

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

A New Oil Scandal Exposed—The Old Parties and Public Lands—Improved Machinery: How Can It Be Made to Serve the Workers—Two Strikes—In Danville and on Fifth Avenue

THE OIL SCANDALS; REPUBLICANS TRUE TO FORM

THE Republican Party, through the Hoover Administration, true to the noble traditions of Harding, Fall, and Sinclair, in allowing forty billion dollars' worth of petroleum contained in shale deposits in the public domain in western Colorado to pass by "concession after concession," by "fraud and failure to comply with the mining law," into the hands of private owners. This is not the charge of some radical but of R. S. Kelly, Federal Land Office Field Chief at Denver. It is understood that he is ready to produce specifications to back his charges.



Norman Thomas

By the side of this colossal steal the Republican Sinclair and the Democrat Doheny were pickers and the Tammany-McCoey outfit petty pickpockets. What is to be done about it? Will President Hoover investigate? The department involved is now headed by his intimate friend, Secretary Wilbur. A Hoover investigation will look like Jimmy Walker's investigation of the city government or at best like such an investigation of a scared but ambitious politician as Governor Roosevelt is being compelled to give in New York State.

Will Congress investigate. I hope so. The matter should be a first order of business at the next session. But what party can we trust? Certainly not Democrats from New York. I am sorry to say that we cannot even trust some of the leaders of the last investigation. Senator Thomas Walsh himself who declared at a conference in my hearing that public ownership and operation of water power should be the great issue between the two parties acquiesced in giving the immense Flathead water power to a company which is at one and the same time a creature of the Anaconda Copper Company and a subsidiary to the Electric Bond and Share Company. In short, there is nothing to be hoped from the old parties. One Republican may rise to fame by investigating Tammany, but another, like Harvey in Queens, works with Tammany. No New York Democrats can sponsor in Congress any investigation of Republican corruption because he has not clean hands.

Both parties are impotent for the service of the people in holding on to the people's heritage because both parties exist to protect special privileges of those who finance them. They belong to the men and the interests who in city, state and nation seek to take for themselves, oil and land and power. The Socialist Party and only the Socialist Party is committed to hanging on to every bit of potential oil, all the power resources, and the rest of the nation's heritage which is not already alienated. It is also committed to a recovery of these things for the people. There cannot be real democracy or real prosperity so long as private individuals own and operate for profit those resources and monopolies which are necessary to our common life. We shall not get rid of scandals at Washington, at Albany or at City Hall or in any city or state until we overcome the notion that it is legitimate for private persons to get possession of what is or should be the public wealth. Mr. Kelly's revelations are only the latest in the long series of steals of public land, oil and water power. It is to fight against these things and for a constructive program of public ownership and operation what we Socialists seek your support.

A TAX ON IMPROVED MACHINERY?

FROM Louisville, Ky., comes a very interesting suggestion originally printed in a local community paper called the Portland Civic News transmitted to me by my friend Mr. James P. Moffett. The suggestion is that a tax, tariff or royalty be put on labor saving machines in order to provide funds for unemployment insurance or other relief. At first sight the idea must seem a good one especially to those Americans who unlike myself believe in creating prosperity by high tariffs. Nevertheless, I do not think the idea is sound. And for the following reasons:

1. All the money we need for unemployment insurance can and should be raised by a combination of contributions from employers and contributors from a state which latter sum should be procured by heavy income taxes. To this some small contributions from workers may perhaps be added. A tax on a labor saving machine would be passed on to consumers. Income taxes on the profits created in part by such machinery cannot be passed on.

2. A tax on machinery, however well meant, would be the wrong kind of artificial and arbitrary interference with economic forces. It would tend to discourage the use of machinery. Machinery in itself is a good thing and not a bad thing. Without machinery the world could not support its present population or it would support the population in such misery as abounds in India or China. It is not machinery itself but use of machinery which creates unemployment. The proper use of machinery to make roads, help build houses, print books and papers, etc., makes possible so much cheaper production and so much increased demand that in the long run more not less labor is used. In an age of machinery new industries such as the automobile industry was in the last decade take up the slack. It is not desirable to hinder machinery unless it can be definitely proved that a specific machine is dangerous or destructive of human values.

3. What taxation under the profit system cannot do to control the use of machinery can be done under Socialism by planned control of economic forces. Short of Socialism the workers through their own party and their own unions could do a great deal to relieve technological unemployment by acting on two simple principles. The first is that just as capitalists regulate the rate of introduction of machinery in accordance with their desire for the maximum profit, and to that end often keep patents out of use for a long while, so the workers must seek to regulate the rate of the introduction of machinery in accordance with the capacity of our economic system to absorb workers in different lines. This cannot be done by a flat tax but only by conscious control. The second principle is that it is or should be one purpose of machinery to increase leisure for everybody rather than for the profits of the few. In other words the answer to technological unemployment is the shortening of the working week, not a tax.

TWO IMPORTANT STRIKES

THE A. F. of L. and its affiliated body, the United Textile Workers, have wisely sought to avoid provoking strikes in hard times. The strike of 4,000 textile workers in Danville, Va., however, was inevitable. The only alternative was slavish submission by the workers. Contrary to the employer's pledge to President Hoover their wages were cut and those who were known to be active in forming a union were fired. Now that the strike is on it becomes a test of the utmost importance not only for the success of the organizing campaign of labor in the South, but for the power of labor all over the country to block wage reduction and to prevent the employers from using hard times to crush unionism. The Danville strike becomes one of national importance.

The strike of the Fifth Avenue dressmakers is also of great importance. These so-called aristocrats of the needle trade have never been organized and, therefore, have never had proper wages, hours, or working conditions. They have made \$10,000 dresses on \$20 a week salaries. Success to their strike!

You Must Register Next Week

Beginning Monday, October 6th, and continuing to and including October 11th, voters in New York City must register if they want to vote in the November election. The registration will be open for six days, Monday to Saturday inclusive.

On October 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th the registration hours are from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Outside of New York City in cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants the dates for registration are October 10th, 11th and 17th. The hours of registration are from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Another day is given to such cities and towns on October 18th when the hours of registration are from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Be sure to consult this registration calendar and be sure to register. The voter who does not register will be unable to vote on the day of the election, Tuesday, November 4th.

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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One Year \$2.00
Three Months75
Six Months 1.00

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Price Five Cents

Fight for the Right to a Job That Lasts!

What Did the Bosses Do to Your Fathers?—

"NO HELP WANTED" signs were hung up every five or ten years while your fathers were alive.

Five Republican tickets and two Democratic did nothing to keep this country from going hungry again and again.

Unemployment in 1873, again in 1892, again in 1903, again in 1908, again in 1914, again in 1921,—AND NOW SEE—

What They Are Doing to You—

"NO HELP WANTED" in 1929, 1930, and 1931.

Your bosses may be decent family men—but they don't know their jobs.

They let the machinery of industry break down often.

When they let it break down, what happens to you and your friends?

You know how it hits:

5,000,000 MEN OUT OF WORK MEANS 15,000,000 PEOPLE HURT—

Wages Gone—
Homes Lost—
Savings Used Up.

What Will They Do to Your Children?—

They are doing nothing to prevent this plague of unemployment from striking again and again at your children, as it struck at your fathers.

The children of today will be the unemployed of tomorrow.

You can count on it—like Death.

Unemployment Forever?—

Lots of wheat—and men hungry for bread . . . ?
Lots of shoes—and men going without shoes . . . ?
Millions of men eager to work—and no jobs for them.

Forever? . . . No!—

ONLY UNTIL the intelligent men and women of America vote that a system that always breaks down is a bad system!

ONLY UNTIL the decent men and women of America vote that unemployment is a crime like murder, a crime against the family!

ONLY UNTIL the patient people of America vote that business must be run in the interests of the people!

ONLY UNTIL people with a heart for the sufferings of their fellow men vote that business must keep the workers employed!

Forever? . . . No!—

The Plague of unemployment will stop when the parents of America vote that their children must have the right to play exactly as they have the right to schooling!

Vote for—

- 1—THE RIGHT TO A JOB THAT LASTS.
- 2—WAGES SO HIGH THAT PEOPLE CAN BUY WHAT OTHERS MAKE.
- 3—INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.
- 4—INSURANCE AGAINST OLD AGE.

This Is Socialism!

This Is Socialism!

Vote for It!

The Three Parties on Unemployment

— Take Your Choice —

THE partial paralysis of American industry brought the gravest immediate issue that has faced the working people for many years. It becomes more grave as winter approaches. Stark suffering is ahead for many working class families. The governing powers of city, state, and nation can and must afford some relief.

To the present hour practically nothing has been done by these agencies. Is there any hope that they will in the next few months? The answer to this question is already at hand.

New York State is the chief fighting ground of the two parties of capitalism. What they do in New York is what these parties, in general do in other states. Both have adopted platforms. Both say something on unemployment. What do they say?

"SAVE" IS G. O. P. ADVICE!

Here is the Republican Party program for unemployment:

"We recognize that the best assurance against unemployment is the preservation of industry in a healthy and prosperous condition. We believe that the State Government can contribute to this end by well-considered economies which will be reflected in the taxation annually levied, by an equitable distribution of the tax burden and by such reasonable laws of regulation as will permit industrial competition on an equal basis with other enlightened States and countries."

"We are unalterably opposed to any system of a dole such as demoralizes industry and labor

in other nations. Experience has there demonstrated that such a system puts a premium upon idleness, vastly increases the burden of taxation, and raises the cost of living.

"We pledge aid to encourage employers and employees voluntarily to lay aside a portion of the income earned in days of prosperity for use in days of unemployment."

That's all. Three paragraphs of blessed words but no legislative action for the jobless masses.

THE DEMOCRATS PROMISE "STUDY"

"We pledge creation of a commission to make a scientific study of unemployment in the State, including employment exchanges, unemployment insurance by a contributing fund and not by a dole method, and unemployment stabilization through advance planning and proper timing of public construction so as to take up the slack of private industrial activity. The commission shall make such recommendations for remedial legislation as it deems appropriate."

That's all. One paragraph of blessed words but no legislative action for the jobless masses.

The difference between the two parties is—what? Absolutely nothing. Both administer a kick in the face to men, women, and children in want, to working class families bankrupt of resources and facing an approaching winter with dread. And these parties cannot hope to win power without receiving the support of the working masses!

The Republicans make a vague reference to taxation, go on to denounce the "dole" system,

and then promise to encourage owners and workers to "lay aside" a fund "or use in days of unemployment." That's all.

THE POLITICS OF CAPITALISM

The oaths of drunken sailors fail us in our attempt to express our contempt for the fat politicians who accepted that platform. It means the breadline for workless men, the prison for those who are forced to steal bread, and the policeman's club for those who refuse to starve without making a noise about it. It is the banker and the corporation magnate who speak through this party declaration.

And the Democratic platform? It promises a "commission to make a scientific study of unemployment." It is also opposed to the "dole."

How profound! A commission will study the problem while wretched men walk the streets in despair. It will study the problem in warm hotels, enjoying nourishing meals, while the children of the jobless famish. It will study while working class families huddle in heatless rooms, while the breadwinner is walking the streets an outcast in industry. It will study while grim tragedy and suffering overwhelm men, women, and children in the richest country in the world.

Both parties oppose the "dole" and heartlessly consign the jobless to the degradation of private doles!

This is capitalistic greed and infamy, the politics of capitalism, the measureless bankruptcy

of the class, the parties, and the politicians that rule through deceit. Both parties have forfeited the right to ask for the vote of any worker whether he is jobless or not.

THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM

And the Socialist Party? Organized and maintained for the ultimate reorganization of industry and government so that both will serve the masses, it also provides a program for this grave unemployment emergency. It is also opposed to the "dole," especially the humiliating dole of private charity which the capitalist parties, by inclination, support.

The Socialist Party supports a system of old age pensions and unemployment insurance, the expansion of public works by the city, county, state, and national governments; more efficient employment agencies, sufficiently financed and linked up with a federal system; reduction of the hours of labor by trade union and legislative action; prohibition of child labor up to the age of 16, and a general system of social insurance against sickness, accident, maternity, and death.

Here is a program. The capitalist parties are indifferent because they are capitalist parties. They want our votes and we want their power. We shall have that power if we vote for ourselves and our families.

Hit the smug brutality of the upper class parties with your ballot. Vote the Socialist ticket and support a program that represents you.

Vote for the Right to a Job That Lasts—

VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET STRAIGHT: FOR GOVERNOR, FOR CONGRESS, FOR THE LEGISLATURE

A Great Opening Of A Great Brooklyn Campaign

THIS SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5th; 2 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

LAFAYETTE AVENUE

NEAR FLATBUSH AVENUE

BROOKLYN

SPEAKERS

LOUIS WALDMAN
B. C. VLADECK
JOHN H. MELISH

HEYWOOD BROWN
HARRY W. LAIDLER
WILLIAM KARLIN

NORMAN THOMAS
CHARLES SOLOMON
HENRY NEUMANN

ADMISSION FREE

DOORS OPEN AT 1 P. M.

WALDMAN OPENS CAMPAIGN BEFORE TOWN HALL RALLY

Socialist Calls Roosevelt Ally Of Tammany

Says Tuttle Campaign Is "Sound and Fury"—Doors Closed Early at Best Opening in Years

PORTRAYING Gov. Roosevelt as the dependent and ally of Tammany Hall and Charles H. Tuttle, G.O.P. nominee, as planning a campaign on the sole issue of corruption the better to conceal the "intellectual and political bankruptcy" of the Republican party, Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for governor last Sunday opened the most ambitious Socialist campaign in the history of New York state.

At a meeting in Town Hall, flanked by the Socialists' "all-star" congressional cast—Norman Thomas, Heywood Broun, Judge Jacob Panken, B. C. Vladeck—Mr. Waldman laid down the outlines of a fight which will carry the Socialist battle to all corners of the state in an effort to roll up 400,000 votes for the state ticket and elect a delegation of four to the House of Representatives.

The Town Hall was filled to capacity. Doors were closed at 2:30 and hundreds were turned away. It was the most encouraging opening rally of any party campaign in recent years.

Fully cognizant of the fact that a heavy rise in the Socialist vote if drawn preponderantly from either of the two old parties might throw the election as the Socialists chose, Mr. Waldman lashed out with equal vigor at both Gov. Roosevelt and Mr. Tuttle. Coincidentally, he stressed the major Socialist positive demands—unemployment relief, public ownership, development and distribution of electric current, and honest government.

"A Tammany Governor" Gov. Roosevelt, Mr. Waldman declared, has been forced by presidential ambition to make a "show of liberalism." Nevertheless, he "has made the highest office in the state an adjunct of that crooked and corrupt organization, Tammany Hall." Gov. Roosevelt has turned against his "political friend and maker, Alfred E. Smith," the Socialist candidate declared, "to give aid and comfort to the worst elements of Tammany Hall."

Continuing Mr. Waldman pictured the Democratic nominating convention: "As Gov. Roosevelt's name is mentioned, the army of the 'insulted' Tammany leaders will rise to their feet in resounding cheers. Curry, Healy, Kennedy, Hubbard, Hines & Co., those sensitive Tammany souls who are outraged by the simple request that they waive immunity when testifying about their official acts before a special Grand Jury created by the governor, will be present to hold up Mr. Roosevelt's hands while he renews his pious promises of clean government."

"Upon Tammany's well-oiled and corrupt machine will depend Gov. Roosevelt's election." Turning to the Republicans, Mr. Waldman said Mr. Tuttle is most definite about prohibition, concerning which he will have little power, while on the issues of water power, public utilities, labor injunctions, and unemployment his platform is evasive and hopeless. Mr. Waldman placed unemployment insurance as the first of the Socialist objectives. Gov. Roosevelt waited until the legislature adjourned before he came out for unemployment insurance, the Socialist candidate declared. "If the Governor believed in unemployment insurance why did he not act on it, rather than wait until he was in Utah to announce his conversion? If he is sincere about it now, why does he not heed the demands of labor unions and others and call a special session on the subject?"

Extension of public works, reduction of hours of labor through emergency legislation if necessary, were other items for the relief of the unemployed urged by Mr. Waldman. Immediate development of the St. Lawrence and Niagara water power resources, slum clearance on a large scale to be financed partly by state funds, the

McCooley-Made Judge Presents Boss' Son With Favors, Thomas Shows

Socialist Congressional Nominee Heaps New Charges on Democratic Organization

FRESH from the state Democratic convention, where he had added his polite applause to the denunciations of corrupt politicians by the party leaders, and where, incidentally, he had one of his own men nominated for Attorney General, John H. McCooley returned to Brooklyn this week to hear new charges of corruption by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Congress in McCooley's home district, the 6th.

A Brooklyn Supreme Court judge was involved in the accusations by Thomas, who revealed also how well provided for is the family of the Brooklyn boss.

Thomas Thursday charged Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Druhan with favoritism to the law firm of McCooley and Conroy, one of whose members is a son of Boss McCooley. During a two-weeks' sitting in Special Term Druhan awarded twenty-five references to this firm, establishing John H. McCooley, Jr., its head, as the favorite recipient of this form of patronage in Brooklyn, Thomas showed.

"What price judicial nomination?" demanded Thomas. He referred to the fact that Druhan, a member of the Flatbush Democratic Club, had won his nomination through the backing of McCooley.

Junior Gets More Aid

Thomas made further disclosures of favors received by McCooley, Jr., because of the political power of his father. McCooley & Conroy, Thomas charged, were active in "hard cases" before the Board of Standard and Appeals, occupying a position similar to that of the ill-famed horse doctor, William F. Doyle, who has admitted splitting fees for his work before the Board.

Herbert McCooley, another son of the boss, is a favored bonding agent in Brooklyn, Thomas disclosed. The Socialist also charged McCooley is associated with B. Turesano, a favored paving contractor in Brooklyn.

George C. Tilyou, a son-in-law of Boss McCooley, has benefited from low tax assessments and in 1925 received nearly \$200,000 for property to which the city had once held title and which it needed for an approach to the Coney Island boardwalk. It was charged by Thomas, he showed that Tilyou's property, the Steeplechase at the island, has lower assessments than nearby property. The right-of-way for which the city had to pay Tilyou \$196,537 was at West 16th street. John McCooley, Jr., represented Tilyou before the Board of Estimate in this case.

Thomas denounced also the appointment of Margaret McCooley, sister of the boss, as an Associate Superintendent of Schools, Miss McCooley receiving the appointment over more experienced candidates.

The new charges climaxed a week of strenuous activity in the campaign of Thomas, Charles Solomon, candidate for the State Senate in the 8th District, Jacob Axelrad, Assembly candidate in the 18th A. D., Joseph Viola, candidate in the 17th, and Simon Wolfe, in the 21st.

construction of homes with state aid, would combine unemployment relief with constructive social policy, the Socialist candidate said.

Mr. Waldman denounced the Mastick old age pension bill as charity. He pledged the Socialist party to adequate old age pensions and no charity. The gubernatorial candidate then attacked the public utility companies for exorbitant rates, declaring that while New York state consumers pay on an average of 8.93 per kw. hour for electricity, the average for the nation is 6.08, while Ontario, Canada, consumers, pay less than three cents. Regulation has proven a failure, Mr. Waldman declared. He urged state ownership and operation. Likewise he proposed state ownership of telephone, transit and all other public utilities. He promised in later speeches to develop a Socialist farm program, a labor legislation program, a program on taxation, on civil liberties and on prison reform. His closing word was a declaration that a large vote for the Socialist party would do more good than the election of either Roosevelt or Tuttle.

Morris Hillquit presided at the meeting. The other speakers were William Karlin, Socialist candidate for Attorney General, Howard V. Williams, secretary of the League for Independent Political Action, and Thomas, Broun and Panken. August Chassens took a collection netting more than \$500.

Radios—all makes at quite substantial savings. For catalogs call John 1427 or write Serwell System Inc. 35 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.

Panken Forces Sirovich to Debate Oct. 6

Symposium to Be Held in Cooper Union—Drive On for Registration of Voters

FACING Judge Jacob Panken, his Socialist opponent, W. I. Sirovich, Tammany congressman from the 14th district, will attempt to defend his own record and his party in Cooper Union next Monday evening, October 6.

The meeting originally planned as a Socialist ratification meeting, was rearranged to enable both of Judge Panken's opponents to appear and present their views. Mr. Sirovich, confronted with the selection of one of two alternatives—accepting, and facing the onslaught of the Socialist argument against his re-election, or declining, and facing the inquiring voters during the next five weeks of the campaign—chose the former. It is considered doubtful whether the Republican candidate, Colonel Spafford, will accept, due to the convention of the American Legion being held at the same time.

Arrangements provide for admission by tickets to be mailed to the citizens of the district, the opening of the symposium at 7:45 P. M., a three-quarters hour speech by the two contestants, and a meeting to follow the symposium, at which Louis Waldman, candidate for Governor Heywood Broun, Morris Hillquit and others will speak.

The Socialists turned their attention to bringing out a full Socialist representation. Every effort will be directed during the next week to bringing out all voters, especially the women, who neglect in the past is held to be responsible for the failure to win the district.

A large number of rallies, indoor and outdoor, special work among the Italian and Polish residents of the district, a mail appeal, and the touring of trucks through the district will be among the means employed to build up a large registration.

Beginning Monday, four committees will take an active part in the work, both of registration and in organizing for the campaign. They are:

1. A Women's Committee, headed by Mrs. R. Pallen Panken, Mrs. Lillian Held, Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Pauline Newman, Socialist candidate for the Assembly in the 8th A. D., and others. Headquarters will be open on Monday.

2. A Lawyers' Committee for the election of Judge Panken, with prominent lawyers taking the stump, addressing special appeals to the voters, and organizing to watch the count.

3. A Youth Non-Partisan Committee, with Benjamin Goodman, members of the Meyer London Athletic Association, the Young Circle League, and the Young People's Socialist League rallying other "groups." They will maintain their own headquarters.

4. A trade union committee, with Saul Metz of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union, and one of the best known Socialist campaigners in charge of trade union work. Metz has been released by the union at the request of Judge Panken to take charge of this work, for which he is considered the best qualified man. He directed the trade union work in the victorious campaigns of Meyer London on the East Side.

Broun Begins Campaign Broadcasts This Week

THE most extensive radio campaign of any of the Socialist candidates for congress has been undertaken by Heywood Broun, nominee in the 17th (Manhattan) district. Broun has arranged for a long string of dates over Stations WABC and WMCA. The WABC talks will begin next week. The WMCA broadcasts will begin later in the month and will all take place at the noon hour.

The Broun broadcasts over Station WABC will be in support of the entire Socialist ticket. Louis Waldman, Norman Thomas, B. C. Vladeck, Jacob Panken, will share time with Broun over WABC as his guest. Broun will be "chairman" at all of the radio broadcasts. Those over WABC will take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays until election day, with an extra broadcast on the Friday before election day.

The WABC broadcasts will begin this Tuesday at 5:45 p.m. with talks by Broun, Thomas and Alexander Wolcott. On Thursday, at 5:45 Broun and Waldman will talk. There will be another broadcast by Broun and others at the same hour on Saturday.

Broun's campaign is not limited by any means to radio talks. He has been on the street corners of his district nightly, talking things over with the voters. Large crowds hear him wherever he speaks. He is immediately recognized, as soon as he mounts the platform, or speaks from the curbstone, as he prefers to do. On his street speaking trips he has been

Free Literature Fund Is Sought by Party's National Headquarters

RECENTLY The New Leader received an urgent request from Oregon Socialists. They asked for financial assistance to enable them to have their candidates and the party platform appear in an official pamphlet that is mailed by the state government to all registered voters. The cost was \$200 and this fund was raised largely through New Leader readers.

Now the National Office of the party needs funds to send literature to some states and cities where it is urgently needed. Only five weeks remain of the campaign. We must respond to the appeal of the National Office. No opportunity should be neglected to meet every demand upon the resources of the party. National Executive Secretary Senior is eager to do the work. Our readers and party members must help him do it.

The author of this news item has sent his contribution. We appeal to YOU to send YOURS. Do it immediately. Send your contribution to Clarence Senior, National Executive Secretary, 2553 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

100,000 Get Leaflets in Vladeck Drive

Two Public School Rallies to Be Held This Friday Night in Brooklyn District

AN EXTENSIVE campaign is unfolding in the 8th Congressional District where B. Charney Vladeck is the Socialist candidate. This includes many street and hall meetings, canvassing of voters, and a wide distribution of literature which is expected to reach a total of 100,000 pieces by the end of this week.

The campaign committee expects to expand the work of literature distribution by enlisting enthusiastic youngsters from the age of 12 up. Between 70 and 80 volunteers are already on this job and with the addition to this force it will undoubtedly be the largest band of such workers that has been recruited for this work in many years.

On Tuesday night the Branch in the 2nd A. D. at 482 Sutter avenue, completed arrangements for the meeting Friday night, Oct. 3rd, in public school 174, Dumont and Alabama avenues, which is held in cooperation with the 6th Congressional District. The speakers are Norman Thomas, B. Charney Vladeck, William M. Feigenbaum, Alex Kahn, Harry W. Laidler, and Morris Rosenberg.

The other meeting that night is in public school 164 at 14th avenue and 42nd street. The speakers are B. Charney Vladeck, William M. Feigenbaum, and Hyman Nemeser.

The biggest social affair of the campaign is the dinner to be given to B. Charney Vladeck, the Socialist candidate for Congress in the Colonial Mansion, 1933 Bath avenue, Sunday, Oct. 5, at 6 p.m. The chief speakers will be Heywood Broun, B. C. Vladeck, Morris Hillquit, Louis Waldman, Abraham Cahane, Norman Thomas, and Charles Solomon. The reservations that have been made insure a large crowd.

The open air meetings average ten every week and an amplifier is being used at some meetings which carries the voice of speakers for a block or more. The campaign committee has selected sub-committees for special work with comrades Kruckow and Kantor in charge of halls; Morrell, Bobnik, Polikoff and Anna Weiss in charge of literature, and Fox and Shainblom in charge of publicity. Excellent work is being done by all committees.

This subdivision and specialization of work is producing results but still more volunteers are needed to expand the agitation to every section of the district. Friends and sympathizers who are willing to participate in the campaign will find plenty of work to do in the headquarters at 6610 Bay Parkway. There is literature to fold and envelopes to address and all who are interested are urged to call at the headquarters without delay.

Brooklyn Socialists To Honor Shiploff At Dinner Oct. 19th

On his return from a trip abroad, Abraham I. Shiploff, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 10th (Brooklyn) district, will be honored at a dinner. The dinner will be held on Sunday evening, October 19, at Graebel's Rose Manor, 1830 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Samuel Silverman will also be a guest of honor. The dinner party of the 23rd assembly district, Kings,

Bronx Opening At Morris High This Friday

20,000 Residents Reached in Week by 70 Public Meetings

TWENTY thousand Bronx residents were reached by Socialist speakers last week at sixty street meetings and ten hall meetings. The gatherings covered every assembly district in the Bronx, with special effort made in the 5th Assembly district where Henry Fruchter is running. Campaign headquarters for the 22nd Senatorial district, which includes Fruchter's ward, were opened at Hunt's Point Palace last Friday with an informal ratification meeting at which Dr. Louis A. Hendin, Senate candidate, Fruchter, David Kaplan, assembly candidate of the Fourth and Julius Umanaky, Assembly candidate of the Third, addressed an enthusiastic gathering of over 600. At the same time, Samuel Orr, and Louis Weil, congressional candidates in the 23rd and 24th districts, respectively, were talking to packed houses in two widely separated halls in North Bronx.

The committee plans to double the number of rallies, to include a mass meeting at Morris High School on Friday, Oct. 3rd, with Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for governor, Haywood Broun, Samuel Orr, Dr. Hendin and Henry Fruchter as speakers. Following the Morris High School meeting the upper west side of the Bronx, which is the 8th A. D., will be given the opportunity to hear the Socialist state and local candidates at a rally at P. S. 82, University avenue and McCombs road, on Wednesday evening, October 8th. Esther Friedman, candidate for State Senate, will return from a tour of the country to speak to her constituents. Heywood Broun and Louis Waldman will also address the meeting.

On Saturday evening, October 11th, at P. S. 70, 173rd street and Weeks avenue, Dr. Abraham Molina, candidate for Assembly in the 2nd A. D., will bring the campaign into his district supported by the State candidates and other prominent Socialist speakers. On the same night, at a hall meeting at 751 Allerton avenue, near Holland avenue, Louis Weil, the candidate for Congress, will make another of his frequent appearances in this district. Morris Hillquit, Jacob Panken and local candidates will also address the meeting.

Dr. Hendin and Louis Weil have placed in the hands of the printer an order for 100,000 copies of a letter to be signed jointly by the congressional, senatorial and assembly candidates of each district. During the next two weeks every household in the Bronx will receive the letter together with a copy of the state and national platforms. Another 50,000 copies of the letter will be distributed at street meetings.

A mid-campaign celebration has been arranged by the Joint Socialist and Labor Campaign Committee of the Bronx, which has taken over the Molly Picon theater for Friday evening, October 17th. Molly Picon will star in her new show and between the acts Heywood Broun will tell about his campaign on Park avenue. Tickets, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$2.50, are now on sale at the Bronx County headquarters, 1167 Boston road, and orders by telephone (Kilpatrick 7457) received any evening will be promptly filled while the tickets last.

Newburgh City Manager Bars Second Socialist Rally

ARBITRARY action by John McKay, City Manager at Newburgh, N. Y., to prohibit Socialist Party meetings in that city has raised the issue of civil rights which has been called to the attention of Hamilton Ward, Attorney General of New York State.

Jean J. Coroneil of New York City had been sent by G. August Gerber, campaign manager for the New York State Campaign Committee of the Socialist Party, to Newburgh and vicinity on a speaking tour. Coroneil spoke in front of the City Hall once. When he attempted to hold another meeting McKay issued instructions to prohibit it. McKay was quoted in the Newburgh News as saying, "Coroneil had a chance to state his platform once. I don't think it's necessary to have one of these meetings every week."

In these words the City Manager set himself up as a thought controller. It is certain that no such action has been taken to restrict the number of meetings that the old parties may hold.

Upon receipt of a telegram from Coroneil the latter was instructed by Gerber to ascertain from McKay the reason for the arbitrary order. McKay offered no legal reasons for his action and simply reaffirmed his ukase. Gerber proceeded to Newburgh but was unable to obtain access to the domineering McKay and on returning to New York sent a vigorous protest

Socialists of Cleveland Get On the Ballot

Four Campaign Headquarters Are Opened in City—Drive On For Registration

(By a New Leader Correspondent) CLEVELAND, O.—The Socialist Party of Cuyahoga County, in which Cleveland is located, has succeeded in getting on the ballot in spite of the old party politicians who enacted a new election law making it extremely hard for the minority parties to appear on the ballot. Due to provision of this law, while Socialist candidates will be on the ballot, they will appear this time without the party designation in the independent column.

The sponsors of the law were careful to eradicate the name of Socialist Party from the ballot in order that the workers may not know that the party is again in the field to fight for the workers. But this time that clever trick is liable to work contrary to the wishes of the fathers of that law. A good many of former Republican and Democratic voters are dissatisfied with both these parties and while they are not ready as yet to vote straight Socialist ticket they will vote it anyway as independent.

Socialist Party candidates in the coming election are: for sheriff, Harry E. Schreiber; for county treasurer, Rebecca Yellen; for county auditor, Jennie L. Harvey; for county commissioner, Noah Mandelkorn; for county prosecutor, Moses Benjamin; for State Senator, M. Epstein, Joseph Jauch and M. Weintraub; for Representatives to General Assembly, Andrew Brezina, Edna Hastings, Charles Kunz, William Mallin, Joseph Martinek, John Rihlinski, John G. Willert and Robert Wuffli.

The campaign committee, consisting of Comrades Kullman, Krebel, Martinek, Weintraub and Parker has decided on a vigorous campaign. Four district managers will take care of the systematic distribution of literature and of organizing forces of election watchers.

For the first time in twelve years the Socialist Party will have a chance to have its witnesses in voting booths and it intends to make good use of this opportunity. The party is urging every loyal comrade or Socialist sympathizer to get in harness and to volunteer for this important service. Report for duty at once to your district campaign managers, whose addresses are: First District, West Side, John G. Willert, 3469 West 54th street; Second District, South Side, Joseph Martinek, 4732 Broadway; Third District, J. Krebel, 6409 St. Clair avenue; Fourth District, North Side, Henry Kullman, 10729 Hathaway street.

The most important task before the Socialists of Cleveland is to get the labor vote to register. In the years past our greatest handicap was open refusal of radical voters to register and to vote because they were afraid that their vote would surely be stolen. Registration dates are set October 2, 10 and 11.

There will be a joint meeting of the Socialist Party members to be held October 6, at Superior Building, second floor, Superior avenue, opposite the Main Library. All details of the campaign will be explained by Comrades Mandelkorn, Willert and Martinek. Comrades of Cleveland and vicinity and all Socialist Party sympathizers are invited to attend.

Upton Sinclair Gets Official Notification He Is G.O.P. Nominee

(By a New Leader Correspondent) LOS ANGELES.—For a score of years, Upton Sinclair, the Socialist candidate for Governor, has excavated diligently for family skeletons in the Republican party closet, but today he "was delighted" to accept the Republican nomination for the Governorship of California.

Like many other Californians, Sinclair was laboring under the impression that Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco had received the gubernatorial bid at the recent primaries, so he was highly elated to receive official word from Secretary of State Frank J. Jordan that Upton Sinclair has been legally chosen as the Republican party's nominee for Governor of California.

The engraved document, embellished with a gold seal, will be framed and presented as exhibit "A" whenever anyone charges Sinclair with embracing a radical philosophy.

"I understand," declared the surprised nominee, "that my nomination is tantamount to election, and I wish to extend my hearty thanks to my unknown supporters."

Mr. Sinclair was loath to comment on the rumor that a careless or facetious printer may have been responsible for substituting the word, Republican, for the word, Socialist, on the handsome document.

Chicago Party Nominates 4 For Congress

Designations Are Also Made for Four Members of Legislature

(CHICAGO, ILL.—The Socialist Party has filed nominating petitions on behalf of candidates for four Congressional offices—in the 2nd, 5th, 6th and 7th districts; and for four state offices—one each for State Senator and Representative in the 5th and 19th Senatorial districts.

In the Second district, Mrs. Louise Loeb Hamburger, prominent South Side clubwoman, member of the Sinai Sisterhood, has entered the race on the Socialist ticket against Morton D. Hull, Republican incumbent, and Michael C. Walsh, Democratic nominee. The district is one in which there is a large Socialist membership, as well as a considerable independent vote.

John M. Collins, county chairman, and a veteran leader in the ranks of the Socialist party and the trade unions, has again accepted the nomination of his party. Collins said that, though he has run for many offices on the Socialist ticket, and been defeated many times, he is not discouraged. "Nothing could shake my faith in Socialism," he declared. "If the labor movement does not support the Socialist Party, it is because that movement is blind to the issues facing it, and the way to meet those issues. Sooner or later the labor movement will wake up; and when it does we will have a Socialist government in the United States."

In the 5th Congressional district, Leon Hanock, a member of the Cigarmakers local of the United Hebrew Trades, is the party's nominee for Congress. Hanock is well known in the Jewish Trade Union movement.

In the 6th Congressional district, J. Mahlon Barnes, former national executive secretary of the party, and for many years a leader in Socialist and trade union circles, has accepted the nomination for Congress. Both Barnes and Hanock will stress the issues of unemployment and labor legislation.

The other Socialist candidates in Cook County are: Nineteenth Senatorial district—for State Senator, Charles Pogorelec, secretary of the Jugo-Slav Socialist Federation; for Representative, Morris Seskind, labor editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; Fifth Senatorial district—for State Senator, Kellam Foster, Chicago lawyer, and for Representative, Ralph McCallister, a recent graduate of the University of Chicago.

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A.F.L. Urged To 'Study' Job Insurance

Executive Council Report to Boston Convention Makes Action on Issue Unlikely

BOSTON.—(FP)—Silent on the issue of compulsory unemployment insurance, such as has been enacted in almost every industrial nation, the report of the Executive Council to this year's convention of the American Federation of Labor proposes merely that the delegates instruct it to study all plans for unemployment relief.

Paragraph 9 of the Unemployment Program announced by the council ignores the attack made at Atlantic City by President Green on social insurance of workers against loss of the chance to work.

"Industries that have the problem of seasonal employment should work out some plan to take care of employees during such periods of unemployment as cannot be prevented by more scientific planning. This has been done in some instances by unions cooperating with management, and a jointly created fund furnishes weekly incomes to workers during periods of cyclical unemployment. A number of unions have provided unemployment funds for the relief of members out of work."

"We recommend that the Executive Council make a thorough investigation of all plans, legislative and otherwise, that have been discussed or suggested for the express purpose of finding a practical way by which relief may be accorded those who are suffering from forced unemployment."

Postponement Likely
This recommendation by the council leaves the way open for the convention to postpone any serious consideration of the problem of relief for the millions now suffering from unemployment.

On the other hand, it does not embarrass the council in case the convention shall vote endorsement of proposed legislation establishing joint federal and state insurance funds from which payments can be made to the unemployed in the coming winter months.

The council's report this year uses the term "business economy" instead of "economic system" or "capitalist system." The chapter on Unemployment Program begins with the statement: "Under our present business economy, people must have money to buy the necessities of life and whatever else they may include in their standards of living. For the great majority of people employment is essential as a source of income. Loss of employment is a tragedy. Unless work is obtainable, they can turn only to charity. Society has a responsibility for providing service for all who need employment. To provide aid in finding employment is the first constructive policy, though relief may be necessary for an emergency."

The program calls for shorter hours of daily work, the five-day week, stabilization of the rate of production in industry, nation-wide employment exchange system with better statistics, etc.

Under the head of Seasonal Unemployment, the report declares for a yearly wage basis, planned to cover 50 weeks of work and 2 weeks vacation. It shows that a scientific estimate has been made that \$2,400 is the minimum annual wage for a worker and his family, if decent standards of living are to be maintained. This means \$47 a week for 52 weeks. It points out that if, working at this weekly rate, the breadwinner loses two months' work, "he is immediately reduced below the standard sufficient to support health and decency, and if he loses five months he is reduced to the poverty level."

Opposition to Injunctions To Be A.F.L. Political Test

Every Congressional Nominee Asked to Give Stand on Proposed Bill

BOSTON.—(FP)—"For the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor," says the report of the Executive Council to the Boston convention, "we have submitted to every candidate for Congress a questionnaire as follows: 'Will you support the anti-injunction bill introduced by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee?'"

"These questionnaires were submitted to the candidates through the officials of the State Federation of Labor. When this report was written it was too early to determine the result of the questionnaire. The Executive Council, however, believes that every member of organized labor should take an interest in this legislation and do whatever they can to secure its enactment into law."

"Candidates for Congress who decline to support the measure should be defeated. Those who agree to support anti-injunction legislation provided in the Senate bill should be elected. The issue is now before the wage earners. Let us not say after the elections that we have been false to our cause."

Opposes Dictatorships
This declaration follows the presentation of the full text of the Norris-Walsh-Blaine bill, now on the Senate calendar. The measure is one which undertakes to guarantee to workers full liberty to organize into unions and to conduct all normal activities of unions, including strikes, picketing, etc., and which seeks to outlaw the yellow-dog contract. The Council says it has "great hopes of the passage of this bill, but it will require aggressive action on the part of the entire labor movement to secure its enactment."

At another point in the report, dealing with the right to organize, the Council says: "We are just as opposed to control by the wealthy few as we are to a dictatorship of the proletariat. We propose intelligent cooperation through organized groups in furtherance of constructive principles. To assure labor the right and the opportunity to follow this program, legal and economic obstacles must be removed. A major obstacle is abuse of the injunction in labor disputes."

"We do not dispute the jurisdiction of equity because of its value as a protection against irreparable losses when there is no remedy at law. We object to abuse of procedure and misapplication of the injunction because of the court's misunderstanding of the rights of wage earners and their exercise under present economic organization and environment. We believe the bill drafted by the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee would remedy many of the practices that have robbed us of the opportunity to exercise our rights."

Want Freedom To Organize
"This draft measure would declare as public policy the right of wage earners to organize and exercise organization rights. It declares illegal contracts by which employers force employees to give up organization rights which are enumerated. It forbids injunctions restricting the exercise of organization rights. It prescribes procedure in issuing injunctions. We have made constructive injunction legislation the paramount issue in our legislative campaign."

If by new legislation the workers can be freed to organize for their own economic advancement, the report argues, national development will be stimulated, and labor can meet the problem of "how to stabilize prosperity." It points out that mass purchasing power has failed to keep pace with mass production. "Technical progress has led to a great increase in industrial output, but wages and the purchasing power they represent have stood still, or made only slight progress. Lack of organization among the workers has been the cause for this unbalance. Stronger organization will tend to restore to the workers the power to buy back what they produce. So the return of steady employment and income for the workers is connected with the anti-injunction bill."

Broun to Help Open Jersey Socialist Drive
Meeting Will Be Held in Newark on Friday, October 10th

THE Socialist party of New Jersey will open its campaign at a mass meeting at the Workmen's Circle Institute, 190 Belmont avenue, Newark, which promises to make history for the Jersey Socialist movement. The meeting will be held Friday, Oct. 10.

Heywood Broun, N. Y. Socialist congressional nominee, will be the principal speaker at the event. August Claessens, organizer of the party in New York City, will be on the platform to lend his brilliance and wit to the occasion. Other speakers will be Henry Jager, Socialist candidate for the U. S. Senate, and Andrew P. Wilkins, State Secretary. Frank J. Manning will preside.

It is also expected that the Musicians' Union of Newark will donate an orchestra to furnish music for the occasion. This union is carrying on a valiant strike in Newark and is seeking to arouse the public to demand living musicians and genuine music as against the "canned" variety. Manning is cooperating with the Union.

With a brilliant array of speakers and a program of good music, the meeting at which Broun will be the principal speaker will certainly start the campaign with a bang. Tickets are now available at headquarters, 105 Springfield avenue, Newark. Telephone MItchell 2-3873.

And they shall build houses and inhabit them, and they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat.—Isaiah.

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Queens Socialists Make Use of Station WEVD
Queens County Socialists are carrying on the most extensive campaign in years. More addresses are being delivered at open air meetings and the radio is being used more extensively than in any other year.

The radio addresses will be heard over Station WEVD and part of the program includes the following:
Sunday, Oct. 5, 3 to 3.15 p. m., Morris S. Schoenbaum, candidate for Senator in the 3rd District. Subject, "Socialism in the Making." Sunday, Oct. 12, 3 to 3.15 p. m., Tucker P. Smith, candidate for Congress in the 2nd District. Subject, "Socialism and Internationalism." Sunday, Oct. 19, 3 to 3.15 p. m., Adella K. Zametkin, candidate for the Assembly, 4th District. Subject, "Socialism and Food." Sunday, Oct. 26, 3 to 3.15 p. m., Gilbert R. Sackman, candidate for Surrogate, Queens County. Subject, "The Socialist Platform." Sunday, Nov. 2, 3 to 3.15 p. m., Elizabeth Stuyvesant, candidate for clerk, Queens County. Subject, "Why Women Should Vote the Socialist Ticket."

Waldman and Thomas Speak at Brownsville Campaign Rally Friday
Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, and Norman Thomas will be among the speakers at the ratification meeting to be held Friday night, October 3, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman street, Brooklyn, in connection with the opening of the Socialist campaign in the 10th Congressional District. Other speakers will be William Karlin, candidate for Attorney General; Samuel H. Friedman, candidate for Assembly in the 23rd District, and Dr. Louis Sadoff, candidate for State Senator in the 17th District.

Schwartz Wins Wide Support In Phila. Fight
New Socialist Branch Grows in Congressional District—Registration Today
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Fourth Congressional District in Philadelphia, frequently known as the Strawberry Mansion District, is responding wholeheartedly to the stirring campaign being conducted there by Joseph Schwartz, Socialist candidate. The Strawberry Mansion Branch, dead these past five years, has reappeared. At an enthusiastic meeting last Thursday addressed by Schwartz, Jessie Holmes and Louis Berger, many members mapped out a plan for an intensive canvassing of the district. The best possible speakers are being thrown into this campaign. Street corner meetings are increasing in size. Many new converts are coming into the Party. Every indication points to a record breaking Socialist vote.

Stresses Unemployment
"Unemployment is undoubtedly the gravest question now faced by the people of the city. Last winter tens of thousands shivered on the broad lines in New York asking for a bowl of soup and a night's lodging. The city made no adequate provision for the relief of the unemployed. From November until April it did practically nothing to give the jobless work. Finally, after months of pressure on the part of the Socialist, labor and fraternal organizations, Mayor Walker established one inadequate temporary city employment agency. This winter, according to many economists, will be worse for many than last. The Socialist party demands that the city provide proper relief; that it make the city employment agency a permanent institution, not a temporary expedient, that it greatly increase its efficiency and coordinate its work with the state exchanges. We demand that the city undertake an enlarged program of public works and map out a future plan for increased public works in time of unemployment. We demand that it begin the undertaking of a comprehensive system of slum clearance."

Maurer Hits Pinchot as Foe Of Labor Laws

Wilkes-Barre Non-Partisan League Wants G. O. P. Nominee to Debate Socialist

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
WILKESBARRE, Pa.—James H. Maurer of Reading, Socialist candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, fired the first shot in his campaign with a hot address in this city last Saturday night before the "Nonpartisan Political Labor League." The League was so impressed by Maurer's exposure of Clifford Pinchot, the "reform" politician of Pennsylvania politics, that it adopted a resolution challenging Pinchot to meet Maurer in joint discussion in Wilkes-Barre.

The resolution has been sent to Pinchot. It requests that he "meet Mr. James H. Maurer on the question as to who represents the best interests of the working class, as judged by their past records in public office." If a favorable reply is received from Pinchot there is little doubt that the biggest hall in the city will be packed to hear the speakers.

In the Wilkes-Barre speech Maurer interpreted the party platform as it affects the interests of workmen, reviewed his experiences in fighting for the workers when he was a member of the State Legislature, and then told the story of Pinchot's actions. The State Federation of Labor a few years ago had accepted him as a satisfactory candidate for Governor. A few days before his inauguration Pinchot assured the Federation at a conference that he would cooperate in the work of enacting the labor program.

Fought Compensation
Maurer then described the course of Pinchot in sabotaging an amendment to the Compensation Act. Of his other actions as Governor, Maurer said:

"His conduct toward compensation was no worse than his conduct toward all our other labor bills. He never as much as crooked a finger to help us; with the result that during the four years this self-styled apostle of all that is good in this world served as governor, labor got nothing. Compare his record with even the reactionary Sprout, or with the present Governor Fisher, who was attorney for various capitalist interests."

Maurer then went on to show from the record that at least a few things had been obtained from the reactionaries. "For some time past," said Maurer, "this same apostle of political virtue has been travelling over the state promising many things which he will do if elected again. Well, he handed out pretty much the same kind of dope when he ran for governor the other time."

The address of the Socialist candidate made a decided hit and it is very doubtful whether Pinchot will ever agree to meet Maurer in any joint discussion.

Maurer will carry the fight into the enemy's camp in addresses that will reach each section of the state. His itinerary follows:

Saturday, Oct. 4th, Scranton; Sunday, Oct. 5th, Wilkes-Barre; Friday, Oct. 10th, Mt. Carmel; Saturday, Oct. 11th, Shamokin; Friday, Oct. 17th, Blairville; Saturday, Oct. 18th, Erie; Sunday, Oct. 19th, Roulette; Monday, Oct. 20th, Williamsport; Friday, Oct. 24th, York; Saturday, Oct. 25th, Greensburg; Sunday, Oct. 26th, Pittsburgh; Monday, Oct. 27th, Johnstown; Friday, Oct. 31st, Radio, Harrisburg; Saturday, Nov. 1st, Philadelphia; Sunday, Nov. 2nd, Reading.

A program of five radio broadcasts over WHF, Harrisburg, is being arranged for every Friday evening beginning Oct. 3rd. The broadcasting will begin at 7:15 and end at 7:30. The speakers will be as follows: Oct. 3, Lillith Wilson; Oct. 10, Darlington Hoops; Oct. 17, Mayor Stump; Oct. 24th, W. J. Van Essen; Oct. 31, from 7:15 to 7:45, J. H. Maurer.

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Four More Unions Join The Union Health Center
Four labor organizations, with an approximate membership of seven thousand, have affiliated with the Union Health Center to obtain for their members and families adequate medical and dental care at reasonable rates. They are The Stereotypers' Union of New York, The Brooklyn Post Office Clerks, The Brooklyn Civil Employees, Women's Union Label League.

Laidler Opens Campaign for Boro President

Brooklyn Socialist Assaults Hypocrisy at Democratic Parley—Pleads for Idle

DR. HARRY W. LAIDLER, Socialist candidate for President of the Borough of Brooklyn, last Wednesday at the Brooklyn Heights Forum, 20 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, demanded that the city during the coming winter provide adequate relief for the unemployed, adopt an enlarged program of public works, undertake an extensive slum clearance program, and increase the extent and efficiency of its unemployment exchanges in affiliation with the state exchanges.

"Ex-Governor Smith told the Democrats in Albany on Tuesday that all unfaithful servants in public office and in party leadership should be driven out," Dr. Laidler said. "How many leaders of the McCooey-Tammamy machine would be left, do you think, if Alfred Smith's suggestions were followed. Senator Wagner gave an impassioned address, in which he declared that the Democratic party was 'ruthless in its demand that the courts be kept clean and undefiled.' Has Senator Wagner not spread the recent disclosures in respect to the buying and selling of judicial offices? That part of his speech must, I fear, be regarded as the prize humor of the campaign."

"Unemployment is undoubtedly the gravest question now faced by the people of the city. Last winter tens of thousands shivered on the broad lines in New York asking for a bowl of soup and a night's lodging. The city made no adequate provision for the relief of the unemployed. From November until April it did practically nothing to give the jobless work. Finally, after months of pressure on the part of the Socialist, labor and fraternal organizations, Mayor Walker established one inadequate temporary city employment agency. This winter, according to many economists, will be worse for many than last. The Socialist party demands that the city provide proper relief; that it make the city employment agency a permanent institution, not a temporary expedient, that it greatly increase its efficiency and coordinate its work with the state exchanges. We demand that the city undertake an enlarged program of public works and map out a future plan for increased public works in time of unemployment. We demand that it begin the undertaking of a comprehensive system of slum clearance."

Another successful meeting was held this past Sunday on City Hall Plaza. Andrew J. Biemiller made the principal speech of the evening. He traced the accomplishments of the American labor movement when the movement fought as a class conscious unit and had not sunk to the present class collaboration policies of the American Federation of Labor. The present leadership of the A. F. of L. was declared inadequate.

Woll was flayed for his activities as president of the National Civic Federation, his high tariff lobby, and his attempt to foment distrust and hatred of Soviet Russia. Green was severely criticized for his recent pronouncement against state unemployment insurance. Biemiller pointed out that the voluntary unemployment insurance scheme endorsed by Green is precisely the device utilized by "well-fare capitalists" to hold their workers in subjection. Green's stand in 1916, when as secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, he endorsed Meyer London's unemployment insurance bill in defiance of Pres. Gompers, was contrasted with his present position of playing into the hands of the employers.

The speaker concluded that "until the American labor movement reverts to an intelligent class conscious position, organizing the workers in our basic industries, like automobiles, radio, and oil, which today are left untouched, and enters the political field with a working class party fighting for the demands of labor, the lot of the American workers will not be improved. American history, like the history of all other countries, shows that only when labor works in its own interests and does not merely accept the crumbs thrown at it by the capitalists, as the A. F. of L. does today, does it make progress. It is up to the intelligent workers of this country to force their leaders into this position, or look for new leaders."

Subway Proposals
"3. A unified subway and bus system publicly operated by a municipal corporation, with a directorate representative of the public and the workers. To preserve the five cent fare, and at the same time, to bring the city nearer to an equitable system of taxation, we would insist on the raising of at least one-third of the cost of the subways by special assessment on abutting property owners. In thousands of cases, the subways have increased the value of land three to four hundred percent along their lines."

"These and other measures I wish to elaborate as the campaign goes on. Such measures would only be put into force by a party of the workers of hand and brain, whose ideal is not to turn the rascals in order to put other rascals in, but a party which is committed to a city beautiful operated for the comfort and happiness of all who do their share of the world's work, not for aggrandizement of the few. The only party which in this campaign measures up to this standard is the Socialist Party."

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"Ex-Governor Smith told the Democrats in Albany on Tuesday that all unfaithful servants in public office and in party leadership should be driven out," Dr. Laidler said. "How many leaders of the McCooey-Tammamy machine would be left, do you think, if Alfred Smith's suggestions were followed. Senator Wagner gave an impassioned address, in which he declared that the Democratic party was 'ruthless in its demand that the courts be kept clean and undefiled.' Has Senator Wagner not spread the recent disclosures in respect to the buying and selling of judicial offices? That part of his speech must, I fear, be regarded as the prize humor of the campaign."

"Unemployment is undoubtedly the gravest question now faced by the people of the city. Last winter tens of thousands shivered on the broad lines in New York asking for a bowl of soup and a night's lodging. The city made no adequate provision for the relief of the unemployed. From November until April it did practically nothing to give the jobless work. Finally, after months of pressure on the part of the Socialist, labor and fraternal organizations, Mayor Walker established one inadequate temporary city employment agency. This winter, according to many economists, will be worse for many than last. The Socialist party demands that the city provide proper relief; that it make the city employment agency a permanent institution, not a temporary expedient, that it greatly increase its efficiency and coordinate its work with the state exchanges. We demand that the city undertake an enlarged program of public works and map out a future plan for increased public works in time of unemployment. We demand that it begin the undertaking of a comprehensive system of slum clearance."

Another successful meeting was held this past Sunday on City Hall Plaza. Andrew J. Biemiller made the principal speech of the evening. He traced the accomplishments of the American labor movement when the movement fought as a class conscious unit and had not sunk to the present class collaboration policies of the American Federation of Labor. The present leadership of the A. F. of L. was declared inadequate.

Woll was flayed for his activities as president of the National Civic Federation, his high tariff lobby, and his attempt to foment distrust and hatred of Soviet Russia. Green was severely criticized for his recent pronouncement against state unemployment insurance. Biemiller pointed out that the voluntary unemployment insurance scheme endorsed by Green is precisely the device utilized by "well-fare capitalists" to hold their workers in subjection. Green's stand in 1916, when as secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, he endorsed Meyer London's unemployment insurance bill in defiance of Pres. Gompers, was contrasted with his present position of playing into the hands of the employers.

The speaker concluded that "until the American labor movement reverts to an intelligent class conscious position, organizing the workers in our basic industries, like automobiles, radio, and oil, which today are left untouched, and enters the political field with a working class party fighting for the demands of labor, the lot of the American workers will not be improved. American history, like the history of all other countries, shows that only when labor works in its own interests and does not merely accept the crumbs thrown at it by the capitalists, as the A. F. of L. does today, does it make progress. It is up to the intelligent workers of this country to force their leaders into this position, or look for new leaders."

Subway Proposals
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"These and other measures I wish to elaborate as the campaign goes on. Such measures would only be put into force by a party of the workers of hand and brain, whose ideal is not to turn the rascals in order to put other rascals in, but a party which is committed to a city beautiful operated for the comfort and happiness of all who do their share of the world's work, not for aggrandizement of the few. The only party which in this campaign measures up to this standard is the Socialist Party."

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The Five-Year Plan And Labor Conditions in Russia

Industrialization Scheme Keeping Unemployment Down to 750,000; Government Holds Workers' Conditions Considerably Improved

With this article, Dr. Laidler, co-director with Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy, continues to give his impressions gathered in Russia this summer. In this installment, Dr. Laidler considers two of the most discussed aspects of Russian life—religion and the five year plan. In a concluding article dealing with Russia to be printed in THE NEW LEADER next week, Dr. Laidler will discuss Russia's agricultural progress and problems. Articles in later issues of THE NEW LEADER will present Dr. Laidler's impressions of Germany and Vienna.

By Harry W. Laidler

WE visited the Registration Bureau of Marriage and Divorce in Moscow. Here any couple could be married by registering and paying a few roubles. As for breaking the marriage tie, one party could obtain a divorce by merely registering his name and stating his desire to leave the other, providing there were no children. An announcement of the divorce would then be sent to the other party to the marriage contract. No reason for the divorce need be stated. If there were children, the two parties had to agree. If they could come to an agreement, the matter was decided by the court. However, no one can marry and divorce indefinitely with impunity. After a certain number of such proceedings, the state may inquire into the conduct of the party and mete out punishment if mere philandering is shown.

In Leningrad and Moscow we visited churches at which masses were being conducted. At both the orthodox and the so-called "red" church, masses were proceeding undisturbed. The anti-religious crusade seems to have temporarily

abated somewhat since last winter. Both red and white churches are now praying for the Soviet government and there is a great revival in the church of old historical pageants and of musical programs which are attracting many by their artistry.

The workers do not attend the churches in the numbers they formerly did. The Soviet government does not permit the teaching of religion to groups of three or more under 18 years of age. No member of an orthodox church can become a member of the Communist party. The church receives no aid from the state. Churches are closed down when they cannot support themselves, when it is shown that they are propagandizing for the overthrow of the Soviet government and when the community asks that they be closed so as to permit of their use for other purposes.

The government maintains an anti-religious museum, which is largely, however, an anti-superstition museum, and much is done to discourage religious practices. The five day week is proving a great blow to the church. An increasing number of people are thinking in terms of dates, not in terms of the days of the week. Our guide found it hard to tell when Sunday was due.

Religion, however, is not dead. There is a good deal of difference within the party in regard to metaphysical questions, while some trade unions in Moscow have at times shown a great leaning toward some of the religious sects. For awhile some of the evangelical churches, notably the Baptists, had a great vogue in districts where the orthodox church had been suppressed. Developments in this line during the next few years will be watched with keen interest. The power of the Orthodox Greek Church has decidedly been broken. Communists have substituted for the old theological orthodoxy the orthodoxy of Lenin and his prophets. Will this economic ortho-

doxy or something of a more metaphysical nature constitute Russia's future religion? Few are at present in a position to answer this question with any assurance.

A Soviet Court

Revolutionary changes have also occurred in court procedure. We slipped into one court as a matter of fact a contract between the Soviet government and an individual who was building his own home—later to revert to the state—was being debated. The judge was a rather attractive woman in the thirties or early forties who had been selected by the workers of the factories of a certain district, and who was serving for 180 roubles, or \$90 a month. On the bench beside her were two workers from the factory who were assisting her as volunteers during a six weeks' period. There were no large tomes of law books in her chambers, and in court no long arguments by attorneys nor objections on the ground of irrelevancy and incompetency to the questions asked. Both sides stated their stories and the judge asked numerous questions. She had two small books on Soviet rules and procedure to guide her. Otherwise she depended on her common sense and that of her assistants to help her in her decisions. If her decisions were objected to, there might be an appeal to a higher court.

Lawyers belonging to unions whose fees are strictly regulated may be obtained where necessary, but the simplicity of the proceedings as compared with that in other countries is marked. This simplicity at times is refreshing, but in cases involving political prisoners, for instance, the procedure is probably far too simple. The judge frankly stated that the court had a class bias—a working class bias; that, in punishing a guilty party, attention was paid to whether he was a working man or not, and that in general more extenuating circumstances were generally found in the case of workers.

Three other social institutions in Moscow which were pointed out as typical of the kind of thing the Soviets were trying to do were the night sanitariums, the parks of culture and rest and the house of the peasant. In the night sanitariums men and women workers who are illing are sent for several weeks, while working, to regain their health. We went to a woman's night sanitarium, said to be one out of sixteen such institutions in sixteen districts of Moscow. There we found women from the textile factories, from perfumery works, from state stores who were run-down physically, but not in the really sick class. Here they would go after work, bathe, eat a meal prescribed by a physician, walk in an adjoining park, sleep in one of the dormitories and in the morning, exercise and have breakfast before returning to work. When their six-weeks' term here was over, a district nurse would supervise them, help them in their diet and with other advice. About 700 or 800 women were said to be cared for each night in Moscow in these sanitariums.

Workers' Recreation

The Park of rest and culture is a municipal institution run, as its name suggests, for recreation of the workers, with provision for bathing, swimming, gymnastics, reading, etc. One house is given over to the caring for children temporarily entertained there, while the parents are enjoying themselves elsewhere in the park. Another building is devoted to a vivid exposition of the five year plan and a third to study and reading. On account of the five day week, the crowds are not overwhelming on any one day. The character of the recreation and of the buildings as compared with our Coney Island is quite impressive.

The house of the peasants is a building especially devoted to entertaining the farmers when they come to town. Here overnight accommodations may be hired by the farmer for a small sum; lectures

are given, free legal advice is vouchsafed, and the advantages of collective farming strongly urged. Similar houses of peasants appear in all parts of the country and are undoubtedly a vehicle of effective propaganda for the Soviets as well as of educational value on the advantage of modernizing farming. Ironically, it is said that in many villages arrests of peasants for resisting the collectivization movement were so frequent 'some months ago that the local prisons have likewise been referred to as 'houses of peasants.'

The Five Year Plan

So much for some of the newer social, as contrasted with the economic institutions of Soviet Russia. What about the economic situation? A mere observer for a couple of weeks can form only general impressions that may or may not be typical. At present the Russians are on a war basis as far as consumption is concerned. As nations before time without number have been mobilized for international conflict, so Russia is now being mobilized for the reconstruction of its economic life, particularly in the development of electricity and of heavy industries. Russians are going without many articles of food, without clothing, without other commodities that workers in other countries would consider prime necessities; they are spending countless hours on long lines before state stores; they are paying, where they have the money, outrageous prices to the few Nep men who are left, and if you ask them why they are doing this, they will tell you—at least the faithful inner group will tell you—that all of this is necessary now until the five year plan is completed. Then the situation will have been greatly changed. Then the workers will be turned increasingly to the lighter industries—to the production of clothing, etc.—and their present sacrifices will not have been in vain. Their efforts will not be ended with the five year plan—their experts are work-

ing out at present a fifteen year plan—but conditions, they feel, will have been considerably ameliorated by 1935.

The conception of the five year plan is a fascinating one. To hear the experts of the Gosplan describe how the campaign for increase in the production of coal, of pig iron, of agricultural machinery, of electrical power, of farm collectivization has gone forward in numerous particulars ahead of schedule; to hear the orators of the movement shouting from the house-tops the new Soviet slogan, "The five year plan in four or in four-and-a-half years" is to say the least, intriguing.

Intriguing also is the way in which propaganda for the plan is being pushed at every opportunity. We visited a movie where the five year plan was the central attraction and were impressed at the compelling manner in which the harnessing of water power in the new Soviet hydro-electric works, and the utilization of tractors and threshing machines on the state farms, were portrayed. In the Soviet newspapers, in the factory wall newspapers, in the houses of recreation—wherever one went—one saw the propaganda going on.

In behalf of this plan, the Soviet Union is employing many foreign experts. President Budd of the Great Northern is helping in transportation problems. The Seaboard Corporation is aiding in the reconstruction of the streets of Moscow. A former official of the United States Reclamation Service is consultant in irrigation problems, and the list may be increased many times.

The plan is assisted likewise by the State Planning Commission, popularly known as the Gosplan, with its 1,400 odd statisticians and engineers and economists, 75 per cent of them university bred. And then there are the industrial workers who are engaging in "Socialist competition" for increased production with the workers in other factories and mines and in-

roducing the spirit of sportmanship in the whole affair.

Some of the writers on Soviet achievements feel that the government should preserve more of a balance between heavy and light industry than they are now doing; that too much sacrifice is demanded of the present day workers and that the lack of balance between various industries—such as transportation and agriculture is often making increased production in certain lines comparatively futile. While we were in Moscow, Walter Duranty of the New York Times was writing of the waste of agricultural products on account of the lack of railroad facilities, and the Communist press was full of stories of inefficiency and graft in the distribution of vegetables and the consequent failure of Moscow to receive the supply which should have been there.

Other critics state that the statistics on increased production tell nothing of inferior quality of goods, and that this must be taken in consideration when estimating the plan's success. However, despite these criticisms—many of them justifiable—one gains the impression that this conscious social planning—cardinal in Socialist theory—must sooner or later bring decidedly improved conditions.

Has The Worker's Lot Improved?

What of the workers' lot? We have intimated something regarding his present living standard. Wages are not uniform. A large majority of industrial workers—a member of the presidium of the union placed it at over 90 per cent—are on piece work. We asked the member of the presidium about wage averages in general, not in particular industries. Turning to official reports, he gave the following estimates: 11% of the workers secure less than \$20 (40 roubles) a month; 25% secure between \$20 and \$30 a month; 24% obtain between \$30 and \$40 a month; 16% receive from \$40 to \$50 a month;

7.5% receive from \$60 to \$75 a month; 3.8% receive from \$75 to \$100 a month.

The wages of the other eighth of the workers were not given. The statisticians of the labor ministry maintained that the industrial workers even now were considerably better off than before the war; that their real wages were over one-third above the pre-war level and that, if the various benefits of social insurance, etc., were considered, they surpassed those in 1914 by 67 per cent. Hours had generally been reduced from 10 and 11 to 8 hours.

On account of the work in connection with the five year plan, unemployment among the industrial workers did not at the moment seem to be great. Officials estimated that in Moscow there were from 40,000 to 60,000, chiefly unskilled, out of work, while there were about 750,000 unemployed throughout the country. Skilled workers are considerably in demand.

Rents vary according to wages. In Moscow, even more than in Leningrad, there is a great overcrowding and most working class families have but one or two rooms. A university girl told us that her friends took the position that it was easy for her to get married, because her family of father, mother and brother occupied two rooms, and on marriage she and her husband could easily move into the second room while the three other members of the family could camp out in the first. Some twenty people occupied an apartment in which she lived, all using the common kitchen. Her rent for two rooms was 50 roubles a month. It is exceedingly difficult for nannies and other non-workers to get any apartments. For these and their children difficulties appear at every turning. Moscow, as Leningrad, is building numerous municipal houses, but the superintendent of the one we visited refused to show us around or speak to us, because the guide had failed to bring us a permit from an official agency.

Jobs, Supplies And Inspectors in Socialist Reading

VI. Job-Holding, Contracts and Inspectors in Socialist Reading

By Louis Stanley

When the Socialist majority took control of the council of the city of Reading, Pa., in January 1928, it found itself facing a very difficult situation. The old administration had been negligent and incompetent. They had left the city in a splendid state of confusion, calling for solution. Mayor J. Henry Stump in his first annual message to the members of the council has well summarized the major problems confronting the inexperienced Socialists when they entered office.

"Reconstruction of the sewage disposal plant, to stop river pollution as ordered by the state; construction of house sewer trunk lines to accommodate citizens of the unsewered portions of the 14th, 15th and 17th wards; construction of the Fifth street underpass, at a cost of \$234,000, also ordered by the state; revaluation of taxable property, to assure a greater degree of equalization of taxes; providing a new city hall (as voted for by the citizens in 1925); completing the Ontonagon Dam and providing finances for acquiring land previously condemned in the dam area; construction of the Hegel-Gehl reservoir for the storage of filtered water; reconstruction of Hampden storage reservoir; storm sewer in the 18th Ward and laying of water mains in said ward; installation of new police and fire alarm systems; constructing portion of house sewer and making improvements to the approach at the Schuykill avenue bridge; providing finances for land previously condemned for

playground purposes, and making improvements thereto; providing finances for the purchase of playground at 11th and Pike streets; for land damages resulting from the building of the Lindbergh viaduct, and for the purchase of new fire apparatus."

The problems enumerated by Mayor Stump were taken up by the Socialists and solved. At the same time new projects were undertaken. It goes without saying that the Socialists approached their tasks with a deep sense of responsibility. They were wary in every step they took. They had to make good but making good meant mastering a multitude of details. For this they had to depend upon the cooperation of city employees who might entertain loyalties to the old officials. Since civil service rules applied only to the policemen, one of the first acts of the Socialists was to assure all municipal employees that their jobs were safe irrespective of their politics, if they were efficient. It was hard for the city workers to realize that this declaration was more than lip service to the merit system. They very soon became convinced of the sincerity of the Socialists. The municipal employees have consequently worked with the Socialist administration and not only kept the routine business going smoothly but also assisted in carrying out new plans.

This does not mean that Socialists have not been appointed to office. They have been—to replace incompetents and to fill vacancies, as these have occurred. Patronage as a consequence has been an incessant topic for discussion in Socialist Party circles. They have

been those who have felt that Socialists have not been appointed fast enough; there have been those who have developed grievances because they, their relatives or their friends have not received jobs or the right kind of jobs; there have been those who have declared that better choices could have been made than have been in filling positions; and above all, there have been those who have argued that the Party has not been exercising enough control over appointments. The unemployment of the last few months has, of course, aggravated the situation. Some Party members have felt that the city officials should alleviate their lot by putting them on the city's payroll. As was inevitable, some of the new membership was attracted to the party by the prospects of sharing in patronage. All in all, however, the Socialists have done exceptionally well in handling this delicate problem. This is the more remarkable, when we recall that the Socialist Party, particularly in Reading, is a democratic organization where the lowliest worker can tell the Party leaders what is on his mind. A little discord now and then is a sign of healthy movement and the Reading movement is healthy.

The two big achievements of the Socialist administration in Reading, as we have seen in the last two articles in this series have been the scientific assessment and the construction of the new City Hall. The word "science" has a magic quality about it and when "science" brings with it tax reduction, even if small, the voters are deeply impressed. The city Hall was easy to understand. There

it stood in the center of town, plain testimony to the uncanny proficiency of the Socialists. The scientific assessment and the City Hall were good vote-getters but the Socialists were better politicians than to rely merely upon these for recognition. In fact, they were more than politicians; they were idealists, and nothing would satisfy them except the very best that they had in their power to do.

One of their big accomplishments has been to put life into the office of the Purchasing Agent. The suggestion to do so came from the Reading Purchasing Agents' Association, an organization covering various industries in the locality. There had been a Bureau of Supplies in the city government but it had fallen into disuse. Every official did his own buying without regard to what his colleagues were doing. Supplies were even bought at retail stores. Naturally, the advantages of large scale purchasing did not exist—there were no reductions in price for quantity orders, and there was no standardization of supplies. Moreover, there was favoritism in placing orders and while affidavits to the effect are unobtainable, there was not infrequently included in the sales price a little token of appreciation for the official who did the purchasing.

The Socialists, eager for every chance to place their administration on an efficient basis, appointed Birch Wilson Purchasing Agent. When his health broke down last winter, his younger brother, Charles, took his place and conducted the work until this week, when Birch resumed his old position.

Now all orders must be placed thru the Purchasing Agent. On the rare occasions when an official has forgotten this rule, he has been strongly reminded of its existence. All goods are bought on a competitive basis and the specifications are carefully prepared to afford no bidder undue advantage and to give the city the most economical commodities or equipment. Reading has come to be known as a city of no favoritism. Manufacturers are anxious to bid and their agents are in a position to quote the lowest prices since they are certain of absolute honesty.

The Purchasing Agent easily earns his hire by the savings he effects. In fact, the economies in printing alone pay for his salary. Take another example, the case of coal, which is frequently cited. Formerly the city bought coal indiscriminately. It never occurred to the old administration to consult a combustion engineer. There is the case of the garbage disposal plant. Coal was being burned there that cost \$2.00 per ton F.O.B. mine. Thru the Purchasing Agent bids were called for and the same coal was found to cost \$1.40 per ton. Thirty-five car loads were consumed annually. At a saving of \$42 on each car, the city had a clear gain of \$1,470 per year.

In connection with this business way of handling purchases it is well to mention a related matter. Previously bills were paid at any time and the city's credit was bad. When the Socialists entered office, City Controller Walter Hollinger found unpaid bills amounting to \$12,016.68, ranging from forty cents to thousands of dollars and from several months to four years old. The city lost the dis-

count to which it would have been entitled by paying cash or on time. The Socialists have made a point to pay all bills when due. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this way besides much worryment to future administrations.

Just as the Socialist administration has been concerned about getting its money's worth when it made its own purchases, so has it made an effort to ensure to the consumers of Reading—that they are receiving all they pay for. The Bureau of Weights and Measures is very active under Inspector Joseph T. Hayes who has the full support of Mayor Stump under whose department of Public Affairs Hayes operates. He visits markets early and late. He has done a great deal to have gasoline and oil vendors install the latest type of automatic gauges. During the first year of the Socialist administration he made 1907 regular inspections, answered 245 telephone calls and tested 162 new pieces during office hours as compared with 1718 inspections, 233 telephone replies and 43 office tests in 1927, the last year of the old administration. In 1927, 12,730 weighing and measuring devices were found correct and sealed and 456 were declared incorrect and condemned. In 1928, 13,465 were

sealed as correct and 489 condemned as faulty. This vigorous inspection has had its beneficial effects. The 1930 budget also provides an increase in the appropriation for equipment from \$50, the sum usual in former years, to \$450.

Allied to the supervision of weights and measures is the inspection of food. This falls under the supervision of the Division of Milk and Meat. Inspection in the Bureau of Health, which in turn is in the Department of Public Safety. When E. R. Romberger became Milk and Meat Inspector in March, 1928, after having been out of that office for some years, he found "the direction of the work left much to be desired. The worst reaction of this was the lack of respect of the dealers, who had come to feel the relaxation of forceful administration and discipline and penalty for offenses." As soon as he assumed office, he warned by letter, in person and by newspaper articles, all persons having dealings with the Milk and Meat Division that the inspection of food would be strictly carried out. Conditions have been immensely bettered. The milk and meat ordinances have been amended to require a license for each place of business operated by an individual or firm. The quality of ice cream sold in Reading has

greatly improved. Reading continues to be the only city in the state which makes an effort to inspect and stamp all meats. The Socialists are giving the inspectors their whole-hearted support. A radical change was effected in the testing of milk by an ordinance passed in May, 1928, which went into effect on November 1st of that year. It compelled all producers of milk for the city of Reading to have either tuberculin tested cattle or else apply formally for initial test under the Accredited Herd Plan. Some producers protested against the new regulations but the Council was adamant and backed up Inspector Romberger and his staff to the full. The testing under the ordinance is gradually proceeding.

Patronage, supplies and inspection produce corruption in most American cities. In Socialist Reading this is not true and is not likely to appear. Job-holding depends on ability first and party affiliations afterwards, contracts go to the lowest bidder under the most fair and efficient of systems, and the petty graft of inspectors is eliminated by strict enforcement of the law. The Socialists and the officials under them whom they back to the limit perform their duties for the public service and not for private gain. While they put the government on a business basis, they do not make a business out of the government. Welfare not profits motivates their actions.

Support The New Leader

By Louis Waldman

Socialist Candidate for Governor

I WANT to appeal to our Socialist comrades, friends and sympathizers to help advertise The New Leader and increase its circulation during this campaign. It is important that our campaigns should also serve to build up our party press.

In every nation where Labor or Socialist parties have become a powerful influence the movement has advanced with the expansion of Socialist periodicals. It is only through our own publications that we can learn of all the activities and achievements of the movement and it is only through them that our members are knitted together in a powerful organization.

The New Leader should have a much larger circulation than it now has and that circulation can be obtained. Every meeting we hold, whether it be in a hall or in the open air, should be an occasion for displaying The New Leader. Attention should be called to its special features and the part which our paper is playing in serving the Labor and Socialist movement.

Between elections interest in economic and political issues generally subsides but Socialist go on with their educational work. It is through our party paper that this work is reported and through its agency our propaganda is carried every week into the homes of an increasing number of readers. I urge our friends to clip the coupon below. Take

a copy of The New Leader and with this coupon get one or more subscribers. Do this on every occasion possible. Neglect no opportunity. Large masses of the people are ready for our inspiring message. Do your part to carry it into their homes every week for a year.

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WEVD

(520.6 WEVD—New York City—1500 KC)

11:00—Triangle Serenaders
11:30—Dr. B. Lounfield, talk
12:45—Style Review
1:00—Mr. and Mrs. Chatterbox
2:00—Jamaica Reed Orchestra
2:15—Schmuck Golfers
2:30—Melody Lane
3:00—Morris S. Schoenbaum, "Socialism in the Making"
3:15—Dudley Howell, game
3:30—Josephine Maggio, soprano
3:45—Benny Lewis, tenor
4:15—Deba Ensemble
Monday, October 6
12:45—Leonore Wilder, songs
1:15—Mickie Brown, songs
1:30—Isabel Stone, poems
1:45—Mary De Nio, mezzo soprano
2:00—Rev. C. Lawrence Willard
2:00—Florence Hubert, soprano
2:15—Margaret George, poetry
2:30—Earl Davis, novelty musician
2:45—Sally Birkoff, songs
Tuesday, October 7
2:15—Henrietta Nachman, pianist
3:45—Dan Roth, baritone
4:15—Leonore Wilder, monologues
4:30—Gerardo Esna, baritone
5:00—J. George Freedman, "Basis of the Campaign"
5:15—Studio Program
5:30—The Two Catherine's
5:45—The Musical Masters
6:00—Dance Program
6:15—Bill Butler, Hawaiian Guitar
6:30—Rev. C. Lawrence Willard, "Fellowship of Life"
6:45—The Serenaders, Musical Trio
10:00—H. B. Anderson, "Proposed Medical Legislation"
10:15—Golden Gate Orchestra
10:45—Ed Vieser's Forestians
11:15—RKO Organ Recital

Wednesday, October 8

1:15—Sammy Friedland, "The Blind Songster"
1:40—Ida Palmer, Women's Peace Union
2:00—Lydie Sylva, mezzo soprano
2:15—Laura Lake, pianist
2:30—Katherine Kraus, soprano
3:00—Frances Gentile, soprano
3:30—Christine W. Black, mezzo soprano
3:45—Ruth Raymond, ballads
4:00—Joe Haughton, "Tune and Verse"
4:15—Blanche Bernstein, violinist
Thursday, October 9
3:00—Vera Andren, reader
3:15—Loretta Talia, soprano
3:30—Haven's Guide for Intelligent Women
3:45—New Levick, soprano
4:00—Annie E. Gray, "Women's Peace Society"
4:30—Rose Bergman, contralto
5:00—Schell Hour
5:30—Melody Masters
6:45—Dinner Music
7:00—Arthur Wexler, pianist
7:15—Charles Solomon, "Basis of the Campaign"
7:30—Joe Downes and her Peter Pan Orchestra

Saturday, October 11

2:15—Dan Barnett, songs
3:30—Ethel Weyant, mezzo
3:45—Edward Miller, violin
4:00—Aileen Wells, ballads
4:30—Joe Haughton, "Tune and Verse"
4:45—Mary Mervish, soprano
4:55—William F. Long, baritone
5:00—Neil Laughton, musical saw
5:15—Bruce Mendenhall, tenor
5:30—Louis D. Lieberman, saw
5:45—Studio Program
6:00—Dinner Music Hour
7:00—Weather Reports
7:01—Dance Program
7:15—James McDonough, baritone
7:30—National Tioles
7:45—Louise effer, pianist
8:00—Mabo and Mabo
8:15—Schneider's Sparklers

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Republicans, Tammany And Fish

HERBERT CLARK HOOVER is now an author. He has written a book which costs \$7, contains forty-one pages of text and is limited to 900 copies. It is called, "A Remedy for Disappearing Game Fishes."

Well, if anyone ought to know about fishes, it is a Republican President. Particularly suckers. Mr. Hoover says, "Man and boy, the American is a fisherman. That comprehensive list of human rights, the Declaration of Independence, is firm that all men (and boys) are endowed with certain, inalienable rights, including life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which obviously includes the pursuit of fish."

So that's what the immortal document penned by Thomas Jefferson has come to—the inalienable right to pursue fish.

And at that, it is a right almost exclusively enjoyed, nationally at any rate, by Republicans. They have pursued us unhappy fish through one stream after another until now, Herbert is alarmed about our approaching disappearance. No one can claim that we are not game. We have taken the gaff, lo, these many years.

Long ago, they found the right bait, spit on it and went out and took us on the hook. The bait was called "Prosperity."

Dangled before our gamey noses was the proposition that if we didn't return a Republican administration the country would go to the demitition bow-wow and we would all be out looking for jobs. We swam right up to this lure and swallowed it in shoals, hook, bait and sinker.

Art Young once did a series of cartoons in which there was for central character a man with the head of a fish who got off such acute remarks as, "This is the best of all possible worlds." "You can't change human nature," etc. He was called "The Poor Fish."

Now I can't agree with Herbert that the poor fish are all disappearing. They have just gotten so darned poor that they are beginning to find that there is no nourishment in Republican bait. Even a game fish can be played just once too often and there are times when he wiggles off the hook. It begins to look from here as if the fishing in the old party streams would be mighty lean in the near future.

The papers are full of stories about a lot of Tammany fishermen who have refused to waive immunity and who get insulted when someone asks them if they are honest. They have been telling some grand fish stories to grand juries and other investigating bodies but they are not anxious to have anyone check up on these yarns.

As one Tammany politician recently remarked to another, "What is this here immunity they want us to waive?" The business was carefully explained to the bewildered brave who said at the end of exposition, "My Gawd, is that what it is? I thought it was some kind of a flag."

Reading of the up-state Democratic convention brings to mind the story of the member of the Tammany delegation to a midwest Democratic powwow. He had never been above the Harlem Ship Canal in his life and as the train drew into the station at Poughkeepsie he looked out of the window and seemed greatly surprised to find a number of persons on the platform. He drew in his head and said to his neighbor, "Ain't it funny, Bill? No matter how far away you get from New York you still see signs of civilization."

I am feeling quite cheerful this week. We had two corking good meetings over the week-end here in New York. One the Town Hall meeting where the speeches were as inspiring as the large audience which cheered them, the other the dinner to Norman Thomas in Brooklyn, well managed, ably presided over and where Norman made one of his old-time speeches in which deep conviction, a clear grasp of practical issues and a stirring idealism mingled in brilliant synthesis.

Then last Saturday, the Columbia football team came out and tumbled Middlebury 46 to 0. I don't think Middlebury has one of the strongest eleven in the East but I must say that as a grizzled Columbia rooster, it was something of a relief to see a Columbia team in action which seemed to have some idea of what the game of football is all about. Ordinarily our outfit goes out with the apparent determination to let the other side in on just what they are going to do. The center used to pass the ball a mile or so over the head of anyone who was hanging around in the backfield. The latter would promptly fumble it, recover, and then run back a dozen or so yards where he would be thrown for as pretty a loss as any Columbia opponent could hope to see.

At the outset at any rate it looks like a good season for us. And to fill our cup of happiness to the brim we win five bucks from Eddie Levinson due to the fact that the Giants finished ahead of the Brooklyn as well they would when all Brooklyn was pop-eyed over the triumphs of their club.

Now we are packing our one undershirt and tooth brush preparatory to a trip up-state where we are going campaigning for Louis Waldman. And we have a private hunch, which we hope is as good as our hunch about the Giants, that Louis will poll a most surprisingly large vote not only in New York City but throughout the state.

We will keep you in touch with our activities and give you the low-down on what is happening in what is strangely called, "The Southern Tier Counties."

And by the way, if you want to really cheer up a comrade, away from home and all that, send in a bunch of new subs for The New Leader. That offer of mine to send the comrade who gets the most new subs a copy of "Eugene V. Debs, A Man Unafraid," with Gene's own autograph in it, still holds good. And about that book I'll guarantee one thing, at any rate it is a darned sight better than Herb Hoover's seven dollar book about game fishes.

McAlister Coleman.

Lincoln on Labor

Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things ought to belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it happened in all ages of the world that some have labored, and others, without labor, have enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor as nearly as possible is a worthy object of any good government.—Abraham Lincoln.

From Our Foreign Correspondent

By G. E. Modigliani
France, Sept. 6.

FASCISM is anti-labor and anti-revolutionary in its very nature. And this wins protecting sympathizers, or favorable indifference, for it, with the result that it has been subjected to much less unmasking and vivisection than had been the case with Bolshevism.

And so, for example, the official commentators on the trade union laws fail to harvest all the hisses and all the contempt coming to them when they set about diffusing the opinion that Fascist unionism is nothing else than a sort of state Socialism, that Mussolini is none other than a Machiavelli, with the soul of a Gracco or a Cola di Rienzo, and that some nice day, by his will, the capitalist regime will be replaced, to the surprise of everybody, by an ultra Bolshevik system much more durable than that of Russia because of having been prepared by one who, in his heart, had never ceased to be a Socialist!

It need not be asserted that I am exaggerating, because a "well-informed" German Socialist, with whom I was talking the other day about Fascist trade unionism, asked me, without cracking a smile, what truth there might be in this idea. And at about the same time I read in the National Zeitung of Basle, a Swiss paper

sympathetic toward Socialism, that the serious Italian economic crisis was about to bring the surprise of the establishment in Italy of an ultra Bolshevik syndicalism, prepared, and desired by—Il Duce. And, according to the editor of that paper, the Italian masses were confidently awaiting this miraculous event because they were persuaded that Mussolini never intended to betray them! Coming from their ranks, he would work a la Machiavelli—for their complete emancipation!

And unfortunately, many Germans and Swiss who would have laughed loud and long if they had heard anybody say that Bismarck, with his anti-Socialist laws and his initiation of social insurance in Germany, secretly intended to bring about the "revolutionary practices" dear to Karl Marx, don't seem to be quite so quick to understand that these latest products of the falsification of present events in Italy and of Fascist aims are nothing but humbugs only fit for ridicule.

Fascist trade unionism is nothing but a police arrangement for the purpose of robbing the workers—but not the employers—of all possibility of exercising any right of union organization. The syndicated workers are hardly ever called together for meetings. And

if they are called together they don't discuss or deliberate about anything; they simply listen to what is said. They don't name their trustees or delegates; they must allow themselves to be represented by government functionaries. The latter, not the workers, arrange the labor contracts. Or, rather, they accept those prepared by the employers' syndicates. To protect would mean to lose their jobs and go hungry. Striking is a crime punishable with imprisonment. Not to respect judicial decisions regarding the labor contracts is a crime punishable with prison.

And non-elective bodies—the National Council of Corporations and its sections—can do as they please with the labor agreements. In these bodies the government functionaries charged with looking after (?) the interests of labor are in the minority against the real representatives of the employers, backed up by the delegates of the government and of the "free" professional auxiliaries of capitalism.

As the Fascist law talks about union "meetings" and union elections, some pseudo-experts and some pseudo-scientists believe that such meetings and such elections actually occur in the labor unions. And the official falsifiers of his-

toric truth are careful not to inform them that, by the exact textual decision of the supreme political bodies of the regime, the law remains a dead letter so far as the labor unions are concerned. This arises the legend that Fascist syndicalism is nothing more than the judicial recognition of the trade union organizations and the granting to them of all the union rights of representation and management that all the free workers' unions hope to win. Fascist trade unionism is represented as Socialist syndicalism, triumphant and reigning.

The proof of this humbug is furnished every day by the Fascist union reports. Such reports have recently been cited. And if the International Labor Office of the League of Nations in Geneva fails to do its duty and doesn't hurl into the face of Fascism the daily proofs of this audacious falsification, so much the worse for the Geneva office. The facts remain the same.

There was a Socialist syndicalism in Italy, young and vigorous. So vigorous that the employers and the middle classes were frightened at the possibility of its peaceful victories—much more than they were at the revolutionary boastings of the howling monkeys of Italian Bolshevism. And against free workers' trade unionism,

against Socialism and its ally, there arose Fascism to batter down both of them. And as neither of them realized the danger in time and both had the deluded idea of being able to face it alone, free syndicalism and Socialism were swept away.

But the mere ruin of the unions, of the houses of the people and of the cooperatives would have been nothing but a material devastation and from the wreckage the organization of wage-workers would soon have arisen again; for such organization is the product of the capitalist system itself. If this had happened the whole Fascist revolution would have been a huge fiasco. Consequently it was necessary to hinder the revival of the labor unions, to prevent the workers from exercising trade union rights. And so there was created, at first by clubbings and later by laws made worse when necessary, the Fascist labor (?) union bureaucracy which is not an organization but a police force, not recognition but repression.

There are officials and headquarters, stamps and contracts. Forced dues are collected and membership cards are distributed without which there is no chance to work. And when there isn't any work, there are statistics and ceremonies. There is everything needed. The only thing lacking is the trade union worker.

MOURNING OUR LOST LIBERTIES

—SCANNING THE NEW BOOKS—

Are We Being Enslaved?

By James Oneal

TURNING to the first page of an interesting volume we come across the following: "Americans live in a haunted house. Ghosts linger on the threshold—ghosts of long-dead patriots. Amid the uproar and merriment of the hour we are still dimly conscious of them. They are not spirits, but mere astral shapes, empty shells that we fill for a moment with the cackle of our own voices, roving names whose owners are far away."

In these words Ernest Sutherland Bates in his book *This Land of Liberty* (New York: Harpers \$3) considers the present state of economic, intellectual and political freedom in the United States and finds liberty with a gag in her mouth and chained like a prisoner in a Fascist cell. The book is rather pessimistic but the facts which the author assembles go far to justify his view. It is certain that we have traveled a long road from the time when Justice Wilson of the United States Supreme Court in the early days of the republic could say that the right of revolution "should be taught as a principle of the Constitution of the United States and of every state in the Union" and the present period of the injunction, censorship, and illegal arrests and convictions for holding revolutionary opinions. Even Jefferson could say, "I hold a little rebellion now and then is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical" and he held in high esteem in his day except by the bewigged Federalist aristocrats.

Capitalist property is supreme in the nation today and the attitude of its owners and political policies indicate that they fear discussion of their supremacy and the methods by which they rule. That is the history of every ruling class. It first appears on the scene with revolution and liberty inscribed on its banners but so soon as it consolidates its power it becomes reactionary and turns to the very methods which it once fought. At the same time it must generate revolutionary leaders of the past while repudiating their finest traditions and achievements.

An example of this was a radio speaker on Lincoln's birthday who devoted a half-hour to paying a glowing tribute to Lincoln. At its conclusion he announced that he was going to Italy and while in that country he would call on Mussolini to inform him how much he was admired in this country by "real Americans." Imagine the mind that could admire the author of the Gettysburg Address and his First Inaugural and at the same time pay homage to the brutal paranoiac dictator of Italy! But he is a type that is representative of the ignorant upstarts who serve the American capitalist class.

In this book Mr. Bates considers his theme in detail beginning with the revolutionary philosophy of the "fathers" which justified revolt and intellectual freedom to the period when a military top in Colorado could say "To hell with the Constitution" when striking miners were under the boots of this military commander. Having given the background with its promise of better things he reviews what has happened and is still happening, including the actions of the unspeakable A. Mitchell Palmer, Harry Daugherty and others in the seats of power. Conscription, censorship, the Bill of Rights, farcical trials, the third de-

gree, illegal raids and arrests, California, Massachusetts, Washington, Pennsylvania and North Carolina "justice," deportations, the gagging of Count Karolyi, comstockery, education in bondage, and other phases of insolent class rule and reviewed in the indictment.

It certainly isn't a pleasant book to read but we wish that the author had given more consideration to the underlying economic basis of this general shift to an impudent autocracy. Our ruling capitalist class has become a functionless class in the sense that it renders no useful service whatever. It is a class of workless owners, absentee masters whose disappearance would not disturb the economic system in the slightest degree. That class is conscious of its parasitism and for this reason its clammy hands reach everywhere to smother inquiry and to invoke coercion against any action that leads to a challenge of its power. Nevertheless, this book will prove of service in awakening slugs to the dangers that impend. The story of what has happened and is happening will sober any person who thinks at all.

Analyzing North Carolina

It has been said that Boston is not a city but a state of mind. There are also pessimists who would assert that the United States is not a nation but a disease. In any event the dominion of reactionary classes is so complete, our ruling politics has sunk so low, and the alliance between criminals and politicians in the cities has become so menacing, that a diagnosis of bourgeois society is essential to understand what ails it.

Such an investigation should begin with the states, each one being studied as a "case." Having accumulated all available data from all states the total could be assembled, classified and charted. Comparisons would no doubt reveal certain ailments common to all. The writer is also certain that one of the first conclusions of such a study would be that we suffer from the rule of quacks.

One study of a state has been made by Samuel Huntington Hobbs, Jr. in his North Carolina, Economic and Social (Chapel Hill, N. C. University of North Carolina Press, \$3.50). In a volume of nearly 400 pages the author has placed before his readers a photo of contemporary North Carolina, supplemented with maps, diagrams, charts and statistics that make it the most complete social and economic survey that has been published in years. It considers the geography, soils, climate, forests, minerals, water power, resorts, fishing, hunting, population, social-economic areas, agriculture, industry, transportation, wealth, debt, taxation, state and county governments, education, illiteracy, health and public welfare.

The reader may be appalled by reading these items and conclude that the volume is a dull compilation of data such as one often finds in some ponderous tomes issued by government bureaus at Washington. Of course, diagrams, charts and statistics are not inspiring but this study also presents the origins and the development of many phases of North Carolina life which makes it extraordinarily valuable and informing. Moreover, the author does not hesitate to take the holism out of the adver-

tisements that set forth the special virtues of his state. Every state has its "boasters" and it is fortunate that this book sets an example of candor and scientific evaluation that other states will have to follow or suffer by comparison with this study.

For example, North Carolina has been boasted as the "fifth state" in the Union. In the preface the author says: "North Carolinians know so many things about the state that are not true. Various agencies, some of them official, have grossly misinformed the people about our economic and social conditions. An illustration is the beautiful volume issued by the State Department of Conservation and Development, entitled *North Carolina the Fifth State Today*. By no stretch of the imagination can North Carolina be pictured as the fifth state. The present author has compiled more than a thousand tables in which the states have been ranked on some fair comparable basis, and in consolidating a large number of these tables has discovered that both the arithmetic and model average rank of North Carolina is forty-third, or sixth from the bottom!"

When the author thus challenges an official publication of the state we may be sure he has undertaken his task in the best spirit of the scientist who is seeking the truth and every chapter bears out this impression. Civilized residents of the state should be proud of the fact that it is the first state

to publish such a volume and that it has been written in this spirit. In our judgment this is more to their credit than if the study had revealed that North Carolina really occupied fifth rank among the states. Intellectual honesty is an asset while empty boasting in the long run defeats its own purpose. He who would know North Carolina, its social and economic life and institutions, will have to consult this admirable book.

JAMES ONEAL.

The Chapbooks

Among the recent issues in the University of Washington Chapbook series are several volumes that should interest our readers. Those who are concerned with the literary phase of the current reactionary leanings will find, in George Williamson's study of "The Talent of T. S. Eliot," a tracing of much of his mood to the older metaphysical poets, indicating why he, for one, is glad to cry out for the eighteenth century, instead of looking forward in his own age. In "Utopia Americana" Edward Wagenknecht presents a good reminder and discussion of the Wizard of Oz and its fellows, which he deems the chief American contribution to fairyland and folklore. Outside of what the Indians have left, there is little, indeed, in the field of the wholly imaginative of which American artists and writers can boast; next to Oz must be placed the land of the comic strips, where Able Kabbie smiles on

Mike and Ike (they look alike) and tries to avoid the Katzenjammer Kids.

Of more serious interest are two other volumes in the Chapbook Series. In "The Realistic War Novel," S. K. Winther keenly analyzes many of the recent war books, going back to Crane's "The Red Badge of Courage" for incidental tracing of sources, to note that the villain, in the books of today, is not the official "enemy," but the spirit of war, the grasping greed, the class in control in every nation, that alone wants—because it profits from—war. And the chief character is not the old hero, but the common soldier, the bulletted and buffeted fellow in the ranks. Perhaps with this change in the nature of war books comes a change—cause or result of the other—in the attitude toward war, that may last longer than the next declaration of war and help mold a genuine avenue to peace. The last book of the current batch is V. F. Calverton's "The New Ground of Criticism," which, with a power and organized analysis the readers of this paper should know, points the arguments for the need, and the signs of the growth, of the sociological criticism, which, taking into account the environmental factors that contribute to art, makes clearer the processes and the results of literary effort. This series continues to prove its value, packing much of worth into its neat booklets.

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

STREET MEETINGS

NEW YORK
Friday, October 3, 8:30 P. M.
14th Congressional Dist.—Various corners—Speakers, Jacob Panken, Algernon Lee, W. E. B. Bohn, August Claessens, W. T. Hade, Benj. Goodman, Molly Weingart, Grossman, Nathan Reisel, Hyman Taubenschlag, Joe Tuvin, H. Rosner.
17th Congressional Dist.—86th St. and Lexington Ave.—Speakers, McAlister Coleman, Samuel Seidman, A. Kuhn, Paul Porter, A. Regaldi, H. Phillips, E. S. Sander.
21st A. D.—144th St. and 7th Ave.—Speakers, Frank Crosswath, Frank Force and others.
Saturday, October 4, 8:30 P. M.
15th Congressional Dist.—Various corners—Speakers, Jacob Panken, Algernon Lee, W. E. B. Bohn, August Claessens, W. T. Hade, Benj. Goodman, Molly Weingart, Grossman, Nathan Reisel, Louis Epstein and others.
17th Congressional Dist.—Columbus Circle—Speakers, Heywood Hobbs, Jr., Fred Goodman, A. Kuhn, Paul Porter, A. Regaldi, H. Phillips, Miller, Senior, 4th A. D.—Broome and Clinton St.—Speakers, Morris Marshfield, Hyman Taubenschlag, Louis Lieberman, S. P. Ulanoff.
22nd-23rd A. D.—Various corners—Speakers, Max Delson, Fred Hodgson, Louis Walker, Mandel Freed, Dora Delson, Robert Delson, Max Horowitz, E. Muravchik.
Week Beginning Monday, Oct. 6
15th Congressional Dist.—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers, Jacob Panken, Algernon Lee, W. E. B. Bohn, August Claessens, J. M. Weinberg, Grossman, A. Grossman, Molly Weingart, H. H. Layburn (Friday and Saturday), Geo. Steinhilber, Friday. Speakers report to 132 Second Avenue.
17th Congressional Dist.—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers, Heywood Broun, Samuel Seidman, Paul Porter, A. Regaldi, H. Phillips, Miller, Senior, speakers report at 112 West 72nd Street.
21st Congressional Dist.—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers, Frank Crosswath, Frank Force, B. Gasper, Collins, and others.
22nd-23rd A. D.—Meetings every Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Various corners. Speakers, Max Delson, Fred Hodgson, Louis Walker, Mandel Freed, Dora Delson, Robert Delson, Max Horowitz, E. Muravchik. Speakers report at 409 W. 161st St.
Monday, Oct. 6, 8:30 P. M.
1st-2nd A. D.—Jefferson and E. Bway Speakers, Morris Marshfield, S. P. Ulanoff, Morris, Goldowsky, to publish such a volume and that it has been written in this spirit. In our judgment this is more to their credit than if the study had revealed that North Carolina really occupied fifth rank among the states. Intellectual honesty is an asset while empty boasting in the long run defeats its own purpose. He who would know North Carolina, its social and economic life and institutions, will have to consult this admirable book.

The Chatter Box

More Sonnets to a Dark Lady

What though the fervors of the dream are spent,
I know the savors of tranquillity;
Because within this quiet there is blent
The permanence of all you mean to me.
True I am saddened, now that you are gone,
And even though a dulling sense of night
Permeates my dreaming . . . still I know the sun
Can pull a blind of darkness on my sight.
True I am lonely, and an ache distils
The deep contentment into deep desire,
As even lonesome trees upon the hills
Glint with the glimmer of remembered fires.
So am I tinged by just remembering
The warmth and glow you give to everything.

It is so damnably amusing to listen to the big shots in finance and industry explain away the causes of the present depression. Long ago, I drew a picture of how some of the millionaire captains of business look along side of a hard-boiled longshoreman in the hot-room of a Turkish bath. There is something just as ticklingly ludicrous in the mental meanness of the apologists for the crazy system we are suffering with, compared to that of the thinker along Socialism.

There is a way out . . . a clear, and utterly simple way out of the retort in which all this chaos of misery, inequality, and economic madness is bubbling and brewing over the Bunsen-burner of circumstances. Right at the neck there is an opening marked . . . Socialism . . . But then I am growing too laboratorial in this word picture . . . Better to go on and follow along the line of advice given by the Babsons and Fords and Mitchells.

Everybody will start buying now, business will boom again . . . "Present crisis purely psychological . . . Business only 1 per cent below normal . . ." These are the captions that hit our news-hunting eyes from every page.

Now, honest, Mr. Babson . . . ever since last July, I've wanted to buy a new car, a screen-grid radio, an Electrolux refrigerator, a fur coat for the missus, bicycles for the big lads, and a Shetland pony cart for the newcome baby boy. Also, I've wanted to pave the garden walk, repaint the garage, put in oilcloth in the cellar, and recarpet the stairs of the house . . . That's me.

Now my good friend and neighbor, who has been looking for a steady job for the last four months, and has eaten up all he had and could borrow, needs a new overcoat, his kiddies need new shoes, his wife has a whole wardrobe to refill, and all his furniture could stand immediate replacement . . . That's him.

And in addition I know of fully twenty million families in these states that need coal, milk, meat, roofs to their homes or one thing or another in their apartments . . . But all of them are just dry-squeezed for money. They're all behind in payments on mortgages, rent, bills, bank loans and just plain everyday needs.

But when I look at your advice that dances so alluringly from the journals of the land, I get your idea and jump up with one great hurrah . . . By Jimminy, that's it. Let's all just go out into the great wide, beautiful world and buy . . . Buy . . . And pretty soon, I just have ninety million people following at my heels hollering . . . "Let's buy . . ."

My experience will probably suffice for the similar occurrences that everybody following me surely get to learn and ponder over . . . I walk into the big store on Thirty-fourth street . . . Not the nice lady show me a Hudson seal coat similar to the one in the show window . . . My wife . . . well, she's busy at home with the baby . . . but that young lady over there is just her size . . . Coats are brought out . . . the sizeable girl struts up and down with mannerly posture, this coat is a bit too long, that one has too much trimming . . . at last . . . ah, that's the one . . . How shall we send it . . . will you pay a deposit now and the balance on delivery . . . ? Have you a charge account . . . ?

"Lady, don't be funny . . . I say with my most outraged demeanor . . . 'Here read this with the heading . . . 'If everybody will start buying now . . . 'Don't you want business to boom, don't you want prosperity . . . then just let me buy . . . I'll bring you five million customers more in a day . . . if you will put this sale across the way, the only way in which I can go through with it . . . Pay for the coat . . . sure . . . when I have it . . . Money now . . . now don't be insulting . . . If Rolls Royces were a dime a piece, I couldn't pay for a spark plug . . . Lady read that article again, does it say anything about paying, or where to get the money from to pay you for anything we want to buy in order to make business boom . . . ?"

Somewhere on Twenty-sixth street, in the psychopathic ward of Bellevue you will find a lad, size five foot eleven, weight 180 pounds, dark eyes and hair with a Charlie Chaplin moustache, incoherently muttering . . . "Fur coat . . . lady . . . buy, buy . . . money . . . ha, ha, ha . . . pay you with rent receipts . . . and unpaid gas bills . . . Babson . . . boom business . . . buy . . . don't be funny . . . That guy is me . . . There is something about Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, that somehow commands the respect of even those who long ago have fallen out of the orthodox faith. The Jews have been more sinned against than sinning, if anything can be gathered out of the ages through which they have suffered for their faith. And the sight of millions, bearded and smooth-cheeked, bowing from sundown to sundown in abject penitence, in every Ghetto of the world is a serious and awesome experience . . . So that there never comes into even my sprightly mind the desire to indulge in any sort of levity, however I myself may be disinclined to follow through the prescribed rituals . . .

But even the most sacred of all human tenets are often used on occasion for the lowest of mercenary purposes . . . The human jackals of capitalism are just as unscrupulous as the thundering lions . . . Squemmy, beady-eyed men hire halls, fit them up with benches, engage presentable talent, install the Holy of Holies . . . and then commence to sell tickets to the worshippers for the High Holidays at prices quite extortionate to the poor who are obliged out of pity to make the sacrifice . . .

The story goes where one Yom Kippur afternoon, a young man hurriedly rushed up the stairs to the entrance door of one of these temporary synagogues. A ponderous beadle in full religious regalia halted the breathless lad. "What do you want . . . ?" "I want to go in for a minute and speak to Mr. Cohen, the candy store man . . ."

"Have you got a ticket . . . ?" inquired the religious bouncer. "Nope, I just want to advise Mr. Cohen that his store has been broken into by a bunch of kids . . ."

"Sorry you can't get in without a ticket . . ."

"Remember, boy, I'm letting you in just to speak to Mr. Cohen for a minute. If I catch you praying . . . I'll break your noodle . . . D'ye understand . . . ?"

S. A. de Wit

MOBY DICK A WHALE OF A LOVE STORY

The Stage

The Movies

Music

In Jed Harris' First New Production of Season



Helen Hayes of "Coquet" fame, came to the Broadhurst last Tuesday in Mr. Gilhooley, a dramatization of Liam O'Flaherty's novel of the same name. This is Jed Harris' first play of the new season.

The Week On The Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

A GOOD COOK

"FINE AND DANDY." Book by Ogden Stewart. Music by Kay Swift. Lyrics by Paul James. With Joe Cook. At Erlanger's.

COOK'S Tour through Funland is offered everyone who purchased a ticket at Erlanger's these days; for a merry crew has manned the show (not to say wowed it); the builders include the swifly clever Donald Ogden Stewart and a Swift musician; and the officers are a competent bunch, leading pleasantly up to the master, Joe Cook. From his patent combination nut-cracker and balloon-puncturer, through his Rubie Goldberg device for inspiring his band, to the acrobatic (of body and of language), Joe Cook carries a recent, and exclusively laugh-getting, sure-fire as the new cigarette lighters. Whether it be the literal proof (with the aid of a litigant) that Joe is "too big a man" for something or other; or the patent shovel-lub with which he lifts the golf ball out of the sand trap into the distant hole; there is always the unexpected; and even after we have come to expect something unexpected, its arrival manages still to surprise. The sixteen Giersdorf Brothers, Dave Chasen whose job it is to be always chasin' around, the many-sized and shaped singers and workers gathered about, all add to the most uproarious fun the fall will witness.

The book's author, and the crowned comic, make it possible for the comedy, while of course

sex is not avoided, to keep clear of the snicker and the leer, which I have mentioned as frequent these days. The dances are swift and well organized, with neat work by the Abbott octet; "Wheels of Steel" is a machine-age spectacle impressive in its complicated rhythmic beating; the songs, without being world-winners, are tuneful and not too dumb; Dora Maughan as the wealthy widow, owner of the Fordyce plant, is archly pleasant, and Alice Boulden good as her rival and her manager's daughter. But somehow everyone waits for the next appearance of Joe Cook, who is as important to the piece as the ocean to a liner in mid-Atlantic, and as varied as any many-sided as the sea. If too many cooks spoil the broth, one good Cook makes munched morsels—that linger on the palate.

THE THRILL THAT COMES—

"ONCE IN A LIFETIME." A comedy by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. At the Music Box.

Chuckles trip over one another as you look at and listen to "Once in a Lifetime." From the moment Jerry opens the lodging house door, with the news that the talkies have been perfected, the play surges on at as fast a tempo as ever this age of speed has set. From Broadway to Hollywood the eager ones hasten, to garner their share as leaders in the twentieth century gold rush. But all that glitters may bring only blisters; nor is most gold without its share of guilt. And the ways of those who make our movies are brightly exposed.

Unsurprisingly the authors (and one feels Mr. Kaufman throughout, as director and player most competent, as well as author) lay open that convulsed the audience. If only satire had its effect! But always those who see its point think that it tricks elsewhere. The complete idiosyncrasy of the movie management, the "God-awful" quality of the shows produced, are effectively presented; the hero makes his great hit by repeating parrot-wise something he has heard, by staring a not-even-polished dumb-bell, and by accidentally using the

wrong scenario, a picture that fizzled ten years before—this combination produces what the critics and the movie-public hail as the inception of a new era in the films. And those watching enjoy the presentation; how many reflect that it is they, it is the American public, that makes such films popular, that deserves what it gets, that is increasingly the laughing-stock of Europe (read the letter from abroad in the October 1 New Freeman), and that continues to tolerate what it deems too foolish to be anything but true—across the footlights? Satire has, in the history of humankind, checked a specific abuse here and there; it would be more difficult to show that it has helped improve human nature.

Probably the authors of "Once in a Lifetime" have a less ambitious goal; and their desire to entertain is fulfilled in the highest. The cinema critic is as neatly caught as the movie magnate; the crush of would-be stars as deftly burlesqued as the loneliness of the playwrights often hired, drawn to Hollywood and then forgotten by everyone except the pay-clerk, gathering large monthly salaries for no work at all. Walter Winchell tells of the German who, on six months' contract, returned in disgust to Germany after five idle weeks, seeing no one; his wife told him he must keep his word; he took boat back to Hollywood, and found his pay-checks accumulated at his desk—not a soul had missed him! George S. Kaufman plays that role. They tell us he has never gone to Hollywood; but he writes a merry farce.

The reverend gentleman who makes marriage and loses on horses is but one of several minor figures that contribute their mite to the speedy flow of the evening, as the plot carries its supercharge of satire. The play, indeed, might have ended at several points earlier than its present close; but it manages a surprise climax, and no one but would have had it run on and on and on.

THREE THRIVING DOXIES

"THE GREEKS HAD A WORD FOR IT." By Zoe Akins. At the Harris.

So had every other folk, for what Zoe Akins pictures in "The Greeks Had a Word For It" is a page from the lives of three members of the oldest and inborn professions. They are of the better sort; that is, of the more easily come easy-going variety, with wealth behind or before them, and one with culture, on the edge of society. And they are living a life they enjoy; need not drive them to street-walking, but the quest of adventure and gaiety has sent them out, as it has so many men, along the avenues of adventure and gaiety open to the sex. The short stories of Leonard Merrick, playing along the Latin Quarter of Paris, strike much the mood of these three episodes, called acts; and the easy unconcern with morals marks them both. Zoe Akins has, with some exaggeration, and a measure of falsification, caught at least the three girls well, and laid them open with humor and poignancy.

It is the minor characters whose natures are sacrificed to the demands of the story; the musician at the close of act one, not the two women he wanted; the three hetaerae are emphasized but mainly true. Muriel Kirkland as Polaire, the seeling file de joie, sensitive and therefore not hard enough to take opportunities at others' expense, a lady despite her profession, has an opportunity for deeper and fuller performance than her recent work in "Strictly Dishonorable." She rises to it; and Dorothy Hall and Verne Teasdale keep her good company. The men are less important, though Hardie Albright and Ernest Glendinning make the most of their roles; our interest must live or die in the three who, despite quarrels and double-dealing, despite poverty and millions, prefer the loose gaiety of sex freedom to the tighter morality of marriage and the ties of a home.

The Star of "Fine and Dandy"



Joe Cook in "Fine and Dandy" is one of the prize hits of the year. It has already established itself as a smash, and settles down to a long run at the Erlanger.

Bill Robinson and Adel Hall Head Cast In Brown Buddies at Liberty October 7

"Brown Buddies," a new musical comedy, featuring Bill Robinson and Adelaide Hall, will be ushered in at the Liberty Theatre, Tuesday evening, October 7th. A talented cast of sixty colored artists will be seen in support of the two well-known colored stars. "Brown Buddies" has a corking story about a company of dusky soldiers, who left the mud flats of East St. Louis, during the early stages of America's participation in the World War, to do their bit for Uncle Sam in the muddy trenches of France.

Bill Robinson is generally considered one of the leading comedians of his race. Up until a little over two years ago, he played over the Keith Circuit consistently for thirty years. He is not only a genuinely funny, natural comedian, but he is also the greatest tap dancer of all time, and was acclaimed so by the American Association of Dance Masters at a recent convention.

Adelaide Hall, Bill Robinson's scintillating co-star in this new musical comedy, appeared with him in "Blackbirds" and was recently featured with him in vaudeville, where they scored a tremendous hit. Miss Hall is young, very easy to look upon and has an unusually ingratiating personality.

One of the chief members of the supporting cast is Shelton Brooks, who has written no less than six numbers for the show and appears in it in the role of a semi-antique, colored deacon. Alma Smith, who plays the soubrette role, is a former Florence Mills understudy, and succeeded her in London. Ada Brown, who appears in the "Mammy" role, has been a vaudeville and smart New York and Chicago night club favorite.

"A smash hit . . . one of the happiest theatre evenings I ever experienced." —Walter Winchell, Daily Mirror.

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JOE COOK
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Newest Maddest Musical
FINE AND DANDY
ERLANGER'S THEATRE
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Eves. at 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

The Greeks Had A Word For It
For It
A New Comedy by ZOE AKINS
Presented by William Harris, Jr.
Sam H. Harris, Theat. 42nd St., W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

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

SHUBERT Theat. 44th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
IVOR NOVELLO SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS
With LILIAN BRAITHWAITE
Unique—Unusual—Original! Two plays in one, a comedy and a romance.
MON. 1st SUBURBAN NIGHT OCT. 6! CURTAIN AT 7 P. M.

John Barrymore in "Moby Dick" Starts Run at the Strand At Popular Prices

Although box office receipts for "THE BAD MAN" warranted a second week at the Strand Theatre, the regular schedule of bookings will be followed and "Moby Dick," starring John Barrymore and featuring Joan Bennett and Lloyd Hughes, will come into the Strand Thursday night.

Its run at the Strand will be the first time "Moby Dick" has been shown at popular prices. Given a two-dollar premiere at the Hollywood Theatre, "Moby Dick" impressed the critics and did splendid business before giving way to "Outward Bound," which the Warners were desirous of releasing speedily.

Neil Messick Honored

Neil R. Messick, Resident Manager of the Almack Hotel, was tendered a Luncheon yesterday, by his associates at the hotel, upon the occasion of his 54th birthday. Neil was praised by Julius Keller, President of the Esplanade-Almack Corp., for his fine work at the hotel. Walter Kaffenburg, in charge of the Commissary Departments of both hotels, also spoke.

The entire staff, through James Somerville, assistant manager, presented Messick with a special aviator watch, inscribed "To Our Neil, for never giving up in the air."

At the 8th St. Playhouse

For Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Norma, Shearer and Marie Dressler in "Let Us Be Gay." On the same programme, the management presents a silent picture, Rudolf Schildkraut in the "Country Doctor."

At 5th Ave. Playhouse

The first Irish talkie "Juna and the Paycock" from the play by Sean O'Casey will be here for one week. Also on the same program will be "Byrd At the South Pole."

GILBERT MILLER presents

MOLNAR'S NEW COMEDY
ONE, TWO THREE!

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Preceded by the Author's
"THE VIOLET"

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I commend to you as an evening
ready as wine and delicious as
a bon-bon the combination of
"The Violet" and "One, Two, Three!"—Whitney Bolton, Telegram.

Henry Miller's Theatre
124 W. 43rd St., Phone Bryant 3970
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

"An entertaining revue—good humored, handsome, debonaire; done with taste, smooth showmanship and intelligence."—NEWS
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LITTLE SHOW

with AL MARION JAY C. with TRAHAN HARRIS FLIPPEN
Royale Theat., W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Seats \$1 to \$4.50 on sale for 8 weeks

MAJESTIC Theat. 44th W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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NEW MUSICAL ROMANCE
By Harbach-Bombardier-Casner
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Armida Leonard Ceely
AND 100 OTHERS
350 Seats. Seats \$3 to \$4.50;
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New drama by KENYON NICHOLSON
Starring by CLEON THORCKMORTON
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 GAILLARD, Telegram.

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43d St. W. of B'way, Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

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West of Broadway
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Morisco Theat. 43th W. of B'way
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ASTOR Broadway and 47th St.
Twice Daily, 2:10-8:30
Seats Selling in Advance
All Seats Reserved

In Much Discussed Play



After receiving much publicity in Brooklyn, "Frankie and Johnnie" is now at the Republic Theatre. Anne Forrest has one of the featured roles.

Kirby and Niles to Give Concert at Brooklyn Academy on October 9

After headlining at the Coliseum in London, where they also gave a number of public recitals, Marion Kerby and John J. Niles, are back in New York after a most successful summer abroad. On Thursday evening October 9th, they will give a concert in Brooklyn in the Music Hall of the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

"Atlantic," in English, At the Geo. M. Cohan; In German at 53rd St.

"Atlantic," the all-German talking picture that has been voted the most popular German film of the season by the combined German exhibitors, is to have its first American showing at the 55th Street Playhouse commencing next Friday, October 3rd. The English version of the same production will open at the same date at the George M. Cohan Theatre.

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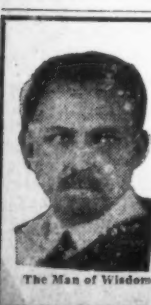
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Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of the NEW LEADER. Phone Algonquin 4622 or write to Barnett Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East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



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Government of the people, for
people, by the people shall not per
from the earth.—Lincoln.

and Caps

Sunnyside
The date for the Sunny-side Forum political symposium has been changed from Thursday, Oct. 9, to Thursday, Oct. 16, at 8:00 p. m., at the Monmouth Community Room, rear, 43-45 11th Street. Representatives from the three recognized political parties

discuss the issues and all interested are invited. Another successful open-air meeting was held Saturday evening last with James O'Neil, Louis Stanley and Leonard Bright, Lawrence Rogin and Leonard Bright speaking Saturday, Oct. 4, followed by Gilbert Sackman on Oct. 11.

Elmhurst-Corona
A meeting of the branch will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 7, in the home of Comrades Phillos, 9514 40th St., Elmhurst.

the 36th A. D. Branch in the
Union Hotel, 2324 Beach 35th Street
premises. On Saturday evening
the members will be
entertained with a celebration. There
will be entertainment, refreshment
and dancing. The principal guest
speaker will be Samuel A. De Witt.
State Island
The first indoor meeting was held
on Feb. 24. It was well attended. The
speakers were Louis Waldman, William
Klein, August Cleassens and
Peter Decker.
County Committee
The meeting of the (official) county
committee was held last week
discussing the following officers: County

man, Charles Ferweda; secretary, Anton Christiansen; treasurer, Harry Kuhn; executive secretary, Gust Cleassens.

1

NEW LEADER

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

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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggles of the organized working class. It is a platform for the expression of the policy of the Party. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinions consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1930

Hearst Hurt

SUBSTITUTED for a mystery story, William Randolph Hearst last Sunday night radioed his version of why the French Government ordered him to leave France. He insisted that he obtained the secret treaty which he published in his papers from two Frenchmen who were acquitted of wrong doing when they stood trial in court. Hearst was peeved that Washington did not send a protest against his deportation. American "prestige" or something like it was injured, according to Hearst. His indignation leaves us unmoved. We remember that Hearst decorated his paper with American flags during the Cuban insurrection and wired his correspondent in Cuba to provide the picture and "I will provide the war." We also recall his years of jingo agitation against Mexico where he owned some valuable real estate and his later publication of forged documents intended to prove that the Mexican Government was directed from Moscow. One who has this record may or may not give us the right version of how he came into possession of the secret treaty, but we certainly are not inclined to get indignant because the French Government ordered him out of the country. As the proprietor of one of the largest dope enterprises in this country we are glad somebody told him that he is not a desirable person.

Scarecrow Politics

TWO gatherings of party nobles have met in this state and are now advertising their wares before the voters, with Roosevelt as chief salesman for the Democrats and Tuttle for the Republicans. The difference between the two salesmen is that Tuttle parts his hair in the middle and Roosevelt on the side. What both have to say about the jobless workers we display on the first page of this issue. By their own official platforms they stand in the pillory before the unemployed. Their cynical indifference is the attitude which their banking and capitalist underwriters assume towards a problem which does not affect them. The grog shop and the bootlegger will be stressed again. Tuttle will assume the moral pose against Tammany and Roosevelt will likely answer with the deeds of the "Ohio Gang" a few years ago. Governor Roosevelt will assail the collapse of Republican "prosperity" and will offer a commission to study unemployment while the jobless starve. Tuttle will answer that it is a shame to make an issue of the nation's calamity and will warn the starving against the "dole." Roosevelt must try to be "moral" in relation to the Tammany yeggs and yet keep the support of the yeggs as he needs that support for his presidential aims. So here are the "issues" in the Empire State and with little change of the scene and a different cast of players in other states this is the dominant politics throughout the nation. The underlying masses have as much to gain from this as an innocent playing poker with sharps who supply a deck of marked cards. Both parties are simply seeking the job of poisoning us while we are fleeced by the class that finances these parties. It is the job of Socialists to attack this fraud on all fronts. It is as vulnerable as a scarecrow before an audience of intelligent voters. With larger resources it would be possible to laugh it off the stage, or at least do it mortal injury.

Your Place In The Fight!

Information from many sources indicates a general awakening in Socialist agitation and organization. There are states in the West that for years had not recovered from the war hysteria and that now show an encouraging awakening. The collapse of the prosperity balloon has served like a dash of cold water in the face of sleep-walkers. The politicians of capitalism are on the defensive and the Socialist Party is making its attack on the wretched mess which they have made of affairs. By all odds the most extensive and inspiring campaign in years is being carried on in New York City this year. There are more meetings, more

workers, and more literature distributed. There is more confidence, more team work, more inspiration and more meetings held. The old defeatist mood is gone. The will to win is evident on all sides. And this is as it should be. The old politics is decaying and only the weak-minded will contend that there is any stake at issue between the capitalist parties except office, graft and power. Every Socialist who is capable of rendering any service to the campaign should find his or her place in this fine struggle. Look over this issue of *The New Leader*, read the requests for volunteers, select your task, then find your place in the only struggle that is worth while.

IN A NUTSHELL

The musicians are objecting to the canned music which has displaced many of them in the amusement industry. However, we rejoice that the melody of the prosperity chorus has been choked by the works of Hooverdom.

All those who oppose intellectual truths merely stir up the fire; the clinders fly about and set fire to that which else they had touched.—Goethe.

A study made by the U. S. Women's Bureau shows that the minimum wage laws for women in industry fix the wage below the cost of living. That is, it is below what the capitalist politician would fix for his horse.

Capitalism controls industry, but it is the community as a whole which has to maintain the men capitalism cannot employ.—Tom Dickson, M. P.

Remember the full page advertisement by the Republicans two years ago in support of Hoover with the headline: "A Chicken in Every Pot." Well, Herb has the chicken while the working class voters who supported him are eating crow.

You cannot salt the eagle's tail;
Nor limit thought's dominion;
You cannot put ideas in jail,
You cannot deport opinion.
—Vance Cook.

Complaint is made that medical fakirs are using the radio in New York City. We are inclined to think that the political quacks are more harmful.

Revolution, as understood by enlightened people at this time, means a complete and fundamental change of established political or social conditions.—Morris Hillquit.

Some Boston retail men are urging us to buy silk shirts to restore prosperity while an Alabama Congressman a few years ago was advising us to wear overalls. Let's take the advice of both.

One of the most fatal sources of the prevailing misery and crime lies in the generally accepted quiet assumption that, because things have long been wrong, it is impossible they should ever be right.—John Ruskin.

William Randolph Hearst is very sore because the State Department did not protest to the French government for expelling him. Well, Willie, we are willing to give you a gun to invade France and also pay for the flowers when you arrive.

What form of happiness—so far as happiness depends at all on material facts—is not bound up with economic conditions? And how shall an equal opportunity for the pursuit of happiness be guaranteed to all save by a guarantee of economic equality?—Edward Bellamy.

A survey made by the National Education Association shows that only 2.74 per cent of the national income is spent on public education. If this amount did not turn out sufficient cannon fodder our professional patriots would be alarmed.

Any coward can fight a battle when he's sure of winning, but give me the man who has pluck to fight when he's sure of losing.—George Eliot.

The Classes

I saw the world round me, one part laboring for bread, and the other part squandering in vice excess or empty pleasures, equally miserable, because the end they proposed still fled from them; for the man of pleasure every day surfeited of his vice, and heaped up work for sorrow and repentance; and the man of labor spent his strength in daily struggling for bread to maintain the vital strength he labored with; so living in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work, and working but to live, as if daily bread were the only end of a wearisome life, and a wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread.—Daniel Defoe, in his "Father Adventures of Robinson Crusoe."

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, of THE NEW LEADER.

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., September 28, 1930.
State of New York, County of New York, ss:
Before me a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared Samuel A. De Witt, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that he is the Manager of The New Leader, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Editor—James O'Neal, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor—Edward Levinson, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Business Managers—Samuel A. De Witt, and Goldine Hillson, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: Owner—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Morris Berman, President, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Meyer Gillis, Treasurer, 174 East Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Julius Gerber, Secretary, 38 New Chambers Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as associated by him.

SAMUEL A. DE WITT, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1930.
My Commission expires March 30, 1931.
PETER K. HAWLEY.

Worried About Karl Marx

By Ben Blumenberg

THE feeling seems to be growing that several of the Socialist Party candidates for important offices are within striking distance of filling important offices. As a result, several well known editors are preparing explanations that inevitably follow election results. These editors solemnly assure their readers that several well known candidates of the Socialist Party are not really Socialists. It appears that these candidates are calling attention to the parts of the municipal, State and Congressional platforms dealing with unemployment and old age insurance, racketeering and otherwise, gangsterdom on and off the judicial bench, housing, and other evils that plainly show the rottenness of the political parties maintained by the powers that prey.

It is only a few years ago that the same editors dismissed the same Socialists from serious consideration. Were they (the Socialists) not a lot of dreamers ranting about the growing intensity of the economic and social class struggle, making wild assertions that capitalism was concentrating into fewer hands, gloomily predicting a world-wide industrial depression, fancifully advocating a classless, poverty-less social order—making these and other wild statements just at a time when we were fairly wallowing in the greatest period of prosperity in the greatest country ever guided by the master minds of all time. Look at bank deposits, stock market reports, exports, imports, installment buying of autos, radios and houses, car loadings, pig iron production, etc., etc. Yes, recall these reports which appeared with sickening regularity in the press, less than a year ago.

We suspect that some editors fear that an increasing number of voters do not give two hoots in capitalism whether the Socialist candidates speechify on the transformation of surplus into constant capital, scant on fixed and variable capital or on the part played by big business entrepreneurs as connoisseurs of cigarettes, whether they be toasted, roasted or parboiled. An increasing number of voters, and some of the editors sense the fact, are going to vote for the Socialist candidates not because they are running on a platform, the basis of which was in great measure formulated by Karl Marx, but because the platform, program and principles express more clearly than ever before the interests, the welfare and the aspirations of the great mass of people who have everything to gain by every advance made by the Socialist Party.

Many Arrests Mark Strike Of Dress Union

Broun, Dubinsky on Picket Lines as Employers Begin to Give Way

THE strike of Fifth Avenue dressmakers and tailors has gone into its second week. The week of militant activity along Fifth Avenue on the part of members of Local 38, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, attended by the arrest of scores of members and union officers has aroused the people of the city and the metropolitan press has no strike in recent years. David Dubinsky, secretary-treasurer of the International, Heywood Broun, Socialist candidate in the 17th Congressional district, Mary Hillquit, organizer for Local 38, Boris Drasin, manager of the local, Comrade Gardner and many other Socialist members of the union were arrested for picketing the struck shops.

From the first day of the strike workers from the most rigid non-union shops have heeded the call of the strikers. Many small shops, as well as Milgrim Bros. and Bergdorf-Goodman, have begun to feel the shortage of labor, as more and more tailors and dressmakers come down to join the picket line. Spectacular mass picketing demonstrations take place every day on the Avenue. Thousands of workers streaming up the avenue singing, yelling, exulting, have given new hope to the strike-worn workers of other years. Younger members of the union are active; older members come to the fore with renewed life.

As we go to press, some employers have attempted to start negotiations. With the ranks of the Couturiers Association rapidly becoming weaker, the hope is strong for a speedy strike and a complete victory.

The fight is to organize dressmakers who work 54 hours a week for \$12 to \$18 a week. They work in stuffy backrooms of the fashionable Fifth Avenue shops, producing expensive clothes amid squalor and unsanitary conditions. Tailors have been refused a \$3 raise; and the association bosses insist on the right to fire 20 per cent annually without review by the union.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Lincoln.

L.O., THE POOR FARMER

By Adam Coaldigger

FOLKS, this is a fearful, funny world, and if good Mother Nature hadn't blessed me with the wonderful gift to laugh at its folly, including my own, I'd cry myself to sleep every night.

Take the condition of the American farmer, for instance. Man for man, he owns more fertile soil than the farmer of any other country. Man for man, he works with more and better machinery than the farmer of any other country. Nature and climate are unusually kind to him, and above all that, he commands the largest and best domestic market in the world. Yet the American farmer is about to join the dodo bird and the dinosaur who once roamed this earth. By this, I don't mean that our farmers will become bodily extinct, but that from free-holders, they are being reduced to tenants and share-croppers.

The causes that have led to the decay of American agriculture are as numerous as the remedies prescribed by the doctors, but being cramped for space, I shall mention only two of them, and first among them is our old friend, Protective Tariff.

For three quarters of a century, the dominant business of our government has been the coddling of manufacturing and transportation. To protect American manufacturers from the competition of their European brethren, a duty was placed on imports and this duty was paid the American consumer in the form of increased prices for protected goods.

The effect of this policy on the American farmer was twofold. As a buyer, he was forced to pay more for goods and as a seller he had his own products reduced in price through the limitation of his foreign market. For the only possible way the densely populated countries of the old world can pay for American goods and raw materials is with manufactured goods. Shut out European goods from the American markets, and American food and raw material are automatically expelled from the European market. All trade is barter. The idea that we can do all the selling and none of the buying, as promulgated by the leading lights of this great and intelligent republic is as scientific as the belief that horsehair turns into snakes when put in a fruit-jar with aqua pura.

Moreover, while the American farmers were compelled to buy in a more or less monopolized domestic market, they were forced to sell in a foreign market where they came in competition with the lowest-priced land and the lowest-priced labor in the world. At home, the tariff-sheltered manufacturer told the farmers what they had to pay. And abroad, on the Liverpool market, Chinese coolies, Egyptian fellahs and Hindu pariahs sell wheat and cotton in Liverpool, it can be safely assumed that they buy—let us say, breech-cloths and G-strings in return. But as the American duty on foreign breech-cloths has successfully banned their importation, we may soon see the American farmer facing the cold world in the garb of Father Adam. Am I joking? Not a bit. There are already hundreds of thousands of farmers in this country whose wardrobe, if sold at auction would not bring enough to buy a respectable breech-cloth or a dependable G-string.

Next to the protective tariff, as a means of deflating the hayseeds, comes transportation. Back in the early sixties, when the first real protective measures were being passed, some wise men from

the East got to thinking how profitable it would be (for them) to direct the flow of western farm products over the Alleghenies to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, instead of letting them flow down the Mississippi River to New Orleans as God had intended them to do. This meant railroads. And as there were no capital accumulations then in this country to finance these ventures, Uncle Sam was accosted. Congress was willing. What was not willing was bought. What could not be bought was slaughtered in the next election. Congress voted tens of millions of acres in land grants and hundreds of millions in bonuses to the budding railroads. State legislatures propelled by similar arguments donated state land and bonded their citizens. Towns and counties did likewise. The land was sold to the settlers for enough to pay for the building of the railroads. In the course of time, forced and self-inflicted bankruptcy, receivership swindles, and reorganization humbuggery wiped out the value of the securities held by state, county and town governments. In the end the "empire builders" owned the railroads. An original investment of zero plus nothing was boosted into a replacement value of 20,000 million dollars. The Supreme Court opined that six per cent hard cash was a fair and reasonable return on the above \$20,000,000,000 of ghost money. The Interstate Commerce Commission boosted rates accordingly. In the meantime other powers that be did everything short of sucking the Mississippi and its tributaries dry to hamstring water transportation, in order to hoist every possible ton of freight over the Alleghenies to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Diverting the freight of an empire as large as the United States from its natural channel is expensive business. Somebody had to foot the bill and as usual, it was the farmer who did the footing. He paid for the land which his government had given to the railroads for nothing. He paid off the bonds his county and state had presented to the Empire Builders, and he is still paying the major portion of the interest on the twenty billion dollars the Empire Builders would have to invest if they replaced railroads they got for nothing with railroads that cost real money.

I say "major portion" advisedly, for the farmer is the only shipper who pays freight both ways. Thus an implement costing \$100 f. o. b. Chicago, with freight added costs \$120 at Lone Wolf, Okla., while 80 cents wheat in Chicago, with freight deducted in advance brings 60 cents in Lone Wolf.

It may sound like a nightmarish exaggeration, but I am quite sure from what I know of American railroad history that every time a western farmer ships a (one) bushel of wheat to Chicago, he repays the entire original investment in our national railroad system.

I know of no other instance in history where the pauperization of an agricultural population for the benefit of special privilege classes has been as quickly and as thoroughly achieved as in the United States of America. What the consequences of this policy means for the future of this republic may perhaps be gleaned from the annals of the French and Russian revolutions.

But why hint at something as gloomy as that when Amos and Andy soon will be on the air, and all reports from Washington indicate that the present business depression, which in some way seems to be related to the virtual elimination of our forty million headed farm population from the goods market, is purely temporary and soon will be over.

The Rand School After 25 Years

Program Offers Labor Training and Cultural Courses

By William B. Bohn

NEXT Monday night, October 6th the Rand School will open its twenty-fifth year of educational activity. It was the first American project in the field of workers' education. Since it started, in 1906, many others have been born, and, alas, most of them have withered away. The continued success of the Rand School is proof of the wisdom of its founders. For, though it has changed in many outward circumstances, has changed its teaching staff and its course of study, its principles have not changed since the beginning.

It is owned and largely supported by Socialists. It fully recognizes the importance of Socialism in its program. But from the start it has understood Socialist principles in the broadest, most human sense. It has recognized the principle of modern education. It has not sought to indoctrinate its students. It has sought, on the other hand, to lead them in realistic study of the social sciences. No matter from what quarters the winds of doctrine have happened to blow it has held steadily on its educational course. By this policy it has won and held the love and respect of wide circles, of groups that differ greatly in their social theories but are able to join in support of a working-class school which stands for a radical approach to life tempered and directed by a

genuinely scientific spirit.

The new Bulletin of the School, outlining the program for the coming year, has been received with real enthusiasm. Many of the old courses and many of the old teachers will be found in their usual places. The Workers Training Course is still the heart of the program. Certain of the popular courses in economics, psychology, literature and history will be given much as they have been for years past. Algernon Lee, David Berenberg and Joseph Osman—to mention only a few—will continue the courses which have been so popular in the past. Benjamin Grunberg, one of the founders of the School, will be welcomed back. Morris Hillquit will give a course of lectures on World Socialism. Louis Waldman will discuss Labor and the Law. Norman Thomas and Harry Laidler will give courses on the practical application of Socialist principles to concrete problems.

Among the founders of the School who have returned to lend a hand is Charles A. Beard. Since the days when he sat as a member of the Rand School Board he has become the recognized leader of American historians and liberal thinkers. The fact that he has not lost interest in the project of his earlier days is proved by the time which he has devoted to the planning of the course on American Civilization Today. This

course will be, in effect, an analysis of modern industrial technology in the modern industrial technology in the life and thought of the American people. Stuart Chase will deliver the first lecture on October 20th at 8:30 P. M. Eighteen other lecturers will follow—each dealing with a phase of the subject according to the carefully thought-out plan. Among the others will be John Dewey, James T. Shotwell, Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit.

One distinctly new feature will be a series of art exhibits and lectures on the fine art. There will be eight exhibitions, consisting chiefly of modern pictures, open to the public each week day from 2 to 8 P. M. The lectures will occur every Tuesday evening beginning October 7th. Katherine S. Dreier will deliver the first series of these lectures. Her subject on the opening night will be Art in Relation to Life.

Heywood Broun on October 6th The opening night of the new year will be a gala occasion. Many new courses will start that night and the School will be buzzing with activity. Old students will be returning and new ones entering. The evening will be made especially notable by the initial appearance of Heywood Broun as a lecturer on The Drama and Life. All friends of the School are especially invited to attend that evening to participate in the opening events.

The Campaign Calendar

SATURDAY, OCT. 4
2:00 P. M.—Y. P. S. L. meeting—Debs Auditorium—7 E. 15th St. Speakers—Norman Thomas, "American Congress and World Peace."
9:00 P. M.—Yorkville Branch—"Get-Together." Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street, N. Y. City. Speakers—Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, Heywood Broun, Morris Hillquit, Julius Gerber.

SUNDAY, OCT. 5
2:00 P. M.—Ratification Meeting—Brooklyn. Brooklyn Academy of Music. Speakers—Louis Waldman, Norman Thomas, John Howard Melish, Heywood Broun, B. C. Vladeck, Wm. Karlin, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Charles Solomon, Dr. Henry Neumann, chairman.

6:30 P. M.—Banquet for Mr. B. C. Vladeck. Colonial Mansion—1933 Bath Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Speakers—Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, Heywood Broun, B. C. Vladeck, Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan, Norman Thomas, Wm. Feigenbaum.
8:30 P. M.—Rochester, N. Y.—Banquet. Labor Lyceum—500 St. Paul's Street. August Claessens, speaker.

MONDAY, OCT. 6
Registration Week Begins
8:00 P. M.—Ratification Meeting and Political Symposium. Cooper Union—8 Astor Place, New York City. Speakers—Louis Waldman, Heywood Broun, Norman Thomas, B. C. Vladeck, Judge Jacob Pauken.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7
5:45 to 6:00 P. M.—Broadcast—Station WABC—Heywood Broun, Norman Thomas, Alexander Woolcott. WMSG—Norman Thomas—"American Congress and World Peace."
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8
8:00 P. M.—P. S. Meeting—P. S. No. 82—8th A. D. Bronx. McCombs Road and University Ave., near 176th St. Speakers—Louis Waldman, Samuel Orr, Esther Friedman, Irving Knobeloch, Heywood Broun, Patrick Murphy.

8:15 P. M.—Meeting—Society for the Prevention of Unjust Convictions. Tivoli Theatre Building, Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Speaker—Louis Waldman.
THURSDAY, OCT. 9
11:00 A. M.—Convocation Period—Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Louis Waldman will address.
5:45 to 6:00 P. M.—WABC—Broun, Waldman.
8:30 P. M.—Millinery Shop Chairman—Bryant Hall. Speakers—Heywood Broun, B. C. Vladeck.
8:00 P. M.—Socialist Night—Central Y. M. C. A.—Brooklyn, N. Y. Speakers—Norman Thomas, Heywood Broun, Dr. Harry Laidler.

8:30 P. M.—Meeting—12th Congressional District. Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St., N. Y. City. Speakers—Max Lewis, Heywood Broun.
9:30 P. M.—Meeting—Men's Club—Free Synagogue, 40 W. 68th St.

Speakers—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Heywood Broun.
Troy, N. Y.—Louis Waldman.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10
8:00 P. M.—Meeting—Sons of Italy 121 So. Ferry St., Schenectady, N. Y. Speaker—Louis Waldman.
9:45 P. M.—Bakers' Union Concert. Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. Speaker—B. C. Vladeck.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11
Last Day of Registration
2:00 P. M.—Weekend Institute—Rand School (details unknown until after Saturday, Oct. 3).
5:45 to 6:00 P. M.—WABC—Heywood Broun.
8:00 P. M.—Jubilee Concert—Jewish Socialist Labor Party, Town Hall—42nd St. between 6th Ave. and Bway. Speaker—Norman Thomas.
8:00 P. M.—P. S. No. 70—173rd St. and Weeks Ave., Bronx. Boston Road Headquarters arranging meeting. Speakers—Samuel Orr, Morris Ginet, Esther Friedman, Wm. Karlin, Dr. Abe Mollin.

8:00 P. M.—6th A. D. Bronx—Meeting Hall—Allerton Ave. corner Holland Ave. Speakers—Louis Well, Murray Gross, Esther Friedman, Morris Ginet, Wm. Karlin.
8:00 P. M.—Meeting—New Century Auditorium, 253 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y. Speakers—Louis Waldman, Otto L. Endres, Henry J. Sutton.
Nagara Falls Meeting to Ratify Socialist Party Candidates. Speaker—Louis Waldman.

The American Dole System

By John A. Andrews
Secretary of The American Association for Labor Legislation

IT IS announced that the New York City budget contains a special item of one million dollars for next winter's unemployment relief. This is in addition to the ordinary charity expenditures through the public welfare department. The country is preparing to give similar dols to their unemployed. This, supplemented by private charity, constitutes the American dole system. It is a pure dole—and it is not meeting the unemployment problem.

Twenty years ago individuals requiring relief on account of industrial accidents resulting in inability to work were subject to somewhat similar unsatisfactory treatment. But after thoughtful consideration this burden was in part shifted from the individual sufferer and the charities to the industry which failed to provide safe working conditions. Accident compensation legislation is now almost universally accepted as sound public policy.

Inability to work because industries fail to provide regular employment likewise creates a social as well as an industrial problem. Moreover, the individual worker who can play an important part in accident prevention is particularly helpless in reference to unemployment. Society through advance planning of public works and free employment offices can do something. But it is industry that must be made responsible for compensating its reserve of labor during periods of enforced idleness.

The necessity for providing this security for the worker will stimulate more continuous consideration of methods of stabilizing employment, just as accident compensation has furnished a constant stimulus to safety work. To this end the administration as well as the financial support of the unemployment reserve fund may well be placed largely upon industry. Legislation is necessary to make sure that the industries act with reasonable promptness. In substantial measure the state and national governments may also cooperate in distributing information, in bearing in more orderly fashion the burden of extended unemployment which the industry has little or no control, and in sharing the costs of administration. Legislation to create this plan of cooperation is about to be introduced.

Meanwhile, throughout the country, communities are preparing to make a charity dole to the unnumbered thousands of unemployed for whom there is no work. Under the circumstances, there are any helpful leadership in shouting, as the opposition to unemployment compensation is doing, that "we do not want the dole in America" when what we now have is the dole? Does it get us anywhere to have men loudly proclaim that "American labor wants work not charity" when for unnumbered thousands there is no work and all we have to offer them is charity?

Hillquit to Address Youth Rally Oct. 4th

Blanchard Will Also Speak on International Day at the Rand School

THE Executive Bureau of the Socialist Youth International through its secretary, Erich Ollenauer, has issued a call to all young Socialists through the entire world to celebrate today as International Youth Day, with the prime purpose of emphasizing the necessity of Socialist youth to fight against war and militarism. In his message to the youth of the world, Ollenauer emphasizes the fact that "the ominous rise of fascism and the rising war danger as illustrated by the deadlock at the last Naval Conference makes it all the more the duty of young people to fight for peace."

In New York City, the Young People's Socialist League, the Young Circle League, the Young Paole Zion, and the Rand School, have combined their efforts for a large mass meeting which will be held this Saturday afternoon, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street. The guest speakers for the meeting will be Morris Hillquit, National Chairman and International Secretary of the Socialist Party, and Paul Blanchard, former secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy and at present executive secretary of the City Affairs Committee of New York.

Hillquit has just returned from a meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Socialist International, which was held at Zurich. He was also a participant in the election campaign of the German Social Democratic Party. The first hand picture, which he will present of the German elections and the rise of the German Fascists, will be doubt prove very interesting. Emanuel Switkes, national chairman of the Y. P. S. L., will preside as chairman.