mailed to 40,000 enrolled voters. The Socialist party began the enrollment of 252 volunteer workers, two to take charge of each of Broun's election districts. Preparations went forward for the dinner to Broun to be given Sunday evening, September 21st, at the Level Club, 253 West 73rd street. On Monday, Broun issued a statement taking up President William Green's opposition to unemployment insurance. These were but the highlights. A hundred and one odd jobs surrounded them, keeping the candidate, as usual, the busiest man around his headquarters.

The Socialists are mightily pleased at Mrs. Pratt singling out Broun rather than the Tammany aspirant as her chief opponent. Mrs. Pratt declared that since Broun was concentrating on the unemployment issue, she intended asking him what real solution for the problem he has. "If he has one," she declared, "I will be glad to present it to the authorities in Washington, where a proposal made by a Republican Representative is more likely to get favorable consideration than the same one coming from a Socialist Representative."

Broun's reply was swift and to the point.

"I am glad," he said, "that Mrs. Pratt has finally manifested an interest in the problem of unemployment. This is a new development. In the last session of the House she was present but not voting on the proposition to include a survey of the employed in the Federal census. In other words, she appeared to be indifferent as to how many were out of work and where they were situated. I think everybody will agree that complete and precise statistics are the necessary first step in attempting the relief of unemployment."

"But the Socialist Party is ready to welcome even those converts who come at the eleventh hour. Mrs. Pratt said in her opening campaign speech: 'If Heywood Broun has a real solution for the unemployment problem, I will be glad to present it to the authorities in Washington, where a proposal made by a Republican Representative is more likely to get favorable consideration than the same one coming from a Socialist Representative.'"

"What Mrs. Pratt says is true. If she is a sincere convert, I'll be glad to turn the job over to her. Indeed, I make this offer. If Mrs. Pratt will introduce bills covering the complete program of the Socialist Party in regard to unemployment; if she will work her hardest for these bills, and give me her personal assurance, which I shall gladly accept, that she can secure the cooperation of her party in this legislation, I shall publicly withdraw from the race for Congress in the 17th District. The program is more vital than the label."

Volunteer workers are urgently needed at the Socialist headquarters for Broun, the Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72nd street. Miss Helen Gibson is in charge. The office is open day and evenings. The dinner at the Level Club is to be addressed by Broun, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, B. C. Vladeck and Jacob Panken. Reservations, at \$3 per plate, may be made at the following addresses: G. A. Gerber, 45 West 45th street, the Hotel Hargrave, or the Hotel Algonquin, Broun's non-partisan headquarters.

This measure. It is a vicious approach to the whole matter of characteristic of recent A. F. of L. policy. Always the assumption has come to be that management of industry is wholly in the employers' hands. Always it is the employers who are implored to act and by implication it is the capitalist employer's position which is strengthened. What is really needed in a period when widespread poverty and unemployment proclaim that capitalist industry has suffered another of its periodic breakdowns is not another appeal to the good will and sanity of the men and the forces which brought the war upon us in 1914 and the great depression in 1929, but instead, an appeal to workers to organize and to gain an increasing measure of control over industry."

Anti-Fascist Literature Floods Milan

Bassanesi Meets With Accident on Return Over Swiss Frontier

(By a New Leader Correspondent) Paris.—On Friday, July 11th, Benito Mussolini and his black shirt squads were surprised by a bombardment of the dictatorship from the air. No bombs, however, were dropped. A brave aviator, Bassanesi by name, hazarded his life by flying over Milan and dropping tens of thousands of leaflets and anti-Fascist manifestos.

Mussolini's police and Fascist blackguards were in a panic. All the literature could not be gathered as much of it was secreted before the police could obtain it. The Fascist gangs retired to their beds that night with the knowledge that much of it would pass into the hands of others.

The plane appeared about midday as workers were returning home for their meals. The panic of the Fascists was matched by the secret rejoicings of workers which in turn was communicated to the rest of the country as the incident became known.

A Surprise Visit

The visit by the plane was entirely unexpected. Milan is strongly armed with anti-aircraft equipment, and there is also a big military flying field. The city was so taken by surprise, however, that it was not possible to shoot the plane down. Three military planes pursued the raider, but could not overtake him before the Swiss frontier. Unfortunately Bassanesi had to fly through mist and near the Andermat crashed into a wall of rock and was injured. The plane was completely wrecked.

We congratulate this courageous comrade on his successful venture, and express the hope for a quick and complete recovery.

In Italy this peaceful air raid has had a double effect. It has given fresh courage to the workers who have not submitted to Fascism and Fascism is beginning to realize that its dictatorship is on the wane. The police were able to destroy but a part of the leaflets. There were even incidents because people who had picked up the leaflets refused to hand them to the police. The Chief Commissioner of Police of Milan has been dismissed from his post. The flying ground is in future to be in readiness day and night to prevent a recurrence. This proves how Fascism fears a revolt of the Italian people.

Liberty is at hand. Nothing can stop it.

Thomas Wins First Scuffle With Somers

(Continued from Page One)

and women of all religions, in the Sixth District who asked me to run for Congress.

"I also have criticized Judge Moscovitz. It was no Socialist but your distinguished Democratic colleague, John W. Davis, who defended him. But I repeat and emphasize that the political associate of ex-Judge Vause, Judge Martin, and many others whom I may name as the campaign goes on lives in a glass house and cannot afford to throw stones."

"You are the hand-picked representative of the Brooklyn boss, one of the two or three men who politically own New York. You are a member of a ring which buys and sells judicial nominations, lets its friends in on good things from petty graft up to tips on prospective condemnation proceedings and contracts, prostitutes justice and treats public office like private plunder. One of two things is true. Either you do not know the facts, in which case you have not the intelligence which should be expected of a Congressman, or you do know the facts and complacently accept office at the hands of this political ring, in which case you are unfit for Congress. If this be an attack upon your personal honor, make the most of it. I am willing to believe you when you say that Mr. McCooey never told you how to vote on a particular measure. He picked you first and didn't need to. Besides, he wasn't worrying much about Congressional votes at the moment."

"Having settled these matters I should be glad to debate the issues of the campaign with you on suitable occasions."

New Quarters Planned

Campaign headquarters for the Sixth District and for the Senate and Assembly districts within the same area have been opened at 1110 Eastern Parkway. Other headquarters are to be established in the Twenty-first Assembly District and at another location not yet determined.

Charles Solomon, candidate for the State Senate; Jacob Axelrad, candidate for Assembly in the Eighteenth District, and Assembly candidates Simon Wolfe and Joseph Viola in the Twenty-first and Seventeenth Districts, were other speakers at the organization meeting Monday. An enthusiastic audience of about 200 persons applauded predictions of victory in the coming elections and most of those present volunteered for active work.

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DISCUSSION To The Group: "What, at last, a civilized club, in an uncivilized country, they tell me; prodigious!"—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW. **THE GROUP** A Clearing House of Opinion for the Intellectually Adult Meets every Tuesday evening at AUDITORIUM, at 150 W. 85th St. Tuesday, Sept. 16, 8:30 P. M. **HEYWOOD BROWN** will speak on: "PLUNGING INTO POLITICS" Admission: Members, 50c Non-Members, 75c (Weekly notices mailed on request)

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252 VOLUNTEER Workers Wanted for Heywood Broun Apply 17TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS: Upper West Side Branch, S. P. Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72nd Street, Room 111.

W. C. English Branches

A special meeting of the English Speaking branches of the Workmen's Circle will be held this Saturday afternoon Sept. 13, at 104-5 Ave. Room 1910 at 2 p.m. Reports of the Organization and Social Committees will be heard. The Educational Committee will also be elected at this meeting. All members are expected to come on time as there are many things to be taken up.

Cats, Parrots And A Revolution

"When Uriburu comes marching in
And Irigoyen goes out,
There are not a half a hundred men
Who know what the fighting's about."

At any rate that seems to be the general state of information concerning Buenos Aires revolution in these parts.

Now we'll have to fuss around and find out if this General Uriburu is sufficiently a hard-boiled militarist to warrant this government's recognition.

One thing about starting a revolution, the business is catching. Even Montevideo is going in for it. We hope that the names of the participants will be easier to spell than those of the Argentines.

Speaking of names, some time since in this column we mentioned the fact that our two latest black kittens were still walking around the apartment in a complete state of anonymity. We have named so many kittens in our time that we are about run out. We received many helpful letters whose writers suggested names. Among them one urging that we call our blacker kitten, who has for his pleasure leaping upon your bare legs from behind when you are dressing, Lucifer. So with due ceremony which consisted of pouring a bottle of black ink over this limb of the devil, he was christened Lucifer. The other kitten is going away to live with a woman poet and we have no doubt, will get some highly poetical monicker.

At all events this is a great relief to us and gives us more time to attend to our duties as candidate for the New York State Senate in the Seventeenth (Broun special) District.

We have not done much about our own campaign as yet. In fact we have been keeping it more or less of a secret. We intend to spring it upon an unsuspecting public in the last two weeks before election.

It is always a question in our minds as to whether this isn't the most subtle manner of campaigning up in the silk-stocking regions.

Usually towards the end of October we are a wreck and have to croak our deeply solemn political thoughts after the fashion of a crow who has been out in the rain too long.

This year, if under the ample cover of running-mate Broun we suddenly spring into the ring and shout "Chatfield-Chatfield Taylor, we are here," it seems to us that the very novelty of the thing will be most impressive.

To revert for a moment to pets, our rather pathetic appeal that someone communicate with the owner of a parrot who is a highly intelligent bird but whose present owner is a bit bored with it, has finally received an answer. From not-too-distant Flushing comes word that a reader of this column can find a home for a parrot, if it is of a "kindly disposition."

Which shows you how The New Leader gets around and how important it is for you to send in a whole flock of new subs so that you can win that autographed copy of "Eugene Victor Debs, A Man Unafraid." The author, at all events, believes that this is a pretty good book and quite a number of reviewers seem to agree with him. And the reader of this column who gets the most subs within the next six weeks and sends them into the business office of The New Leader with my name written on them somewhere will have a chance to judge for himself. You'll find the pretty coupon in another part of the paper.

But of course, we can give no guarantees about the disposition of that parrot. Just because he is intelligent, it doesn't follow by a long shot that he is kindly disposed. Some of the most intelligent people we know are just as snooty as anything. Maybe it's their intelligence that makes them that way. It is hard to be kindly disposed to such a collection of hi-jackers, second-story men and plain burglars as run things around here.

Let us hasten to add that we don't believe that the bird in question harbors any such thoughts about its owner. So far as we can find out they just don't hit it off and maybe a change of environment would do them both good.

If the political corruption that is now a major product of our fair city keeps on, we are seriously tempted to adopt a suggestion of Heywood Broun's and send a telegram to all our judiciary, major and minor alike saying, "We are on you. Better beat it, while the beating is good."

Of course this would completely denude the bench. But worse things might happen than to take what we will feel like a legal holiday here in New York.

We have from time to time written in this column words indicating that our admiration for our old college president, Nicholas Murray Butler, is not as fervid as might be. Now what does he do but go Socialist on us? That is in a strictly Butlerian sense.

Socialism is all right, says he in effect, provided it is a good, emasculated, high-batted Socialism which can go around the Lotus Club without spitting on the club's floors.

Well Prexy you will have to go a whole lot farther than that if you don't want my blackball. We are some of us fearful that now and then the party is getting a bit too conservative as it is. But shades of all the boot-out teachers whom you chucked during the crucial time of the war frenzy, and echoes of all your militarist speeches, what gall for you to be talking about the inevitable approach of Socialism at this late date! You no doubt see the handwriting on the wall, all right. But it is you, not we, who have been tried in the balance and found wanting. Run along home and sell your correspondence courses.

McAlister Coleman.

"Inferiors"

As human beings the workers with their hands, commonly called the "working class," know themselves to be fully equal to those who look down upon them as inferiors and they are beginning to resent this claim to superiority. They know, too, that their work is really more important than that of many professional men, such as lawyers and the mass of government officials, and that the scale of remunerations of the two classes should be more nearly alike.—Alfred Russell Wallace.

The capitalist refers to you as mill hands, farm hands, factory hands, machine hands—hands, hands. You are the horny-handed sons of toil. A capitalist would feel insulted if you called him a hand. He is a head. The trouble is that he owns his head and your hands.—Eugene V. Debs.

From Our Foreign Correspondent

A Liberal-Labour Alliance?

By Fred Henderson

London, Sept. 2nd.

AS I anticipated in my last letter, the Macdonald Government has come safely through to the end of its first Parliamentary Session. Parliament is now closed down for its holiday of nearly three months; but as nothing but an adverse vote in the House of Commons can throw a Government out, Ministers are secure for a time from the risks which daily beset them while a Parliament in which they have no majority is in actual session.

But although Parliament is closed down, things have been happening; things of very significant importance in the development of the queer situation in which the British movement is now trapped by the policy of keeping a Socialist Government in office on condition that it does not attempt to do Socialist work. As I have so often pointed out, the key fact of the position is that the Government can only remain in office, not by its own Socialist strength, but by consent of the capitalist interests financing and controlling the Liberal party and the whole drive of such a situation is to keep the Government down to non-Socialist trifles for which that consent can be got.

The outstanding event of the past month has been the development—not only in a more marked degree, but by a new and much more direct method—of this tendency to couple up with our capitalist opponents in joint action; in which their part, as they constantly boast to the public, is to ensure that nothing of a Socialist character gets into it. Two brief quotations from our British capitalist press will show what this latest development is. The first is a brief announcement which appeared in all the papers within a few days of the closing of Parliament:—"Mr. Lloyd George travels up from Wales today to attend a conference in London of Cabinet Ministers, Government experts, and Liberal leaders to consider the unemployment crisis." The second is the comment of one of our leading Liberal papers on this: "It is something new in domestic politics

to find a Joint Party Conference sitting in Whitehall at this stage of the Parliamentary recess. The urgency of the unemployment situation, however, has brought Mr. Lloyd George back to town to confer with members of the Government and their expert advisers. The Liberal leaders have devoted much time to a fresh study of the question, and their knowledge and ideas will be placed unreservedly at the disposal of Ministers in this joint survey of the economic position."

This is, for Labor, a new method with a vengeance! To understand clearly what it means, and how completely it reverses what the workers had in mind in the creation of the Labor Party, it is necessary to see it in its relation to all our history and our aims as hitherto understood. The autumn recess of Parliament, preceding a new session, is the recognized period during which the program of legislation to be put forward when the House resumes is incubated by the Government of the day. Ministers are busy shaping the measures they will ask Parliament to pass into law. Unemployment will, by compulsion of events, be the outstanding problem in the national mind and in the business of the reassembled Parliament. And unemployment is the one problem which above all others at present sets us face to face with that conflict between the capitalist and the Socialist outlook on life, out of which the Labor Party has come into being as the protagonist of the class disinherited by capitalism. Our differences with capitalism on such an issue are not differences of procedure. They are fundamental in the very nature of our purposes for the reconstruction of society. If we have no distinctive purpose or method of our own for dealing with unemployment, on what imaginable question in heaven or earth can we look to our Socialist forces for initiative and direction in policy and action? On mere matters of procedure and convenience, government by Joint Committee with our capitalist opponents might be thought of, but such a matter as unemployment, it is a surrender of our claim to any distinctive policy of our own on the most vital immediate task in

our own essential field of purpose. What has happened, in short, is that in the preparation of legislative plans for dealing with unemployment, the Labor Government has ceased to function; and in its place we have this "joint survey" set up as the functioning instrument in defining the proposals for which the Labor Government will undertake responsibility to Parliament. I need not over-elaborate the matter. It should be plain to everyone that this "new thing in our domestic politics" cuts more deeply at the roots of our vitality as a Socialist party than anything which has previously happened.

I see no way in which it could be avoided, once you make the preliminary fatal decision that the first duty of a Labor Government is to hold on to its office even when all our history and our aims as hitherto understood, the autumn recess of Parliament, preceding a new session, is the recognized period during which the program of legislation to be put forward when the House resumes is incubated by the Government of the day. Ministers are busy shaping the measures they will ask Parliament to pass into law. Unemployment will, by compulsion of events, be the outstanding problem in the national mind and in the business of the reassembled Parliament. And unemployment is the one problem which above all others at present sets us face to face with that conflict between the capitalist and the Socialist outlook on life, out of which the Labor Party has come into being as the protagonist of the class disinherited by capitalism. Our differences with capitalism on such an issue are not differences of procedure. They are fundamental in the very nature of our purposes for the reconstruction of society. If we have no distinctive purpose or method of our own for dealing with unemployment, on what imaginable question in heaven or earth can we look to our Socialist forces for initiative and direction in policy and action? On mere matters of procedure and convenience, government by Joint Committee with our capitalist opponents might be thought of, but such a matter as unemployment, it is a surrender of our claim to any distinctive policy of our own on the most vital immediate task in

The ultimate test is not what may be obtainable in minor things in a given session of Parliament by arrangement with our enemies; but whether we are scattering or strengthening our hold on the mass of the workers for our own work. It is a work which will extend over many Parliaments; the work of rebuilding human society and re-shaping its institutions as a new order of things in which the abundance of the world's resources and their full enjoyment will be the common heritage of the whole people instead of the privileged endowment of a master class. And this experiment in governing by consent of our opponents is weakening the faith of the common

people in the fitness of the party—or, to speak more accurately, of the Government; for there is an abiding confidence that the Party will not fail to find the fitting instrument—for the bigger task. The feeling of a real conflict for a real aim is being dissolved out of our political affairs while this goes on; and many of those who helped with ardent hope and enthusiasm to give us our political success are beginning to look with perplexity at the results.

Bernard Shaw's interruption into this situation is significant. The Socialist philosopher has never been very comfortable in the immediate political arena. But all this sterilization of our hopes has driven Shaw into it; and his speech to the I.L.P. has attracted wide attention as an arresting interpretation of the present position. He had, he said, been speculating as to how he would feel if he were an old Christian in the year 330 instead of an old Socialist in 1930. As an old Christian in 330 he would have been a persecuted sect come to power when a Roman Emperor became Christian. But when he came to look for any real difference between Constantine and Diocletian, he would have been bound to say to himself that very little difference was discoverable, and to conclude that the more things change the more they are the same old game. "And I feel now," he went on, "rather like the old Christian. We have a Socialist Government. Times without number I have assured audiences how different things would be if we had a Socialist Government. I feel afraid of someone who listened to me in the old days coming to me and saying: 'What difference has it made? How am I better off? How many of the wonderful things you said would happen have happened? And I should be obliged to say that they haven't happened.'"

That expresses a very prevalent mood at the moment. But there is always a danger in forming too wide-reaching a judgment upon the facts of a living situation as they present themselves at any given moment. We are all of us too liable to look at the things of the moment as if they were static and enduring, instead of being mo-

mentary phases of a constantly developing movement. The important thing is to get beneath these shifting events on the surface to an understanding of the deeper forces from which come the life and growth of a movement over longer periods. With all this momentary perplexity, you would mistake the British position if you read into it any sort of hopelessness or any sense of things gone or going irretrievably wrong. No body has any real fear that the purpose of the Labor movement in Britain can be sapped out of it by any process of assimilation with capitalist Liberalism for the sake of office. The fact of a prevalent feeling that our present essay in Labor government is missing fire must not be taken as any sign of more than a momentary disappointment. It is the tenacity of the widespread mind of the rank and file in its abiding purpose of "more life and fuller" that has to be reckoned on as the power which can and will keep us moving to our objective. There is astonishingly little disposition to acrimonious criticism. It is easy to be wise after the event and there is general agreement now that Macdonald blundered badly in his initial decision to take office with the deliberate intention of keeping it over as long a period as possible of little things done by consent of the capitalist parties. But though the consequences of such a decision, in reducing our national standing as a party of real purpose to the standing of the other parties who also do not deliver the goods, are now seen clearly enough, it is generally recognized that the choice at the time was a difficult and a tempting one. But the very fact of this general recognition of an error in whose consequences we are for the moment entrapped is in itself evidence that the real purpose remains in the determination of the rank and file, from whose mind about it the future course of things flows. And even this new form of Joint Committee government may prove to be the turning point; for it is quite on the cards that the Liberals, who are very arrogant about it, may so press their advisership into an attempted dictatorship as to give Macdonald a real chance of breaking out of the house of bondage before Parliament meets again.

Glimpses From Soviet Russia

Endless Food Lines—Sacrifices for the "Five-Year Plan"—The Dictatorship and Stalin's Political Methods

By Reinhold Neibuhr

Berlin, August 25th.

THE first glimpse of Moscow is not very impressive. It looks like a decayed city. But everyone is busy working so the city will probably wear a new appearance in a few short years. Every other street is torn up with building operations. If these streets are ever completed it will be a great tribute to the energy of the government. It would probably be better to try to build a few streets at a time, but that is modern Russia. With a burst of energy such as few nations have ever revealed, everything is undertaken at once.

The people fill the streets more densely than anywhere but New York's east side. Since people live on the average four to a room it is not surprising that most of them are on the street. Furthermore about half of them have to be on the street, standing in line before various stores which dispense vegetables, meats and clothing. There must be a hundred thousand standing in line in the part of Moscow we visited today. The first impression upon the visitor of these endless queues is one of disorganization and faulty distribution methods. Our Communist guides are loath to admit that anyone is standing in line for groceries. Every line we ask about is declared to be a line waiting for liquor or for candy. If these guides are right Moscow has a greater craving for candy than any other city. The fact of the matter is that there is a shortage of everything. It is practically impossible to secure shoes. Furniture is sold only in second hand markets as far as I can see. The first impression about these conditions is probably erroneous. Russia is engaged in a stupendous industrialization undertaking. Its five year plan provides for the expenditure of untold millions on new machinery. Its credit in the outside world is practically nil. It purchases all of this material therefore with food exports and only enough food is kept at home to supply minimum necessities. Ordinary commodities are not produced because the whole emphasis is on heavy machine industry and they are not imported in order not to disturb an unfavorable trade balance still further. I doubt whether any generation in the history of the world has ever sacrificed itself (or is being sacrificed) so completely for the welfare of future generations as these Russians. They are living in poverty that Russia may emerge from its medieval sloth into the rank of producing industrial nations. Hundreds of German and American engineers are employed in the in-

dustrial program. Steel plants, tractor factories, water power projects of vast proportions, mines and every other undertaking are on the five year program. At present most of the workers are giving ten per cent. of their wages to the government as a loan so that the five year plan may be completed in four years. That at least is the slogan. It is blazoned forth in every cinema, in every park and in every government building. There is real public enthusiasm behind the plan though of course the loan is no more voluntary than were our war loans.

This is in fact a war loan. The five year plan is called the "war of independence." Russia wants an industry which will make her self sufficient and one of the reasons she wants it is because she is certain that there will ultimately be war between her and the rest of the world. Another reason for the industrialization program is the need of machinery upon the farms. The Russian peasant works with instruments belonging to the twelfth century. He is an individualist. His resistance to communism can be overcome only by proletarianizing him. That can be accomplished only by getting him into the collective farms. The collectivization program was undertaken by sheer force up until last spring. But the method aroused so much opposition that the situation became dangerous. Now the government has adopted the wiser policy of collectivizing only as rapidly as the machinery is available which will give the collective an advantage over the individual farmer. Russian farms are now 24 per cent. collectivized and 24 per cent. mechanized. The identity of these figures shows how closely the five year program of industrialization is related to the business of making the farmer a member of a collectivized national economy. Some of the farms are great successes, particularly the grain farms. Others have a high percentage of turnovers in membership because they have not yet managed to give the peasant advantages commensurate with the disadvantages.

Anyone is foolish to imagine that the energy of Russia depends upon the dictatorship. The industrialization program is carried on the wave of a popular enthusiasm the dimensions of which I had not even guessed before coming here. At a

meeting of the society for cultural relations with foreign countries we were treated to moving pictures of the construction of the Turkish railroad and the professors seemed as interested in and proud of the achievement as any party member. That is modern Russia, a nation suddenly awakened and displaying a vigor which must be felt in intimate contact to be appreciated.

Nevertheless the dictatorship still works and sometimes ruthlessly. The number of political prisoners is large. Last week four men were shot in Moscow, accused of hoarding silver coins. There is a shortage of metal coins, supposedly because the peasants and others are hoarding them. The reason is lack of confidence in the currency and there is probably some cause for it, for the currency has been inflated. The executions were meant as a warning to the people who are embarrassing the government by such hoarding. Every remonstrance which our party of Americans makes with government officials against the brutality incident to the dictatorship are met with the rejoinder that they are living in a state of war and the severity with which enemies of the regime are treated differs not in kind but only in frankness from that practiced in capitalist nations. It is not easy to answer this answer.

The position of Stalin seems to be that of a political boss rather than that of a dictator. He maintains himself by tackling carefully between right and left wing policy, with his ear close to the ground to hear just how much opposition his policies are arousing. The curious thing about his policy is that he adopts the position of his enemies after throwing them overboard. Radek loses his position for opposing the policy of violence symbolized by Sinoviev. But when Russia's increased commercial relations to the rest of the world make Sinoviev's firebrand program impolitic and he is thrown out that doesn't help Radek any. Trotsky is exiled for insisting that the peasants will become dangerous if they are not collectivized and the collectivization program which he advocated is adopted. The right opposition which insists a year later that the collectivization program is proceeding with too much vehemence is cast into outer darkness but nevertheless a halt is called in the program. Stalin kills his foes and then uses their plans. One wonders how

long, under such a system, men will continue to think creatively upon questions of policy. The risk is very great.

There is historic justice in the use which the Soviets make of the former palatial residences of the princes and merchants. They have become rest homes for workers where they may have a two weeks' vacation on full pay and without expense. Equally impressive are institutions for undernourished children and day nurseries in the public parks where mothers may leave their children for a pitance while they take the day off. The passion for the child in Russia is a touching proof of its humanity. Equally impressive is its treatment of criminals. The highest punishment for murder is eight years. Yet there are few crimes of violence. Political offenses are of course treated with a severity in striking contrast to the humanity of the criminal program. The class war is still on in the full meaning of the term as communists define class war.

A visit to the public market of Moscow is a disheartening experience. There must be thirty thousand people in the market at once. Many are buying produce but an equal number are pouring over second hand junk which each private dealer spreads on a newspaper on the pavement. Most of it is stuff which would be consigned to the ash can in America. Shoes in the last stages of decay, torn bits of lace, old plumbing fixtures, nails and screws badly rusted, every kind of old hardware, tarnished silver trinkets and impossible chromes are all on sale. The fact that such things are sold show in what kind of poverty the people live and the fact that they are bought reveals how completely the production program of Russia, for reasons previously mentioned, has left everything but the minimum necessities out of consideration.

A skilled worker receives on an average of forty-two dollars per month in Russia and an unskilled worker thirty-one dollars. This is estimated at 16 per cent. above the pre-war figure and if social services of all kinds are included the worker has an increase in wage of 43 per cent. What the real wage is is difficult to determine because it depends upon the special prices which workers receive in government stores. If they pay only half of what we pay for various pur-

chases it is still a pitifully small wage. It is of course idle to compare this with an American wage because all things are relative and in Russia they are relative to the pre-war conditions. No American can imagine the poverty in which pre-war Russian workers and peasants lived. Wages will undoubtedly increase with industrialization. A Russian steel worker still produces only 146 tons per worker per year as against the American figure of 715 tons per worker.

The scarcity of food in Russia this year is sending many foreign visitors home with very dismal impressions of the country. It was a poor year for the government to encourage foreign travel but it wanted the tourist's money. The superficial impressions which visitors carry home will however not do justice to the energy and enthusiasm with which Russia is following out its program. All predictions pessimistic and optimistic will be premature for another decade. The experiment is so vast that it staggers the imagination. Only time can tell whether the parades of which Russians dream can be built in the manner in which they are building it. If I have any conviction at all it is that the Russian conviction that they have the one unfailing method of socializing industry is almost certainly false. If it works in Russia where there is no industry that does not prove that it will work in America or Europe where there is a highly developed industry. Russia is so totally different from anything we know in the western world that nothing could be quite so unscientific as to imagine that what succeeds in Russia will succeed among us. To mention only one detail it would not be possible to get American housewives to stand in line six hours a day for their produce because the government has decided to limit imports and force exports. No government, not even a proletarian one, could count upon the patience of a people in the manner in which the Russian government can. No government has a people which possessed so little to begin with that exactions which would be insufferable elsewhere are sufferable here.

In all the wars of the last quarter of a century we can trace the work of the greatest financial houses. . . . The reason for modern wars is always competition for markets and the right to exploit nations that are backward in industrialism.—Prince Kropotkin.

The Chatter Box

For Domestic Alices

Child you cannot take the star
And tie it in your hair
We're walking down Fifth Avenue
And these men will stop and stare.
No, I don't think you mad
But how could you be sane
With the streets singing mirrors
Of the pizzicato rain?
Shake your green mane
Gallop, slowly, slowly
On the white-hoofed rain.

I could use a brow-stick—
(Here's a handy corner-pole)
If I turned up all the looking-glasses
Shipping through the hole,
Would I wake up in China
On a twin-handled sword?
Would you lean down the pit
Fishing for me with a cord?
Rain-hoofs, applaud
Like water moving ripples
Of an iron wash-board.

F. LANE.

AMONG other things that earn my unimportant disapproval you may list the desire for publicity that so obsesses so many of our otherwise modest comrades. . . . For instance, a certain warrior for the Torch hits upon the soporific idea that Jimmy Walker the Mayor would be a swell target for attack. First because Jimmy is always in the public consciousness . . . then again . . . he is part of Tammany Hall and Tammany is so smelly these days . . . as ever . . . and finally because, the theory has it, that if one points at the high spots, attention is more readily fixed on the daring of the adventuresome David. . . .

There is something so futile and petty about such tactics and reasoning from the Socialist viewpoint. And it is just here where our campaigning can be made lastingly effective or uselessly sensational.

If we commence on the premise that all grafting and malfeasance in office under capitalism is part and fibre of the system . . . and decry the whole business because it engenders this greed and dishonesty . . . we speak as Socialists. . . . If we just get up and holler . . . "Down with Graft . . . Impound Jimmy Walker . . . Clean up the City . . ." and all that sort of muckraker . . . we might as well be K. K. K. or G. O. P. . . .

Of course we get the public ear. But aren't we students of the mob . . . ? Do we not know after all these years of bitter contact with the popular mind, how utterly useless for our purposes any social-reform crusade proves itself? Are we not convinced by now that the stables of capitalism are beyond cleansing?

If we intend to call the people to our side or before our rostrums so that they may hear our message, were it not best for the good in us to sound our real story of a Co-operative Commonwealth, without using the Barker methods of shouting "graft," and "thief" and "fire" first?

I am not so clear on the use of calling men and women in Tammany Hall or the Republican Party a lot of ugly names, even if the proof be certain. Personally, I like Jimmy Walker. . . . He's a play-boy. He has the healing sense of song, and the lifting lilt of humor about him. . . . As Mayor and Democrat, I pity him. . . . For all of his salary and sinure, I wouldn't swap my vision and work for Socialism even in these depressive hours. And in like measure I hold forth pity for every crooked judge and healer, who under this debasing scheme of things are punished for the only crime in its code of law that of being caught with the goods.

Our job is always with the highest-ups. . . . And those highest are not just Morgans, Rockefellers and the like. . . . Our point of the most effective attack lies with the whole system of private ownership for private gain is sacred.

To Communists and Republicats alike belong the methods of abuse and personal attack. . . . To us belong the ways of reason and clear instruction. Our State Platform and its planks contain enough solid matter for interesting Socialist education. . . . Heywood Broun specializes on unemployment; Norman Thomas on justice, Louis Waldman on public utilities, Charney Viadeck on labor and the other candidates on separate phases of the present day chaos. . . . This division of labor is wise. But the greater wisdom will lie in how all these segregated ills are co-related into a complete condemnation of the entire system and how under our plan of rule unemployment, injustice, private greed and public slavery will be no more. . . .

I presume to say all this now that the campaign is about to begin. I know how difficult it is for speakers during the heat of the battle to remain consistent to a basic faith, when all about them fly the grapeshot and shrapnel of local personalities and scandals. . . . And I pray that under all provocation and through all the chaos of the fight, all of us who are gifted and honored enough to carry on the good fight, will keep clear headed enough to remember to thunder out every now and again . . . "and because we want a life where all this graft, and dishonesty, all this inhuman greed and fear . . . and all this debasing of mankind's finest instincts will be no more . . . we offer to you the sanity and salvation of Socialism in our time. . . ."

Robert Parsons, better known by his pen-name Marcus Graham, is being threatened with deportation by the United States Government. This threat constitutes in reality an attack upon the freedom of expression in poetry.

He is charged with having in his possession a copy of "An Anthology of Revolutionary Poetry" which he edited. (This is a legally copyrighted anthology of 400 of the world's leading poets ranging from Euripides through Shakespeare to Sandburg and including the editor of "Vanity Fair." It is on sale at all leading book stores and available at all important libraries. Or it can be purchased from us for \$3.00.)

He is also charged with having been across the Mexican border to Juarez without the permit required for aliens; an accusation wholly without foundation in fact. He was arrested in California and illegally conveyed to jail in Yuma, Arizona, at the instigation of an immigration inspector stationed at that point who accused him of crossing the border five hundred miles away at El Paso, Texas. He was brought before a board of inquiry and examined behind locked doors; not given an open hearing or a public trial which he demands. These facts are cited to show the irregular nature of this entire frame-up.

Will you do these three acts in defense of liberty and poetry:
Join the Marcus Graham Defense Committee.
Secure all possible publicity, preferably holding meetings, raising funds, calling attention to astrology.

Write or wire Hon. Harry Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C., in whose hands the case finally rests, urging him to release Parsons.

Send all communications to Lucia Trent, 61 Huntington street, Hartford, Conn.

S. A. de Witt.

Monte Carlo — Lubitsch Gem — at Rivoli

The Stage

The Movies

Music

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

LITTLE, BUT OH MY! "THE SECOND LITTLE SHOW"

Lyrics mostly by Howard Dietz.
Music mostly by Arthur Schawitz.
At the Royale.

IF ALLS well that ends well, then what shall be said for a revue that adds a good end to an excellent beginning? The Second Little Show has arid stretches in the middle, as when Gloria Grafton sings; but these may be hurried over—in the writing at least—and enough be left for a delightful evening of color, swift dancing, clever lines, and Al Trahan.

Words must first be found for little Ruth Tester, whose lumpy demeanor cannot hide an impish personality, whose dancing suggests Pinocchio coming to life, and whose singing holds the house in silent gusts of merriment. Her "Sing Something Simple" is an irresistible travesty of the usual popular song, and will be on every whistle soon. Jay C. Flippen, too, will come pleasantly to the attention with swift lines; but few will wish to be served quite so casually by his faithful Benny Glink.

Benny, by the by, is played by Al Trahan, who brings a zest into his performance of burlesque stunts on the piano, and makes music merrily; his assistant, Yukon Cameron, has not only a really beautiful voice, but a control of it that enables her to follow the frivols of Trahan, with held notes of inquiry, or exclaiming off-key dissonances. Hers is a voice we'd enjoy in more serious efforts—instead of another we have mentioned. (Why does a revue need it necessary to have some hard stuff, in the shape of solemn solos? It seems to us that the first Little Show effectively parodies the custom the second now perpetuates—and perpetuates.)

More of the songs than I have mentioned are worth resending; the chorus is comely and adroit; the first act finale takes off the latest novelty in ping-pong golf; and the swift opening, with the secession of New York—which means Manhattan—from the United States, with its new emblem, knit by the new Betsy Ross (nee Rosenblum), starts an evening that, while not quite up to the level of the first Little Show, stands high for a season's start in light revues.

STILL THEY COME

"THAT'S THE WOMAN." A play by Bayard Veiller at the Fulton.

Will you have your self-sacrificing sinner male or female? There's not much difference, I suppose; the plot can just be interchanged. Here we have Bayard Veiller trying to double on the connections. "That's the Woman" is another of the heavy melodramas which its author has found profitable—he wrote "Within the Law" and "The Trial of Mary Dugan"—only this time, instead of working up a new wrinkle, he has doubled an old dodge. Impisism, there is the earnest hero, who swears that from 10 p. m. to 3 a. m. on a certain night he was walking in Central Park. We are reminded of the other young hero who, when pulled from within the angry husband's chifforobe, cried out, "Believe it or not, I'm waiting for a taxi!"

The district attorney, of course, is determined to drive the young man to his death; equally, the young man is determined to keep clean the name of the married woman he loves—whom his alibi will compromise. And, especially of course, the woman herself comes forward at the last minute, in front of her husband and all the staring throng, to fess up her little liaison or what have you, and save the noble young man.

The district attorney, whom we have mentioned before, is not content with this story; he suspects a fleas, and he slams things about and browbeats the woman until the burden of her shame is fully unloaded. It is all terribly un-

In John McCormack's First Movie



At the Fox Theatre in Brooklyn, John McCormack's first movie, "Song O' My Heart," began a run. A. M. Kerrigan and Farrell MacDonald, both pictured above, support the singing star.

fortunate; but that's what comes of defying the conventions. The cast that has been gathered for this revelation is one worthy of more consideration and consideration efforts in the direction, even, of melodrama. There is something to be said for good melodrama; all that can be said of "That's the Woman" is that it employs devices and moves along ways that good melodramas have often used. To one who has seen very few plays of the kind, therefore, it may be stirring as its author hopefully intended; but it does seem else a strange hunting ground for A. E. Anson, Effie Shannon, Phoebe Foster, Gavin Muir, and the other not unknown names of the striving cast.

LIGHTING THE WAY

"THE TORCH SONG." By Kenyon Nicholson. The Plymouth Theatre.

Although some words here of "The Torch Song"—reviewed in my absence—have already mentioned the sincerity of the presentation, and recommended the play to our readers, I want to add a few words about the production.

Arthur Hopkins has a way of starting the season with something that may stand as a beacon for those who follow him: two years ago, in "Machinal," he gave a sensitive study, vibrant in a performance of tragic quality; last season "The Commodore Marries" was flavoured comedy; "The Torch Song" is more sentimental than these; but so is life; so, particularly, is the usual audience. But both by the reticence of the dialogue and by the fineness of the acting, the play is held clear of the tawdry Mayo Method deserves a great deal of credit for this.

her Salvation Army lassie speeches being the type that could easily fall into self-burlesque; as she delivers them, they are intense and dramatic. And curiously in accord with the close line the play holds above the mire of sentimentality is the fact that the final upward surge of reasserting life and the justification of life's movement comes from the boozey old traveling salesman who seems most cynically sold on thoughtless joys.

This role, by the by, is handled by Guy Kibbee, in his first appearance on Broadway, as though he were a sound veteran.

One could go down the program lines with words of praise for each performer. Perhaps the deep voice of Russell Hicks, and the boyden small-town boldness of Dennie Moore are most likely, after the work of Mayo Method and Reed Brown, to hold the memory. "The Torch Song" is good theatre, raised by valid presentation and sound performance.

Will Morrissey a Producer with Revolutionary Ideas

Speaking of Socialists, allow us to introduce Will Morrissey, comedian, producer or what have you? A man who has created many departures and innovations in the show world, and a man with different ideas.

You will note that we did not specify that all these side trackings and new ideas were successful. On the contrary most of them were failures. But at least you have to give Morrissey credit for trying something new and in a lot of instances his failures were no fault of his or the idea itself.

At the present Morrissey has a hit on his hands. It is "Hot Rhythm" now in its fourth week at the Times Square theatre. It is not the big bur producers are trying to stage in the way of a colored revue, but is one of the little intimate things, a sepi copy of the little show. In fact, it carries a subtitle of the "little black show."

"Hot Rhythm" embodies everything that an ordinary producer would not dare stage. It is only Morrissey's ability as a master of ceremonies and adlib comedian that makes such a show possible. Where another showman treats his theme song with a dignity bordering on reverence, Bill kids "Loving You the Way I Do." The remarkable part of it is that the public apparently likes the idea. What he has done to the theme song is typical of what he has done to everything else in the show. He introduces his principal black faced comedians by ordering them off the stage. At just the point that the audience expects to be bored or thrilled by some typical show-footed African duo-dads, Morrissey appears in the aisle and demands to know what they are doing on the stage so early in the show. In this way there is considerable interest created in two not unusual comedians and the spectators are wondering what Morrissey will let them do next.

Directly following the war Bill organized a company called the "Overseas Revue". Much against the advice of older heads he insisted on producing the show exactly as the foreign entertainment was given for the boys in France. He even carried his idea to the ex-

Universal Pictures in Search for New Talent; To Give Movie Tests at Radio World's Fair

Extending its search further in its nation-wide attempt to discover new faces to grace the audible motion picture screen, Universal Pictures Corporation, today completed final arrangements with G. Clayton Irwin, Jr., general manager of the Radio World's Fair, which is to take place at Madison Square Garden, September 22-27, inclusive, under the terms of which screen and voice tests will be given to men and women of the metropolitan area who believe they are endowed with "what it takes" to succeed in the new form of audible screen entertainment. Possible stardom in Universal films is the goal which lies within the reach of any one of the applicants to whom a sound and screen test will be given.

These tests, it is revealed, will be taken both afternoon and several times in the evening on each of the six days of the exposition by the Tone-O-Graph Company. This company is now busily engaged in erecting a glass-enclosed "sound" studio in Madison Square Garden, under the supervision of Arthur J. Abrams, who will select and direct the applicants in the filming of these tests. These tests will then be shipped to the Universal Pictures Studios in Hollywood. There a committee headed by Carl Laemmle, Jr., and composed of the company's leading directors, will personally view them. Should an outstanding screen personality be discovered in these tests, Universal will negotiate immediately with the successful entrant.

Ufa's Tiger Murder Case" at 8th Street Play House

"Tiger Murder Case" (Der Tiger von Berlin), Ufa's pictureization of Berlin's underworld with the microphone recording for the first time the slang of this district, will have its American premiere at the Eighth Street Playhouse this Friday, Sept. 12th.

One of the outstanding features of this production is the fact that it was photographed by Carl Hoffman, who with Karl Freund constituted Germany's foremost cameramen. Since Freund is now in Hollywood, Hoffman is regarded as Germany's foremost photographer. This is his first talkie. His famous works are "Faust" and "Hungarian Rhapsody." Johannes Meyer directed the film, which was made under the supervision of Alfred Zeisler.

Club Sadko, Largest Russian Restaurant, Opens at 57th Street

The largest Russian restaurant in New York will open under the title of the Club Sadko at 100 West 57th street, this week. Features of the place will be the decorations by Uzanoff, who was brought to America by Otto Kahn to design the interiors of the new Opera House which has since faded away. A. Siderenko is the chef and he is said to be a celebrated one. A ballalaika dance orchestra will furnish the music and Russian singers and ballet dancers the entertainment.

Castilian Night Life Now Vogue in Gotham

The midnight cafe of Madrid is now the latest vogue in New York night life. Sidney Franklin, the Brooklyn boy who made good in the bull ring, took a bit of America to Spain with him, and now a shipment of Spanish atmosphere has landed in Greenwich Village in exchange. The Dancing Masters' Association recently predicted that Spanish dances and entertainment would be the new style in America. And now El Chicho, 80 Grove street, corner of Sheridan Square, has brought this about.

BROOKLYN Second Anniversary Biggest Show in Brooklyn FOX 25c Exc. 50c

Sat. Sun. Hol. Sun. Hol. 25c Flatbush and Nevins St.

John McCormack in "SONG O' MY HEART"

with Alice Joyce, Maureen O'Sullivan, FRANKIE JENKS, RON & DON

BEAUTY CONTEST WINNERS in FANCHON and MARCO'S "CHANGES" Idea

ART HADLEY, DOC BAKER, WALTER & DYER, MURIEL GARDNER

FOX MOVIE NEWS

FOX MOVIE NEWS

FOX MOVIE NEWS

FOX MOVIE NEWS

A Singing Star of the Second "Little Show"



the second edition of the "Little Show" is holding forth at the Royale Theatre. In it Gloria Grafton, charming and talented, sings her way to success.

Al Jolson in "Big Boy" Comes to Winter Garden

Al Jolson currently is boosting "Big Boy" home to win the Kentucky Derby eight times daily at the Winter Garden Theatre, where this comedy of the turf supplanted "The Dawn Patrol" last Thursday night.

This is Jolson's last starring picture for Warner Bros., and it is being touted as his best. In it he is the old Jolson—in black face—singing new songs, telling new stories and putting over new jokes as only this inimitable entertainer can. The Vitaphone production of "Big Boy," his famous stage play, has lost nothing in its transition from stage to screen.

Featured in the cast with Jolson are Claudia Dell, former Ziegfeld beauty; Louise Closser Hale, Lloyd Hughes and Johnny Harron.

"Turkish," Soviet Film At 5th Ave. Playhouse

"Turksib," the Soviet film account of the building of the Turkestan-Siberian railroad, and a motion picture which was hailed by the critics, as one of the season's best, will be the feature at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse commencing this Friday, February 12.

Viktor Turin directed the film. The railroad was completed under the supervision of Bill Shatov, a former American workman.

The film was the first effort of the U. S. S. R. Five-Year Plan, and the building of the railroad was also among the initial items of this program.

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FOX MOVIE NEWS

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"Monte Carlo" Is Musical Romance of World's Gambling Capital

"Monte Carlo," an urbane musical romance of sophisticated Monaco, comic opera land of princes, princesses and purple horizons, is Ernst Lubitsch's current production at the Rivoli.

Like "The Love Parade," which was Lubitsch's last picture, "Monte Carlo" is replete with music, subtle situations and deft touches designed to lend themselves to the novel treatment that has come to be known as "the Lubitsch touch."

Jeanette MacDonald, who portrayed Queen Louise of "The Love Parade," is Countess Vera Von Conti in the picture. Jack Buchanan, London musical comedy favorite whose most recent success was "Wake Up and Dream," shares featured honors as prince of an unknown kingdom.

Buchanan was brought to Hollywood from New York especially for this role. His last trip to the motion picture city was several years ago when he, with Gertrude Lawrence and Beatrice Lillie, made a western tour with the original "Charlot's Revue."

"Monte Carlo" is by Ernest Vajda and is based on "The Blue Coast" by Hans Mueller. The dialogue adaptation is the work of Vincent Lawrence.

"Three Faces East" Stays On at Both Strands —Also Begins at Beacon

The first outstanding Warner hit of the new season, "Three Faces East," co-starring Constance Bennett and Eric von Stroheim, is in its second week at the New York and Brooklyn Strand Theatres and has just begun a run at the Beacon Theatre.

Her first season at song decided her; she would try her luck at singing—and in New York.

With the permission of her parents and under the supervision of her manager, Billy Grady, she arrived in New York town less than a year ago. It was after about two months wandering around the various offices, and living on nuts and berries in Central Park for a while that she got her chance to substitute for the regular entertainer at the Everglades Club. She was so good, the other girl never came back.

Of course it was while appearing at this rendezvous that eagle-eyed Tom Weatherly spotted her one night when she was particularly brilliant. The song that won him being "Ten Cents a Dance," and forthwith she was signed for more important work in the Secord Little Show. Besides singing those two popular numbers, "My Intuition" and "Tired of Love," Miss Grafton is a charming addition to the sketches.

Earl Carroll Vanities

8th Edition All New
67 Glittering Scenes—1,000 Laughs
HERB WILLIAMS
JIMMY SAVO
JACK BENNY
Cast of 150 and
Most Beautiful Girls in the World
Prices
Evs. \$1 to \$5. Mats. \$1 to \$2.50 & Tax
162 GOOD BALCONY SEATS at \$1.00
NEW AMSTERDAM
Theatre, W. 42nd Street
Nightly & P. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Theatre Delightfully Cool—Filtered Air

LITTLE SHOW

AL TRAHAN and JAY C. FLIPPEN
Royale Theatre, W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30
Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Seats \$1 to \$4.00 on sale for 8 weeks

SHOCKING! Littell (in N. Y. World)

But all New York enjoys being shocked by this sparkling colored musical revue where you can get the

Best Orchestra Seats at \$3.00

Buy your seats direct at the box office of the Times Square Theatre for all performances, including Wed. and Sat. Mats. and Thursday midnight show. 300 Balcony seats at \$1.00.

Will Morrissey's "HOT RHYTHM"

THEATRE GUILD
Presents
THE NEW
GARRICK
GAITIES

Guild Theatre
52nd Street, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

LYSISTRATA

Uproarious Comedy Hit, with
BLANCHE YURKA, ERNEST TRUAX, NYDIA WESTMAN,
ERIC DRESSLER, LIONEL BRAHAM, MARY MORRIS,
HORTENSE ALDEN, JEROME LAWLER, HOPE EMERSON
and 70 others
44th St. Theatre
West of Broadway
Evs. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

JOURNEY'S END

Special Summer Prices:
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 W. 42nd St.—Evenings, at 8:30
Matinee Thursday and Saturday 2:30

Al Jolson's Newest at Winter Garden



Pictured from his popular stage success, "Big Boy," with Al Jolson, finally arrived at the Winter Garden last night. Above, in a scene from the picture, are Jolson, Claudia Dell and Lloyd Hughes.

Emil Jannings Week at 55th Street Playhouse

Two Emil Jannings feature pictures will be revived at the 55th Street Playhouse during the week beginning Friday, September 12th.

"Sins of the Fathers," his Fifth American picture after "The Way of All Flesh," "The Street of Sin," "The Last Command" and "The Patriot," will play from Friday to Monday inclusive. In "Sins of the Fathers" Jannings portrays the role of a German-American, who becomes the richest bootlegger in America when prohibition causes him to give up his beer garden.

It was directed by Ludwig Berger, producer of "The Waltz Dream" and "The Vagabond King" for Paramount. Ruth Chatterton made her motion picture debut with the chief feminine role opposite Jannings.

From Tuesday to Thursday inclusive, the 55th Street Playhouse will revive Jannings' last American picture before his return to Germany, "Betrayal," that was directed by Lewis Milestone, producer of "All Quiet on the Western Front."

ROXY

7th Ave. and 50th St.
Pers. Direction of
S. L. ROTHFELT (ROXY)
Zane Grey's
THRILLING OUTDOOR
ROMANCE
"LAST OF THE
DUANES"
with GEORGE O'BRIEN
Lucille Browne, Myrna Loy, Walter McGrath
A Fox Picture
"ROXY"
AND HIS GANG
IN THEIR ENTIRETY
ROXY IN PERSON
Announcing and Conducting
ROXY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
BALLET CORPS—CHOIR
THE ROXYTTES

CAPITOL

Broadway and 51st Street
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.
RAMON NOVARRO
IN
"THE CALL
OF THE FLESH"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
with Dorothy Jordan, Renee Adoree,
Nance O'Neill, Ernest Torrence.
STEPIN FETCHIT
IN PERSON
Revue with Ted Claire, Capitoliens,
Chester Hale Girls, Bunchuk, Orch.
estra, Hearst Metrolone News.

THE BIG HOUSE

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Cosmopolitan
Production
with CHESTER MORRIS, WALLACE BERRY, LEILA HYANS, ROBY MONTGOMERY, LEWIS STONE,
GEORGE F. MARION
ASTOR Broadway and 47th St.
Seals Selling in Advance
All Seats Reserved

55 TH STREET PLAYHOUSE

Just East of 7th Ave.
POPULAR PRICES
Continued from
1:30—Midnight
Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday
Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15

Emil Jannings in Sins of the Fathers with RUTH CHATTERTON

Tues. Wed. Thurs. Sept. 14, 15, 16
Emil Jannings in
Betrayal
Directed by Lewis Milestone,
producer of "All Quiet on
the Western Front"

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All Seats Reserved

George Copeland, Pianist, Returns

George Copeland, American pianist, arrived from Europe on the Aquitania Friday and immediately began preparation for a nationwide concert tour.

It's a BIG JOY!



WINTER GARDEN

Continued at POPULAR PRICES
Midnight Show Every Night

HELD OVER, 2ND WEEK

Eric von STROHEIM
Constance BENNETT
Star of "Common Clay"
"3 FACES
EAST"
WARNER BROS.
NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
14TH ST.
& B'WAY
STRAND
BEACON

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NEW LEADER

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

Editor James O'Neal
Assistant Editor Edw. Levinson

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Abraham Cahan, Al-
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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggle of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of the New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

SAURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1930

To Isolated Socialists

WITH the organization of new party branches in many states during the past ten months and the increasing correspondence of the national office the Socialist Party is forging ahead to a position of influence and power. Supplementing this evidence is the fact that Socialist candidates have been nominated in many cities and some states for the first time in years. Hardly a week passes that *The New Leader* does not receive one or more letters of inquiry regarding organization and literature which are referred to the national or some state office.

Anticipating this turn of events the National Executive Committee has published a variety of leaflets of interest to workers and voters in general, including labor politics, unemployment, old age pensions, war and so on. This literature has been carefully prepared and measures up the best that the party has published.

We advise all our readers who are interested in organization of branches in their localities and who wish to realize something of organized teamwork in carrying on agitation in their communities to obtain samples of this literature, make selections, and proceed to dispose of it in cooperation with others who are interested. This will lead to organization and after that an organized group can afford to obtain a good speaker either through the state or national office to further stimulate educational work.

There is little doubt now that with the marked interest that is general throughout the country there will be good working organizations in a majority of the states in 1932. We urge our friends and sympathizers to immediately write the National Executive Secretary, Clarence O. Senior, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. Inquiries will receive prompt attention.

The Political Zoo

THE politics representing capitalistic power is housed in a two-party machine and this often produces rather amusing results. Principles, issues, and differences have been wiped out by time and the only thing genuine in the assumed rivalry of the two parties is an eager desire by each party to win the contract for governing the masses. The contract carries with it control of jobs, contracts, commissions, franchises and so on. These things are the same to the capitalist party organizations that raw ore, ingots and rails are to a steel corporation.

With this idyllic scene in the background one could enjoy the radio address by General James B. Harbord Monday night in which the vices of the Tammany brokers were denounced and the virtues of the G. O. P. were extolled. He had no difficulty in proving the indictment against Tammany. His peroration was superb. How can Democrats "burn incense to Jefferson, Jackson and Woodrow Wilson when the trail of the Tiger leads to their most sacred shrine and its slimy tracks around the altar blot out the footprints made there by Democracy's leaders of happier days?"

Well, the capitalist political zoo has an Elephant as well as a Tiger and while the latter has certainly left a "slimy trail" we would not like to be assigned the job of cleaning up after the Elephant. Both are rather dirty animals and the zoo that houses both is owned by the same gentlemen. When we think of the Tiger we think of Curry and Smith and Ewald and their ilk. When we think of the Elephant we think of Fall and Doherty and Forbes and Daugherty.

So we are not disturbed by the indictment drawn by the noble general. We know that some of the Republican keepers of the Elephant also take care of the Tiger. We are interested in dumping both into the sewer and win power for the masses.

Political Parasitism

THE Department of Commerce at Washington has published data which show that the cost of operation of the state governments has dou-

bled since the year 1917. Just as interesting is the fact that the per capita cost has increased from \$4.19 to \$9.55 in the same period.

Henry Jones Ford in a series of lectures some fifteen years ago made a similar study of the increasing costs of the Federal Government. His study revealed that for the thirty year period from 1878 to 1908 the cost had increased 400 per cent while the population had increased about 84 per cent.

We cite these figures with the view of enlarging on them later. For the present it may be pointed out that in all intelligently managed enterprises the unit cost declines as the enterprise grows and expands. It is just the reverse in the management of government by the capitalist parties.

To those who often ask how Socialists will obtain the funds for many measures for the relief of the working class it may be answered that with sufficient power Socialists would be able to cut out so many parasite offices and useless jobs that the mere saving from this source alone would be sufficient to finance a large installment of Socialist measures. Today the wasted funds pay for swivel chair idlers who are about as useful as the fifth wheel to a wagon.

White and Black Shirts

BEFORE us lies the second number of *The Black Shirt* published in Atlanta, Ga., which is announced as the "official organ of the American Fascist." Note the spelling of Fascist which appears throughout the paper. It gives some idea of the cultural standard of this latest offshoot of Moronia. In typographical display it is an abomination, while its English measures down to the third grade in a public school.

It has two chief obsessions, protecting the holy land from Communism and ousting Negro workers from occupations that white workers may want. It is for white supremacy, against amalgamation of races, and will help to stabilize industry, uphold the Constitution, support the government, and "protect our homes and the chastity of American womanhood." It also makes a bid for the support of trade unions.

One other item is not presented in the creed but is found in the advertising columns. Black shirts and black ties are advertised at so much per. For nearly ten years the Koo Koo sold white shirts and other regalia to the feeble minded and fortunes were made out of this traffic. We are inclined to think that the black shirts and black ties will be the basis of some fat bank accounts if this latest venture into freakdom is successful.

A long editorial solves the agricultural problem. Although about 3,000,000 farmers have deserted farms in the last decade because farming has ceased to pay, the solution is to be found by shifting masses of the unemployed to the farms! It is all so simple. The man who has given a life time to farming has been unable to make a living but those without knowledge of farming will succeed!

Well, here it is. Buy a black shirt and a tie and all our troubles will disappear.

IN A NUTSHELL

Out in Oregon the lumber barons propose a ten to fifteen per cent. wage cut for the workers in the industry. Referred to President Hoover who obtained a promise of no wage cuts from the employing class.

It is absolutely useless for the well-to-do of this country to talk of charity while they are abstracting the vast sums they do from the laboring classes. —Edward Carpenter.

President Green says, "The best, the real remedy for unemployment, is employment." Right you are, Bill, and the very best remedy for hunger is to eat and if we do not eat we hunger. Nothing like being profound.

It is the opposition of the personal interest of the higher classes to the development of the nation in culture which causes the great and necessary immorality of the lower classes. —Ferdinand Lassalle.

The Daily Worker has acquired the services of a cartoonist who had worked for years for the Daily Graphic. The plunge from the bourgeois filth of the Graphic to the Worker is a logical promotion.

I pray daily, with tears for the conversion of professors who have led a life of sin by stuffing the history chamber with helmets, crowns, parchments, and silk stockings, and leaving out humanity. —F. J. Gould.

One thing about the Tammany magistrates is that no one has ever accused them of being disloyal. They believe that the honest magistrate is the one that stays bought.

The abuse of free speech is a personal wrong; the suppression of free speech is a social wrong. To prevent a truth from being spoken is to prevent it being heard—two wrongs, not one. —Charles T. Spradling.

It is certain that the underworld of criminals know the capitalist politicians or they would take no risks in making alliances with them.

Capitalism uses the worker when he can produce a profit, but refuses to feed him when his working days are done; the community has to make good the neglect. —Tom Dickson, M. P.

The worker who quietly submits to unemployment with the suffering it brings to his family and pooh-poohs the Socialist movement is our idea of the man who has never grown up.

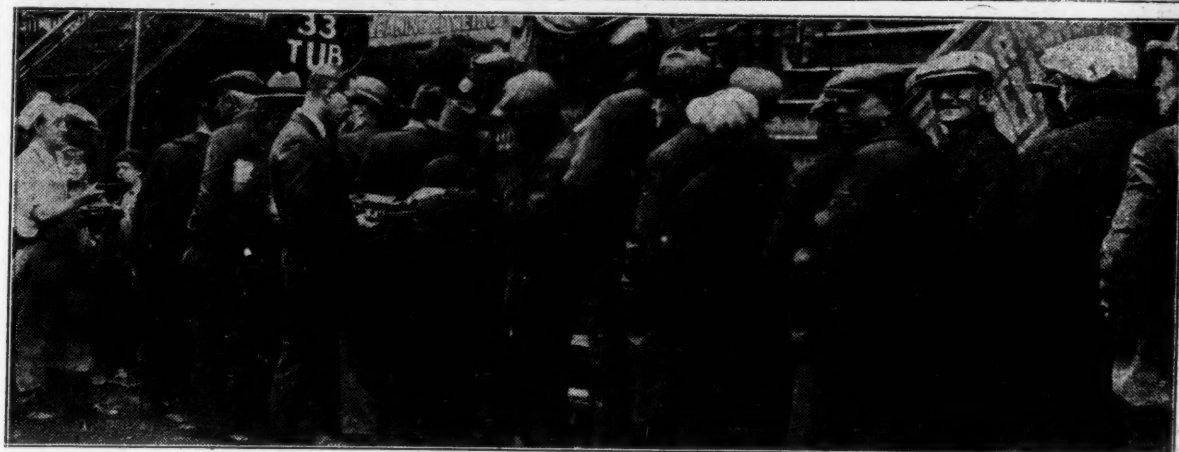
International conflicts appear to be essentially conflicts between property classes situated in different countries. —J. W. Williams.

Having induced working class voters to support the parties of capitalism the politicians also believe that it is a national sin for the workers to build and support a party of their own class.

It is not the individual worker but only the organized community of workers that can take control of the means of work in the modern world. —F. Henderson.

Green and The Unemployed; The Need For Insurance

President Green: Is This Kind of A "Dole" Preferable?



INCREDIBLE as it may appear, William Green as the responsible head of the American Federation of Labor and apparently expressing the view of the Executive Council, has denounced unemployment insurance legislation. The statement comes as millions of jobless workers approach another winter of suffering and in the face of the fact that federal, state and city governments have done practically nothing to meet the problem.

Astonishing is this statement is, it is supplemented by reasoning that one might expect from an anti-union employers' organization but not by the representative of organized workers. Upper class argument against this form of social legislation is also supplemented by opposition to the principle of such legislation although the last convention of the A. F. of L. by an almost unanimous vote was recorded in favor of the principle!

This vote occurred on the issue of old age pensions. After this performance one wonders whether the decisions of a convention amount to anything.

Why Stop at Old Age Pensions?

If this action against legislation to provide unemployment insurance for the unemployed is to stand we will have this situation: Where such bills are introduced in legislatures, trade union representatives will have to appear before committees with agents of powerful capitalistic and anti-union organizations in opposition. Here will be an alliance between enemies of organized workers and the workers themselves.

The Green statement declares that unemployment insurance legislation is "paternalistic." This same attitude was taken towards old age pension legislation for years in the A. F. of L. press service till the Toronto convention last year. It was sneered at as "European" and in conflict with the "American ideal." It insisted that in this country the citizen is "sovereign" while in Europe it is the state that is sovereign.

But in the meantime grim facts emerged to stare this conservatism out of its complacency. Our ruling industrial magnates were discharging workers all over the nation at the ages of 45 and 50. The worker with a touch of grey in his hair was rapidly becoming an outcast in industry. Facing these facts, this press service had to dump a whole cargo of arguments into the dustbin. Not only did the A. F. of L. register itself in favor of old age pensions. It also instructed the Federation officials to draft "a model compulsory old age pension bill" for introduction in every state legislature.

The Dreaded Word "Compulsory"

A rather comic phase of the old argument was that it was offered in the name of the "American ideal" while the other view was criticized as "European." Whether it was one or the other should make no difference to intelligent people, but the fact is that the A. F. of L. press service was rehabilitating the arguments of anarcho-syndicalism which had its origin in France!

Mr. Green returns to this old argument in his attack on the principle of unemployment insurance. Anarcho-syndicalism was driven out of the window but it is welcomed through the back door!

He repeatedly uses the word "compulsory" in describing unemployment insurance by legislation and declares that it is but "one step from compulsory un-

Oneal and Rep. Fish To Discuss Communism At Bronx Fellowship

Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., and James Oneal, editor of *The New Leader*, will discuss "Communism" at the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston road, near 172nd street, at the opening meeting of the Fellowship on Sunday evening, September 14th.

Rev. Leon Rosser Land will address the 8 o'clock Fellowship service that night on "Are We in the Twilight of Religion?"

This meeting will be followed at 9 o'clock by a symposium on "Communism in the United States." The speakers will be Congressman Fish, Jr., and Oneal. This meeting is attracting wide attention due to the fact that Congressman Fish headed the Congressional committee which, with an appropriation of \$25,000, investigated the Communist movement in this country. Such an investigation had long been urged by certain interests.

employment to the dole" and that the dole "stifles ambition, destroys initiative and blights hope."

If Mr. Green will turn to the resolution on old age pensions adopted at Toronto last year he will observe that his instructions are to draft "a model compulsory old age pension bill." If "compulsory" old age pension legislation is accepted why should Mr. Green assume to be frightened over "compulsory" unemployment insurance legislation?

Where is the logic or consistency? In harking back to the old arguments that were repudiated at Toronto Mr. Green has involved himself in contradictions that reflect no credit on the responsible executive of the trade unions of this country.

Labor Must Not Rely on Capital

But President Green manages to do even worse than this. He asserts that unemployment insurance legislation is a step toward the dole system. On the contrary, unless we get such legislation it is

likely that the desperate situation facing the working class will make doles imperative.

Moreover, Mr. Green offers no evidence whatever to support his statement that insurance leads to doles. He simply makes the assertion and leaves it to us to accept it on faith. The fact is that unemployment insurance introduces the principle that workers have a stake in industry, that they are not to continue to be used and thrown aside like raw materials as industry revives or declines. It is not charity. It is only a partial recognition of that higher human status that workers should occupy in our industrial life.

Just as barren is Mr. Green's warning to the employing class that responsibility for continuous employment of the workers rests with that class. This simply means that the working class should rely upon the masters of industry to regularize and stabilize industry. All our economic history proves that this is a counsel of futility. It is the class that

suffers from unemployment that must assume responsibility for relief and if its organized section has nothing to offer but pious advice to those who live on our labor nothing at all will be done.

Is Private Charity The Way Out?

Mr. Green's statement appears at the same time when the Labor Bureau, Inc., issues a report stating that factory employment has shown a steady decline from April to July and that August showed no sign of improvement. "What makes this prospect truly alarming," says the Bureau, "is that many of the unemployed persons will be entering their second winter without regular means of support."

It is alarming. Many who entered the first winter as jobless men could borrow or resort to some other temporary emergency. They cannot do that each winter. There will be more millions facing acute suffering next winter than last. It is a grave situation. There is no relief in sight and Mr. Green is

recorded against the only legislative means that offer some hope to despairing men.

What will happen? Many of the unfortunates will have to rely upon the most degrading form of the dole—private charity!

The Jobless Who Pass You By

You, Mr. Green, and your associates, will not have to suffer. You will have your three meals a day and a warm home in which to live. You will have leisure to hand out futile advice to the employing class and then turn to your newspaper or book and enjoy yourselves.

Meantime the millions for whom you should speak will shamble through the streets looking for work that cannot be found. They will return to bleak homes to face wife and children. Every such return will be a tragedy. Meals must be cut down and children will have to forego comforts. The number of suicides will increase. Desperate men will turn to crime. Bread riots may be the result of your policy.

What a mockery for you and your associates to thus act in the face of a national emergency! In the name of these jobless millions we protest. We shall go on with our agitation for old age pensions and unemployment insurance, doing our duty while you neglect yours. We shall plead the cause of the jobless millions in legislative halls and while we are doing it we hope no unfortunates driven to suicide or to crime will disturb you. On the contrary, we hope that ere the snow falls you will reverse this do-nothing policy and assume some responsibility for doing what we shall do and what you must do if organized labor is to have the respect of civilized men and women.

Must They Continue To Beg?



Soft Soap Sermons in Seven Spasms

By ADAM COALDIGGER

SPASM ONE

Caustic Causes of Consumers' Constipation

Whoever advocates more work as a remedy for the prevailing over-supply of good things should be put in the house-gow for conspiracy in restraint of trade. As I have repeatedly said, stated and reiterated the trouble with this modern and, therefore, civilized world is not the want of what people want but the lack of things they've got too much of! This, in turn, is caused by mis-applied activity in the production of what everybody would like to have, resulting in an over-supply of consumable commodities, complicated by a lack of cash on the part of would-be consumers, who, thereupon, instigate buyers' strikes in protest against what they want.

SPASM TWO

The Cash Value of Wishing

I have no doubt that a more hopeful attitude on the part of cash-less consumers would go a long way in restoring business prosperity. Wishing a little harder for the things our public-spirited press is so kindly bringing to the daily attention of the readers of its advertising columns would also help in reducing the deplorable stock of last year's carry-over augmented by this year's don't-carry-offs.

However, it seems to me that either Mr. Ford or Mr. Edison, or some other international authority on comparative astrology, has already suggested something of this nature of arm relief. (Not: Arms feel relieved when they have nothing to carry.)

I will, therefore, refrain from elaborating on the subject so ably advanced by my two distinguished collaborators.

SPASM THREE

Times That Try Men's Soles

A chance acquaintance who tried to touch me for a piece of change for food while I was window shopping the other night, showed me his soles and they actually looked as if they had been tried to the point where it was rather difficult to distinguish them between soles and holes.

The man vouchsafed the information that he had lost one of his soles looking for jobs and the other on the way back from not finding them.

Of course, I gave the man some food for

thought and he departed greatly refreshed and, I dare say, with renewed hope in his soles.

SPASM FOUR

The Helpfulness of Hope

Window shopping, by the way, is another and very effective method of boosting business. Therefore, every citizen having the prosperity of his country at heart should shop at least one show window a day—ladies should shop more. It is astonishing what an electrifying effect the mere looking into a show window has on an empty store full of clerks. Salesmen snap into attention. Inviting smiles meet the window gazer, for every window is a prospective customer. In quite a number of cases the sales force or the proprietor himself met me on the sidewalk, inquiring solicitously, "Anything I can do for you?" My usual answer that I would be pleased to buy this or that article displayed in his show window if he would tell me where I could get the money did not always meet the response it deserved. But there had been hope in that man's heart and the man who hoped once will hope again when he sees another window shopper. Thus hope springs eternal from the human mart and hope is good for business.

SPASM FIVE

The Reward of Saving and Other Virtues

It is a tripe saying and, consequently, self-explanatory that if the lower classes refrained from spending their money when they got it they would have more to spend when they haven't got any, which is precisely the time when they need it the most.

Indeed, if everybody refrained from buying when times are good they would enjoy a good time when times are bad. This is on the principle that if a revolutionary change in the position of the earth reversed the seasons so that it would be hot in winter and cold in summer we never again would experience as hot a summer as the last one. Nor suffer as cold a winter as father used to.

I especially recommend saving to working men and especially to poor working men, as most working men are, due to their occupation of wealth producers.

SPASM SIX

Insurance Injures Nobody

A poor working man who puts aside a lit-

tle nest egg for his old age does not have to go to the poor house until the egg is gone; whereas the bad egg, that is, the improvident worker who didn't lay up a nest egg, becomes a burden to the tax payers who got his money the very minute they can't get any more from him.

Let us not forget, however, that the dollar spent today can't be spent tomorrow, or vice versa, which is good or bad for business, as the case may be, depending entirely on whether one prefers to do today's business tomorrow; or do tomorrow's business yesterday. Personally, I prefer doing today's business tomorrow. It's more hopeful and, as I have already stated, hope is good for business.

SPASM SEVEN

Banking on Banking

Banks, as is well known, are depositories in which depositors deposit the money they may need later. This money is then loaned out to people who need it now at a more or less stipulated interest, also called accommodation, which is derived from the fact that it's the accommodated borrower who keeps the bank going.

No man, be he married, single, widower or bigamist should be without a bank book. A bank book sets its possessor apart as a man of parts. It shows that he parted from his money in the most approved fashion.

Check books, however, should be shunned wherever possible, as they have a tendency to make bank books objects of dispensable luxuries. Moreover, bankers don't like checks, especially if they are drawn on their own banks.

Money in the bank is no good until drawn out and set to work keeping somebody busy trying to pay it back. The class struggle Karl Marx talked about is not a struggle between capital and labor, as he erroneously assumed, but between bankers and borrowers in which labor frequently play the role of innocent bystander.

The essential difference, in these times, between money in a safe bank and money in a leaky mattress is that money in the latter case usually is still there when one looks for it, which is not always the case in the first case.