

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Lessons from the German Election—Henderson on Disarmament—Coolidge Tells Tales on the Tariff—Prohibition and Politics in New York—Two Tales, with Morals, for Socialists

THE CHALLENGE OF THE GERMAN ELECTION

HE is, indeed, a blind fool who does not see what striking proof the German election gives that the day of capitalism is done and that the attempt to build peace on the insecure foundations laid at Versailles is vain. It was to be expected that Communists would increase their vote in Germany because of the terrific unemployment. It was less to be expected that the German Fascists or national Socialists whose jingoism is far deeper than their Social reforms should poll so many votes. Whatever good economic ideas these followers of Hitler have are poisoned by their worse than K.K.K. anti-semitism. However, as matters stand, the German people have certainly declared against capitalism because the Socialists, Communists and National Socialists, all of whom have declared against capitalism, however sharp the difference between them, polled well over half the vote. Communists and Fascists whose young men have indulged in murderous brawls nevertheless agree in opposition not only to democracy but to the Young Plan. They have made the chief gain. The results show the strength of nationalism in Germany and the precariousness of peace based on the Treaty of Versailles. The hope, of course, lies in the fact that the Socialists are still the strongest party. They will need wisdom and courage to deal with the situation and they will need some understanding from other nations, including our own, of the fact that Germany cannot be disarmed unless other nations follow suit and that it will not pay reparations for two generations. Neither will the allied nations pay debts to America so long. Sooner or later if we want peace the state must be wiped clean.

Norman Thomas

Let no one think what has happened in Germany is an isolated phenomenon. Similar things under similar conditions will happen in other countries. There is no time for drift. Nor is there safety for America in political conservatism which stands in striking and dangerous contrast to our eagerness to accept mechanical changes. America will do well to heed some of these lessons from the German election.

DISARMAMENT AND SECURITY

ARTHUR HENDERSON in behalf of British Labor as well as the English government spoke wise words at Geneva when he insisted that disarmament could not follow security but was itself one condition of security. It is true enough that we shall not get disarmament all by itself. There is a great deal to be said for international organization as a condition of peace. Some time or other there is bound to be a United States of Europe whether along Briand's line or some other line. The danger is that the United States and Europe will be a league of armed states against other armed states. All regional alliances should ideally be subordinate to a genuine League of Nations. But that must be a league of states not armed to the teeth and the formation of such a League depends on the steady progress of disarmament. It is a pity that our own country is not taking a greater lead in making this plan.

CALVIN COMES TO CONFESSION

COLUMBIAN CALVIN COOLIDGE, who gets more money for saying less than any man in America, almost earned his pay check the day he told the public that there was nothing in this scientific tariff business. He ought to know and Mr. Hoover soon will know if he does not now. After weeks of search he could get only five men for his commission of six and they were not his first choice. Brossard of Utah is avowedly Smoot's man which means that he can always be trusted to favor high tariffs especially for the beet and sugar industry which is one of the worst exploiters of children in America.

PROHIBITION AND N. Y. POLITICS

ANTICIPATING the nomination of Mr. Tuttle, who has declared for repeal of the 18th Amendment, the thick and thin dries, who usually vote Republican, are determined to nominate some Syracuse professor. What he thinks about water power, unemployment, corruption in the courts, or any other subject doesn't matter. He is a dry. If by miracle he were elected governor he could not vote one way or the other on any preliminaries to repeal the amendment. He could not by himself make a state enforcement law. But he is a dry. And to vote for him may put the fear of dries in the hearts of Republican politicians. It is fair to add that some fanatical wets are just as bad. It is a situation that is a reflection upon democracy and common sense. It is made to order for capitalist interests which do not want us to think about unemployment, taxation, public utilities, etc. More than ever this sort of thing makes me believe that the one way out is a referendum. A dry will have to confess himself a pretty narrow and intolerant person who isn't willing to let the people vote on this subject and who will insist on keeping an amendment affecting the habits of millions, which amendment they reject! Short of a big effort to put over the national referendum idea this controversy will bedevil us for years, for while the wets are gaining and are probably in the majority in the country they aren't gaining so fast but what newspaper headlines proclaim, "Dries win in the state primaries." And that in New York. I have personally favored for many years the plan which lately Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Tuttle have endorsed. I am under no illusions that it will be a panacea. I think it can be brought about by the referendum route better than by the kind of politics that are now being played.

NEEDED: A SMALL, DETERMINED ARMY

THE SORT of radical who makes me maddest is the man who sits around and says, "It's no good to vote now, I'll wait for the revolution." So far as he's concerned there never will be a revolution. He is compensating for his laziness and weakness by wishing for some big event by and by. He talks as if he were too radical to be a Socialist but usually he or some of his family manage to keep on speaking terms with the local district leader.

Of course votes are stolen in New York and every great city. When I see how little organization we have I wonder more votes are not stolen. A few determined men—far fewer than it would take to make a revolution!—in every district could get an honest count. One intelligent watcher at every polling place can accomplish a great deal. Moral: The Socialist party needs organization, it needs watchers and it needs canvassers. Send your name in to Party headquarters and you will be assigned to work.

THE ONE-SPEECH SOCIALISTS

ANOTHER ineffective type of radical is the man or woman who has learned one good speech, or more or less good speech, and keeps on saying it. He is too lazy, or his mind is too petrified, to keep up-to-date, to know the immediate interests of people or the application of Socialist principles to present day problems. Sometimes he compensates for this weakness by saying that he is a "real" Socialist who doesn't worry about immediate issues, but "talks straight Socialism." That doesn't do us much good with men who are unemployed now and women who cannot afford milk for their children now. If we got power it would take more than ability to recite the Communist Manifesto backwards to enable us to do anything about it. Moral: Conferences at Camp Eden or at the Rand School which get down to brass tacks are worth while.

ISSUES AND THE ULTIMATE GOAL

HE WILL be badly mistaken who gathers from what I have said that I want the Socialist Party to concentrate on one or two or three issues to the exclusion of its philosophy. That would be bad Socialism and stupid politics. If we merely take unemployment insurance sooner or later one or both old parties will steal that issue. We talk unemployment insurance of a far better type than the old parties will give us as we talk other issues of vital importance to men and women and children, because they are steps on the road, practical applications of our spirit, part of our program, but never more than now do we need to keep in sight the goal toward which we march and the spirit that must inspire us.

NEW LEADER

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Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
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70,000 Expected At Vladeck Rally This Saturday

Thomas, Broun, Panken,
Orr, Campaigns Going
Full Blast — Many
School Meetings Next
Week

WITH fully six weeks to go before election day, the preliminary stages of the New York Socialist congressional campaign has assumed proportions larger than any Socialist campaign in ten years of New York City history. In any of six of the huge congressional districts there are today more intensive and wider campaigns than has been known in the entire city in the last decade. The work is of both the spectacular kind and of the more important, day-by-day work of canvassing, mailing and street speaking.

With repercussions being felt in the ranks of Queens and Richmond County Socialists, the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx are setting the pace and making the only startling political news of the day. Candidates Norman Thomas, B. C. Vladeck and A. I. Shipplough, in the 8th, 6th and 10th, Brooklyn districts; Jacob Panken and Heywood Broun in the 14th and 17th Manhattan districts; and Samuel Orr, in the 23rd Bronx districts, are already putting in 12 and fourteen hour days and nights.

The outstanding of the many starting events in the congressional fight will take place this Saturday night, in the 6th, Brooklyn district, where B. C. Vladeck has tackled the gigantic job of converting a district of over 120,000 voters, traditionally Democratic, to the Socialist fold. All roads Saturday night will lead to the great Coney Island Stadium in Brighton Beach, Brooklyn, where Vladeck will open his fight on a scale commensurate with the size of his job. With the aid of amplifiers, Vladeck, Louis Waldman, Thomas, Broun, Panken, Charles Solomon, William M. Feigenbaum, and Alexander Kahn will address the throng in behalf of Vladeck and the Socialist party. Further color will be lent the open-air demonstration in the spacious arena by musical and dramatic numbers by George Jessel, Molly Picon, Paul Muni (Muni Weisenfreund), Ludwig Satz and Joseph Ruminsky. All of these actors are to give their services free of charge to Vladeck and his campaign. Here is a brief summary of the campaign developments on in some of the local congressional districts.

60 Canvassers Out In Vladeck District

The campaign in the 8th Congressional district (Brooklyn) with B. C. Vladeck as candidate for Congress is making most sensational progress. The first test of the willingness of the membership of the numerous branches in this district was had last Sunday morning when a preliminary canvass was made. More than 60 active comrades reported at the various headquarters and spent several hours in calling upon citizens in their immediate vicinity. Reports that they brought in indicated most interesting news. Vladeck made a tour of all the club houses during the morning and was extremely gratified with the turn-out. This work will continue every Sunday morning until the end of the campaign. The army of canvassers will grow from week to week.

An appeal is being made to every active member and sympathizer to report at one of the following headquarters, preferably the one nearest where he or she resides: For those who live in Bensonhurst, there are two headquarters: 6610 Bay Parkway, and 7212 20th Avenue; Coney Island, 2205 Mermaid Avenue; Brighton Beach, home of Mr. and Mrs. Bass, 4035 Humbert Street; Boro Park, Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd Street and 14th Avenue; in the Brownsville section of the Second assembly district headquarters, 482 Sutter Avenue.

More Street Meetings
The number of street meetings
(Continued on Page Two)

Canada Plans
20 Million Fund
To Aid Jobless

Money Would Be Used
for Public Works—Socialist
Addresses Special Session

OTTAWA (FP)—"The producers today have not the purchasing power to buy back what they have produced." This was the keynote of the speech made by J. S. Woodsworth, Socialist leader of the Labor group in the Canadian House of Commons in the opening date of the special session called by the new government to deal with the question of unemployment.

"We are not producing more than we can consume," said Woodsworth. "For instance, while we are producing wheat in western Canada far in excess of our domestic demands, there are starving millions in other parts of the world who cannot purchase our surplus. The same remark applies to the output of machinery; our manufacturers cannot dispose of it while in other places people need that machinery. Even in our own homes we can consume a great deal more than we are consuming, but there is a lack of buying power. So in the world at large."

Woodsworth expressed regret that the government was not bringing forward a measure for unemployment insurance. He did not put it forward as a solution of the unemployment problem but he did urge it as a temporary help. He described the method of giving relief to the unemployed through "bread lines" as a "disgrace."

Premier Makes Proposal

He commented upon the payment of dividends in slack times. "I do not see," he said, "why at such times dividends should be paid unless there is a willingness to carry workers over during such periods."

The labor leader expressed dissent from the view that a tariff increase would solve the unemployment problem and described the government proposals for tariff increase as "an additional dose to industry." "If you characterize the giving of unemployment insurance during slack periods a dose," he commented, "we might very well call the giving of government assistance to industry a dose—indeed, a very much magnified form of dose."

Robert Gardiner, chairman of the independent groups in the House of Commons, declared that the fundamental cause of unemployment was lack of purchasing power.

Proposals to deal with unemployment put forward by Premier Bennett, of the new Conservative government, include a vote of \$20,000,000 for public works and relief and increases in the tariff to assist particular industries.

East, West, North, South—The Fight Is On

NOT since the War has the Socialist Party entered a campaign with better laid plans, more realistic platforms and a greater enthusiasm than in this nationwide drive against the vicious system that is everywhere throwing men and women out of work, driving thousands to the verge of starvation and causing widespread misery the country over.

The spearhead must be your national weekly *The New Leader*, bringing to you, your friends and your shop-mates the latest and most authentic word of the progress of the various campaigns, spreading the message of Socialism to all parts of the nation and giving fresh hope to the comrades on the firing line.

This is the time to show that your Socialist faith is built on works, not just talk. Now is the time to get out and hustle for new subs to your paper. Alfred Baker Lewis, Secretary of the Socialist Party of the New England District, easily leads in the number of new subs sent in since the drive. This week he sends us a year's new sub and FIFTY-SEVEN new three months' trial subs. Think that over.

You'll find the coupon right at your hand. Cut it out when you've finished the paper and get it filled in and mail it back to us with the names of the new subs. The fight is on. Take your part in it.

Dabbling Droolidge Says:

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SOUTHAMPTON, Mass.—There is lots of money in the United States. Some people have lots of it. Other people have some of it. Still others have a little of it. And there are those who have none of it. But this is as it should be. It is in line with our fine American tradition of checks and balances.

Checks and balances mean that some people draw the checks and others have the balances.

It is encouraging to the individual citizen to know that the credit of the United States commands confidence as demonstrated by the fact that the public has invested about \$1,250,000,000 in 2-3-8 per cent Treasury notes. This should do much to relieve the minds of the unemployed.

It is also encouraging to think of the yacht races. The fact that so many of our people are going to yacht races should restore confidence in our industrial future. Yacht races are races raced between yachts which are very expensive indeed to maintain. But as yacht races give employment to a great many men who pull down the sails and put them up again and to Harold Vanderbilt as well, it is evident that yacht races, like Tom Thumb golf courses, are invaluable contributions to our coming industrial revival.

DABBLING DROOLIDGE.

200,000 Trade Unionists Demand Job Insurance

United Hebrew Trades Takes Issue With Pres. Green—Delegates Vote Endorsement of Socialist Ticket—Committee of 25 Elected to Push Campaign of Party

THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES, a central body of more than 200,000 A. F. of L. trade unionists, Monday night adopted a resolution on unemployment which voiced dissent from the view taken last week by President William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, when he opposed unemployment insurance.

The resolution urged the enactment of unemployment insurance and requested Governor Roosevelt call a special legislative session to deal with the subject.

Another resolution endorsed the entire Socialist ticket, including Louis Waldman for Governor, and Norman Thomas, Heywood Broun, B. C. Vladeck and Jacob Panken for Congress.

"We favor the enactment of a system of universal unemployment insurance so that industry and the government may be made to shoulder a just portion of the burden of unemployment," the first resolution said.

On political endorsements, the resolution concluded:

"Resolved, that the United Hebrew Trades, representing more than 200,000 workers residents in this city, endorse the Socialist Party candidates, offers its assistance in every possible way to insure the success of these candidates, and urges its affiliated locals to assist the Socialist campaign in every possible manner."

More than 300 delegates listened with approval to addresses by Waldman, Broun, Panken, Vladeck, McAlister Coleman, Pauline Newman, August Claessens, Dr. Louis Hendin, William Karlin and other candidates on the Socialist ticket. Towards the end of the meeting, August Gerber, manager of the state and city campaigns, presented a number of other Socialist candidates to the delegates.

Following an address by Mr. Gerber, the delegates elected a committee of 25 trade unionists who will immediately organize to push the Socialist campaign.

Urging that Governor Roosevelt make use of the police power of the state to seek emergency legislative relief for the unemployed and thus "spare the unemployed from the police club," Mr. Waldman declared failure to act immediately might mean serious disorders in the city and state this winter.

"The good faith of Governor Roosevelt's many promises of unemployment insurance," (Continued on Page Three)

Waldman Will Sound Keynote At Town Hall

Maurer Sees
Pinchot in Line
With Grundy

Crosswath Begins Last
Week of Sensationally
Successful Trip Thru
Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—James H. Maurer, Socialist candidate for Governor, has bitterly arraigned his opposing candidates for what he termed "an unparalleled callousness" in the face of the growing unemployment situation that from day to day faces increasing thousands of working men and women.

"What a ghastly travesty on human intelligence and fellow feeling is presented in the spectacle of a political party based on making their program entirely dependent upon such an issue as the production and distribution of alcoholic stimulants at a time like this," exclaimed the veteran party leader, referring to the Democratic-Liberal candidacy of Mr. Hemphill. "Health department statistics illustrated an especially tragic cost of unemployment which Mr. Hemphill might well interest himself in if he is so interested in the drinking freedom of citizens. As early as June it was revealed that the consumption of milk in the great industrial cities of the nation such as Pittsburgh and Philadelphia was curtailed over the same period of the previous year by 8 to 15 per cent."

"These figures mean only one thing," declared the grizzled veteran of many labor fights in the Harrisburg legislature, "they mean that thousands of workmen's children are being denied their right to healthy bodies and brains."

Questioned as to his view of ex-Governor Pinchot, Maurer, who was finishing the latter part of his sixteen years as President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor at the time Pinchot was first governor became even more emphatic. "Pinchot may have thought himself a free man when he became governor but he speedily surrendered to Grundy in order to get his dry bills through the legislature." "When Grundy used his cohorts to report out Pinchot's pet dry measures, Pinchot became a Gibraltar on which every labor bill proposed, broke."

Crosswath's Tour Success
Beginning at Philadelphia Frank Crosswath on his tour for the Party on Sept. 6th entered York and, on the Court House steps, held the largest outdoor meeting in the history of the Party local. Proceeding to Pittsburgh, Crosswath, on a ten-day tour through Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties opened his series with a meeting at the gates of Westinghouse Electric at noon. Westinghouse workers with thousands of their fellows laid off and other

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Thomas, Hillquit, Broun
Will Also Speak At
Opening Campaign
Rally

WITH primary day over and the full Socialist ticket from Louis Waldman for governor through the candidates on a complete ticket for congressional, legislative and judicial offices officially nominated, New York Socialists this week turned their attention to the city-wide rally which will sound the battle call of the campaign.

On Sunday afternoon next, Sept. 28th, at Town Hall, the Socialist party will present its outstanding candidates to the public.

Louis Waldman, the party's candidate for governor, and the man who bids fair to poll the largest Socialist vote in the history of the state, will head the list of speakers. William Karlin, his running mate, nominee for attorney general, will speak. Brooklyn will send Norman Thomas and B. C. Vladeck as its spokesmen. Heywood Broun and Jacob Panken, leaders of the Manhattan Congressional fight, will also speak. John Dewey, foremost liberal scholar, and head of the League for Independent Political Action, will represent the non-Socialist progressives. Morris Hillquit, who will return on Friday from the sessions of the executive of the Socialist International, will be in the chair.

The Town Hall, located on 43rd Street, just west of 6th Avenue, seats a limited number and from the advance requests for tickets which have come to Socialist headquarters, the auditorium will be packed to the doors.

Two Other Rallies
The Town Hall meeting will be the forerunner of two other central rallies, one in Brooklyn and the other in the Bronx. The Bronx rally will be held Friday evening, October 3rd, at Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road. The Brooklyn rally will be held on Sunday afternoon, October 5th, at the Academy of Music, the scene of the memorable rally which closed the Thomas for Mayor campaign in 1929.

Not waiting for a formal opening of his campaign, Mr. Waldman this week covered a number of meetings and continued his publicity barrage which is attracting the attention of the entire city and keeping the political posters of the old parties puzzled concerning the effects of the strong Waldman candidacy on their fortunes.

It is a by-gone conclusion that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of the State, will be re-nominated by the Democratic party. Governor Roosevelt will enter his campaign under the handicap of the Tammany label which has been fastened on him largely as a result of tireless Socialist effort in pointing out the organic connection of his administration with the corrupt New York City machine. It is being estimated that Tammany will cost Governor Roosevelt over 100,000 votes this fall, more than enough to defeat him.

Linked to Tammany
Roosevelt's ties with Tammany have been pointed out by Waldman a number of times, the most recent being on the occasion of two embarrassing telegrams which Waldman sent Roosevelt requesting him to explain his choice of Amadeo A. Dertini, a Tammany favorite, to the General Sessions bench. In the midst of the general suspicion of the judiciary and the attorney general's probe of the alleged purchase of a magistracy by Ex-Magistrate Ewald, the telegrams proved too embarrassing for the Governor to answer. The press and the public have not been slow to note Roosevelt's silence and ascribe their own reasons for it.

Waldman this week again demanded that the Governor, as proof of his independence of Tammany Hall and as a matter of governmental honesty, investigate the Walker administration. It is reported that Roosevelt has conferred with certain well known lawyers on the advisability of ordering a probe. It is felt that he must make such a move or face the certain danger of failure to win re-election. Whether he orders a

probe or not, the Socialists will not fail to continue to point out Roosevelt's tenderness toward Tammany. Norman Thomas seconded Waldman's request for an investigation this week by declaring the time for an investigation is passed. An investigation at this stage will be welcomed, but it will be an indication of Gov. Roosevelt's political fears rather than a sign of his devotion to honest government, Mr. Thomas said.

In the meantime, the Republicans are preparing to nominate former U. S. District Attorney Charles H. Tuttle for Governor. Tuttle has unearched much Tammany corruption and will seek election on this score. It will be the tactics of Waldman and the Socialists to prevent Tuttle and the G. O. P. from making the campaign turn solely on the corruption issue. Waldman intends to hammer away on unemployment, on public utilities and on social insurance.

Sunday, September 28th, then, at Town Hall, will see the opening of the Socialist fire in the most interesting and vital political campaign the Empire state has ever seen.

Congress Fights Move Forward

(Continued from Page One)

are being increased and those held last week in various parts of the district were exceedingly successful. A large number of hall and public school meetings are being planned. The first large event will take place on Saturday evening, September 20th, the huge Coney Island Stadium, and outdoor arena, seating some 18,000 people. The doors will open at 7 p. m., and all comrades acting as ushers are urged to be in the stadium at 4 p. m. An excellent program has been arranged. Speakers: B. Charney Viadeck, candidate for Congress; Norman Thomas, Jacob Panken, Heywood Broun, Charles Solomon, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, candidate for Senator in the 4th District, Hyman Nemser, candidate for assembly in the 16th district, and Alexander Kahn, candidate for county judge, chairman.

An all-star musical and theatrical program will be given in between the speeches. Artists assisting are to be George Jessel, Molly Picon, Ludwig Satz, Paul Muni, and music by Joseph Ruminski. A parade and automobile demonstration will be held throughout the 8th Congressional district several hours preceding the meeting. It is expected that all Boro Park, Bensonhurst and Kings Highway will migrate to Coney Island Stadium Saturday evening. Admission to the affair will be 25 cents.

Big Dinner to Broun This Sunday Night

The whole city now knows that Heywood Broun means business in his Socialist campaign in the 17th district. With two headquarters, at the Hotel Algonquin and at the Hotel Hargrave, bee-hives of activity, and with Broun leading activity throughout the city, as well as working his own ballistics, prospects for Socialist success grow increasingly brighter. The campaign will have its official opening this Sunday evening, Sept. 21st, with a dinner to Broun at the Level Club, 253 West 73rd street, where the speakers will be Broun, Thomas, Waldman, Panken and Viadeck. Alexander Woolcott, of the Broun non-partisan committee, will preside. As we go to Press fully 400 reservations have been received for the dinner. The affair is certain to be a red letter one in local Socialist history.

Meanwhile, volunteer workers are pouring in at the Algonquin and the Hargrave and many of them are being put to work while others are being reserved for canvassing work beginning October 1st. A campaign handbook of 24 pages with articles by Broun, Thomas, Waldman and McAlister Coleman, edited by Edward Levinson, is to be mailed before October 1st to every voter in the district. Some 60,000 of the books will be mailed. Broun this week addressed the Group, the United Hebrew Trades, the Butchers Union, the youth rally and a number of other meetings. His schedule for October is filling up and he will be kept busy until the very eve of Election Day.

Henry Newman Heads Thomas Non-Partisans

Dr. Henry Newman, leader of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society, has accepted the chairmanship of a non-partisan committee to elect Norman Thomas to Congress from the Sixth Congressional district (Brooklyn). Thomas and Charles Solomon, Socialist Senatorial candidate in the Eighth district, Brooklyn, spoke at a mass meeting in Masonic Temple, 2213 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

The first of a series of 200 house meetings in the Sixth Brooklyn district were held Tuesday. Thomas and Solomon will open their radio program Sept. 22, speaking from 7 to 7:30 p. m. over WEVD. On Sept. 26 they will speak at the first of 25 school meetings to be held during the campaign. They will speak that evening at P. S. 167, Schenectady avenue and Eastern parkway. On Sept. 28 a dinner is to be given by the non-partisan committee for Norman Thomas at Park Manor, Eastern parkway and Rogers avenue.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 21st,

600 Cheer Waldman, Broun At Rally Of Socialist Youth

Largest Gathering of Young People in Many Years Meets in the Peoples House

THE Socialist Party offers the only political outlet for constructive social thinking and action, Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, declared Saturday at the youth rally arranged by the Young Peoples Socialist League in the Peoples House. The rally, attended by more than 600 young workers and students, after hearing addresses by Mr. Waldman, Heywood Broun, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 17th (Manhattan) District, and Algernon Lee, Socialist candidate for State Senate in the 14th District, laid plans for work in the Socialist campaign this fall. Emanuel Switkes, national chairman of the league, presided.

"The Socialist Party is the only one which leads to a correct social outlook. Today's unusually successful meeting is the best proof that young people are beginning to

realize this, and it is only natural that the Socialist Party is being recognized as the leader in the struggle for a new world," Mr. Waldman declared.

"In the last few days, I have frequently been asked whether I am really a Socialist," said Broun. "Well then—I have come here to you—to the young ones—to declare before the entire world that I am a Socialist in the full sense of the word. I also come to tell you that I personally have nothing to gain and nothing to lose in this election campaign. We can only win or lose all together. I have therefore come to ask for your aid for the entire campaign of the Party."

The remarks were received with rousing cheers and applause. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic of Socialist meetings in recent times. Over six hundred jammed the hall. The result of the meeting was that over a hundred and fifty young people volunteered to aid the campaign, and several hundred non-Yipsels requested information as to how they could join the Young People's Socialist League and take courses at the Rand School.

Unions Lining Up Behind Judge Panken

The Jewish labor unions are entering the campaign for the election of former Judge Panken to Congress (14th district) with enthusiasm. Marx Lewis, campaign manager for Panken, has lined up the Needlework Makers Union, the Lapel Makers Union and the Furriers Union. Each has offered full cooperation to assist in canvassing in special districts, distributing literature and in taking charge of voting districts. The women's section of the Socialist Party has launched upon intensive organization of the women voters of the 14th district.

Lewis visited the Executive Committee of the Polish Socialist Alliance at its last session. It has resolved to plunge into an industrial campaign in behalf of Panken among the Polish workers by way of canvassing, distributing literature and organizing house to house meetings. It will also issue a special Panken number of the Polish labor organ "Rabotnik Polski." Its campaign work will be directed from their own organized headquarters with especially designated comrades to be in charge of the work. Similar action has been adopted by the Italian Socialists. They, too, will open headquarters, conduct a spirited campaign among Italian workers, Socialists and sympathizers who reside in the 14th Congressional district. They, too, will issue a special Panken number of their journal "Nuovo Mondo."

The League for Independent Political Action has unqualifiedly endorsed Judge Panken's candidacy for Congress. It is issuing a special appeal to its members to stand pat behind the Socialist candidates. Copies of this appeal will be available at Panken's campaign headquarters, 133-2nd avenue, N. Y. C. These will be used in connection with this coming Sunday morning's canvassing that will take place in the 14th district.

Campaign in the 10th Congressional District

The joint meeting held by the branches in the 5th, 6th and 23rd Assembly Districts of Brooklyn, comprising the 10th Congressional district, last Monday evening, was very well attended. A joint campaign committee was elected to work with Campaign Manager Max Rosen. An increasing number of outdoor meetings will be held. Organization was effected for intensive literature distribution and canvassing. Two large rallies will be held in the 23rd Assembly District in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. The first of the two rallies will be held on Friday evening, October 3rd. Speakers: Louis Waldman, Norman Thomas, Samuel H. Friedman, Louis Sadoff. A gala event has been arranged for Saturday evening, October 4th at the Hoffman Mansion, 742 Watkins street, Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. This is in the form of a dinner tendered to A. I. Shipiloff, candidate for Congress in the 10th District, and Dr. Samuel Silverman, greeting them on their return from Europe. The occasion will also mark the opening of the campaign. Among the speakers will be Louis Waldman, Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon.

mon. Reservations are \$1.50 per

Wis. Socialists Criticize Green Endorsement

State's Trade Union Leaders Are Socialists, Reply to A. F. of L. Head Points Out

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The executive board of the Socialist Party of Wisconsin has criticized President Green of the A. F. of L. for endorsing Philip La Follette, successful candidate of a Republican faction for Governor. The endorsement indicates that the nonpartisan policy is one of trying to keep workers within the capitalist parties even where organized workers have founded an effective party of their own. Trade union men have been the backbone of the Socialist Party since its organization thirty years ago.

The President of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Henry Ohl, Jr., is a member of the Socialist party and was an officeholder under it when the party first carried the city in 1910. John J. Handley, secretary of the state federation, has likewise held office as a Socialist. Frank J. Weber, veteran labor leader and the founder of the State Federation of Labor, a man known throughout the labor movement of America, is not only a long-standing member of the party but has rendered lasting service as one of its elected legislators. Frank B. Metcalfe, candidate for governor, was formerly an organizer of the Milwaukee Trades council, and as a Socialist legislator for eight years. His father before him was a pioneer in the organized labor movement. James P. Sheehan, president of the Cigarmakers' union and the present business agent of the Federated Trades council, is the Socialist candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District formerly represented by the late Victor L. Berger. William F. Quick, former local judge and a State Senator elected by the Socialist party and for many years a member of the Machinists' Union, is a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

The statement of the board in part declares: "We submit that if Green adhered closely to the principles of his position, and was acquainted with the actual situation in Wisconsin, he would certainly hesitate to butt in the political campaign now on in this state, especially so when the Socialist party is the party of labor and has been such since its formation a quarter of a century ago. By permitting himself to meddle in the politics of the state, and especially in favor of a faction of the Republican party, to the injury of the said Socialist party and the trade union men on its ticket, including its candidate for governor."

Heywood Broun to Lecture in Newark

Heywood Broun, columnist and Socialist candidate for Congress, will speak in Newark, Friday, Oct. 10 at 8 p. m. The Workmen's Circle Institute, 190 Belmont avenue, one of Newark's largest auditoriums has been engaged for this meeting. Henry Jager, Socialist candidate for U. S. Senate from New Jersey, and the Congressional candidates of the party will be on the platform. Frank J. Manning will preside.

Tickets are \$1, 50 cents and 25 cents and are now available at Socialist headquarters, 105 Springfield avenue, Tel. Mitchell 2-3873. All those who wish to hear Broun are urged to obtain tickets at once.

A little group of wise hearts is better than a wilderness full of fools; and only that nation gains a true territory which gains itself.—Ruskin.

In the Heaven of Capitalism And the Hell of the Social Abyss

"Poverty a Terrible Thing"

LETTER written by the widow of a former well-to-do physician to her friend, the woman revealing her reaction to the chance world of capitalism and the distress that has come to her and three children:

"Dear Jane:

"I received your letter over a month ago and just now find time to answer it. I discontinued my phone because I could not afford it any longer.

"Business conditions are terrible and we were forced to move from the big house because the landlord thought \$100 per month not enough money. I could not pay over that, so we took this house. It is smaller—only eight rooms and bath. It costs \$80 per month and at least gives me something when I can rent the rooms. But people come and go. Business is terrible all around.

"I did not go to work in an office this winter; they didn't pay enough. Instead I went to work in a factory where they make beauty supplies. Everything went well until November; then I got pneumonia and was 13 weeks getting well. All my money went and we got down to two rooms rented and an income of \$14 per week for all of us to exist on, pay rent, &c.

"I can't explain the struggle, the worry, the nightmare of it all. I had to ask help from friends and am just seeing light.

"Then I heard of the 'Widow's Pension Law' in New Jersey and went to court about it. They examined my case and allowed me \$42 per month for my children and this was a God-send. You can read between the lines, Jane, you can love and strive but poverty is a terrible thing and I can't earn like I used to. It's the flapper men want now-a-days. When you look maternal and your hair is gray you are considered old. You know, don't you?

"Do you believe it? My back is bent and I ask myself what it's all about. I have thought of you and Tom and the children, but in the face of my struggle friends seemed far away, Jane. Seems I

State's Trade Union Leaders Are Socialists, Reply to A. F. of L. Head Points Out

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Bronx to Hold Two Large School Rallies

Waldman, Broun, Orr Among Speakers at Meetings This and Next Friday

A DISTRICT which may surprise all political prophets is the 8th Assembly District, Bronx, in the new Northwest Section of the Country. It was here that Norman Thomas polled a vote of over 9,000 last year, it lies in the 23rd Congressional District where Samuel Orr is the candidate.

The Bronx campaign opened with a bang after campaign headquarters were opened at 20 East Kingsbridge road, between Jerome and Morris avenues. Campaign manager, Patrick J. Murphy, has arranged for six school meetings the first on Friday, Sept. 19, at 8 p. m. in Public School 79, 181st street, between Morris and Cretaceous avenues, with the following speakers: Louis Waldman, for Governor; Heywood Broun; Morris Gismet, for Surrogate; Samuel Orr for Congress, 23rd District; Irving M. Knobloch for Assembly, 8th District, and Patrick J. Murphy, chairman.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, Sept. 26, 8 p. m., in Public School 80, Mosholu Parkway North and Van Courtlandt avenue, near Mosholu Parkway station. Speakers are: Louis Waldman, for Governor; Samuel Orr, for Congress, 23rd District; Morris Gismet, for Surrogate; Irving M. Knobloch, for Assembly, 8th District; Marie B. MacDonald, and Patrick J. Murphy, chairman.

Doors will open at 7:30 sharp, and in view of the attractive list of speakers, a large crowd is expected.

The first installment of the 100,000 leaflets, including 25,000 State platforms with the local candidates imprint on them, is ready for distribution at headquarters any afternoon or evening. A request is made by Campaign Manager Murphy for volunteers to do clerical work of all kinds, which is immediately needed. For the four remaining school meetings in October, in addition to speakers, fine musical programs will be arranged.

Thomas, Waldman to Address Young Circles

The Junior, Intermediate and Senior Clubs of the Young Circle League of New York City will hold a general membership meeting Sunday, September 21, 1 p. m., to make plans for their participation in the Socialist campaign.

Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman will address the Circles. The meeting will be held at the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th street, New York City.

When Fish entered the auditorium he was booed and hissed whereupon the chairman declared that if there was a repetition of it Communism would never again be listed on the program. The Communists remained till the end of the second speech by Fish and it came the turn of Oneal to close. They then slowly moved out of the hall singing, apparently intent on Oneal not being heard.

Outside the socialists had a glorious time "singing Soviet Russia" by enjoying another brain storm.

Maurer Says Pinchot Lines Up with Grundy

(Continued from Page One)

thousands on part time with impending total loss of their jobs, were found to be vastly interested in unemployment. Tightly jamming the side street opposite the great Westinghouse gate, a good sized crowd of about 200 listened intently up to the very last moment the whistle allowed and then hurriedly departed eagerly grabbing literature from the hands of assisting comrades.

A dash up the valley by automobile to the giant Wilmerding plant of the Airbrake company brought Crosswaith's party to that gate in time to gather a crowd twice as large as before to hear the announcement of a proposed evening meeting. Back to Wilmerding at dark to find the corner black with an expectant throng of perhaps three hundred men. At this point a nervous chief of police with a state force and a state constable arrived with his force and stopped the meeting with a demand for a written permit refusing to recognize verbal permission. William Adams known throughout the valley and at 70 years still active as county organizer and secretary jumped to the platform and stated to the assembled crowd, by then numbering close to 400, the circumstance and notified them of an early return permit or no permit. The crowd first applauded and then cheered, eagerly sought out the literature distributors and gathered in tight little knots to discuss the evening's proceedings, stubbornly ignoring police suggestions to disperse in the interests of traffic. On Tuesday night Crosswaith held a uniquely successful meeting in the most strongly Negro section of the working class district while Organizer Billy Adams laid down the law to the

A Huge Cab Merger

Negotiations to merge Checker Cab Manufacturing Corporation and Parmelee. Transportation Company into a \$30,000,000 concern, which would be the world's largest maker and operator of taxicabs, are in progress. A basis of exchange of stock has not yet been reached.

Should the deal go through, Checker Cab, with assets of \$13,572,692 as of Dec. 31, would absorb Parmelee, with assets of \$15,437,108 of the same date. By doing so Checker Cab would be assured of a permanent outlet for its product and would control the operation and replacement of at least 11,000 cabs in New York, Chicago and other cities.

Institute Will Discuss Power, Utilities Saturday

Waldman, Thomas, Laidler and Raushenbush To Be Speakers At Peoples House

SOCIALIST campaigns, how they are conducted, and how they can be made of permanent value in building the Socialist organization, were described at the first of three week-end Institutes arranged by the Rand School and the Socialist Party Saturday, September 6, at the Peoples House, 7 East 15th street. About 150 new members of the Socialist Party and young Socialists, listened to a discussion of how to keep records, arrange meetings, and perform other propaganda and organization work during the heat of a political campaign.

G. August Gerber, city and state manager of the Socialist campaign, Marx Lewis, manager of the campaign in the 14th Congressional District, and August Claessens, city organizer of the Socialist party, shared the time during the opening session. The interest disclosed by the questions revealed a determination to use campaigns for party building as well as the getting of votes.

The auditorium of the Azure Temple in Boston road, the Bronx, was jammed last Sunday night and several hundred turned away. The meeting was a symposium on Communism by Congressman Hamilton Fish and James Oneal, editor of The New Leader. As usual at such meetings the Communists were present to create disorder.

Oneal devoted his first twenty minutes to defending the right of every idea in politics, religion, science and philosophy to be heard. Even the advocacy of force, he said, is not illegal in urging it. He declared that ideas should not be penalized and that their advocates should be held responsible only for overt acts.

Fish created laughter by saying that he agreed with everything Oneal had said about free discussion and then hesitated and added, "that is, almost everything." His main contention was that aliens were in the United States as "guests" and that their propaganda against American institutions should be met by telling them to "go back to the country from which they came."

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Socialists of Texas Name Full Ticket

L. L. Rhodes of Grand Saline Is Chosen As Party's Candidate for Governor

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

DALLAS, Texas.—Completing their state ticket the Socialist Party of Texas has also adopted a ringing platform which indicts the capitalist system and its parties for the miserable conditions which now afflict millions of workers. The Socialist candidates are as follows:

For Governor—L. L. Rhodes, Grand Saline.

For Lieutenant Governor—A. F. VanBlon, Waco.

For State Treasurer—Oliver Williams, Dallas.

For Superintendent Public Instruction—C. C. Bynum, Snyder.

For Commissioner of Agriculture—W. B. Starr, Cisco.

For Attorney General—G. C. Edwards, Dallas.

For Land Commissioner—B. F. Bell, Tyler.

For Comptroller—W. J. Bell, Tyler.

For Railroad Commissioner—A. E. Gay, Denton.

For Chief Justice Supreme Court—D. W. King, Dallas.

For Associate Justice Criminal Appeals—J. L. Scoggins, Golden.

For United States Senate—Guy L. Smith, Port Lavaca.

For Member of Congress, Fifth District—C. A. Burreas, Ennis.

The platform, in clear and simple language, declares that the party represents "the laborer and the farmer" and "seeks to liberate humanity from the bonds of capitalist rule. It points the way to organized cooperation for the good of all."

"What Socialism Is"

One section of the document presents a close-up view of the whole capitalist system and its protective political parties. Under the caption of "What Socialism Is" this section in part declares:

"Today, the means by which we live, the land, the industries, the utilities, and the banks belong to or are controlled by the capitalist class. Capitalists are those who draw income, as rent, interest, or profit, from what they own. Some few also work, but their work is insignificant. Their work never earned the millions they control. On the other hand, the vast majority of Americans live only by the results of their work. These workers have produced both their own scanty living and also the huge wealth the capitalists draw by their ownership. The workers raise the food on the farms, the wool and the meat on the ranches. They produce the cloth, the machinery, and the varied products of mill and mine. They render the endless railway, electric and utility services that make modern life possible. The workers do the work; the capitalists speculate and own."

"Socialism aims at changing the method of ownership of the means of producing and distributing wealth so that those who do the work of the world shall receive the full social product of their labor; and that mere ownership shall cease to be a source of income. They propose to apply to our government the principles not only of justice, but also of science. There is an almost incredible amount of pure waste and disorganization in modern industry that goes far to explain why those who work get so little of the means of life."

The platform concludes with a carefully worked out list of measures of immediate relief, some aiming at relief of the distressed working farmers and others designed to meet immediate issues and problems of interest to the city workers. The document is being printed as a leaflet and Texas voters may obtain it by addressing the state secretary, G. W. Taylor, 2242 Catherine street, Dallas.

making and fabricating concerns, U. S. Steel with its \$15,000,000 construction program in its tube division, A. M. Byers with its brand new and up to date plant, the Sharon Steel Hoop operating its new continuous process mill alone out of six units mark the march of revolution in each new day of business. Banks fail or merge while the Mellon dynasty is rapidly building a pyramid of all the state's important and stable banking houses under the house flag of the Mel-Bank corporation. For Socialists now is the time for working, studying and striving as never before.

In Hard Coal Centers

Crosswaith spoke Thursday, the 18th, at Shamokin under auspices of the newly formed local in that old Socialist center and Friday the 19th in Mount Carmel under auspices of the Mount Carmel local. Saturday the 20th and Sunday the 21st he will be in Pottstown in Montgomery County. For the entire week 22nd to 29th Comrade Crosswaith will be in Berks County speaking in and around Reading.

Wilmerding Borough Council. On Wednesday, with the yielded permit, the town having been covered with hand bills Comrade Crosswaith appeared in the borough park to address a crowd of over half a thousand men and women.

Speaks in Braddock

Thursday in the ugly steel town of Braddock Comrade Crosswaith gathered a crowd whose proportions exceeded that of any party meeting yet held in Braddock. Invading the coal lands of Westmoreland county the following day, at Hermine another record meeting was held with a sympathetic crowd that swayed to the emotions of the speaker. Saturday evening the 13th, Northside Pittsburgh jammed the historic West Diamond street corner with an immense and unexpected crowd that has few parallels in twenty years use of the particular intersection. So each meeting is bringing its crop of intent and interested workers very few, as far as has been discovered, ever having had their interest stirred by party activities before. Closed shops, shortened weeks and forces, wage cuts and salary cuts continue their march with the crisis of capitalist administration and in the Pittsburgh and surrounding area the continued crisis in that basic steel sweeps a wide swath of suffering and want in the Workshop of the World. Powerless in the grip of forces which they exploit, but do not understand, the great steel

Labor has but one intelligent road of advance—that of economic and industrial reconstruction, that of Socialism.—Ramsay MacDonald.

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Southerner On Executive Of Mill Union

Convention Acts to Further Textile Organization in Southern States

HEARTENED by the results of a year's agitation in the South, which union officials claim have brought in 10,000 new members, the United Textile Workers in biennial convention in New York ordered the Dixie organization campaign to be continued and laid plans to bring the union up to maximum hitting strength in preparation for expected labor conflicts.

With a score of southern delegates—for the first time since 1921—seated in the convention, tribute was paid to the importance of the southward thrust by giving R. M. Moseley of Danville, Va., Local 1685 the highest number of votes in the election of executive board members. The U. T. W. had no southern representative on its board in the past decade. The wedding of the New Bedford textile unions to the U. T. W. was also signaled by the election of Abraham Binns, secretary of the New Bedford Weavers Union, to the board. For years New Bedford locals were part of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, switching to the A. F. of L. union only during the protracted strike of 1928. At the last convention the New Bedford contingent declined election of a member to U. T. W. board.

Carl Holderman, New Jersey organizer for the Hosiery Workers Federation and a vice-president of that union as well as of the New Jersey Federation of Labor was re-elected to the U. T. W. board with second highest vote. The Hosiery Workers Union is an autonomous unit in the U. T. W.

Other members of the new executive board are: George Hayes, Paterson, N. J.; Alexander McKeown, Philadelphia; John H. Powers, Pawtucket, R. I.; William J. Adams, Housatonic, Mass.; A. Arthur Thompson, Easton, Pa.; and Joseph Bozek, Salem, Mass.

Vice-Presidents Assigned

That another union may follow the lead of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in "modernizing" its machinery was indicated by the convention decision to empower President Thomas F. McMahon to name a committee of three to overhaul the constitution.

The 48-hour week will come into its own again in textile states by the simple act of the workers themselves, without waiting for legislatures or employers to act. If U. T. W. strategy works out, the convention empowered the executive board to set a time for the proclamation of the 48-hour week in both North and South. On the date set, textile workers would proceed to down tools after working 48 hours during the week, staying away from the plant until the next Monday. The system was successful in 1919-1921, it was pointed out.

The union's two vice-presidents will be assigned to the two "hot spots" in union field work. While Vice-president Francis J. Gorman continues in the South, Vice-president William Kelly will supervise the campaign to unionize the silk industry in eastern and central Pennsylvania. Mills in Stroudsburg and Easton have been lined up in the past year, Kelly told Federated Press, and agreements signed with six manufacturers. The constant round of wage cutting has not helped the industry or state, even the chambers of commerce and employers themselves concede, and many are turning to the union as a stabilizing force. Three organizers are assigned to the Pennsylvania territory.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—(FP)—Many labor unions and unionists were among those hardest hit when the California Savings & Commercial bank was closed. The shortage, officially stated at \$200,000, is much larger, it is feared. Unionists wonder why the prominently displayed sign in banks offering a \$1,000 reward for anyone caught stealing from them is not enforced.

Campaign To Raise Salary Of Union Head To \$12,000

Circular Cites Salaries Paid to Officials of Other Trade Unions

ATLANTA.—(FP)—Circulars issued by Atlanta Lodge No. 1, International Association of Machinists, inviting seconds for a referendum on its proposal that the salary of Arthur O. Wharton, president of the I. A. of M., be increased to \$12,000 a year from the present \$7,500, have met a favorable response from many locals in the United States and Canada. If 10% of the total number of lodges ratify the scheme by October 1, it will go upon a referendum ballot. The idea was suggested at the convention of District 4, at Chattanooga, last June, and represents the views of some of the railroad shopmen whose wage increase was secured last year.

Much of the circular is devoted to a review of Wharton's record of more than 20 years of continuous service to the organization as a negotiator and as spokesman on federal boards for the members of his craft. He succeeded William H. Johnston, who had suffered a breakdown in health, due to overwork, in July, 1926. His achievements in his present office are listed, and his devotion, ability and efficiency are praised. The circular then comes to the issue of the wisdom of paying \$12,000 to a union executive.

Other Union Salaries

It declared that the machinists are, in comparison with other big labor organizations, "cheap" in their salary allowance to their president. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, with 20,400 members, are listed as paying their president \$15,000 a year; the Elevator Constructors, 10,200 members, \$12,000; Operating Engineers, 33,000 members, \$15,000; United Garment Workers, claiming 47,500 members, \$12,000; Plasterers, 39,200 members, \$10,000; Plumbers, 45,000 members, \$10,000; Printing Pressmen, 40,000 members, \$9,000; Theatrical Stage Employees, 23,300 members, \$20,000; Telegraphers, 39,000 members, \$10,000.

Canadian A. F. of L. for Employment Insurance

REGINA, Sask.—(FP)—One section at least of the American Federation of Labor has flatly rejected President Green's lead in condemning unemployment insurance. The Canadian Trades & Labor Assembly, in annual convention in Regina, endorsed unemployment insurance as a principal plank in its program to be presented to the Conservative parliament which has just opened in Ottawa. The assembly is the Canadian unit of the A. F. of L. Whether Canadian delegates to the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. will oppose President Green in his condemnation of their plan as "charity" and a dole remains to be seen.

Otherwise the C. T. L. A. job program resembles that advanced by the A. F. of L. executive council following its Atlantic City meeting. The 8-hour day and 5-day week on government work, prohibition of immigrant labor, prohibition of the recent employment service council meeting in Ottawa were urged upon Premier Bennett. The service council program calls for public works, starting of contemplated building by private firms, preference in employment to family men and cutting the hours worked rather than discharging part of the force.

Reactionaries Control Tariff Commission

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—An announcement by President Hoover September 16 of the appointment of Edgar B. Brossard of Utah to the new Tariff Commission brings the membership of that body up to five of the required six. The commission now has a membership of three Republicans—Henry F. Fletcher, John L. Coulter and Brossard. Two Democrats—Alfred P. Dennis and Thomas W. Page—complete the list.

Fur Union Head Takes Issue with Green—Sees No Question of Charity Involved

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance is not a matter of charity, but rather of the responsibility of government and industry to its workers, Morris Kaufman, president-secretary of the International Fur Workers Union, declared this week. President Kaufman's statement was by way of comment on the recent declaration of President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, opposing compulsory job insurance. Mr. Kaufman said:

"President Green is right, when he says that the best remedy for unemployment is employment, but this hinges upon the condition of industry, which cannot be solved or remedied under the present system of private ownership and chaotic production. We are compelled to look for some remedy in order to relieve the unemployed. This obligation rests upon not only industry, but on organized society as a whole.

"It is not a question of charity. The most effective way of providing substantial relief for the unemployed is to establish unemployment insurance under government control. Organized society owes it to the millions of men and women who are victims of industrial conditions for which individuals cannot be kept responsible. The responsibility rests upon society at large.

"Unemployment insurance may be established here and there by some union where the organization is powerful enough to do so, but cannot be achieved by most industries because of economic reasons. It stands to reason that any demand made upon industry for unemployment insurance must be made upon society at large, and the only hope for the achievement of some effective relief for the unemployed masses rests upon a campaign to prevail upon Government to enact legislation for unemployment insurance.

The question as to whether labor leadership should involve personal sacrifice of the chance to provide well for oneself and one's family is continually before the labor chiefs and the union membership. A majority of the executives who have been long in the service are convinced that labor leadership has become a specialized business or profession, like being a lawyer or doctor, and that the membership is never resentful of a salary raise for the chief, nor grateful when he opposes such a raise. Such, at least, is the testimony of machinists who are asking that Wharton be placed in the \$1,000-a-month class.

Louisville Rail Unions Rally on Labor Day

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Approximately 40,000 persons attended the fourth annual Labor Day celebration under the auspices of the four Transportation Brotherhoods and auxiliaries, Labor Day. The program started at 10 o'clock that morning and lasted until midnight.

Donald R. Richberg, chief counsel for the Railroad Labor Executives Association, was principal speaker of the day. His speech was radio-cast over WHAS. The most brilliant point in his address were turned upon reactionary labor leadership and urged thinking and study of modern economic problems as the only sure way of securing any lasting relief from unemployment.

Wood F. Axton, millionaire unionized tobacco manufacturer, addressed the celebration and threw down the challenge to all employers in the United States to increase wages 25% at once that workers might spend money, buy over production and create a demand for labor.

Labor Sunday was observed and as a result a great number of churches have decided to start a city wide economic educational movement to arouse public interest and help solve unemployment.

TORONTO.—(FP)—This winter will be the worst in the annals of Toronto social workers, according to F. N. Stapleford, secretary of the Neighborhood Workers Assn. Registrations at the government employment bureau in September equal those during the severest part of an ordinary winter. The number of destitute families during the summer months has been "appalling," he said.

Postal Workers Up in Arms Against Postmaster Brown

WASHINGTON.—(F. P.)—"Bring back Burleson to Postmaster General!" is the slogan raised by a Baltimore postal supervisor in a letter published in the official organ of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks for September. In reviewing the "absolutely idiotic" system of mail distribution which Postmaster General Brown has introduced, Brown is trying to cut down the postal force in order to show economies in the payroll, and at the same time opposing any betterment of conditions for the postal employees on the ground that there is a waiting line of unemployed who would be glad to accept conditions and wages as they are.

"Complaints of delay in the mails by thousands," says the Baltimore supervisor. Office is using at least 100 hours overtime each day. Laborers are being pressed into clerks' work and every day brings forth something else of an obnoxious nature.

On the margin of a Boston Globe article eulogizing Brown's "speeding up" of postal service, which recited that the distributors in Boston had been "compelled to learn a new system of distribution according to the sections of the city, instead of according to an alphabetical list of streets," an overworked clerk wrote: "They don't actually lash us, and they do let us go home."

Thousands of the clerks are now working 9 to 10 hours a day, due to this enforced unpaid work of route-study after their day's work at the distribution table.

"Poor Team Work" is the caption of an article in the Union Postal Clerk for September, suggesting that President Hoover, as a great engineer, should get his Postmaster General and his Secretary of Labor together on the fundamental principle of high wages and shorter hours for workers. Davis is for high wages and short hours; Brown is bitterly opposed to both measures. Editor Thos. F. Flaherty advises Hoover, if he upholds Brown, to tell Davis to "forever hold his peace."

Kaufman Urges U. S. Insurance For Jobless

Fur Union Head Takes Issue with Green—Sees No Question of Charity Involved

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance is not a matter of charity, but rather of the responsibility of government and industry to its workers, Morris Kaufman, president-secretary of the International Fur Workers Union, declared this week. President Kaufman's statement was by way of comment on the recent declaration of President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, opposing compulsory job insurance. Mr. Kaufman said:

"President Green is right, when he says that the best remedy for unemployment is employment, but this hinges upon the condition of industry, which cannot be solved or remedied under the present system of private ownership and chaotic production. We are compelled to look for some remedy in order to relieve the unemployed. This obligation rests upon not only industry, but on organized society as a whole.

"It is not a question of charity. The most effective way of providing substantial relief for the unemployed is to establish unemployment insurance under government control. Organized society owes it to the millions of men and women who are victims of industrial conditions for which individuals cannot be kept responsible. The responsibility rests upon society at large.

"Unemployment insurance may be established here and there by some union where the organization is powerful enough to do so, but cannot be achieved by most industries because of economic reasons. It stands to reason that any demand made upon industry for unemployment insurance must be made upon society at large, and the only hope for the achievement of some effective relief for the unemployed masses rests upon a campaign to prevail upon Government to enact legislation for unemployment insurance.

Kansas Socialists Hold Best Convention In Years; Senior Attends

(By a New Leader Correspondent) TOPEKA, Kan.—The most enthusiastic Socialist state convention since the war has inaugurated plans for a militant fall campaign in Kansas, with a full ticket for state offices. More than 50 per cent of the delegates were farmers, and major consideration was given in the state platform to the socialist program of farm relief. In addition, strong planks were adopted on unemployment relief, labor legislation, protection of purchasers in installment buying, repeal of the criminal syndicalist law abolition of the Kansas Industrial Court.

The Socialists were the only ones to adopt the planks of the Kansas Federation of Labor in full, but the union planks were not nearly enough for the party, and it added provisions for a six-hour day and a five-day week, abolition of injunctions and "yellow-dog" contracts, old age and unemployment insurance, state employment offices and strict regulation of private agencies, payment of full wages to families of prison workers, and union conditions for state employees.

After the convention, Clarence Senior and Harold Kelso, a Kansas University student and correspondent for Federated Press, made an auto tour of the south central and eastern part of the state, speaking and meeting comrades and newspaper men. Stops were made in Wichita, Augusta, Emporia, Arkansas City, Independence, Coffeyville, Girard, Arma, and Pittsburg.

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Socialist Wins as Head Of Elizabeth Carpenters

(By a New Leader Correspondent) ELIZABETH, N. J.—Harry L. Nelson, Socialist, won a victory over machine candidates in the recent election held by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Elizabeth and vicinity. Nelson's election as business agent marked the climax of a struggle against the reaction, incompetence and favoritism of a powerful machine of sixteen years standing.

The union members of all creeds and nationalities turned to Nelson because they fully recognized that his Socialist philosophy left no room for favoritism and that he would be a real representative of the rank and file. His election should hearten those who are struggling to combat reaction and for the adoption of a social philosophy which will add new stimulus to the difficult task of organizing workers, skilled and unskilled. Nelson has been active in the Socialist Party for 18 years and is the party's candidate for Congress from the 5th Congressional District. His campaign for that office opened last Thursday evening with an outdoor rally. Two other members of the Carpenters Union in Elizabeth are on the party ticket as candidates for the Assembly.

United Hebrew Trades For Job Insurance

(Continued from Page One) employment relief and unemployment insurance could best be proven by concrete action while he is still Governor," Mr. Waldman said.

Mr. Waldman spoke in a critical manner before the trade unions of the recently enacted policies of President Green. He deplored President Green's opposition to unemployment insurance, declaring that such legislation would be no more of a dole than old age pension legislation which the Federation has approved. Mr. Waldman also denied that complete restriction of immigration, as asked for by President Hoover, would help the lot of the unemployed. On the contrary, the Socialist candidate maintained, complete restriction would keep out of the country many women and children who might become consumers and thus directly help bring economic recovery.

"Commissioner General of Immigration Harry E. Hull, in his report for 1929, showed that last year the total number of immigrants admitted to the United States was only 279,678. Deducting those who were returned, the number of immigrants for that year was but 228,829. Of these, 47,935 were children under sixteen years of age, and 137,546 were women. Thus, a total of 185,481 of the immigrants were not workers at all, but rather consumers, and are likely by their admission to the United States to create a demand for goods which might give some jobs to do. Even the balance of 41,384 of the male immigrants are not all workers. The policy of completely shutting off immigration carries with it many implications affecting our international policy, increased irritation between the United States and some of the European countries, and the inhumanity towards thousands of families who hope to be reunited soon. The suffering it will create among them is hardly a worthwhile price for the few thousands of immigrants who would come in during the year and might obtain jobs. The beneficial results to the unemployed would be virtually nil. Immediate relief will have to come from sounder policies," Waldman declared.

William C. Thompson

New Jersey Socialists were grieved to learn last week of the death of C. William Thompson of Camden. Despondency due to financial reverses led him to take his own life by leaping from the third window of a Philadelphia hotel. Comrade Thompson was an active party worker and an effective speaker who gave much time to the movement. Years ago he had also been active in York and Reading, Pa.

Funeral services were held from his residence on Friday, Sept. 12. Leo Harkins, former member of the National Executive Committee and a close friend of the deceased, and Louis Schulz of the Unitarian Church, spoke at the services. The body was taken to Germantown, Pa., and cremated. Thompson is survived by his widow and four children, two boys and two girls.

Marion Laing

Marion Laing, member of the 5th A. D. Bronx, Socialist Party, and sister of Joshua Wanhope, died Friday after an operation for appendicitis. She was for many years an active spirit in the party, giving of her time as speaker and writer freely. Her death was a great blow to the Socialist Party and her passing away came as a surprise to many of her friends. Funeral services were held last Monday in Cooke's Funeral Parlor, 190th street and Jerome avenue.

POLSON, Mont.—(FP)—Workers are flocking from all parts of the northwest to Polson, Mont., with the expectation of finding work on the new Polson dam job. The Montana Federation of Labor, 17 years the employers, representing leading Cleveland hotels and clubs, recognized the union.

Lewis Wins Court Aid in Illinois Fight

'American Miner,' However, Continues Bombardment Against Rival Organization

(By a New Leader Correspondent) SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Illinois Supreme Court has sustained the injunction granted to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, against the independent Illinois mine workers. This does not end the court litigation as the case will be appealed to a higher court. The "American Miner," weekly organ of the Illinois organization, is not affected by the decision.

The "American Miner" devotes most of its current issue to the new situation that faces the union by running a full page editorial and a history of what has happened to the miners under the administrations of Lewis. The editorial is written in a fighting mood under the caption, "Fight On! You Have Nothing to Lose and All to Gain." It recalls that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in its origin had a similar experience and that the courts had denied it the name of the old organization. In the sixteen years that have elapsed since the Amalgamated, starting with one lonely contract shop and \$200 borrowed money in its treasury, has grown into one of the most powerful labor unions in the country. Without a dollar of help from the so-called "bona fide" labor movement, the Amalgamated fought hundreds of victorious battles, reduced the hours of labor from 55 and 60 to 40 per week, raised the wages of its members 260 per cent, inaugurated unemployment insurance, acquired two flourishing banks, built blocks of cooperative apartment houses for its people, and on top of that, contributed millions of dollars to struggling unions outside its own field.

The Lewis writ has for five weeks tied up the funds of the Illinois organization and this continues till the decision on the appeal is made. Meantime members and officials of the union are advised to comply with the terms of the injunction.

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99 WEVE

220-6 WEVE—New York City—1300 KC
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21
11:00—Melodies of Today
12:00—Dr. J. H. Johnson, Talks
2:00—Jamaica Reed Orchestra
3:00—Cavaliers
3:00—J. George Friedman, "Issues of the Campaign"
3:45—Betty Levick, Soprano
4:00—Rev. Bedford A. Appleton, Sermon
4:15—Bunney Lewis, Tenor
4:30—Jewish Hour
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22
12:00—Human to Women—Jane Barry
12:15—Frances Brunet, Songs
12:30—Philip Colombo, Popular Songs
12:45—Sonora Wilder, Sonora Ensemble
1:45—Dudley Howell, Baritone
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23
2:00—Florence Blum, Soprano
2:15—Margaret George, Poet
2:30—Bobby Bluff, Songs
2:45—Studio Music
3:45—Charles Hoyer, Flute
4:00—Josephine Krantz, Soprano; Alexander Morrell at Piano
4:15—Adele Zuckerman, Pianist
4:30—Victor's Foretellers
4:45—Dr. J. H. Appleton, "Your Health"
4:55—Studio Program
5:00—Winifred H. Cooley, "The Theatre"
5:00—Harry W. Laidler, "Campaign Issues"
5:15—Savsky Entertainers
5:30—Jamaica Reed Orchestra
5:45—Ethel Butler, Hawaiian Guitar
5:50—Fellowship of Reconciliation
5:55—Patro Romero, Soprano; Raphael Vena, Pianist and Composer
10:00—H. B. Anderson, "Preventing Motor Accidents"
10:15—Joe Henderson, Musical Trio
10:45—Victor's Foretellers
10:55—Alison Wynn, Soprano
11:15—RKO Organ Recital
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24
12:00—Lunch for Two
1:15—Earl Davis, Guitar
1:30—Joe Henderson, "The Blind Beggar"
1:45—Elizabeth Husted, Soprano
2:00—P. M. Studio
2:00—Phyllis Levine, Crooner
2:15—Laura Lake, Pianist
2:30—Katherine Krantz, Soprano
2:45—Margaret Nyberg, "Right Thinking"
3:00—Dorcas Deutler, Soprano
3:15—Marie Van Gelder, "Foundation of Birning"
3:30—Christine W. Black, Soprano
3:45—Ruth Raymond, Baritone
3:55—Ethel Butler, Hawaiian Guitar
4:00—Leona T. T. Monologues
4:15—Leona T. T. Monologues
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25
3:15—Loretta Yates, Soprano
3:30—Socialism for Women
3:45—Ethel Butler, Hawaiian Guitar
4:00—Annie E. Gray, "Women's Peace"
4:15—Ethel Butler, Hawaiian Guitar
4:30—Bron Bereman, Soprano
4:45—Melody Masters
4:55—Ethel Butler, Hawaiian Guitar
5:00—Dinner Music
5:05—Dinner Music and Charles Gibson, "Campaign Issues"
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The C. P. L. A. And Progressive Labor Education

By James Oneal

THE recent Labor Day conference for Progressive Labor Action which met at Brookwood, staged an interesting scene. Advance announcements indicated that it would be devoted to a survey of conditions and prospects related to the program adopted by the C. P. L. A. one year before.

On Sunday morning two ex-Communists had the floor twice. Their contribution consisted of general criticism of Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, Louis Waldman, Jacob Panken and, especially, Heywood Brown. In terms that have become familiar to us, not only the Socialist Party, but the Socialist movement in all countries failed to measure up to the revolutionary requirements of these speakers who but a few years ago were following the Communist ghosts in underground retreats.

Neither speaker is a Communist. Each assumed us of that, although much that was said would have passed the censor of The Daily Worker. Brown answered. So did the writer, although I considered my time wasted. We are not afraid of criticism. I have engaged in it myself within the party but the whole performance was out of place at that conference.

I said so at the conference and in passing referred to the critics as "shame-faced Communists." It was Communist criticism accompanied by a denial of its parentage. To my objection that the exhibition was out of place, that it could not be reconciled with the statement of C. P. L. A. purposes adopted last year, Chairman Muste disagreed. I have again read that statement which confirms my objection. There is not a clause in the introduction or the program that justifies this performance.

As it was permitted, a critical consideration of the C. P. L. A. is also in order. First let us assure the C. P. L. A. that the Socialist Party will be able to settle its own internal problems without its help, and certainly without the advice of the two critics. Since its organization 31 years ago we have observed certain unwelcome trends from time to time in the party and the party has always settled those questions. If it was a shift too far to the left or too far to the right, it has never had

much difficulty in readjusting itself to a sane Socialist policy. I am confident that it will meet other questions and settle them in the same way.

The immediate grievance that led to the organization of the C. P. L. A. was the shocking injustice done to Brookwood College by the secret Wolf investigation. It was the culmination of certain trends in conservative trade unionism and it gave rise to the idea of an educational society to carry on intelligent work of education to help trade unions to more advanced and progressive policies. When founded it was with the knowledge that its founders differed as to philosophy, politics, tactics and methods. Had these differences been pressed at the conference in May last year the conference would not have been organized at all.

For these reasons differences were not stressed. Instead, all agreed to a program of progressive educational work among union men throughout the country. Each of us was not asked to surrender or modify his philosophy, politics, tactics and methods. All that was required was to give attention to the progressive program to which all had assented.

Within less than a year there appeared a tendency to disregard this understanding. This tendency came to a head in the June issue of "Labor Age" and found its ripe fruition in the performance of the two critics at the Labor Day conference. Both were devoted to internal problems of the Socialist Party. This tendency is similar to what has appeared again and again in special organizations throughout the history of the American labor movement and if it is a permanent one the C. P. L. A. will, like the others, expire in futility.

Was not the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance in its origin offered to the S. L. P. as a means of organizing the unorganized and was it not transformed into a bitter antagonist of Socialists outside of the S. L. P. and the whole trade union movement? Did not the I. W. W. have a similar origin and develop a similar course? Was

Tendency Toward Irresponsible Criticism of Unions and Socialist Party Seen As Nullifying Purposes of Progressive Conference

this not also the history of Foster's Trade Union League, which for a number of years accomplished good educational work and then turned to the usual course only to be prostituted to the Communist movement?

Let us now turn to the June issue of "Labor Age." That issue carried an editorial which the writer considered in a special article a few weeks ago. It also carried an article by A. J. Muste on "Independent Political Action" which reveals the benevolent protectorate idea in relation to the Socialist Party. It may be summarized as follows.

The party isn't "free from past ties and traditions" and lacks the "carelessness of a newcomer." Some of its "dominant personalities are middle-aged or old people" while in Milwaukee and Reading it has been "virtually forced to function as a labor party rather than as a left wing ginger group in a larger body." The party was once "critical of the American Federation of Labor" but it is now "inclined to play with A. F. of L. leaders and to be very cautious of their policies." In certain sections there is a drift "toward the middle class and away from the unskilled workers," etc.

If, as Muste contends, all this is not in violation of the original purpose of the C. P. L. A., why did he not say these things at the organization conference last year? He could have said them then for he dates all these sins since the end of the World War.

But let us consider this criticism. "Ties and traditions" are so vague that one can read any meaning into these words, but whatever is meant by student of Socialist history in this country must admit that the "ties and traditions" have prevented the party from following into those by-paths mentioned above that led so many Socialists through futile adventures into pessimism, cynicism, and even to giving up all activities in the working class movement.

Moreover, these abortive offshoots generally acted with the "carelessness of a newcomer" and it was largely for that reason that

they realized pessimism and disaster. As a Socialist I am surprised that any responsible progressive can offer that advice to any section of the labor and Socialist movement. Imagine a Socialist writing a book on economic history or on theoretical problems of the reconstruction of capitalist society and undertaking the task with the "carelessness of a newcomer." Muste careful research, intelligent survey and planning, in any phase of labor or Socialist activity be abandoned and problems and activities be undertaken with the "carelessness of a newcomer?" I doubt very much whether Muste is willing to take his own advice. Whether the carelessness is by a newcomer or an oldtimer makes no difference; this view is harmful to any movement that follows it.

As to age, it may be said that youth is always to be welcomed and no movement can long survive without being constantly renewed by recruits from each new generation. There is no difference of opinion between us on this score but it seems to me that there is here a tendency to draw an artificial issue. Curiously enough, Muste must remember that during the last few years of the life of Eugene V. Debs the Communists were the first to endeavor to make an issue, centering their attack chiefly on him. They said that he was an "old man" who was bound by old ties and traditions. He may have rendered good service at one time but he was incapable of seeing the holy light of Communism.

Muste, however, even speaks of the "middle-aged." One wonders why the movement did not retire Marx, Bebel, the elder Liebknecht, Jaures, Hardie and Debs at the age of 40 rather than welcome their services into old age. Kautsky at the age of 76 is today serving the movement with volume after volume of his ripe experience, knowledge, and scholarship. I may be mistaken, but I think that I am a better informed Socialist than I was ten years ago and I think that every Socialist who enters the movement, whether young, old or middle-aged, will

look back upon each decade of his activities with the conviction that his experience and study in each decade have made him a better Socialist than in the previous decade.

But it is interesting to note what complications enter into this theory of Muste's. He is now 45 years old; Justus Ebert is 61; James H. Maurer is 66. All are members of the C. P. L. A. According to the theory Muste should be retired while the retirement of Ebert and Maurer is long overdue. Or does the theory apply to all organizations but the C. P. L. A.? In that case we can understand it. Otherwise we think that the theory was worked out with "carelessness" as to logic and consequences.

The party may function as a labor party in Reading and Milwaukee rather than as a "ginger group in a larger body." What the indictment is I do not know. If it is conceded that it functions as a labor party, that is to say that it represents the working class. It is also certain that there is no larger body in this country or in those cities through which it can function. Why then call attention to the fact that it is not functioning in a body which has no existence?

But the main criticism of Muste is the assumption that we are inclined to "play" with the A. F. of L. leaders and to be "very cautious" in our criticism. How often have we not heard this in the days of the S. T. and L. A., the I. W. W., and of Foster's later phase of activities? Let us draw the issue. It is a question of whether criticism and discussion shall be intelligent or be indulged in with that "carelessness" that Muste has approved.

He does not assert that we Socialists have not discussed and criticized. He cannot. The New Leader and its contents are an answer to that. In fact, the C. P. L. A. has even reprinted three articles of mine as a pamphlet which appeared in The New Leader. Moreover, no other weekly publication in this country has carried as much intelligent discussion of

trade union problems as The New Leader.

What he really means is that we do not follow his advice no more than he follows ours in this matter. Now let us take an example of the "carelessness" he supports and which we reject.

In The Labor Age for August is an article by David J. Sappos entitled "Cut the Racket." It is an example of the reckless and irresponsible writing that is not only harmful to any real educational work but is calculated to close the eyes of conservative workmen. The city of it is that Sappos is an able man, a scholar, and one who is capable of better work. The whole trend of the article gives the reader the impression that the whole labor movement is rotten, that it is filled with gangsters, that racketeering is extensive, and that various forms of graft are rife. To make sure that we do not misunderstand him, his concluding paragraph reads:

"Only the sincere effort to build a rounded labor movement based on a labor culture will save the American labor movement from the racketeering spirit which possesses it."

If I believed what Sappos says I would consider the labor movement hopeless and educational work useless. In the first place the approach to the theme is utterly wrong. What there is of these trends in the labor movement in their origin and provocation must first be placed at the doors of the capitalist class. It is certain that some unions that have retaliated with violence have done so in sheer desperation against thugs hired by the employing class. There is not space to go into the history of this thing but it is sufficient to say that our employing class has often been a criminal class in dealing with strikes of the workers. Any writer who does not approach the subject from this point of view in the beginning, indicting the capitalist class for its long record of criminal acts, gives a one-sided picture that one expects from a "liberal" writer, not from one who has high hopes of the redemption of the working class.

The article is not based upon any careful research. In fact, no careful study has yet been made by any writer. That some or all of the practices mentioned by Sappos prevail in the unions in some of the larger cities, chiefly in New York and Chicago, is true, but when one gives the impression that criminal actions are so widespread that the labor movement is "possessed" by them, I protest against this "carelessness." Nor is it true that all conservative union leaders are indifferent to this. The New York World of Sept. 1 carried a dispatch from Chicago saying that the international president of the Steam Fitters was on the ground trying to checkmate the efforts of the Capone-Barker gang from getting a foothold in the local union.

The reaction to the Sappos article was not long in coming. The Federation News of Chicago, weekly organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, answered in a bitter editorial in its issue of July 19, evidently quoting from the news dispatch reporting the reading of the article at the L. I. D. conference at Camp Tamiment. Socialists and the L. I. D. are bitterly attacked. One paragraph of the editorial declares: "As well may we say that in no other country is the intelligentsia so beset with twisted minds, distorted perspective, bitter hatred of trade unionism, or a gladness in telling of scandalous untruth about organized labor." There is more of this bitter feeling displayed in the editorial.

To appreciate this bitterness, consider the background in the Chicago labor movement. The Federation News is edited with that fighting spirit so lacking in many trade union publications. Moreover, for months it has been carrying on a splendid war against racketeering and gangdom. What is still more important, it has been indicting the business and banking classes, their organs and politicians, charging these classes with responsibility for the criminal gangs and racketeering. Suddenly extracts from the Sappos article appear in the Chicago press and the author is credited with being a "Socialist." Is it surprising that the Federation

News becomes bitter and that it says, "It is presumed the Socialist audience warmly cheered Mr. Sappos?"

It is all the more disheartening considering that Fitzpatrick and Nickols of the Chicago Federation have been fighting for years for more progressive policies. The Federation itself has for two years permitted the party in Chicago to distribute leaflets at its annual picnics. Is it "progressivism" to bring rancor into relations that have been friendly in Chicago? Does Muste expect us to accept this folly without protest?

Fortunately, Clarence Senior, national secretary of the party, sent a statement to the Federation News pointing out that Sappos is not a member of the party and that his paper had been severely criticized by two party members. That statement appeared in the "News" of Sept. 6, but, so far as I know, the dailies reporting the paper of Sappos have carried no counter statement. Millions read the dispatch and the Federation must suffer as a result.

Here is an example of the "carelessness" advised by Muste. How many workers in Chicago who read the attack of the "Socialist" came to the conclusion that the Socialist Party and the L. I. D. were represented by him? And does Comrade Muste think that he should be given access to Chicago unions to present any progressive ideas after this unfortunate incident?

More could be written but this article is already too long. I think that I speak the views of the party when I say that it will not be associated with any such irresponsible and reckless propaganda. It is not the Socialist Party that requires instruction in this approach to trade union problems. It is those who bear no responsibility for either trade unions or the party who are guilty of this disservice to the organized working class and to the declared aims of the C. P. L. A. itself.

Finally, we of the Socialist Party will not be stampeded. Under no circumstances will we follow the course of "carelessness" that is advised and if the C. P. L. A. hopes to make any headway it certainly will have to abandon this course or eventually expire with barren results.

Reading—The Best Governed City of Its Size

Construction of New City Hall At Immense Saving A Tribute To Economy and Efficiency of Socialist Administration

By Louis Stanley

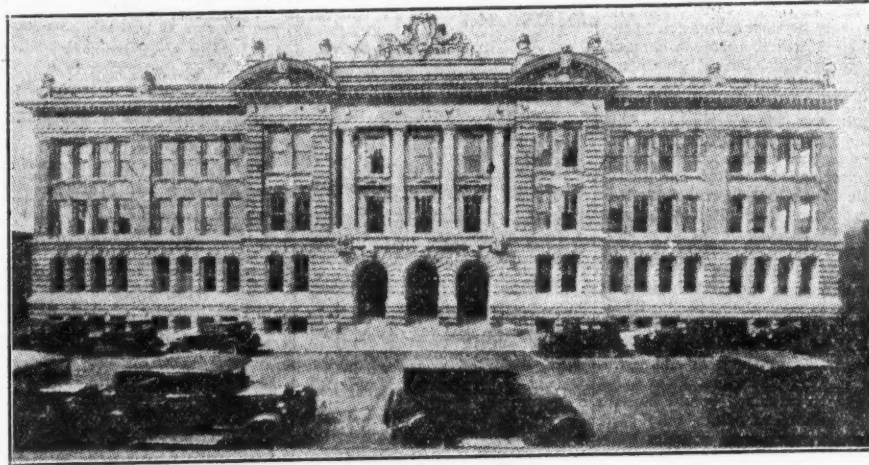
THE SOCIALISTS OF READING

V. The New City Hall

ALMOST everywhere you go in Reading, you will find satisfaction with the Socialist administration. Even the Reading Times, morning newspaper, which has been trying hard to stir up discontent, can bring up only picaresque criticisms. Municipal authorities will agree that Reading under Socialist control has become one of the best governed cities of its size in the United States. Later on we shall discuss what relationship the Socialist experience in Reading has to the Socialist movement.

Besides the scientific assessment the Socialists faced the 1929 elections with another big feather in their caps. For years the city of Reading had been in need of a new city hall. The old one on Fifth and Franklin streets had become dilapidated and outgrown the city needs. By a referendum in 1925 the voters approved a loan of \$750,000 to build a new city hall. The old politicians, however, did not know what to do with so little money. Why, the site alone would consume the funds available and an equal amount would be needed for construction! But the opposition went deeper than that. Real estate interests were maneuvering to secure the city hall at a location where they could profit most. The Fifth Street real estate speculators who were already benefiting from the old administration's decision to build a Fifth Street extension and underpass at a cost of more than a quarter million dollars, were now anxious to see the new City Hall established at the southwest corner of Fifth and Elm streets. This would have necessitated the purchase by the city of some of the most expensive land in Reading.

Even more vigorous propaganda was set in motion to have the city hall combined with a new county court house and have both placed on Leinbach's Hill across the Schuylkill River just outside of the city limits in the borough of West Reading. Certain manufacturing interests in Reading who had accumulated large fortunes had bought up large tracts of undeveloped real estate in West Reading and other territory adjoining the city of Reading and they were anxious to enhance the value of their property. They had offered free sites for public buildings. It had been rumored that campaign funds had been provided to favored candidates. It was a fact that the Reading School Board had voted to move the museum across the river while the new Reading Hospital had been built in West Reading. Now the next step was to have a joint City Hall and



The New City Hall in Reading

County Court House brought to West Reading. Under the law the court building had to be located within the county seat and, therefore, it was necessary for the realtors to have Leinbach's Hill annexed to the City of Reading. Moreover, third class cities like Reading had to hold a referendum vote on an annexation and part of a borough might not be annexed at all. These obstacles were overcome. The Republican-controlled State Legislature at its 1929 session passed the Davidson Bill removing the referendum requirement and the restriction on annexing part of a borough. Then the Democratic and Republican county commissioners declared that they would build the new court house on Leinbach's Hill, if the city council would annex the necessary property. The Democratic Councilman announced he was in favor of annexation. The Republican member of the Council evaded the issue by being absent when the question came to a vote. The three Socialists on the Council voted against the project. They issued a statement on June 1, 1929, explaining why. By that time, their own City Hall, as we shall see, was nearing completion and only the court building was under consideration. They showed that the court house would cost \$800,000 before actual construction had started, \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 for construction and possibly \$100,000 to open Penn street in order to approve the site. The Leinbach Hill site, the Socialist majority argued, inconveniently located, would aggravate traffic congestion, increase the burden of taxation and injure real estate values in the city for the benefit of property interests in West Reading.

To return to the main thread of

our story: When the Socialists came into office in January, 1928, they found \$750,000 at their disposal for a new city hall. It was "Jim" Maurer who took the initiative

to solve the problem that had stumped the old administrations. He and the other two Socialists in the Council, constituting a majority, realized that here was an

early in August the camp buzzed with excitement on the arrival of two Pioneer Youth members from Marion, N. C. The Marion strike had made a deep impression on Pioneer Youth in the north. During the fall and winter toys had been sent down for strikers children along with real relief for the distressed Southern workers. Little Nelly King and L. T. Baker (his only name is L. T., nor does he himself know what those mystic initials signify) soon made themselves part of the community. Nell became the heroine of many a play; her last appearance was in a junior presentation of Peer Gynt; L. T. developed a talent for metal work and perfected his skill in the making of toys and household articles.

These southern children, whose mental horizon had been limited to their mill village, proved to be two reasons of tremendous importance for the work of Pioneer Youth. A great friendship sprang up between Frank Crosswaith Jr., son of the Socialist leader and L.

unexcelled opportunity not only to prove the efficiency of Socialists in office but also to erect a symbol of that efficiency that would be easily comprehended and long enduring. There was an abandoned Boys' High School on Eighth and Washington streets, close to the center of the town, that had been vacant since the completion of the \$1,500,000 Senior High School. Maurer proposed that the city purchase the old high school building from the School Board, which in Reading, as we have seen, collects its own taxes and administers the schools independent of the officials in the city hall. The Boys' High School was triple the capacity of the old city hall; its exterior was in good condition and "Jim" calculated that the interior could easily be transformed into a city hall. Negotiations were opened and the School Board sold the vacated high school to the city for \$510,000, the book value. This sum gave the School District enough money to put up two new grade schools, one at Thirteenth and Union and the other at Chestnut and Carpenter streets. At the

same time the city had \$240,000 left with which to do the renovating job.

Perhaps this less than a quarter of a million dollars would have been inadequate for old line politicians to accomplish the task that the Socialists set out to do but the new city officials and their friends were workmen, good trade unionists, who knew something about the technical side of construction work from experience.

In the first place, the Socialists decided that they would demonstrate their faith in public operation by having the city undertake the alteration of the building itself. Circumstances made it necessary to employ sub-contractors but the city would supervise the whole job instead of handing it over to a general contractor. The labor, of course, would be union. In the second place, "Jim" Maurer agreed to serve as supervising director in addition to conducting his regular duties as head of the Department of Accounts and Finance. This made it possible for a member of the administration to be constantly in

close touch with the repair work. It is largely due to "Jim's" diligence and intelligence that the remodeling project turned out to be the huge success it is.

It took eleven months to make the change from an old fashioned high school to an up-to-date city hall. At the end of that time the building was opened to the public. What a stir there was in Reading! Almost half the population of the city swarmed through the City Hall during the three inspection days of July 10, 11 and 12, 1929. In the evening fitting celebrations were held. The 10th was dedicatory night; the 11th, significantly, employees night and the 12th civic night. On all sides expressions of astonishment and pleasure were heard for the new city hall is cause for genuine pride. It is thoroughly modern in equipment. It goes without saying that it is fireproof. The floors are of reinforced concrete, the walls of brick, stone or tile. Twelve vaults give the city space for storing valuable documents for many years to come. Drinking water electrically cooled adds to the comfort of the visitor or employee. An auxiliary lighting system goes on automatically in an emergency.

As you go up the broad flight of granite steps past the heavy wrought iron gates you enter the main vestibule of the building. You are met by the information booth of white Alabama marble where, contrary to popular expectations, the Socialists have had enough good sense and taste to place the prettiest clerk to add interest to the information given. On this floor is also the spacious auditorium, where public meetings may be held free of charge. On the left are the financial offices with their terrazzo flooring and counters of white marble with grille tops of Belgium block marble and bronze—a veritable bank. On the right are the always busy recreation offices and the unpretentious room set aside for the use of the police, where if you are let in on the secret, you will find Police Chief Comrade Shearer, hidden for a few peaceful minutes on a chair behind a filing cabinet—or at least that's the story he tells you. In the basement are the prison cells, uninviting even under a Socialist administration but clean and wholesome. On the second floor is the simple imposing Council Chamber with its now famous historical glazed windows and its long table at which Socialist councilmen gather every Wednesday morning and with apparent nonchalance decide the affairs of a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants. On this floor are Mayor Stump's office, a handsome though not magnificent room, and the

bor opera by Florence Rosenblatt and Ruth Stamm was presented, based on old strike and wobbly songs. It was a pageant of color and voice. The campers liked it all right but they didn't hesitate to go up to authors and counselors directing the play and tell them what to do next time to improve a play. The advice was received and noted.

A great deal of what happens in Pioneer Youth Camp depends on its director and personnel. Headed by Alexis Fern, the counselors had a very energetic ideal to live up to. Walter Ludwig, executive director of Pioneer Youth, made week end visits to the camp and participated very much as one of the staff.

David Sinclair, graduate of the University of Wisconsin and son of Upton Sinclair; Harold Wolkind, of Columbia; Aurora Menendez, a P. Y. member almost from the start; Harold Cantor, of New York University; Henry Paley, a well-known teacher; Raymond Koch, of Commonwealth College; Rose Smoke, of City and Country School; Ena Olsen, graduate of N. Y. U.; Lottie Bier, of Berlin, were among the score of the counselors this summer. They were a group of intelligent, alert young men and women inspired by a responsive group of children.

Sometime in November the regular fall meeting of the campers will be held, and plans for the winter activity will be discussed.

During the weekend also, a La-

wonder of every tourist trip, the fire alarm switch board with its intricate mechanisms of bronze and glass, its clanging gongs, its blinking lights and its guardian, Thomas Lawrence, who mystifies you with his explanations. On the third floor may be found various technical offices with their entrancing test tubes, measuring charts, which the Socialists look upon with awe as the symbol of the science which they will use to liberate the working class. And then in a large corner room can be seen "Jim" Maurer, our Superintendent of the Department of Public Safety, ensconced behind a desk, pulling at his suspenders and sipping tobacco juice, for one moment conferring on ways and means of fumigating a house, the long tolling off the fire alarm bells, while from the walls Gene Debs and Norman Thomas preside over the proceedings. All in all there are some seventy-five rooms in the new city hall, only a few of which we have mentioned in this brief description.

The Socialists made the most of their achievement. They commemorated the opening of the new City Hall by publishing a souvenir booklet which is still being distributed to visitors. It is beautifully gotten up. It contains historical and geographical data, a short account of the city government, lists of officials, portraits and other pictures and a description of the new city hall. Most interesting is the recognition given to the workers who were employed on the remodeling contracts. Their names are compiled, classified by occupation and subcontractor.

The new city hall was a great triumph for the Socialist majority in the Council. For the \$750,000 that the voters had authorized in 1925, the Socialists had not only given Reading a new city hall but also two new grade schools. The money deal involved in giving the School Board \$510,000 of the city's money was merely transferring funds from one pocket of the taxpayer to another of his pockets. The Socialists had enough money left to purchase furniture for the Council Chamber and laboratory and other equipment to the sum of \$13,880.06 and in the end had a balance of \$1,422.21. Architect Smith, estimated that a new building of equal worth would have cost three times as much. When we consider that it is not unusual for contractors to run in excess of original estimates, we can the better appreciate the triumph of the new office holders. Just as the crooked bridge known officially as the Lindbergh viaduct will remain a monument to the incompetence and corruption of the old party governments, so will the city hall perpetuate the efficiency and honesty of the Socialist administrations of Reading.

Brooklyn Scene

WHO'S that coming down the street?"
"De Fuller brush man?"
"Nah."
"Kelvin Coolidge?"
"Nah."
"Tribune?"
"Nah."
"Who den?"
"Who he? That's McCooney."
"Hooley!"
"Who's that going off in an ambulance?"
"Legs Diamond?"
"Nah."
"The bankruptcy ring?"
"Nah."
"Matt Woll?"
"Nah."
"Who den?"
"That's one of them Healey gels. She trumped her partner's ace and you know how them gels is when they get to playing cards."
"What she got now?"
"She got confusions of her left flank."
"How come she fell?"
"She didn't fall. She was pushed. You know how gels is when they get to playing cards in Brooklyn."
"Where was His Honor when dat happened?"
"He was in the next room with the gents. You know how Brooklyn magistrates is when they is in the next room to where the gels is playing cards."

We have just finished reading a review in The New Republic of the latest book by James Joyce, a book named, "Haveth Childers Everywhere." It is a book of seventy-two pages and costs twenty cents. And we are sure that all you boys and girls are going to gallop full speed to the nearest bookstore and get a couple of gross of "Haveth Childers Everywhere."

After reading the review we are going to haveth childers everywhere because if you get twenty bucks for seventy pages of this sort of thing, it's a great, grand racket.

It seems that nowadays all of us super-advanced intelligentsia in the van of which marches Jim Joyce, are going in for bum gags such as are cracked off in the early hours of the dawn in speakasies. That is, I've heard that such cracks are made in speakasies and I don't want to be quoted as knowing this at first hand either.

I'm sorry I've lost the review and as The New Republic is more or less of a secret document like the constitution of the Amtorg, we can't get hold of another copy.

However, if we should quote you passages from "Haveth Childers Everywhere" you would think the worst of us.

The point is that you just make up the English language as you go along, using funny words, all telescoped together most of which nobody but yourself knows the meaning of.

As we dimly recollect it, a part of "Haveth Childers Everywhere," which the reviewers says is full of poetry, goes:
"Amsterdam, sir. Eldestest citias, hell. I am bub-brought up under a camel." And later on, "And she snar her hatch chillybom-bom."

At that, it's a lot better than a lot of Republican speeches we've heard. I've sassed natched on chillybom-bom, night after night trying to make sense out of what these birds are saying but it didn't make any more sense than something like this, "Hooverprosp. Callicoo. Izzigoyenunfoolin. Hamfshwoll. I sustand before you. Hooray for Captain Spelding."

Don't blame us for sounding slightly confused. These are slightly confused days every which way. In literature, politics and everything else. Here is Vice-President Curtis who worked up from an Indian, acting as go-between for the Strictly Kosher Wine Company, so as they could get out their strictly kosher hootch, according to ex-Prohibition Czar Campbell. And Solomon Stanwood Menken comes back from Russia, and says it was all a big mistake and that we should have recognized Russia long ago which seems to leave Matt Woll and Ralph Easley up to well-known creek without a single paddle between them, and when Jim O'neal says that the Communists should be allowed to have the fullest freedom of speech, some of the Union Square East boys brown him out with catcalls. And Legs Diamond can't hit a clay pigeon. Judge Crater apparently fell into one.

So comrades, I run wid brun, brun with run, Seventeenth District, senator, hooray for Senator Coleman, the African explorer. ("Who called me a schnorrer?")

I wish the reforming soul who sends me circulars about the horrors of grog drinking would pay the postage at his end. Yesterday I had to pay two cents to get the startling information all marked round with a red pencil that Upton Sinclair owes his success to the fact that he does not use coffee, tobacco or alcohol.

This is not exactly news to me or to anyone else who knows and admires Upton. I do not see why I should have to pay two cents to hear about it. Nor does it seem to me to be exactly relevant. Does my anonymous, (naturally all these "snivelizers" are anonymous) reformer mean to imply that if I should give up coffee, tobacco and alcohol I would suddenly break out with another "Jungle"? If so, he is far too optimistic. Upton happens to find his release from the monotony of existence and the drabness of reformers in such odd things as table tipping, vegetarianism and dietetics. The good people have made this world such a bore to live in that most of us wicked folk, short of the time when we leave it forever, with what sighs of relief is beyond my tongue to tell you, are hard put to it to find escape in our various ways. So for the love of what Heaven you may believe in, have the decency to let us go to Hell in our own way. But if you can't do that, at least pay full postage for your tracts.

McAlister Coleman.

President Green is afraid we American freemen may have to agree to doles if the capitalist owners of industry are not kind enough to provide work to the masses. Green would have them dole work while Socialists would force them by law to incur the expense of employment insurance when industry goes to pieces in their hands.

Calvin Coolidge says: "The business of the country merits more confidence." We think it merits nationalization, Cal, but don't try to think this out. It is no problem for children.

Calvin Coolidge says: Well does it make any difference what he says?

From Our Foreign Correspondent

International and Unemployment

On Initiative of British Independent Labor Party Executive Also Adopts Resolution on India Freedom

Zurich.
THE meeting of the executive of the Labor and Socialist International proved to be of the greatest importance. This was largely due to the initiative of the British Independent Labor Party. The agenda contained nothing of significance except the "League of Nations." Indeed, the purpose of the executive was to anticipate the assembly at Geneva, though it must be said little of practical value evolved. But Fenner Brockway, the I. L. P. delegate, immediately demanded that "the two subjects of greatest immediate importance to world Socialism"—unemployment and India—be discussed.

De Brouckere, who presided in the absence of Vandervelde (on a tour of investigation in China), said India could be raised, but at first there was a disinclination to discuss unemployment on the grounds that at the last meeting a resolution had been adopted. Brockway insisted that an international lead with action, was required.

The executive has had a commission upon problems of the League of Nations, and the preliminary report was presented in an able speech by de Brouckere. Wibaut of Holland drew attention to the danger of war arising from the economic groupings in Europe and elsewhere, particularly within the British Empire. The report was adopted unanimously, except for the abstention of Brockway, who was not prepared to commit the I. L. P. to the policy of financial assistance in the case of a league war.

Fenner Brockway opened the unemployment discussion on the second day in a very vigorous speech, showing not only the deep tragedy of the evil, but analyzing the economic causes, outlining the constructive policy of the I. L. P., and insisting that the international Socialist movement must, by bold action, establish the foundations of Socialism, whilst capitalism is decaying. He said that the economic situation was very rapidly becoming as bad as in the immediate post-war years. The Socialist Parties then failed to accept the opportunity to take big steps towards Socialism, and unless their policies became more courageous they would fall again now.

Brockway's speech won a response from many of the delegates, as was made clear by the speech from Otto Bauer, the famous Austrian Socialist leader, supported by Grimm and Morris Hillquit, and it was finally agreed to ask the I. L. P. to join in appointing an immediate commission to bring before a world labor conference a program of action. Brockway, who moved the resolution to this effect, included "the transition to Socialism" among the objects of the conference. This was opposed by some of the delegates, but the final draft maintained this conception.

The discussion on India was opened by Gillies on behalf of the British Labor Party. He detailed the difficulties and actions of the Labor Government, and stated it

was seeking to reach a settlement in accordance with Socialist principles.

The executive has rarely heard a more powerful and convincing speech than Brockway's on India. Although many of the members of the executive do not understand English, and although it is customary for a buzz of conversation to continue until the translations are given, on this occasion all the delegates listened intently. Brockway's clear statement, his fine analysis of the forces operating in India, his facts and quotations, showed that he is an expert.

When Brockway concluded there was a pause of silent tension, and it was clear that, for the moment, at least, he had the whole executive with him. Again it was Bauer who, in one of his best speeches, expressed the feelings of the majority. It was clear that Brockway's words had made a deep impression upon him. He indicated the intense interest of the European workers in the Indian situation, and paid a glowing tribute to the "heroic fight now being made by the I. L. P., which is of historic importance to the working classes."

After a short reply to the discussion by Gillies, a resolution was adopted expressing confidence that the Labor Government will pursue a policy in accordance with international Socialist principles, and the hope that an amnesty for political offenders, simultaneous with the calling off of the civil disobedience campaign, may facilitate the success of the round table conference. The British delegates abstained from voting.

Brockway gave notice that at the next meeting he would propose that, in connection with the international congress at Vienna next year, a special conference should be called of unaffiliated parties with a view to making the international more inclusive.

The resolution on unemployment follows:

"The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International, in view of the grave unemployment situation and the need for the Socialist and Labor movement in all countries to take united action to assist the working class in the crisis, and convinced that the world economic crisis shows the necessity for the strongest efforts to secure the transition from the capitalist economic order, the fundamental cause of unemployment, to a Socialist economic order, decides to invite the I. L. P. to appoint a special commission to prepare (1) a programme for common action; (2) the calling of a special world conference at the earliest practical moment (to which other important bodies of organized labor may be invited) with a view to initiating simultaneous international action."

On India, the resolution said: "The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International takes note of the statements made by Comrade Gillies on behalf of the British Labor Party and Comrade Brockway on behalf of the I. L. P., and renews the expression of its confidence that the British Labor Government will succeed in satisfying the demand of the Indian

peoples for self-government in accordance with the principles of international Socialism and Labor. Recalling the Berlin resolution on this question the Executive renews its hope that by means of an early and extensive political amnesty simultaneously with the calling off of the civil disobedience campaign the success of the Round Table Conference will be facilitated."



OTTO BAUER
of the Austrian Social-Democracy



FENNER BROCKWAY
of the British Independent Labor Party

The executive met under the presidency of de Brouckere. The following delegates were present: Bernardo B. Delom (Argentina), A. Ishakian (Armenia), O. Bauer (Austria), L. de Brouckere, J. Van Roosbroeck (Belgium), F. Soukup (Czechoslovakia), A. Andersen, H. Jacobsen (Denmark), A. Crispin (Germany), A. Bracke, J. Longuet, P. Renaudel (France), C. Gvardjaladze (Georgia), A. Fenner Brockway, J. Compton, W. Gillies (Great Britain), J. W. Albarde, F. M. Wibaut (Holland), E. Buchinger (Hungary), G. E. Modigliani (Italy), M. Jarblum (Palestine),

M. Niedzialkowski, J. Kowoll (Poland), R. Abramovitch (Russia), G. Moller (Sweden), R. Grimm (Switzerland), Morris Hillquit (United States of America), I. Kruk (I. S. P. Poland), K. Heinz (Youth International), A. Popp (International Women's Committee), and Friedrich Adler (Secretary of the L. S. I.)

The chairman afterwards reported on the refusal of the Swiss authorities to allow Pietro Nenni (Italy) to enter Switzerland, and explained the steps taken by Grimm (Switzerland) and himself in an attempt to secure the removal of the ban. He drew the attention of the executive to the letter which he had sent to the administrative committee of the Swiss Social-Democratic Party, in which he gave them information on the affair and left them to carry the matter further. The executive unanimously passed a resolution, supporting the protest which the chairman had made.

De Brouckere reported on behalf of the commission for problems of the League of Nations. He drew attention to the detailed written report of the first meeting of the commission of the international for problems of the League of Nations, which was only of a provisional character in view of the short time at the disposal of the commission. He dealt with a number of the points which are on the agenda of the approaching assembly of the league, and, in connection with the economic work of the league, he also dealt with problems raised by the Briand memorandum. During the discussion which followed, speeches were made by Wibaut (Holland), Gillies (Great Britain) and Kowoll (Poland-German Socialist Party). The report was then adopted, and it was also decided that the commission always meet in Geneva immediately before the assembly of the League of Nations.

The discussion on disarmament was opened by Albarde (Holland), who made a number of proposals on the continuation of the work of the international on this question. His proposals were discussed and amplified by Hillquit (United States), Crispin (Germany), Modigliani (Italy), Andersen (Denmark), Longuet and Bracke (France), Grimm (Switzerland), Compton (Great Britain), Heinz (Youth International), Moller (Sweden), van Roosbroeck (Belgium) and Adler, secretary. Albarde was asked to prepare a draft resolution on the basis of the discussion. The motion which he submitted on the second day of the meeting was carried unanimously. This resolution provides for the organization of demonstrations in centers of the Labor movement, for frontier demonstrations, and for Parliamentary action as the next steps of the international.

A resolution was passed on the Fascist assaults in Finland. This resolution protests against the at-

tacks of the Lapua movement on democratic rights, and also against the object timidity of the Finnish Government, and assures the Finnish Social-Democratic Party of the solidarity of all other parties in the international in their heroic defensive struggle.

The executive passed a resolution on the Kurdish question on the basis of a written report from their affiliated party in Armenia which was amplified by Ishakian (Armenia). This resolution protests against the extermination of the Kurds by the Turks and against the unfeeling silence of capitalist governments in the face of this crime.

During the discussion on the general political situation, de Brouckere, the chairman, referred to the importance of the Saar problem, which is still unsolved and whose continuance is a cause of dissection and friction between France and Germany. It was decided to appoint a commission of representatives of the French and German Socialist parties, under the chairmanship of de Brouckere to prepare practical proposals for the solution of this problem.

On the question of the right of asylum a report had been presented by the International Alliance of Socialist Lawyers. After a speech by Longuet, it was decided to postpone the passing of a resolution until the next meeting of the executive in order that the final legal texts might be prepared in the meantime. During the discussion Abramovitch referred to the shocking deportation from France of an anarchist named Bergmann, who carried on no political activity but simply organized collections for the political prisoners in Russia.

The Labor parties of the British Commonwealth, and the Socialist Party of Brazil will be invited to send fraternal delegates to the congress of the international which opens in Vienna on the July 25, 1931. The executive will decide at its next meeting whether invitations are also to be issued to other parties which are not yet affiliated to the L. S. I. The executive adopted a report in which it was stated that the Ruthenian Social-Democratic Party had amalgamated with the Czech Social-Democratic Party on July 1.

The General Jewish Workers' Union (the "Bund") in Poland decided at an extraordinary conference held in Lodz on June 1 and 2 to affiliate to the Labor and Socialist International. The central committee was instructed to give effect to this decision in agreement with the council of the party at the time which they regarded as most suitable. The executive therefore passed the following resolution: "The administrative committee of the L. S. I. is empowered to accept the affiliation of the General Jewish Workers' Union ('Bund') in Poland to the L. S. I. in the name of the executive, should no unforeseen objections arise, and to undertake a redistribution of the congress votes for Poland on this basis."

The Chatter Box

More Sonnets to a Dark Lady

CVX

What matter if the lonely ones now press
Against our window, hungered and agaze?
Love has a way of granting gladness
To those who follow fully in her ways.

What matter if they smudge upon the pane
Their breathy yearning . . . all the warmth within
Will spread a clear, transparent back again,
And only they will know the taste of sin.

The lovers walk the height Olympian.
The loveless cover on the sodded slope;
While lovers play with gods, the loveless men
Make solemn gesture, masking all the hope

How even they may come upon the chance
That lifts us out of common circumstance.

CVXI

This you must know, however drab the days
Ensuing, and however duty tied,
My subtle being burges in your gaze
My finer being curtsies by your side.

Nor is it all a gracious pleasantry
Within a stately and out-moded game;
You play on every gentle strain in me,
And stir my bluster to a sense of shame.

What if no fond fulfilment comes to fire
This wholesome glowing into maddened flame,
We'll be spared the ashes of desire,
And all the ache so barbarous to bear

When consummation chokes the lingering spark,
And one of us goes stumbling through the dark.

Another Open Letter to J. P. Morgan . . .

Dear Jaypee:

When I read the other day how your Junius, the dear boy, allowed your two and a half million dollar joy-boat to bump itself on some rocks, I just gulped with distress over the incident. Of course, I know how small a matter even the entire loss would be to your bank balance . . . yet the very thought of what might have happened to your dear ones had the boat struck just a little harder is fearful.

I remember how once upon a time when I lived on Ludlow street, a little brother of mine ran his home-made go-cart into a brewery wagon. In those days, as even today, the playgrounds of the poor are on the traffic-laden streets. Nor will I ever forget my mother's distracted wailing when the little pine-box carried the broken remains of my brother off to the cemetery.

Might it not make you the least bit softer to recall then, how even the trackless seas, with your lonely palace afloat on their decidedly uncrowded lanes, could have seared your life with the same touch of tragedy as the East Side gutters have scarred across my years . . . ?

Might it not enter then into your day-dreaming or retrospection at night, that there are forces above the mere possession of money, or the terrible power its possession gives . . . ? And that big as you are or small as I am, we are both equally helpless against circumstance . . . ?

I say "equally" only in degree of tragedy . . . The chances for accident and death are immeasurably against the child of the gutter, of course. And only so because men like you are in a position to buy for yourselves vast estates on which your few children and grandchildren can gambol about without fear of taxicabs and rumbling trucks.

For the children of the poor, and they are legion, death stalks each game of baseball or pussy-cat.

Now please excuse me, if the strain of bathos sounds now and then through this meandering. I know what a real he-mannish sort of lad you are. I know how firmly you have stood and watched your millionaire rivals squirm beneath your screw and wrack of financing . . . I know how coolly you can pass by a bread line, and merely wonder whether your cook is going to strain that clear green turtle soup properly, or put the right touch of gravy on the terrapin. It is sometimes delightful to imagine that men like you still juggle naught along and not a squeal coming up from below.

The last time I wrote you, I made a few friendly references to the magnificent way in which you sported forth with your brand new yacht at a time when nearly everybody in the land didn't have the price for an excursion trip to Keansburg, N. J.

You can imagine then what a thrill of satisfaction must have radiated through the land when the first news came that your lordly "Corsair" was hard aground on the rocks, at the mercy of the seas. I cannot imagine that any great joy was immediately felt when the news told later how all was well . . .

You see, Junior, even the big pile of gold that is yours and all the power you wield so relishingly, cannot buy you an ounce of real love from your fellow man . . . Gene Debs never owned a rowboat, and generations of men and women now and to come will continue to worship his memory with love and reverence . . . The difference really is just this . . . You love money and power, ostentation and prestige . . . Gene loved the poor . . .

Certainly you have the right in this free land of ours to follow your own inclinations toward your fellow man . . . Especially when you can control so much money. It lay within your power to send some two million Wall Street gamblers and their families into the poorhouse. Some say you actually manœuvred it that way . . . In this I envy you . . . I would have done the same thing myself . . . but not to stop right at the point when all the small fry were spinning sideways on their ears . . .

I would have kept the game up until the few hundred big boys were flattened out and squeezed dry, including the house of Morgan.
Some day, and I hope in my time, just that will happen. And it will be a distinct pleasure to meet you at the municipal employment bureau, and stand in line near you to swap stories. Then you will be able to tell me how your yacht is being used to give workers' children weekly trips to Palm Beach during the winter, and I will cheerfully confess how my house in Flushing is being turned into a rest home for editors of The New Leader.

By the way, I understand you have been summering at your squire's estate in merrie England. You must have an awful lot of confidence in the British Labor movement, to have moved in there and spent such a carefree vacation . . . Or is it that, the likes of you feel pleasant when surrounded by unemployment and general economic depression . . . ?

If that be the case, then come back to these states this winter, Jaypee, and you'll just have the time of your life . . .

Only try coming over on the third class of the Mauretania, if you really want to get enough local color and preparation for the general misery that will face us all in the months to come . . . Leave the Corsair here. Don't take any more chances with having such a nice expensive boat grounded or typhooned . . . The Cooperative Commonwealth will have such grand use for it . . . Cheerio, old topper . . . and

Yours for the revolution,

S. A. de Wit.

The German Elections And After

Rise Of Fascism Creates Mighty Problems For the Social-Democratic Party

THE results of the elections in Germany last Sunday were expected except that the Fascists proved stronger than any forecasts that were made. The gains of the Communists, while substantial, were not heavy and certainly not to be compared with the gains of the Fascists. On the other hand the losses of the Socialists were not large and yet they constitute a reverse. Some 5,000,000 more votes were cast than in the last election.

From the table of the votes cast and the position of the parties as compared with the last election it will be seen that the Fascists gained 95 seats, the Communists 22, and the Socialists lost 9. The last Reichstag had a total of 491 members—130 members of the Fascists and 171 of the Communists. As often happens in politics, the two extremes of Fascism and Communism cooperated in the last Reichstag and we may expect the same alliance in the new house. They will also obtain a few votes from the Catholic Center and the German Nationalists on certain measures but such aid is certain to be uncertain, so that Fascist-Communist cooperation is not likely to dominate the scene.

At the same time this strong bloc is capable of much obstruction in the Reichstag. It also brings to the front the notorious Adolf Hitler who, together with General Ludendorff, in 1923 attempted the military "push" in Bavaria. The attempt proved abortive and Hitler was sentenced to five years in prison. Hitler was and still is considered a reactionary "nut" in Germany and was released after a year in prison. His return to prominence may be illustrated by an American analogy. If Imperial Wizard Simmons of the Ku Klux Klan should suddenly bulk as large today as he did six years ago we would have a parallel to Hitler's return.

The German Fascists are ad-

mirers of Italian Fascism and venerate monarchy as an ideal but within they are swayed between supporters of the old Bavarian monarchists, the Hohenzollerns, and the partisans of a dictatorship independent of these two cliques. The Bavarian section is Catholic and violently anti-Jew. One of the foremost "principles" of the Fascists is that the Jews are a menace to Germany, a mythical Germany of medieval reaction and opposition to much that is modern in science and philosophy. Hitler is an ignoramus and a bigot, but he has the gift of florid oratory which aways those who are as ignorant and bigoted as himself.

German Communism, of course, gets its ideas from the Russian "fatherland" but it is by no means a solid phalanx. In every instance where Communists in the Reichstag have attempted to function it has encountered the interference of Moscow and this has been followed by wrangles and splits. It is likely that this will again happen with the result that there will be desertions from the Communist standard.

One outcome of the election is that it will give encouragement to Fascism all over Europe. We shall not be surprised if Vienna Socialists will again have to defend themselves against armed marches of Austrian Fascism. Vienna Socialists also have their military organization through which they are prepared to defend themselves

against Fascist attacks. It is probable that if the German Fascists attempt force as a result of their victory the German Socialists will also prepare for such an emergency. Fortunately, the trade unions of Germany have had one experience with a reactionary "push" which they strangled by a strike which paralyzed the reaction.

Allied capitalism shares responsibility for the menacing rise of Fascism in Germany. Fascism has been able to capitalize the general discontent with the abominable arrangements by which the German people in general are bled to pay reparations. Of course, Fascism has been making impossible promises in regard to this bleeding. Fascism can no more alter the appetite of the Allied imperialists for German reparations than the other governments in Germany could. Moreover, any formal repudiation by any government in Germany would be the signal for Allied occupation of German territory with complications that no one can possibly forecast.

As a result of the elections German Socialists face new problems and responsibilities. We expect them to rise to the situation with courage and determination. The peace of Europe and the future of the whole working class movement across the Atlantic may rest with the decisions of German Socialists in cooperation with the organized working class in other countries.

LOS ANGELES.—(F. P.)—130 local unions joined in the Labor Day celebration to challenge the open shoppers' claim that no unions will be tolerated in Los Angeles. Political and church leaders spoke. Archie J. Mooney, member of the millmen's union, dealt with his brother's case.

Electric Union Power Centered in Offices

WASHINGTON.—(F. P.)—

Changes in the constitution of the International Brotherhood of electrical Workers which President H. H. Broach declares are revolutionary in their elimination of waste effort, and their simplification of action, are now effective.

An important change is the concentration of power and responsibility in international headquarters and in the offices of the district vice-presidents. Each vice-president will be held responsible for the organizers working in his territory. The international president is empowered to "remove or suspend any local officer or agent for incompetency, non-performance of duties, or for failure to carry out the provisions of our laws, or for putting into effect practices, policies or rules not having approval of the International.

Edward D. Bieretz, of Baltimore, liberal, has been appointed assistant to Broach.

Best Sellers

at the Rand Book Store, Seven East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.

FICTION
Laments for the Living—Dorothy Parker . . . \$2.50
Autocracy of Mr. Parker—H. G. Wells . . . 1.00
Well of Loneliness—Rad-cyffe Hall in Bed . . . 2.00
Generals Die in Bed—Charles Yale Harrison . . . 2.50
NON-FICTION
Eugene V. Debs—McAlister Coleman . . . 3.50
Letters of Sacco and Vanzetti (new edition)75
Rise of American Civilization—Charles A. Beard and Mary R. Beard . . . 3.00
Soviet Russia—William H. Chamberlain . . . 5.00

Standing of the Parties in Germany

The standing of the leading thirteen parties at the time of the dissolution of the Reichstag is shown in the first column of figures. Indicated results from Sunday's election are shown in the second column of figures.

	Old House	New House
German Nationalists	78	41
Revalorization Party	2	No report
National Socialists or Fascists	12	107
Christian National Peasants	9	9
Economic Party	23	23
Hanoverians	4	No report
German Peasants	8	9
German People's Party	45	30
Bavarian People's Party	17	19
Catholic Center	61	68
Democrats (now German State Party)	25	20
Socialists	152	143
Communists	54	76
Conservatives	0	5

Scattered 491 40
The unofficial final result as to the total vote cast was given as: Total, 35,790,340; Socialists, 8,536,929; Fascists, 6,375,259; Communists, 4,599,375; Centerists, 4,549,795; German Nationalists, 2,459,996; People's, 1,996,015; Economic Party, 1,352,341; States, 1,186,717; Bavarians, 1,118,556; Farmers, 1,103,889; Conservatives, 319,813; Scattered, 2,191,065.

"That's Gratitude" A Hit At The Golden

The Stage

The Movies

Music

In Long Awaited Play



When "Once in a Lifetime" makes its bow at the Music Box Theatre, on Monday night, Sept. 22, Jean Dixon will have one of the leading roles, in a cast which includes among others Hugh O'Connell, Grant Mills, Sally Phipps, not to mention George S. Kaufman, who is one of the authors of the play.

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

JUST LIKE HOME

"THAT'S GRATITUDE" Frank Craven in his own comedy. At the John Golden.

There are folks in "That's Gratitude" as natural as a dragon-fly over a daisy field, as homelike as "God Bless Our Home" over the parlor mantel, as simple as counting ten. Frank Craven, with no great account of a plot, but with a genial way of sneaking under a person's midriffs and exposing him from the inside, gives the early season something to be grateful for. When we see Tom Maxwell recovering from his stomach attack, with Bob Grant taking care of him (so that he himself can get some sleep, in the adjacent hotel-rooms), with the Iowa doctor two hours late because he's scheduled to make a speech at the banquet to the local fight champions, we know that some of the foibles of the kind we call human are to be ripped up. And when Bob, yielding to Tom's grateful plea, visits the Maxwell family for a period that grows and grows, there are further familiar figures that come out to us.

Frank Craven is a sort of simpler Donald Ogden Stewart; but for the latter's sophistication he substitutes an affectionate understanding of the plain man, whose ambitions and ideals may not stretch beyond the small town limits, but whose nature is right inside of the city cynics and subtle ones. Man grows complex as the wasp builds its nest, adding layers to those he has already; and every wise man has merely covered the simple—and the simpleton. These figures—Della who wants to be an opera singer, the boy who's engaged to her because her father brought him up, the play producer on the road who needs money and has a thick skin (if a kindly heart)—these various figures therefore strike home even to the citizen of New York, who maintains the pleasure of his own sense of superiority while he enjoys the other pleasure of recognition, of seeing qualities we all possess gently but surely held for inspection and laughter.

The best acting of the piece

comes from Frank Craven, as the road manager, and George W. Barber, as the traveling man who welcomes Bob to his home. But Maida Reade as Mrs. Maxwell plays with a deft touch, and Gerald Kent has a brief bit, as the start of the traveling company, which he carries off excellently. Myrtle Clark, in the role of the ugly Della with the good voice, makes good beyond the visible aspects of her role. "That's Gratitude" will stir laughter through months of gay beholders.

LOVE IS LIKE THAT

"THE UP AND UP" A comedy of our time. By Eva Kay Flint and Martha Madison. At the Biltmore.

The mother-sense in a woman we observe, often attaches her in devoted love and service to a scoundrel who beats and deceives her, wastes what her hard efforts earn, and gives her little thanks—when nearly is vainly hopeful of the good provider who would be loving and true to her. Shaw's Candida stayed with her man who needed her most. The same principle seems to hold in any level of life; "The Up and Up" (by the authors of "Subway Express") shows it that, for the sake of the finish, Doggie is not such a bad fellow after all.

The play moves quickly in its shabby speak-easy and "phone room. Not the profitable, romantic booze-joint of "Strictly Dishonorable," but a cheap apartment from which the tenants are about to be ejected for non-payment of rent, and where they serve bad drinks to wretched gamblers and ill-fed light ladies. The lower edge of the underworld, where the struggle to keep going is as great as in the lower group of honest but unskilled laborers.

The touch of gold is supplied by Curly, whose big money (from horse-racing books) brings him to the notice of detectives and whose sense of superiority while he enjoys the other pleasure of recognition, of seeing qualities we all possess gently but surely held for inspection and laughter.

At the Newest of the Intimate Cinemas



The Bronx Playhouse, the newest of the little cinemas, will present an all Yiddish program beginning Tuesday, Sept. 23. "Eternal Fools" is the feature production.

Radio World's Fair Opens September 22 Screen Talent Sought

When the doors of the Radio World's Fair are thrown open to the public Monday afternoon, September 22, at 2 o'clock, visitors will be treated to a spectacle never before seen outside the interior of a modern motion picture studio. For they will observe, as only those permitted within a studio may observe, the actual making of audible motion pictures. In the present instance, however, they will not see professional talent performing before the talking picture camera, but amateurs consisting chiefly of men and women of the metropolitan area who feel they are endowed with the necessary ability to make good in talking motion pictures.

The Radio World's Fair is co-operating with the Universal Pictures Corporation in the latter's nation-wide efforts to discover new faces to grace the audible motion picture screen.

Tests will be taken both afternoons and several times in the evening of each of the six days of the Radio World's Fair by the Tone-O-Graph Company. Arthur J. Abrams, production manager for this organization, has been retained to select and direct applicants in the filming of these tests.

A completely-equipped, glass-enclosed "sound" studio has been erected at the Madison Square Garden by the Tone-O-Graph Company. Four microphones similar to the ones used in the Hollywood film studios, together with all the necessary studio equipment, has been installed. Director Abrams and his cameramen are waiting in readiness to "shoot" the voice and screen tests.

"Tiger Murder Case" Held Over at the 8th Street Playhouse

"Tiger Murder Case," Afa's German talkie released in Germany under the title "Der Tiger von Berlin," will be held for a second week, commencing Friday, September 19, at the Eighth Street Playhouse.

The film was directed by Johannes Meyer and photographed by Carl Hoffman. The cast includes Harry Brank, Charlotte Suza, Trude Berliner and Hertha von Walther.

The short subject program includes a Laurel and Hardy comedy, two shorts: Frost and Old Lace and Measuring Time; married, who will dare say she's not respectable!

THEY ALL FALL

"LADIES ALL" Elmer Harris' version of Prince Bibesco's comedy. At the Morosco.

It's not a difficult matter to fall in love with a man when he is handsome, has uncounted millions, and has a way with him. Walter "Ladies All," with ease and tone Woolf plays the role of Bob in enough to fit those circumstances; and the ladies all rush to his charms. One of them, indeed, slips into his arms—for out he comes at 2 a. m. and declares that one of the three females thereabouts has just spent an hour in his bedroom. As it was a pleasant hour, he wants to know which one, so that he can repeat the experience. One remembers Lohar's "The Werewolf," in which four women are similarly suspect; but this time all three, at first denying, make ultimate claim upon the gentleman. As one of them is desired by the manly chauffeur, it is clear that only the widow can have had the pleasure of the millionaire's bed-company.

"Ladies All," you see, is one of those plays. It takes place, that is, somewhere in a vacuum where the troubles and toils of mere mortal persons have no place, where no one has ever heard of socialism, where frilliness and frivolity prevail, and everyone has time for love to be the main concern. A land called Serbia, or Sardouille, or by the name of other authors who from time to time have invented it. A pleasant place, sometimes (as now) for an evening's watching; but nowhere this side of reality.

BROOKLYN

Second Anniversary Biggest Show in Brooklyn
25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00
ZANE GREY'S
"LAST OF THE DUANES"
A Fox Movietone Production
— On Stage —
FRANKIE JENKS
JEANNE ALEXANDER
RON & DON CALIGARY BROS.
Fanchon & Marco's
"GYPSY, GYPSY" Ideas
Jack Viskin, George Price
16-Sunkist Gypsy Beauties—16

Chester Erskin, Who Directed and Staged Two of "Last of the Duanees" And Colorful Stage Show at Fox, B'klyn



Chester Erskin, who is about to launch his first season as independent producer and director for Charles Frohman Incorporated, is to have the traditional headquarters of the Frohman activities for his initial production this fall. When he brings "Stepdaughters of War," Kenyon Nicholson's dramatization of Helen Zenna Smith's novel, to Broadway on September 23, it will occupy the stage of the Empire Theatre, famous for three decades since it was first established by Charles Frohman in the nineties.

Joe Cook's Newest, "Fine and Dandy" Opening At the Erlanger, Tuesday, Has Interesting History

When Morris Green, Lewis E. Gensler and Joe Cook connived one day last June to formulate plans for the production of "Fine and Dandy," the new musical coming to the Erlanger theatre on Tuesday night, they were not long in arriving at one pertinent decision. The success of their project, all agreed, rested entirely on one thing—they must create an entertainment that would be superior to "Rain or Shine," Cook's last vehicle, or suffer the consequences of their dereliction, a penalty that would be harrowing enough for the producers and a considerable loss of prestige to Cook.

Just how, one might reasonably ask, may three gentlemen, however astute and discerning they may be, foretell the fortune of a theatrical venture three months (or even three hours) in advance of its opening? The answer, obviously, is that it cannot be done. It is quite possible, however, by canny plotting and the prodigious distribution of money, for one possessed of a keen knowledge of his craft to have something of an edge on the other entries in his particular field.

In the matter of securing a book for their enterprise they had no lofty standard to equal. The "Rain or Shine" libretto, and those sufficiently interested may refer to the newspaper notices on that show, was about as inconsequential as a chorus boy's venom. Despite this early fortuitous circumstance, the

Messrs. Green and Gensler sapiently provided Mr. Cook with a story that they had every reason to believe would be a revelation in musical comedy narratives. Donald Ogden Stewart, wit and satirist, was the gentleman responsible for it, and that he more than justified the confidence imposed on him by the producers may be gleamed from even the most cursory examination of the Boston newspapers of September 2.

Paul James and Kay Swift, whose "Can't We Be Friends" sparked in the first "Little Show" and whose "Johnny Wanamaker" number is one of the highlights of the current "Garrick Gaieties," were assigned the task of fashioning the music and lyrics for "Fine and Dandy."

The unveiling of this vast enterprise took place at the Colonial Theatre in Boston on September 1, and an ordinarily staid and imperturbable press hailed the entertainment as being an unusually worthy effort in musical comedy production. Irrespective of whether "Fine and Dandy" validly merits the adulatory praise lavished upon it out-of-town, it seems rather certain that it is a piece of property equally as precious as "Rain or Shine" its predecessor.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30, 10:30, 12:30
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
IVOR NOVELLO
In His London Success
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS
With LILIAN BRAITHWAITE
BENITA HUME
And the Original Cast from the APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
TORCH SONG
New drama by KENTON NICHOLSON
Settings by CLAYTON THROCKMORTON
Staged by ARTHUR HOPKINS
"The Most noteworthy offering of the new season. As I left the theatre they were standing in the aisles cheering."
—ROBERT GARLAND, Telegram.
PLYMOUTH THEATRE
45th St. W. of B'way
Eves. at 8:40, Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

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

"The Way of All Men" with Fairbanks, Jr. at the Strand

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.'s first starring picture for First National, "The Way of All Men" will have its premiere at the New York Strand Theatre Friday (September 19). It is a drama of human emotions at flood tide. In the cast with Fairbanks are Noah Berry, Dorothy Revier, William Courtenay, Inez Courtney, Anders Randolph and Robert Edeson. The picture was directed by Frank Lloyd.

The verve and freshness of the great out-of-doors claim the entire show at the Fox Theatre on Flatbush and Nevins, this week. Gripping and romantic, colorful and exciting is "Last of the Duanees." Fox Movietone production which enhances the screen. The featured role is portrayed by George O'Brien, athletic and handsome leading man, whose leading lady is Lucille Browne, beautiful little blonde from the New York stage.

It's Ron and Don's farewell week at the Fox organs and they give everything they have to make it a great big send-off.

Frankie Jenks is at it again. This clowning master of ceremonies is regularly proving himself a show-stopper at this house. He introduces Fanchon and Marco's colorful carnival of gypsy life and lore, "Gyp, Gyp, Gypsy" Idea which features Caligary Brothers, comedians of international fame; Frank Eves and Greta, sensational taut-wire artists; Jeanne Alexander, striking brunette with a beautiful voice; George Prize, commander of a clever Punch and Judy novelty show; Jack Viaskin, a spectacular Russian acrobatic dancer; Ruth Leavitt, daintiest of dancers, and the Sunkist Beauties.

The Fox concert orchestra adds its bit to the program with the Fox Movietone News, a feature in itself.

THE SECOND
LITTLE SHOW
with AL TEAHAN and JAY C. FLIPPEN
Royale, 45th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Seats \$1 to \$4.50 on sale for 8 weeks

UPPERCOMEDY HIT, with BLANCHE YURKA, ERNEST TRUAX, CHARLES COBURN, NYDIA WESTMAN, ERIC DRESSLER, HOPE EMERSON, RUTH GARLAND, JEROME LAWLER, MARY MORRIS, ETIENNE GIRARDOT, IAN WOLFE
and 70 others
44th St. Theatre
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

VIOLET HEMING and WALTER WOOLF
in ELMER HARRIS' American Version of PRINCE BIBESCO'S New Comedy Hit
LADIES ALL
"Delightful . . . acted to perfection . . . should endure until long after Christmas."—Bide Dudley, Eve. World.

With Privileges
"Falsely penetrating Drama—Another 'Street Scene'—Eve. Sun. Eugene O'Neill's name was attached to 'With Privileges,' a successful run could safely be prophesied to it—American.
Vanderbilt Theatre
48 STREET, EAST OF BROADWAY
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

In a New Play by Zoe Akins



Muriel Kirkland, who will be remembered for her fine work in "Strictly Dishonorable," will have the leading role in Zoe Akins' new play "The Greeks Had a Word for It," which is due at the Sam Harris Theatre this Thursday night.

Shapiro and Zarovich Open New Cinema with All Yiddish Program

The echo of this invention has resounded around the world, England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia. And now back to America. And the latest product of the Babel is Yiddish talkies. Produced here in New York City. The Bronx Playhouse, newest of the little cinemas, operating what was formerly the New Royal Theatre, 1350 Southern boulevard, will present one of these Yiddish talkies. Irvin Shapiro, well known for his operation of the Little Carnegie Playhouse, where he presented "The Passion of Joan of Arc" and other outstanding films, and up to now connected with the Eighth Street Playhouse, is associated with Joseph H. Zarovich in this new venture. Shapiro and Zarovich were active in exploiting and releasing such films as "Potemkin," "The Last Moment" and "The Passion of Joan of Arc."

ROXY
7th Ave. and 50th St.
Pers. Direction of S. L. ROTHAFEL (ROXY)
FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES
"All Quiet on the Western Front"
Based on Erich Maria Remarque's World-Famous Novel, with LEWIS AYRES - LOUIS WOLHEIM - JOHN WEAT
A Carl Laemmle, Jr. Production, presented by Carl Laemmle
— ON THE STAGE —
A Sensational Prologue with entire Roxy Company participating: Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Chorus, Ballet, The Roxyettes.

CAPITOL
Broadway and 51st Street
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.
"Doughboys"
with Buster Keaton
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Talkie with CLIFF EDWARDS
ON STAGE
CLIFF EDWARDS
IN PERSON
with DEN BLUE
In talent-sparkling Revue, "Royal Revue" with Chester Hale, Clot, Capitoline, Bunchuk and Orch. Hearst Metrolone News

D. W. GRIFFITH'S
First All-Talking Picture
"LINCOLN"
With WALTER HUSTON and Una Merkel
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Twice Daily, 2:45 & 8:45
Extra Show Sunday at 5:15
Central Theatre
Broadway and 47th St.
Seats Selling 8 Weeks In Advance

The BIG HOUSE
4th BIG MONTH
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Cosmopolitan Production
with CHESTER MORRIS, WALLACE BEERY, LILA HYANS, ROBY MONTGOMERY, LEWIS STONE, GEORGE F. MARION
ASTOR Broadway and 47th St.
Seats Selling in Advance
All Seats Reserved

The Old Al
—laughing—
—singing—
—clowning—
AL JOLSON in
"BIG BOY"
A Warner Bros. & Vitaphone Production
Warner Bros. B'way & 50th St.
WINTER GARDEN
Continues at POPULAR PRICES
Midnight Show Every Night

Is there one Love-Law for a WOMAN and another for a MAN?
Every woman knows—
The WAY of ALL MEN
A bombshell! Tells all!
Doug. FAIRBANKS, Jr.
DOROTHY REVIER & NOAH BERRY
"DAWN PATROL" NOW AT
BRKLYN STRAND
B'way & 47 St.
Continues at Popular Prices

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52 W. 8th St. Spring 5095
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"TIGER MURDER CASE"
("Der Tiger von Berlin")
THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS:
"In fact, it is one of the outstanding murder mysteries."
"It is far ahead of any other European audile production so far presented here."
"An admirably recorded and ably acted murder mystery."
THE CABINET OF DR. CALIGARI
at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse
65 Fifth Avenue

CAMEO 42nd & B'way
Newest Russian Triumph
"STORM OVER ASIA"
An Amkino Release
"Memorable drama—fine, brilliant."
—TRIBUNE.

Theatre Parties
Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of the NEW LEADER. Phone ALgonquin 4622 or write to Barnett Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th St., New York.

NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1936

Fundamentals

THE opposition of President Gett and the executive council to unemployed insurance after the last convention of the Federation had almost unanimously approved the principle, raises other questions that are important. Why must the official labor movement of the United States remain in opposition to fundamentals that are accepted without question in all other modern nations?

Every movement certainly must have autonomy to adjust itself to the special conditions that prevail in each country, but in fundamentals there is no need of conflict. On such fundamentals as political action, attitude towards the state, towards legislation, methods and policies, the American Federation of Labor is in fundamental conflict with the whole labor movement of the world. Where there should be a meeting of minds and cooperation there is nothing but antagonism.

It is absurd to insist that the movement in all other countries is wrong and that we are right. The other movements have had the same experience and the same problems. It is no accident that they have reached general conclusions on fundamentals. It is the logical result of consistent action and thinking.

It is not only that there is conflict on fundamentals with the rest of the world. Here there is no consistent philosophy at all. It shifts and changes from one position to another, leaving the members confused, and confused thinking can never bring effective action. If one year we approve social legislation and the next year we are warned against it as a plague, indifference, conflict, and sterility result and the best interests of the workers are sacrificed as well.

The Jobless Hell

A RATHER stupid answer to the unemployed problem is given in a number of letters to New York papers and it is only because of its repetition that we mention it at all.

It is asserted that many of those who have lost their jobs lack the initiative to seek work in occupations with which they are not familiar. The answer is that unemployed workers in every industrial depression we have had have accepted work of any kind that they could get.

One of the tragedies of such periods is the fact that many workers find themselves shifted into occupations, if they get any work at all, for which they are not adapted. Others who are adapted are either shifted into another occupation or they remain idle. The breakdown of industry thus creates a certain amount of chaos and uncertainty which reveals how impractical our industrial system is.

Whatever may be the shift in occupations the pressure for jobs everywhere generally results in a downward tendency for wages. Workers are more inclined to submit to wage-cutting and to petty tyranny when they know that outside the plants in which they have found a temporary refuge are many others seeking any jobs that may be vacated.

The dread, the uncertainty, the insecurity that brood over the life of workingmen and women constitute a daily hell for them and their families. The system does not work. It never will function for human happiness till capitalism itself is reorganized on a Socialist basis.

Capitalistic Politics

WE DO not know how low the politics of capitalism is capable of sinking but much evidence indicates that ours is measuring down to the level of the old Sicily of thirty years ago when the Mafia was cock of the walk. It is a creation of the politics of our ruling class.

Its alliance with the underworld is shocking enough but it is not this that we have in mind now. During the days of the "Ohio Gang" at Washington spies and detectives shambled in the shadows and there were instances of offices of members of Congress being burglarized. The latest stunt re-

lates to the employment of "dicks" for similar work.

Mrs. McCormick, daughter of Mark Hanna and blessed with oodles of cash, is said to have spent about \$250,000 to obtain a senatorial nomination in Illinois. A Senate committee investigates. The lady is said to have hired detectives to shadow Senator Nye and his colleagues. She answers that she has also been shadowed.

Whatever may be the truth, it appears that the Senate committee has obtained evidence of its charges of spying by impounding 47 telegrams sent or received by a detective agency in Chicago. The telegrams are infantile as they reveal nothing more than that Nye and other "subjects" are in Washington or they intend going to Chicago or that they are "still in town."

What is contemptible is the evidence of spying. In the declining days of the old Russian Duma this sort of sneaking was rampant but in this period of almost unchallenged dominion of capitalist politics its agents turn to this petty meanness in the interval between sessions of Congress. The sewer is the place for politicians who are capable of this sort of thing.

Municipal Administration

TWO letters received by The New Leader raise the question as to whether much can be done by Socialist control of a municipality. Of course, the powers of American cities are limited by state legislatures but even within such limited powers it is best for a party of the workers to control rather than one of the two parties of capitalism.

Such municipal power, for example, would help workers in trade union organization and strikes. There would be no such thing as Tammany police invading a hall meeting of strikers and beating them up as happened to the Interborough strikers two years ago. Picketing would be protected and thugs of the employing class would be jailed.

The difference between Socialist and capitalistic administration of a municipality is one of approach to problems. A reform and a capitalistic administration are alike in that they do not treat these problems from the view of the laboring masses. Socialists regard what power they obtain as power to be used for the welfare of the laboring masses. The point of view makes all the difference in the world.

Nor does municipal ownership of public utilities necessarily mean betterment for the working class. All such utilities could be owned by the city and the condition of the workers be no better than before. The city of Glasgow, Scotland, was once a horrible example of middle class municipal ownership accompanied with frightful conditions for the workers. Again it is solely a question of what party and what purpose. A party inspired with working class aims is essential. Lacking that, municipal administration is power used for the exploiting classes.

IN A NUTSHELL

Calvin Coolidge says: "An enormous amount of capital wants to get to work." Imagine a steam engine, a car of iron ore, and a steel ingot worrying because each wants to work. Have a worry with Coolidge.

The last war dealt many shrewd blows at the idea of chivalry. The next war will wipe it out, and, with it, civilization itself.—John Galsworthy.

Calvin Coolidge says: "The credit of the United States commands confidence." Every jobless man in the breadline should be able to get some comfort out of that.

Surely the best way is to meet the enemy in the field, and not wait till he plunders us in our very bedchamber.—Goldsmith.

Calvin Coolidge says: "Capital is the chief of all the unemployed." Will some one please give one good weep for poor suffering capital?

A man protesting against error is on the way towards uniting himself with all men that believe in truth.—Thomas Carlyle.

Calvin Coolidge says: "Capital with a safe master will accept very low wages." Have another weep with Cal.

To mortal man great loads allotted be; But of all packs, no pack like poverty.—Herrick.

Calvin Coolidge says: "Usually plenty of money and plenty of people willing to work have produced commercial prosperity." Usually, rain falls toward the earth but it may ascend in Northampton some day. So we conclude that frog legs are a delicacy if properly fried.

I have remarked again and again that a democracy cannot govern an empire. Empire is a despotism.—Thucydides.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.—Abraham Lincoln.

Capitalism is the source of war, unemployment, insecurity, and mismanagement of civilization. Strike a blow at it with a Socialist ballot.

The Slums

It is well that, while we range with science, glorying in the time, City children soak and blacken soul and sense in city slime?

There, among the gloomy alleys, Progress halts on palsied feet, Crime and Hunger cast our maidens by the thousands on the street.

There the master screams his haggard seamstress of her daily bread, There a simple, sordid attic holds the living and the dead;

There the smouldering fire of fever creeps across the rotted floor, In the crowded couch of incest, in the warrens of the poor.

—Tennyson.

"Feeble Minded"

ON July 19 the A. F. of L. News Service carried a lead editorial in defense of the official A. F. of L. political policy. They do this about a half dozen times a year. These editorials in defense of labor's so-called non-partisan plan usually seem to us very feeble. The one of July 19 was like the rest. We laid it aside to look at later. The next week both the Des Moines, Iowa, and the Lincoln, Neb., labor papers discussed this A. F. of L. editorial, and said about it pretty much the same things we had thought.

We are reprinting the A. F. of L. editorial in this issue, in order that our readers may peruse it for themselves. If any person can find in it an argument that has the ring of intellectual virility or moral sincerity we would like to have him tell us which one it is. The argument that labor's policy is just like that of the National Association of Manufacturers and the business interests, and the wets and dries, etc., and is, therefore, the best policy for labor, is enough to make angels weep. The argument about the difference between the "European Ideal" of government and the American ideal is piffle—fit for a school for the feeble minded. Can you, after reading it a hundred times, tell anybody what it means?

This feeble, feeble-minded, reasoning is the work of men who are not intellectually honest—they have a reason for clinging to their policy which they dare not express truthfully, so they make up "reasons" and stuff them with flapdoodle and parade them before their readers.

These "official" appeals in behalf of this "official" labor policy do not appeal to the labor press nor the rank and file—do not appeal to anybody whose head is working without a halter about his neck.

We are not saying that organized labor should officially sponsor a labor party. But if organized labor is to accomplish anything in any field, the officials must get respect enough for the intelligence of their readers, and enough self-respect, to put virility and sincerity into their utterances. If any person wishes to express himself effectively, the first requisite is that he should be intellectually candid and morally courageous.—"The Unionist and Public Forum," Sioux City, Iowa.

Mother Jones Gives Last Mite to Help Reorganized Miners

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
Springfield, Ill.—Mother Jones, feeling that death may not be far away, has given her last cent to help the miners of America to make their union clean again and rid organized labor of John L. Lewis.

She hadn't much, but what she had was to be used "for her boys." A representative of the Reorganized United Mine Workers of America was called to her bed-side.

"To help in the fight to make the United Mine Workers clean again," she whispered as she placed a purse containing \$1,000 in his hands. "The Grand Old Lady" of the United Mine Workers refused to listen to his protestations that "she needed the money."

"I know of no better use for it," she said, and for a moment the glint in her eyes that has awed gunmen and thugs in the strike-torn coal fields, returned.

"It has broken my heart to see the United Mine Workers crushed. I only pray that I may live long enough to see John L. Lewis licked."

"It was the last cent she had in the world," her benefactors declared.

Last Friday Day, an Illinois miners' holiday held annually at Mt. Olive in commemoration of their heroes, Mother Jones sent a message to be read to miners of Mt. Olive, Staunton, Gillespie and Bend. She let them know then what she thought of John L. Lewis.

Declaring that she wanted to be buried in Mt. Olive "beside those brave souls who gave their lives at Virden," she cautioned the miners to "let no traitor lower me into that grave."

The union's representative sent back the sad news that Mother Jones may never rise from the bed in which she lies in a little farm house at Hyattsville, Maryland.

The message was received with sadness in Springfield, but miners thanking her, expressed the hope that she will live long enough to see Lewis tumbled in the dust.

"It won't be so very long," they promised.

The history of Mother Jones is engraved in the heart of every union miner. Her place on the picket lines, her breast against bayonets, defying the thugs to "shoot if you've got the guts," her long tramps on dusty roads to talk to miners who idolized her—all of these and more the miners will never forget.

Her last act is a climax to a life dedicated to unionism. A climax that will stand out among all of the other noble things she has done for the miners of America.

It is a great tragedy that humanity should be capable of rising to great heights for a destructive purpose, and that it is quite unable to do the same for a constructive object.—Arthur Ponsonby, M. P.

To free a man from error is to give and not to take away.—Schopenhauer.

UP IN THE AIR

By ADAM COALDIGGER

IT had been so hot and for so long that when I was compelled to make a lengthy journey, I decided to entrust my valuable being to the mercy of the airplane. I had read somewhere that the nearer one gets to that big ball of fire, the Sun, the colder it gets. I also had a hunch that a vehicle flying through the air at some hundred miles an hour would create enough of a breeze to keep its passengers comfortable.

As the big plane kissed Mother Earth good-bye, I said to myself, "Old boy, that may be the last you see of the old lady." The plane was the output of a well-known Detroit manufacturer of low-priced automobiles whose name delicacy prevents me from mentioning. In days gone by, I had been the proud owner of many of his cars. And I had learned by bitter experience that they have a habit of stalling at the most inopportune places, as on the middle of a railroad track, for instance.

The three motors decorating the corrugated iron wings and casings looked business-like. The safety pins that kept the screws fastening down the hood from unscrewing looked safe. Had they been ordinary pins instead of safety pins, I might have been tempted to step out of the plane and walk home.

In addition to the safety pins, an attendant passed around sanitary envelopes containing diminutive briquets of chewing gum and a small quantity of cotton. I asked the donor what I was to do with these objects of commerce. But as the roar of the motors was too great by that time, I am still at a loss what he replied to whatever he might have thought I said.

Thinking the matter over, however, I concluded that the cotton was intended for a soft spot to land on in case of accident and that the chewing gum perhaps could be profitably employed (after thorough mastication) to glue my straw hat on and thus form a parachute, facilitating a slow and graceful descent in the same event.

Fortified with safety pins, cotton and chewing gum, I felt reasonably safe, but what if those motors would stall smack square over a railroad crossing with the fast express just around the curve. And how were these motors to be started again? I saw no crank. And even if there was a crank, there was no place for the cranker to stand on.

In days gone by, I had cranked some of the motors of the Detroit manufacturer until I had fallen exhausted to the ground. But then I didn't have far to go and now there was 3,000 feet of air between me and the ground. It looked scary, I'm telling you.

However, nothing happened. The safety pins lived up to their name. The motors kept a-motoring. The cotton was in my ears. The chewing gum between my teeth. After trav-

eling 600 miles in six hours, the plane gently waffled to the ground. So did I. That is all of it but my stomach which had become air-minded. Leastway, it felt like it wanted to stay up there awhile longer.

Think of it, folks, 600 miles in six hours. Six hours ago I was sitting at a desk in St. Louis pushing a lead pencil and now six hours later I am sitting at a desk in Oklahoma City pushing a lead pencil. Ain't it wonderful the progress we're making?

At that I was not traveling near the speed that some planes are making. Mr.—

(I've forgotten his name), who broke the latest west to east speed record flew from San Francisco to New York in a little over 12 hours. Think of it, folks, at this speed a man can eat breakfast in San Francisco and supper in New York. Of course, I can think of no good reason why anybody in San Francisco should fly to New York for supper because the suppers in New York are the same as in San Francisco. But it's wonderful just the same.

By the way, a man who eats breakfast in New York and flies for supper to San Francisco will be two hours too late for supper. This is because traveling with the sun it is two hours farther from New York to San Francisco than it is from San Francisco to New York. I'm just putting this in to show that the fundamentalists are dead wrong when they claim that the sun travels around the earth, for if the sun travels around the earth instead of the other way around, it would be just as far from New York to San Francisco as it is from San Francisco to New York.

From this we scientists also deduct that by multiplying the present speed of airplanes five or fifty fold (I've forgotten which) a man leaving New York after breakfast can be in San Francisco before breakfast. This also proves the correctness of Einstein's theory of relativity, whatever that may be.

But gosh all fish hooks, here I am meandering off my subject again. So to get back to airplanes and such like, let me say that some weeks ago I stumbled on to the church in old Virginia where George Washington used to worship. Considering the distance from Mount Vernon, the kind of roads and means of transportation they had in them days, it must have taken George the best part of Sunday morning to reach that church. But somehow he managed to make it and there he would sit in that white pew surrounded by his neighbors, the Masons, Bretons, Lees, Fairfaxes, and Custises taking a good snooze during the sermon, thus gaining the strength and fortitude to see him through the cannonade of nasty things his

friend Alex Hamilton and Tom Jefferson would be throwing at each other during the week. Or forget all about what the gazettes over in Philadelphia, New York and Boston were saying about the lousy way he ran the country.

If George was living now, instead of spending Sabbath day in that primitive way, he could rise about four, jump in the car, step on the gas and be in New York in good time to be back in Mount Vernon around sunrise. On the way, he could meet the cars going from New York to Washington and on the way back he could see them again going from Washington to New York.

Really there is no way telling how much a man can see and learn by staring over a steering wheel over Sunday, and that explains why we nowadays greet so many Washingtons on the hard roads.

The telephone is another wonderful time saver. For instance, in the old days, say about the time when Ben Franklin was publishing Poor Richard's Almanac, thereby supplying 1930 Y. M. C. A. secretaries, after dinner speakers, and Chamber of Commerce boosters with the latest ideas, oral communications for any greater distance than just across the street was simply something awful.

The man who in them days had something to get off his chest, had to put on his coat, beaver cap and rubbers and may be slush through three or four blocks of mud to say it to somebody. Now nobody would go to all that trouble unless he had something worth while to say. And this puts an awful handicap on conversation among certain people. But now that we have the telephone, all that a person has to do who has nothing in particular to say, is to take down the receiver, call a number and maybe say it to a person who is kept so busy answering the telephone that he never has the time thinking up something that's really worth saying.

However, the biggest and best time-saving device is the radio. Personally, it has saved me no end of valuable time. Sitting quietly at home I listen to the speeches of the great statesmen who are soliciting my support in the coming election, then when election came could go fishing with a clear conscience, knowing that no matter who won this time, he didn't beat me out of my time.

Thanks to the radio, Amos and Andy talk to 70,000,000 Americans every night. I don't know if Amos and Andy are as black as they're painted, but they surely sound it. Thus, African culture is conquering Anglo-Saxon civilization with all its wondrous time-saving devices, thereby closing another cycle of human progress.

Bribed By Half a Biscuit

A Negro Professor Advises His Race To Stay on Its Knees

By Frank R. Crosswaith

ASIDE from a deep rooted streak of selfishness in the average individual, there are no greater handicaps to human progress than fear and ignorance. Sociologists claim that by far the two greatest tasks of every true reformer have been first, to persuade society to accept new ideas that fundamentally affected the status quo, and second, to convince society of the need of relinquishing those ideas when they no longer serve the needs of social progress.

As a minority in each new generation seek to influence the majority of their fellows into adjusting their thoughts and actions in conformity with changed environments, always they encounter the feeble, unpraised hand of habit—always they hear the cautioning cry of custom "let well enough alone."

While the manifest hysteria of the economic, social, and political cowards of the past had a basis of justification in the fact that man then lacked a comprehensive understanding of the world over which he is said to have been given dominion, those who today look upon every advocate of social, economic, and political changes as a "dangerous radical" seeking only to upset the anchored ship of civilization can offer no such excuse.

For, during the latter half of the Nineteenth century such men as Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Marx and Engels—to name only a few—by their labor have added greatly to the world's storehouse of knowledge thereby opening to modern man many secrets about the universe which had long held in fear and trembling by his forebears.

By their contributions to scientific knowledge these men literally routed the hosts of superstition and fear and released the barricaded forces of progress. Consequently, when in this day and time man can boast of knowing much about his universe, about nature, and nature's forces it is most disquieting to hear the pathetic wail of these fearful, terror-stricken creatures as they attempt in vain to stem the tide of progress. When the cry comes from a Negro who ought to know better then it is time for us to become concerned.

Recently, Professor Gordon B. Hancock in an article which appeared in several Negro publications raised "a point of order" against Negro radicals and the Negro press which he says "Heroizes" them. With the apparent simplicity of an angered child he himself against capitalism by which at least he gets a half-biscuit is a very dangerous course for an oppressed race.

Professor Hancock charged, by intimidation, that the militant attitude of Negro publications and radicals in the North was doing more to hurt the Southern Negro than help him. That such a conclusion is out of harmony with facts all who are not biased will readily agree.

In the first place one will look in vain to find the Negro publication, North or South, that speaks out in a clear and consistently radical tone against the wrongs visited upon the race; or that is openly opposed to the existing economic and social order out of which these wrongs grow. The Chicago Defender and The Crisis are the only race publications that occasionally strike a radical note; neither of them however, ventures beyond a spasmodic, surface-consideration of the race problem; both of them religiously avoid a thorough and clearcut discussion of the politico-economic phase of the problem.

While it is admittedly true that every Negro is at heart a radical, it is however equally true that his radicalism is largely of a racial nature directed against the disadvantages he faces, and not against the economic and political conditions upon which racial and other prejudices feed. This explains why many Negro intellectuals and leaders, to appreciable progress has been made toward a solution of the so-called race problem. Our intellectuals and leaders have been shooting at the effects of race prejudice and not at the cause.

at Peekskill, N. Y., where they burnt the usual cross, and that delegations of Klansmen were present from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts.

In the face of these facts Professor Hancock's charge against Northern race publications and radicals is to say the least, grossly unfair. The Negro problem is no longer provincial in scope. The Negro must therefore begin to view the problem in the light of realism. The new situation calls for new methods and new tactics. It is my opinion that Negro publications in the South are not doing all that they can and should do to aid the Southern Negro. What is needed is a concerted, high-powered and relentless assault by all the forces at the command of the race against all phases of racial proscription no matter where they are located. Also is needed a more militant, plain spoken voice to arouse from their centuries of slumber the Negro masses. The wailing, pleading, apologetic voice employed in the past has not won for the Negro a single right word having. In the field of Negro Journalism especially the voice of the Negro economic radical should be encouraged and strengthened to break the irksome monotony of the race in politics, in industry and in education; for, as this voice becomes more articulate and pronounced, the value of the Negro to the political and economic masters of America will be greatly increased and appreciated, and even that section of the race which is opposed to the economic radical will be benefited thereby.

The economic race radical has caught the tempo of the times and is delving beneath the surface of the so-called Negro problem. He is demanding for his race complete equality with all other citizens. He has discovered that the roots of the problem are essentially economic; and as a consequence he is also demanding a fundamental change in the economic, social and political structure of present-day society. Convinced that in this late day of capitalist development the Negro can no more find escape from low wages, long work-days and a generally low level of life than can every boy in the United States become a president of the Republic or a millionaire, the economic race radical therefore calls for revolutionary changes in our economic and social structure. Such changes will enable the Negro, like the masses of white workers, to know and appreciate life and the meaning thereof which, up to now, they have mainly hoped and prayed for, and hence have never realized.

The economic race radical stands for common ownership and democratic control of all agencies of wealth production and distribution

such as coal, oil and iron lands, the rivers, forests, and all other natural resources; also the great utilities such as railroads, telegraphs and the great trusts and monopolies. Like all other modern thinkers he wants commodities produced for service to society and not for private gain; he wants to induce into useful service all who are capable of rendering such service, thus ridding the world of unemployment from which pestilence no group suffers more than the Negro.

When the full demands of the economic race radical are met the Negro will then be free to embark upon a course of action which will insure death to lynching, race prejudice, involuntary segregation and most of the other evils (including "half-a-biscuit" the price of toil under capitalism) from which the Negro now suffers. And, finally, when these demands are realized they will constitute the foundation upon which to build that cultural, moral and spiritual life worthy of the creature whom we are now told, was made in the image of his God.

Ford Fires Workers Right and Left

DETROIT—(FP)—Any excuse is good enough to fire a Ford worker nowadays. Two thousand have been discharged since the plant resumed work recently.

If a Ford employee does not wear his badge on the left side, it is sufficient cause for his discharge. Or if he walks in the aisle during working hours, a "service man"—the Ford company police—takes his number and he is told to ring out his card and get what money is coming to him.

Another found himself minus his job for standing in front of the tool crib waiting for tools. Afterward he discovered that there is a rule forbidding more than three workers to stand in front of the tool crib at the same time. He was the fourth.

PATRIOTISM PAYS FAITHFUL SLAVES

CLINTON, Ia.—(FP)—Battery A, the Clinton militia unit, is back from Camp Dodge. The boys acquired a fine coat of tan without going to the expense of buying a spriggy step, they are square-shouldered, and boast an erect carriage. Most of them obtained all these boons without either outlay or loss of a penny since all local factory employees who had been a year steadily employed received a bonus of \$2 a day spent in the camp. As one of them who is a top sergeant puts it: "I'm even doing better than just breaking even. Going to camp means for me a dime a day extra."

Under Socialism millionaires would be an anachronism like a top hat on Apollo Belvedere.—Fred Montague, M. P.