

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Mr. Hoover Wrong on Both Capitalism and Socialism—
Pandering to Prejudices—Enough Food to Spare!
—Tammany Boss Curry, the Hero of the Hour

THE PRESIDENT AT HIS WORST

PRESIDENT Hoover's address at Kings Mountain was Hoover at his worst. And that's pretty bad. Said Mr. Hoover: "In the American system through free and universal education we train the runners, we strive to give them an equal start, our government is the umpire of its fairness. The winner is he who shows the most conscientious training, the greatest ability, the strongest character. Socialism or its violent brother, bolshevism, would compel all the runners to end the race equally; it would hold the swift to the speed of the most backward."



Norman Thomas

Note that this praise of the American system with its equality of opportunity was delivered only a few miles away from Gastonia! Almost in the shadow of Kings Mountain is a Negro private school which testifies to the lack of equality of public educational opportunity under the American system. I spent happy days at a conference of Negro students at this school. The Republican President of the United States, the eulogist of this non-existent American system, would not dare to eat and sleep at such a conference because of the strength of race prejudice.

And Gastonia! The worst enemy of Communism cannot claim that last year's strike was not justified. Imagine telling the descendants of the poor, unprivileged mountain whites, the social outcasts and industrially exploited mill workers that in America all the runners start even! Imagine telling the children of Ella May Wiggins, killed in cold blood by slayers who enjoyed perfect immunity, that they start even with the children of the owners of the mills. Imagine telling that story to the great army of the unemployed North and South.

Mr. Hoover is as wrong about Socialism as he is about capitalism which he calls the American system. Socialism does not seek to hold the swift back to the speed of the slow. It seeks to take away from parasites the rewards of mere ownership and from the masses of workers the terrible handicaps of a system under which land, the natural resources and the tools of production belong to and are controlled by an owning class. Under fair conditions Socialists would give honor and power to the strong and competent. We might give them some differential economic reward. We should not permit them to found economic dynasties to exploit their brothers. Nor would we permit a capacity for acquisition to continue as the most highly prized of human qualities. Evidently there is great need at the Capitol in Washington of elected Socialists to conduct an elementary class in Economics for Mr. Hoover.

CASHING IN ON BIGOTRY

IT IS HARD to believe that Mr. Hoover, speaking so near Gastonia, was not deliberately trying to profit by Southern middle-class prejudices. In view of these prejudices it is especially unfortunate for the workers in the South and elsewhere that the Communists convicted in the Gastonia case have all jumped bail. Their trial was, I believe, unjust and their sentences were cruel. If Beal having once got to Russia had returned to face the bitter sentence laid on him in one of our horrible American prisons he would have been a hero. One may admit this and yet hold that the action of the Communist Party under orders from Russia in permitting these men to escape was a very great blow to the working class. Not primarily because money was forfeited but because good faith was violated. After this it will be almost impossible to persuade judges to fix reasonable bail in bitterly fought class struggle cases. They will not discriminate between Communist and non-Communist workers. It will be more difficult than at present to raise bail. Men and women, often of very moderate means, who have heretofore risked their money in assurance of the good faith of working class prisoners will now be afraid to take a chance. It is from this point of view that the Communist bail jumpers did a great disservice to the workers by yielding to the temptation which I admit must have been great. Blame, I think, falls on Communist policies more than on individuals.

A VIVID PICTURE OF THE SOUTH

IF YOU want a vivid picture of life among Southern mill workers and what a strike means in the South you will do well to read Mary Heaton Vorse's new novel "Strike." It is a vivid piece of reporting which gives a composite picture of the three great strikes at Elizabethton, Gastonia and Marion. Some of the tragedy of that picture may be repeated in the great strike now going on at Danville, Va., although fortunately that strike so far has community sentiment behind it. Its success will largely depend upon the desire and capacity of the A. F. of L. now in session to set up adequate machinery of prompt relief and competent publicity. It is a very sad thing that such machinery was not set up and that relief funds were not provided at the very start of the organizing campaign in the South.

MR. CURRY, HERO!

BOSS CURRY of Tammany must have been almost as much surprised as the rest of the world when his understandable fear of investigation which made him refuse to sign a waiver was exalted by eleven smart Democratic lawyers, some of whom have appeared in better cases, as a kind of heroism and a protection of civil liberty. It is interesting to note that the case they cite as a precedent for Mr. Curry was the refusal of one of our traction magnates who robbed the city, or was suspected of robbing it, to waive immunity.

Now I am as much interested in civil liberty as the next man. There is sense in a provision to protect men from random inquisition. But Curry, who is one of the real rulers of New York, was not being subjected to random inquisition. He was asked to sign a waiver of immunity such as an honest man should have been glad to sign in order to clear the ground for a proper inquiry into the sale of judicial appointments by the organization of which he is chief. It is one of the tragedies of American politics that these eleven lawyers like Governor Roosevelt should try to make a virtue of legality in order to protect Tammany from an investigation of immense consequence to the future of municipal government in America.

STILL TIME TO REGISTER

IN BEHALF not only of the Socialist Party but of intelligent democracy and honest government we urge all citizens entitled to vote to register promptly. No amount of good intentions and no sudden access of enthusiasm for any cause will enable the honest citizen, who forgets or neglects to register, to record his vote for the things in which he believes.

In appealing for prompt registration we have in mind the fact that the Democratic machine is fighting with its back to the wall and will undoubtedly use more than its customary energy to enroll and get out the vote legitimate and illegitimate. The bitter experience of many years shows that the Democratic machine in all counties employs floaters and colonizers, and uses various sorts of intimidation to get its vote. In district after district the Republican machine or the Republican election officials are only an annex of Tammany Hall. As a Republican candidate for Judge once said on Election Day, "I haven't enough money to keep my boys in line." Democratic magistrates and judges have all but nullified the election law by refusing to hold men and women caught red-handed in violation of law. Judicial decisions have legalized the dangerous practice of allowing men to have a nominal voting residence apart from their real residence. Democratic governors have vetoed improvements to the law. Possibly new cases may bring new decisions. Certainly the work of colonization and fraud generally will be more difficult if honest citizens register, register promptly and report suspicious circumstances to the proper authority. Hence register, and register at once. And then demand from both parties better laws and representation of all three recognized parties on the election boards.

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Is Combined

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Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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The Bosses Think Only of Profits

HERE'S their motto—"Make things cheaply, sell them dear. Make things by the thousands, sell them as fast as you can," and never a thought about the workers!

Then the system breaks down. Why?

The bosses don't even know whether or not they are making what is needed. They can only guess, then go ahead and make and make—and try to sell—at a profit.

And in their mad craze for profits they will keep wages as low as they can get them. They have't even got the brains to see that if they make things planlessly and endlessly, then pay such low wages that the workers cannot buy, that "overproduction" and "shut-downs" and "hard times" are bound to follow.

Take Away Their Licenses

WHEN the driver of an auto smashes up a car he is warned. If he is careless and smashes up another car, and hurts people, his license is taken away from him.

If we are going to stop these regular smash-ups of industry we must take away the licenses of these irresponsible drivers of industry who are unwilling or unable to stop their system from breaking down and throwing men and women out on the street. Vote for men who will take away these licenses!

Vote For a System That Will Not Break Down

VOTE for a system that first accurately discovers what men need, that carefully plans the economical production of these things, that fairly divides

the work among all our citizens, that sees that everyone is supplied with his share of the necessities and luxuries of life.

Vote to give intelligence a chance! End the present system of anarchy, the system in which each manufacturer guesses in the dark and knifes the other man—and brings on the plague of unemployment.

VOTE FOR THE RIGHT TO A JOB THAT LASTS

How?

VOTE the first steps toward such a system next election.

1.—You know the politicians of the two old parties. You have seen their crooked dealings. Their faithfulness to a system that always breaks down. Vote them out.

Vote for a party and candidates with clean records,—who believe in a system which will not break down.

2.—Why are fewer people hurt at work now than years ago? Because the employers have to pay compensation to workers who get hurt.

When they have to pay Unemployment Insurance for laying off men and women and a Dismissal Wage to those displaced by machinery they will plan their businesses so that fewer people will be laid off and new machinery will be introduced intelligently.

Vote for candidates who believe in Dismissal Wages and Unemployment Insurance paid by the bosses.

3.—When you are laid off as "too old" what will you have as a result of a life-time in the service of your trade?

Vote for candidates who believe in Old Age Pensions.

4.—Stop the present plague. Start work on roads, schools, sewers, bridges, and underpasses. Employ the unemployed on public works.

Vote for candidates who believe in doing public work when it is needed most.

THIS IS SOCIALISM

VOTE FOR IT!

THIS IS SOCIALISM

"Umpire of Fairness" Or Tool of Capitalism?

PRESIDENT HOOVER has taken the stump to stave off Republican defeat at the polls. In two weeks he has made almost as many speeches as he made when he was running for President.

The President's attack on Socialism on the ground that "the government trains the runners, we strive to give them an equal start, our government is the umpire of its fairness" is based on pure fiction.

The 1927 report of the United States Bureau of International Revenue shows that there are 34,695 persons with incomes of \$50,000 a year or over. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, approximately 35,000,000 workers earned in 1927, with an allowance made for unemployment, the sum of \$1,205 a year, or \$23.17 per week. There was one millionaire in the United States in that year to every 1,000 wage earners whose average wages did not exceed \$23.17 per week. How equal could the race be between these 35,000,000 wage and salaried workers and the 35,000 millionaires with an annual income of \$50,000 and over?

The Department of Labor standard budgets reveal that a minimum health and decency budget for a family of five is approximately \$2,200 a year. The salaried and factory wage earners at the lowest scale of wages are thus compelled to live below the standard of American decency and comfort. They are forced to accept inadequate housing, food, clothing, education and cultural opportunities.

Imagine a race between the children of the 35,000,000 wage earners, particularly those of the lowest earnings, and the children of the 35,000 millionaires! Compare the chance for success and the quality of opportunity of the child born on Park Avenue or West End Avenue, and the child born on Mott Street or Orchard Street! It is ludicrous to speak of every-

body born in the United States starting from scratch in a race for life when the disparity in wealth and opportunity is as great as today.

The earnings of the 35,000,000 workers in 1927 are considerably lower in 1930, due to the vast number of unemployed and reductions in wages. Meanwhile the persons with million-dollar incomes, in Mr. Hoover's equal race, have increased from 231 in 1926, to 291 in 1927; and to 496 in 1928. The President must have been informed by his own Bureau of Census that the number of the unemployed in the United States this year is between four and six million. What has this administration done to make the race for this army, who with their families number somewhere between fifteen and twenty million people, equal with those who draw their dividends from surpluses put away in our industrial and commercial corporations?

According to the Standard American Corporation of Chicago, the stockholders for the first three-fourths of the year of 1930, received \$2,944,800,000 as against \$2,501,000,000 in the same period of 1929. The bondholders drew as their share from American industry \$3,200,471,000 as against \$3,009,201,000 last year. The highest point in the post-war period for the amount of dividends disbursed was reached in 1929. Despite one of the severest unemployment periods in the history of our country, the amount of dividends disbursed in the 9 months of this year was greater than the banner year of 1929.

And how impartial is the umpire who permits six million wage earners and their families to be starved or be on the verge of starvation, terrorized by insecurity, while extending a handful of owners of industry every facility for making that race easy and assuring for them an easy victory. Who, to continue Mr. Hoover's simile, picks the winner in the United States? Who permits inequality in the race? Who places the handicaps upon the millions? What has Mr. Hoover's umpire done to make it possible for the workers thrown on the scrap-heap at 50, for the unemployed, for the disabled by sickness, and even those on the job who are underpaid, to make their race equal with the rich? Mr. Hoover's impartial umpire, his own administration, spent over 9 months to frame a tariff law in which special privilege was given governmental subsidies at the expense of the great mass of consumers. It has consistently fought every progressive move to keep the great water resources away from the power trust. It is callous to the demands for social and welfare legislation. It has slashed income taxes for the rich at the time when that money might have been used to provide for unemployment relief.

So-called individual equality of opportunity is a thing of the past. This is the age of chain stores, mergers and large corporate ownership and management. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, one chain, has 17,000 stores, and does larger gross business than the Pennsylvania Railroad. What chance has the corner grocer in competition with the Atlantic & Pacific chain stores? Why talk of equal opportunity for him in the race?

Four companies control one-half of the copper resources in the United States. The United States Steel Corporation controls close to three-fourths of the ore supply in the country. Seventeen companies control 86% of the nation's power, and 34% is controlled by 2 of these. What chance has anyone to compete with the U. S. Steel Corporation, with the Anaconda Copper Company, or with the power trust?

And what chance has the U. S. steel worker to bargain for wages, hours and conditions of employment in the U. S. Steel Corporation or

its counterpart? What chance is there for the mill workers in South Carolina, the State where Mr. Hoover spoke, to free themselves from the 55-hour week, and the \$12 a week wage imposed upon them by the gigantic mill owners?

President Hoover is in error when he says that Bolshevism is the violent brother of Socialism. Rather is Bolshevism the child of reactionary economic policies and political bourgeoisism. A failure to realize the need of social legislation to meet pressing social evils are more conducive to bringing violent Bolshevism than Socialism which Mr. Hoover falsely characterizes as the brother of Bolshevism.

Let there be no mistake. Every time there is a merger in our industrial and commercial life, every step forward in the improvement of technological production brings Socialism nearer to our door. A maximum of efficiency in production must also bring an equitable distribution of the wealth produced.

It is childish to think that our great nation will escape the inexorable logic of economic events and social development. To make the race as nearly equal as can be, the Socialist Party proposes the adoption of a program that will enable the poor and lowly to avail themselves of the vast opportunities their country offers. The President should know that the overwhelming majority of the children of our nation do not go beyond the 6th grade in our educational system.

With the vastness of our resources, the genius of our people, the productivity of our machinery, and the favorable geographic location of our country, there is no reasonable excuse for the disparity in opportunity that exists today. It is the Socialist mission to put government agencies to work to make equality a fact in the lives of our people.

VOTE FOR THE RIGHT TO A JOB THAT LASTS—

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

Thomas Warns Of \$1,400,000 Grab on City

Socialist Congressional Candidate Calls on Board of Estimate to Act

NORMAN THOMAS, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 6th District, Brooklyn, this week brought to the attention of the Board of Estimate the possibility that New York City may have to pay to the Sea Gate Association for an extension of the Coney Island boardwalk \$1,400,000 for land which the city may already own.

Thomas also accused the association, which has 125 members and excludes the rest of the 600 property owners at Sea Gate, of anti-Semitism and of taxing the excluded property owners without their representation.

Mr. Thomas's letter to the Board of Estimate follows:

"I beg to call your attention to a matter which is peculiarly in the view of the excessive condemnation awards in Far Rockaway and in memory of similarly excessive awards in connection with the boardwalk through Brighton Beach and Coney Island."

You have already considered plans for the extension of the Coney Island boardwalk beyond West 37th Street to Norton's Point. That is, in the enclosed area known as Sea Gate. Sooner or later that extension will inevitably be made. Its cost will largely depend on the question which has not been legally determined—concerning the ownership of the beach or that part of it between the high and low water mark at Sea Gate. At present all this beach is claimed by the Sea Gate Association. It would appear, however, under decision by Mr. Justice Russell Benet in a similar case at Coney Island that this land belongs now to the City of New York as the legal successor to the town of Gravesend which originally owned it under a colonial patent. The judge's decision was based on a learned brief given to the board of estimate by the town of Gravesend, which was prepared by Patrick B. McDwyer.

"The determination of legal ownership of this beach is a matter which means millions of dollars one way or another to New York City. Thus to buy land under water at high tide at Brighton Beach, the cost of the city under an award in the Supreme Court the immense sum of \$1,400,000. For this reason I respectfully request the board of estimate to determine the ownership of this land at Sea Gate by declaratory judgment as provided in the law."

"The times are particularly appropriate for such a declaratory judgment. The whole subject of condemnation is before the people and the whole Sea Gate situation, or soon will be, forced to public attention. Here is a community of 600 lot owners and home owners. Only some 125 of these owners belong to the Sea Gate Association, which refuses to receive the rest of the group for various reasons. The most important reason seems to be a bitter anti-Semitism. Yet this association has the power to assess taxes on all Sea Gate property for various services amounting to half the city taxes. This is taxation without representation with vengeance. A minority group within the association itself and those excluded from the association claim that more than \$25,000 of money raised by the association has not been properly accounted for, that the salaries of its officers are excessive, and that it is in violation of the laws of the State and City in its exclusion of the remainder of the property owners and land belonging to the Atlantic Yacht Club at excessive prices although there is no interlocking directorate so far as these corporations and the Sea Gate Association are concerned."

"These charges are of a matter for legal determination. They show, however, a state of affairs which is of public interest and suggest the urgency of action by the city to protect whatever legal rights it may have against this highly feudalistic association. The issue involved is not the question of a residence area on Coney Island by zoning or some other legal device. It is primarily the assertion of the city's right in the enclosed Sea Gate area and secondarily the existence within New York of a feudal community where racial and other prejudices result in taxation without representation."

Challenges Somers

A challenge to Andrew L. Somers, Democratic Representative from the 6th District, to debate on Somers' connection with Boss McCooey and his attitude toward Judges Martin and Vause was made by Thomas Wednesday.

Charles Solomon, candidate for the State Senate in the 8th District, and Jacob Aschard, Simon Wolf and Joseph Viola, Assembly candidates in the 18th, 21st and 17th districts respectively, have been waging an active campaign, addressing frequent street and house meetings. New headquarters in the 17th A. D. have been opened at Macdonald and Marcy Avenue, and in the 21st at Bedford and Church Avenues.

Sunday, Oct. 12, there is to be mass distribution of Socialist leaflets in the district. From 300 to 500 distributors are expected to be sent out from headquarters at 1110 Eastern Parkway.

Waldman Proposes Outright Purchase Of Public Utilities

Two Large Meetings Open B'klyn, Bronx Drive—Up-State Tour Begins

TWO enthusiastic rallies in Brooklyn and the Bronx last week matched the inspiring opening of the Socialist campaign in New York for a week earlier in Town Hall. For the first time in many years, the large Morris High School Auditorium in the Bronx was filled to capacity to hear the Socialist speakers. Two days later more than 2,000 came out to attend the Brooklyn campaign opening in the Academy of Music. More than 3,000 attended the Bronx rally.

At these two large meetings and at some ten other demonstrations, Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for governor, continued his fighting campaign against the two old parties. At the Bronx rally, Waldman discussed the public utility programs of the three major parties of the state. In Brooklyn, Waldman returned to the attack on Tammany corruption, hammering Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for taking the side of Tammany Hall in the efforts of its leaders to block any probe of its illegal activities, particularly in the purchase and sale of judicial offices.

The Brooklyn campaign meeting was presided over by Dr. Henry Neumann, while the speakers included Norman Thomas, John Dewey, B. C. Vladeck, The Rev. John Howard Melish, Heywood Broun, William Karlin, Harry W. Laidler, and Charles Solomon. Following a meeting at the McMillan Theatre Wednesday night, Waldman left at midnight for Saratoga Springs where he will begin a tour of up-state cities for 12 days. Waldman was accompanied by Edward Levinson, assistant editor of The New Leader and director of publicity of the Socialist campaign.

Outright purchase of the public utility facilities by the state was put forward by Waldman. Mr. Waldman declared purchase of the utilities would mean an immediate saving to the consumers of \$194,000,000 a year, and at the end of but fifteen years, leave the state owner of the utilities free and clear of any indebtedness. Mr. Waldman framed his proposal in these words:

"Public ownership and public operation of the public utilities in our state, aside from improved service, would mean a saving to consumers of hundreds of millions annually. According to Mr. Floyd L. Carlisle, president of the Niagara-Hudson Power Company, the value of the public utilities—claimed by themselves—is about \$4,000,000,000. On this basis they charge rates to allow a minimum of 8 per cent. of the value. The lowest cost to consumers is, therefore, at least \$320,000,000 a year. The state can buy out these utility corporations even at their own figure of \$4,000,000,000 at an annual saving of \$140,000,000 because the state would only have to pay 4 1/2 per cent. interest on its bond issue."

"And that is not all. This \$4,000,000,000 is not the real value of these utilities. About thirty per cent. of this claimed value is

Where Waldman Can Be Heard Up-State

Saturday, Oct. 11—Utica, New Century Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 12—Rome, Workmen's Circle Hall, 8 p. m.

Monday, Oct. 13—Binghamton, evening.

Tuesday, Oct. 14—Ithaca, afternoon; Elmira, South Side High School Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, Oct. 15—Jamestown, City Hall, 8 p. m.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 16, 17 and 18—Buffalo and Niagara.

Sunday, Oct. 19—Rochester, Amalgamated Hall, 8 p. m.

Monday, Oct. 20—Albany, Odd Fellows Hall, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 21—Poughkeepsie.

fictional. Therefore, on the true value, \$2,600,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent., there would be a saving of not \$140,000,000, but actually of \$194,000,000. The people are now paying more than \$320,000,000 annually.

"Within the short period of fifteen years the State of New York could retire the entire bond issue of \$2,800,000,000, and have the public utilities free and clear forever for the sole benefit of the people of our state."

Holds Plan Constitutional

The Socialist candidate disposed of the question of constitutionality of state ownership and operation of utilities by quoting the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Charles Wolff Packing Company vs. the State of Kansas, given in 1923, in which the high court held the states to be free to enter "any private business if the legislature will help the general public and is willing to pay the cost of the plant and the expense of operation." Opening his talk, he vigorously assailed the Republican and Democratic planks on public utilities.

Declaring that Governor Roosevelt has joined Tammany Leader Curry and the 17 Tammany district leaders in seeking a shield behind "the advice of counsel," Waldman Wednesday attacked the legal foundation on which the Governor refused to extend the powers of the Special Grand Jury to inquire into the alleged existence of a system of sale and purchase of judicial offices. Mr. Waldman scored Governor Roosevelt's argument as "evasion" and designed to "defeat or, at least, limit a free and open investigation of the Tammany ring."

Mr. Waldman denounced Governor Roosevelt's suggestion that the Ewald-April-Badger transaction be sent to District Attorney Crain. Referring to the District Attorney as "Sachem Crain," Mr. Waldman declared: "You might as well consign the prosecution on that charge to the grave yard. The local prosecuting officers in Manhattan and the Bronx cannot be trusted to investigate and if need be indict the Tammany ring, the Socialist candidate said."

The opinion of John W. Davis, on which the Governor acted, was particularly criticized by Mr. Waldman. The two decisions cited by Mr. Davis, according to Mr. Waldman, "give full power to the Governor not merely to appoint a superseding grand jury in a specific case, but also in a general class of cases." The only limitations placed are on the Governor, but not on the Governor, the Socialist candidate said.

8th A. D. Voters Get Mailing

Every voter in the 8th A. D., where Irving M. Knobloch is the candidate, has been notified by mail to register. This district takes in the 23rd Congressional in which Samuel Orr is the candidate. He has been endorsed by the League for Independent Political Action. In this district Esther Friedman is also the candidate for Senator from the 23rd. Campaign headquarters is open every afternoon and evening at 20 East Kingsbridge Road, between Jerome and Morris avenues, where large quantities of literature are available for distribution.

Campaign Manager Murphy makes an urgent appeal for workers to canvass voters and distribute literature. All sympathizers living north of Tremont avenue and also north of Washington Bridge along University avenue and west of Washington and Third avenues, are requested to help and to volunteer as watchers. The 164 election districts in this assembly district lie in the 23rd Congressional and the results will effect the District where Orr is making a fight. A challenge has been issued by Samuel Orr to his opponents for a debate, which has been widely advertised by the local press.

Harry Snell at B'klyn Forum

The weekly forum of the Brooklyn Jewish Center, at 667-691 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, will open its tenth session on Wednesday evening, October 22, with an address by the Hon. Harry Snell, chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons.

Monday, October 13
Louis Waldman in Binghamton, N. Y.

Tuesday, October 14
5:45 to 6:00 P. M. Radio Broadcast, WABC, Heywood Broun.

Wednesday, October 15
8:00 P. M. Meeting, City Hall, South Third street, Jamestown, N. Y. Speaker—Louis Waldman.

8:30 P. M. Meeting, 23rd Assembly District, Saratoga Mansion, 351 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn. Speaker—Dr. Harry W. Laidler.

Bronx Flooded With Leaflets On Socialism

100,000 Distributed, 120,000 More Going Out—Hillquit Speaks Saturday in Boro

THE Socialists of Bronx County were in rare good humor last Sunday afternoon as their nine assembly district leaders and campaign managers reported on the progress of the campaign before a well attended general meeting at the County Headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. The districts reported a literature distribution of over 100,000, while Dr. Hendin, campaign manager, announced that an additional 120,000 pieces are on hand, which, together with 60,000 letters, will soon be mailed to every household in the Bronx. Additional campaign material has been ordered for street corner and house to house distribution.

Louis Well, county organizer, expressed satisfaction that the Bronx is conducting a strictly Socialist campaign in which the state candidates and platform are being given as much attention as local candidates. He predicted a substantial increase in the straight Socialist vote which will outdistance any record of other counties. In the 22nd Senatorial District, which embraces the 3rd, 4th and 5th Assembly Districts, Well said it is possible to elect Dr. Louis A. Hendin to the State Senate and Julius Umanaky, David Kaplan and Henry Fruchter to the assembly. If every voter is canvassed we can carry the district, said Well. Murray Gross, assistant campaign manager and Meyer Marshall, campaign manager for the 22nd Senatorial District, will assign all canvassers. Volunteers are requested to report to either 1167 Boston Road or Hunt's Point Palace.

Theatre Party Oct. 17th

Meanwhile Bronx Socialists are preparing for Friday evening, Oct. 17th, when they will gather at Molly Picon's theatre to see the Yiddish star in her new show which has received enthusiastic huzzahs from all dramatic critics. Tickets ranging from \$1 to \$2.50 can be obtained at 1167 Boston Road or from Meyer Marshall at Hunt's Point Palace, Solomon Wechsler at 175 East Broadway or from any member of the committee. Orders by telephone (Kilpatrick 7457) will be promptly filled.

The Bronx Campaign Committee has arranged three rallies for this week. On Saturday evening, Oct. 11th, at Allerton Hall, 751 Allerton avenue near Holland avenue. Murray Gross, assembly candidate in the 6th, Esther Friedman and Morris Gismet will bring the campaign to the northmost part of the Bronx.

Louis Well, congress candidate, and Morris Hillquit, will be the principal speakers. The same night, William Karlin, candidate for attorney general, Esther Friedman, and Morris Gismet, will address a rally at P. S. 70, 173rd street and Weeks avenue, where Samuel Orr and Dr. Abraham Molin, assembly candidate in the 2nd District, will be the principal speakers.

Street meetings are being steadily increased in number and are the features of the campaign, attracting unprecedentedly large crowds who stand for hours listening to the Socialist campaigners. The great need now is for canvassers and watchers. The Bronx will turn in some surprising results if only we can get sufficient help to take advantage of our opportunity.

Many Radio Talks

Broun's schedule for next week shows a continuance of the pace which has made his congressional fight one of the liveliest in the nation. A number of radio dates are included, with prominent figures in the political, literary and stage world as speakers. In addition to these talks Broun will continue his nightly open-air meetings throughout the district. Here are some of the scheduled Bronx events for next week:

Saturday, October 11th—5:45—6:00 P. M., WABC, Broun, Ruth Hale, Walter White; 1:00 P. M., breakfast with the Humanist Society, Barbizon Plaza. (Dr. Chas. Francis Potter); 11:30 A. M., New York University, 181st Street & Amsterdam No. 104; 8:30 P. M., Rand School, "The Theatre and Life"; Tuesday, 5:45—6:00 P. M., WABC, Broun, Groucho Marx, John Haynes Holmes; Wednesday, 7:15 P. M., "Taking Chances for Peace," Young Men's Club, Broadway Tabernacle (parish house), 211 West 56th Street; Thursday, 4:00 P. M., Barnard Hall, 117th and Broadway; 5:45—6:00 P. M., WABC, Broun and Will Durant; 7:15—7:30 P. M., WEVD; Friday, 8:30 A. M., Breakfast Club, Hotel Delmonico; Saturday, 12:00 M.—12:15 P. M., WMCA, Broun, Dr. Hannah Stone, Lee Simonson; 5:45 P. H.—6:00 P. M., WABC, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, B. Charney Vladeck, Broun.

Theatre Party Sunday

The Four Marx Brothers, perhaps the country's favorite comedians since the exhibition of their picture, "Animal Crackers," will be among the many stars who will take part in a theatre benefit performance for the Broun campaign and this Sunday evening, October 12th, at the Broadhurst Theatre, 45th street, west of Broadway. Others who will take part in the show will be Bill Robinson, tap dancer extraordinary, and star of "Brown Buddies," Mollie Picon, Adelaide Hall, the entire cast of the "Garrik Gaieties," in the famous Wanamaker scene; Richard Hale, Ruth Roland, Will Osborne and his jazz band. Short talks will be made by Broun, Norman Thomas, B. S. Vladeck and Alexander Woolcott. Tickets have been scaled low, at \$2 and \$1, and may be had at the Broun headquarters at the Algonquin Hotel, or at the Hargrave Hotel, or at the box office.

Attention Branches!

Comrade Haarsen has three platforms for sale that are ideal for open air meetings. The platforms are seven feet high, well made, painted and light in weight. Inquire at the Party Office.

Broun Asks Mayor Act on Hunter Ban

Free Speech Suppression in Public College Placed Up to Walker—Strong Campaign

HEYWOOD BROUN, Socialist Candidate for Congress from the 17th District, Manhattan, has been barred from speaking at Hunter College. He received word Tuesday afternoon that an invitation extended to him two weeks ago to speak on World Peace at the Lunch Hour, The Social Science Group of the 32nd Street Annex of Hunter College, had been withdrawn at the instance of Miss Hickinbottom, Dean of Hunter College.

Dean Hickinbottom gave as her reason that Broun was connected with the Rand School of Social Sciences, described by her as a "very radical Socialist School". Broun is giving a short series of lectures at the school on "The Modern Drama."

The meeting barred by Dean Hickinbottom was held, by permission of Dr. John Haynes Holmes at the same hour, in the Church House of the Community House, Park Avenue at 34th Street. The Dean would not permit notice to be given at the college of this transfer of forums.

Asked Walker Act

Broun has sent the following letter to Mayor Walker, in protest:

"Two weeks ago I was invited by the Social-Science Group of Hunter College to speak to them at noon today on 'World Peace'. Yesterday afternoon I was informed that the invitation was withdrawn, and the reason given to me was that Dean Anne Hickinbottom, of Hunter College, had seen by the morning newspapers that I was to speak last night at the Rand School, described by her as a 'very radical Socialist school'."

It is true that I spoke last night at the Rand School. My subject, announced and adhered to, was 'The Modern Drama'. But whatever my subject, I cannot see by what right Dean Hickinbottom can say that I may not, therefore, speak at Hunter College, since Hunter College is maintained by City and State taxes, is city-controlled, and certainly should not be placed in the position of refusing a Socialist, as such, the hearing it had itself asked for. I therefore wish to protest this refusal, and to ask you if you do not agree with me that the City of New York must likewise protest."

Many Radio Talks

Broun's schedule for next week shows a continuance of the pace which has made his congressional fight one of the liveliest in the nation. A number of radio dates are included, with prominent figures in the political, literary and stage world as speakers. In addition to these talks Broun will continue his nightly open-air meetings throughout the district. Here are some of the scheduled Bronx events for next week:

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Vladeck Reveals Carley Stay-at-Home Congressman 500 Honor Him At Dinner

Many Meetings to Push Brooklyn, 8th District, Congress Fight Next Week

B. CHARNEY VLADDECK, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 8th District, Brooklyn, tore the record of his Democratic opponent, Representative Patrick J. Carley, to shreds at a great Socialist rally in New Utrecht High School, 79th Street and 17th Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday.

Mr. Vladeck pointed out that Carley failed to answer 69 out of 94 quorum calls during the 70th and 71st Congressional sessions, and that Carley failed to vote 63 times out of 137 important roll calls, failed to vote on the Jones and 10 Law, government operation of Muscle Shoals and other outstanding measures.

Carley introduced only one bill during those sessions, said Vladeck, this bill being designed to block the improvement of a waterway connecting Gravesend Bay with Jamaica Bay.

Mr. Vladeck said, in part: "Mr. Carley was in Congress from 1926 to 1930. In that time there were 94 quorum calls in the House. Mr. Carley failed to answer 69. During the same period there were 137 important yeas and nay votes. Mr. Carley was not voting on 63 of these. Where was Mr. Carley? Did he think the 800,000 people whom he represents in Congress did not wish to be heard on half of the important bills in Congress? Or did he have urgent private matters demanding his attention?"

Offered One Bill

"What are some of these bills which Mr. Carley did not consider worth his presence at Washington? Mr. Carley loudly professes to be opposed to Prohibition. Yet he failed to vote on the notorious 5 and 10 Law. He failed to vote on the national origins immigration act, on the bill for government operation of power at Muscle Shoals, on the universal draft act, on the amendment to the tariff act which would have put hides, shoes, etc., on the free list but for the apathy or opposition of Democrats."

"Mr. Carley, when he did vote, seems to have been astonishingly indifferent to the interests of his constituents. He voted against the constitutional amendment which would have abolished the 'lame duck' session of Congress, he voted against every measure for farm relief, as well as all bills presented in behalf of labor and all other progressive measures."

"But Mr. Carley did vote for additional appropriations for the War Department which gave \$327,000 to the Officers' Reserve Corps and provided \$500,000 for national rifle matches. He voted to increase pensions to war veterans. He voted, or failed to vote,

in short, as a militarist and an agent of entrenched interests. "Mr. Carley even introduced a bill. He introduced only one, but it was a dandy. He introduced a bill, House Resolution 189, to repeal a provision of the Rivers and Harbors Act, passed in 1927, providing for the improvement of the waterway connecting Gravesend Bay with Jamaica Bay."

"I ask Mr. Carley a question. What interest has a Congressman in repealing a measure which would improve a needed waterway in New York Harbor and provide employment for many people in his own district? Is it his real estate interests? Mr. Carley, the people of the 8th Congressional District should have an answer from you to that question."

Next Week's Meetings

Meetings are scheduled next week at the Sans Souci Lodge, Sea Gate, Sunday; at Public School 98, Avenue Z and East 27th Street, and at the Savoy Mansion, 6322 20th Avenue, Wednesday; at the Colonial Mansion, 1933 Bath Avenue and at Public School 184, Knapp Street, and Whitney Avenue, Gerritson Beach, Friday. Open air "red nights" will be held Monday at Borough Park, Tuesday at Midwood, Wednesday in Bay Ridge, Thursday at Coney Island, Friday at Brighton Beach, Saturday at Bensonhurst.

Other outdoor meetings will be held Monday at Sutter Avenue and Sackman Street, and at Sutter Avenue and Hinsdale; Thursday at Hinsdale street and Dumont Avenue, and at Sutter Avenue and Hinsdale Street; Saturday at Powell Street and Riverdale Avenue, and at Lott Avenue and Hopkinson Street.

All the Williamsburg branches are to canvass for Vladeck Sunday. Canvassers will report at 7212 20th Avenue.

New Headquarters Open

Two new district headquarters have been opened at 1114 Kings Highway in the Midwood section and at 215 Brighton Beach Avenue in the Brighton Beach section.

A meeting at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum on Friday was addressed by Vladeck, Feigenbaum and Bobrick. There were red nights at Bensonhurst on Tuesday and Saturday, Thursday at Coney Island, Friday at Brighton Beach.

A dinner to Vladeck last Sunday night was one of the greatest tributes ever paid to any Socialist leader. More than five hundred workers turned out to hear Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, Heywood Broun, Abraham Cahan, W. M. Feigenbaum and Charles Solomon pay warm compliments to Vladeck. Vladeck and Mrs. Vladeck played host on the previous Saturday evening to over 500 Socialists and friends who made merry at the Park Manor, Brooklyn, on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter, Mazie, to Norbert Bromberg, son of one of the most active Brooklyn Socialists.

Hillquit, Ervin

To Campaign

In Maryland

Waldman Will Also Aid

Candidacy of Miss Gilman for Governor

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md.—The chief of Frederick, gave Ellenbeth Gilman, Socialist candidate for Governor, a warm welcome at a meeting last week. Several hundred people turned out to greet the first woman candidate for Governor of the State. Although this was the first time in many years that a Socialist meeting was held in that city, Miss Gilman was greeted by the citizens as though they had known her for a long time. She was heartily applauded by the crowd, many of whom were women some of whom came from the nearby college.

Clarence H. Taylor, chairman of the meeting, first introduced the Rev. Clarence H. Whitmore, of Reisterstown, an old friend of Miss Gilman, and who is taking an active part in this campaign, delivered a very fine address on Public Ownership of Water Power. As a result of this very successful meeting Campaign Treasurer Bernstein is making arrangements for another meeting in the next few weeks.

A series of meetings have been outlined by the Campaign Committee to be held in the next few weeks. Morris Hillquit, of New York, is to be one of the speakers on October 19th at the Auditorium Theatre. This meeting will be followed by a meeting with Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, and another with Charles W. Ervin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

William A. Toole, State Organizer and candidate for Attorney General, is now touring the west part of the State. He will spend a few weeks in Cumberland, and the entire section of western Maryland. State campaign headquarters have been opened in Baltimore at 1021 East Baltimore street, with Charles S. Bernstein, treasurer, in charge.

Newburgh's City Hall Is Party Rostrum

Waldman and Thomas Force City Manager to Rescind Ban on Meetings

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for governor, and Norman Thomas, scored a complete victory for free speech here Saturday.

In defiance of a ban placed on Socialist meetings by City Manager Johnson McKay, G. August Gerber wrote him that Waldman and Thomas would speak in Newburgh on Saturday. In a conference with Gerber on Friday, McKay made a complete backdown, and announced his refusal to permit Jean Corneil, Socialist organizer, to speak was due to a "misunderstanding."

When Waldman and Thomas came to Newburgh on Saturday, accompanied by three representatives of the New York City press, they found City Hall open to them, and flags draped from the balcony from which the Socialist leaders were invited to speak.

Before an audience of about 400 men and women, who gave vigorous applause to Waldman's and Thomas's addresses, the Socialist leaders said they regarded McKay's right-about-face not as a personal courtesy to them but as a recognition of the right of the Socialist Party to hold as many meetings as it chooses to hold.

When your doctor sends you to a crass maker for a crass bandage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money.

Then go to P. WOLF & CO., Inc. 1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A. (1st floor) New York City. Open Even. 8 p.m. SUNDAYS CLOSED Special Ladies' Attendants

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Brookwood College Opens Tenth Year

41 Students Enrolled for Year—25 Industries Represented—Five Negroes Attend

KATONAH, N. Y. — (FP) — Brookwood Labor College embarked upon its tenth year here this week with a record student body of 41 young men and women from 25 industries who have come from all over the United States for a year's training in workers' education. Germany, Costa Rica, Guatemala and England have also sent students.

Miners and textile workers form the largest groups with five students each, but there are also carpenters, teachers, needle trades workers, elevator operators, food workers, farmers office workers, clerks from post offices and railroads and stores, pocketbook workers, journalists, and just plain laborers.

Five are Negroes, ranging from a common laborer of New Orleans to a graduate of Howard and Ohio State universities. Italians and Norwegians, Slavs and Scotch, Jews and 212 Americans of purest southern strain are settling down to study economics and history, labor problems and public speaking, psychology and journalism. Problems of the mining and textile industries and of the whole labor movement are discussed, if not settled, as this cross section of America washes dishes and mends roads and does the thousand odd jobs necessary to keep the institution running.

Why do they come? Let Annie Lee Wilson, a textile worker from Marion, N. C., arrested for picketing in the now historic strike there last year, answer: "These mill owners and the so-called law

Legion Crowds A. F. of L. From Spotlight in Boston

Hoover Fails to Stir Delegates with Dull Speech — Unemployment Relief Proposals

By Louis Stanley

BOSTON. — Boston took the measure of the fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in session here by throwing itself into the revelries of the American Legionnaires in twelfth convention. The carnival of the 75,000 Patriots entirely supplanted the proceedings of the "Parliament of Labor." The Hotel Statler, where both bodies in comradely affection have their headquarters, is jammed with Legion rowdies, whisking gin bottles, swinging canes, howling, shooting off blank cartridges, bowling one another over, and occasionally just going off to sleep. The A. F. of L. delegates are lost in the commotion and their convention must mark time even more than usual until the Legionnaires leave. The first day's sessions came to an end when some of the "funny boys" of the Legion invaded the convention hall with screaming instruments, while the second day's proceedings had to be stopped, because competition with the ten hour parade of the joyous Veterans was an impossibility. On the third day the delegates took refuge in a sight-seeing bus ride through historic Boston. All in all little of the convention will take place until the second week.

Hoover A Flop

The long-heralded appearance of the President of the United States before the assembled representatives of the hosts of American labor was in the unanimous opinion of the delegates a sublime "flop." The poor man, even the eye of the layman could see, was suffering from lack of Hoover prosperity. He was deathly tired, he mumbled through his speech, and the failure of the microphone only added to his difficulties. The delegates could hardly bring themselves to applaud his remarks. Those who heard him or read his speech later could not work up enthusiasm for it. He had done his best with conferences and efforts to increase public works; things would have been worse if he had not tried to do something; technological unemployment is being investigated; and if competition is not working out just right, why then, regulatory laws must be revised.

The expectation that the internal struggle among the miners would come before the convention proved to be unfounded. The representative of the Illinois faction of the United Mine Workers never appeared at Boston either because of lack of funds or a recognition of the futility of their efforts after their rejection by the Illinois State Federation of Labor. They did send their usual letter to President William Green of the A. F. of L. asking him to call an impartial convention of the miners, but the A. F. of L. delegates only knew of this through the newspapers. Under the circumstances the United Mine Workers once again was credited with 400,000 members, though all the world knows that less than half that number would be a generous concession and John L. Lewis and his friends remained as strongly entrenched as ever. The Credentials Committee made its report, which was accepted by the delegates indifferently.

Unemployment Proposals

The chief business of the con-

vention promises to be the discussion of unemployment insurance and the Volstead Act. One resolution by Delegate Thomas A. Slaven of the Newport, R. I., Central Labor Union endorses unemployment insurance through federal and state legislation. Another resolution by Slaven asks for state unemployment insurance laws providing money for the operation of the act by a tax on dividends, increased value of stocks and bonds, and increased bank deposits and reserves. A resolution by Delegate Henry E. Richards of the International Wood Carvers' Association with only 1,200 members, calls for a Federal "Workers' Social Insurance" law, which would provide funds by a graduated income tax on incomes in excess of \$25,000. Resolutions from city central bodies or small unions do not have much weight and in all probability the recommendation of the Executive Council that all plans for the relief of unemployment be studied, will prevail. The resolution submitted by Charles S. Child of the California State Federation of Labor calling for a study of remedial legislation fits in with the Council's recommendation. Because of the large number of resolutions on unemployment the Resolutions Committee headed by Matthew Woll has set aside a special time for hearings on the question, which has been made the first order of business for the committee. The subject has lost a good deal of its interest since President Sullivan of the New York State Federation of Labor, which recently approved unemployment insurance after it had been endorsed by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in an address to its convention, declared unofficially that he was in favor of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Greg Resolutions

The prohibition question will come up through resolutions submitted by delegates and through the recommendation of the Executive Council that the convention reaffirm the A. F. of L. declaration of 1923 that the Volstead Act be modified to provide for the manufacture of beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content by weight. A resolution by Arthur J. Beauregard of the Providence Central Federated Union favors the repeal of the Volstead Law, while another by Delegates Edward Flore, Robert B. Hesketh, Emanuel Kovelski, Conrad Schott, and Agnes McInnis of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance demands the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and "the installation by the states of a method of controlled and restricted distribution which shall prevent the exploitation of the liquor traffic for unconscionable profits. . . . the reappearance of any unregulated system and the political intrigues which accompanied it." The Resolutions Committee will also hold special hearings on the Volstead Act.

The delegates of the United Textile Workers, President Thomas F. McMahon, James Starr, William Smith and Francis J. Gorman have introduced a resolution with the greatest potentialities. After reciting the gains already made in the organization campaign in the South, the resolution reminds the delegates that "our movement in the South has been considerably retarded because of the very limited finances available and the number of organizers necessary to carry along such a gigantic task" and resolves "that this convention answer the challenge of

Sinclair Challenges Rolph To Debate California Issues

Large Crowd Attends Picnic Opening Campaign in Los Angeles

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Carrying the Socialist campaign into the enemy's camp, Upton Sinclair, Socialist candidate for Governor of California, has sent a telegram to James Rolph, his Republican opponent, inviting him to a joint discussion of issues over the radio.

"I invite you to a radio debate concerning the most important present day problem of unemployment," Sinclair wired. "What will be your immediate remedies as governor? What is your program

Pres. Hoover Stops In Scab Hotel En Route To A. F. of L. Meet

CLEVELAND.—(FP)—Although Pres. Hoover informed him of the strike situation in Cleveland hotels, Pres. Hoover chose to stay in a scab hotel while here. Despite this slap in the face to union labor, Harry McLaughlin, president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, chose to pay special courtesy to Hoover. All pickets were withdrawn from the Cleveland Hotel while the president was there!

the unfair southern employers by raising sufficient funds to complete and protect organization through increase of per capita tax." To accomplish this end the resolution proposes "that this convention moves for the creation of a defense fund by the increasing of per capita tax one cent per member per month and that Article X, Section 1 is changed in accordance with this resolution." This new provision is to go into effect in November 1930. The present per capita tax is one cent per member per month. There is no defense fund for the use of international unions.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions command some interest. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation has introduced one condemning the anti-labor attitude of the Hotel Managers Association of Cleveland, Ohio, which has locked out union waiters, waitresses and cooks and inaugurated the "yellow dog" contract system. Among the Cleveland hotels enumerated in the resolution is the Statler owned by the same interests as the Statler Hotel where the A. F. of L. convention is meeting. Delegate James O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has introduced several resolutions encouraging naval construction in order to provide employment to union metal trades workers. He has also proposed a declaration in behalf of a five hour work day. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners came in for a drubbing again in a resolution introduced by M. J. McDonough of the Building Trades Department. The Brotherhood has defied the other building trades unions by infringing on their jurisdiction, withdrawing from the Building Trades Department, and upsetting decisions of the late National Board of Jurisdiction Awards and of the Department.

The resolution refers specifically to a situation which has arisen in Washington, D. C., where the carpenters helped a contractor to secure an injunction against the local Building Trades Council and threatens the Brotherhood with the penalty under the law, which is suspension or expulsion. Since the carpenters with a membership of 303,200 is the largest international affiliated with the A. F. of L. it is doubtful whether this convention will take any extreme action against the recalcitrant union, which under the presidency of Hutcheson has done pretty much as it has pleased.

The only opposition to the stand patism of the A. F. of L. in Boston was expressed at a meeting held in Franklin Union Hall on October 7 under the auspices of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action. "What Hoover did not say," was the general subject under discussion. The speakers were A. J. Muste, Chairman of the C. P. L. A.; Louis F. Budenz, Executive Secretary, and Elmer Anderson Carter, Editor of "Opportunity," official journal of the National Urban League. James H. Sheldon, Secretary of the Boston Fellowship of Reconciliation presided.

for permanent removal of this grave social evil? I propose one or more debates over state-wide radio chains. You can speak in San Francisco and I in Los Angeles, each paying one-half radio costs. Reply by wire."

Something like a thousand persons attended the state picnic in Los Angeles County last week where Sinclair made a fighting speech. Several hundred dollars above expenses were also realized for campaign work. George R. Kirkpatrick delivered a splendid address and Chaim Shapiro inspired the audience with an earnest presentation of the Socialist program.

Sinclair spoke for about an hour, outlining what he as governor would attempt to do and then considered the plight of the millions of the unemployed. "The Federal Farm Board under Mr. Hoover," he declared, "seeks to alleviate the sad plight of our farmers by destroying hundreds of thousands of tons of food and urging the farmers of the middle west to raise less food! That such criminal acts could occur in an intelligent and civilized world would flabbergast a hypothetical visitor from another planet."

Alexander Horr and Will Aberle are arranging with the state office to cover about a dozen towns in the central and northern parts of the state. They will travel by auto and carry literature—and towns they pass through, but will not have time to stop for a meeting will be covered with literature.

Pa. Socialist Fight Grows; Funds Needed

Radio Dates Announced — Phila. Rallies Planned — Big Meeting in Anthracite

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The response to the splendid campaign of the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania brings increasing demands on the party's resources. The state office is, therefore, sending an appeal throughout the state for generous financial contributions.

"We have a full state ticket. Already we have distributed 150,000 free circulars. We have arranged a series of radio programs, and what started out to be a modest campaign trip for our gubernatorial candidate, 'Jim' Maurer, resulted in taking him into 20 counties and now we find ourselves rapidly filling dates for our candidate for United States Senator, Wm. J. Van Essen," the appeal says. "Strenuous efforts are being made to guide the sentiment we meet everywhere into organized channels, so that the close of the campaign will find us, not only strengthened politically, but with an organization able to carry on a year-long propaganda in favor of the industrial and social changes which Pennsylvania, above all States in the Union, so much needs."

The tide in our favor is sweeping the party into newer and larger activities which it must and will undertake. Every Socialist and friend of the party in the state is urged to help by contributions to the finances of the party. All contributions may be sent to the Campaign Fund Treasurer, Julius Weisberg, 613 Lyceum Building, Pen Avenue, Pittsburgh. The following speakers will broadcast over Station WHP, Harrisburg, at 7:15 p.m. Darlington Hoopes, Oct. 10; J. Henry Stump, Oct. 17; W. J. Van Essen, Oct. 24; James H. Maurer, Oct. 31.

THREE PHILA. RALLIES

Philadelphia, Penna.—Socialists have planned three mass meetings to focalize favorable sentiment generated by the intensive street corner and literature distribution campaign which has been waged here. Organizer Daniel reports that a very large attendance is anticipated at all of them. The first rally will be held Saturday, Oct. 11th, with the Yipsels. Party members, sympathizers, and Yipsels are asked to be at The Labor Institute at 11 A. M. from where they will march to the meeting. H. Biemiller, Krueger, Schwartz, Daniel, Stern and Gorelick will speak. Drastic reduction of armaments, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes will be the issues stressed. Norman Thomas will be the principal speaker on Sunday, Oct. 19th. All the local candidates will also make short speeches at this meeting in the Labor Institute, starting promptly at 3 o'clock.

The textile workers in Kensington will turn out in large numbers on Saturday, Nov. 1st, to hear Jim Maurer when he carries his campaign into that part of Philadelphia. Jim is known to all of them where they work for the cause of labor and they feel highly honored that he has seen fit to hold the closing meeting of his campaign amidst the scene of so many stirring battles of American industrial conflict.

MAURER IN ANTHRACITE

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—An enthusiastic audience greeted "Jim" Maurer, when he spoke at a mass-meeting here on Oct. 5. Never since the days of Gene Debs has Wilkes-Barre seen a more enthusiastic audience. And not since the time before the war, has this coal-mining center seen such a mass at a Socialist meeting. The hall was crowded when Comrade Maurer finished his one-and-a-half hour speech. Speaking for the longest period of his time on the fundamentals of Socialism, Maurer not only confirmed the best of the best already sympathized, but made new converts. Eight joined at once after "Jim" had finished his speech.

"The best lecture I've ever heard," said a former official of the Water-Conservation, and who now is fighting for municipal ownership of the water-works. Rates in Wilkes-Barre are 3 to 5 times as high as in Reading. Following the mass-meeting our so often postponed charter installation took place. A cold lunch had been prepared, and at which our "Jim" acted as toastmaster.

Wilkes-Barre with 33 members, now is on the map again. With the thousands of dissatisfied miners it is hoped to build up a stronghold of Socialism here. Comrade Maurer also spoke to an audience at Scranton Oct. 4. A branch will soon be organized in that city.

Shirt Strike Against Phoenix

Members of the Shirt Makers Union which is affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, are waging a strike against the Phoenix Shirt Co. of 627 Broadway. After the employees had accepted a cut in wages the Phoenix Company sent the work out of the city to unorganized shops. The cutters and pressers involved are maintaining an active picket line.

Colorado Socialist Campaign Progresses

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
DENVER, Colo.—Colorado Socialists have issued a striking leaflet of eight pages set in a variety of display type which explains the party's program and also carries a list of the Socialist candidates headed by Morton Alexander of Arvada for U. S. Senator, and C. A. Bushnell of Holyoke for Governor. An order for other leaflets has also been sent to the national office at Chicago.

Local Denver is arranging a dozen or more community meetings for October with the cooperation of from four to six speakers. The working class sections of the city will also be covered with some 15,000 propaganda leaflets. The English and Jewish branches will probably be combined because a number of the Jewish members have left the city. The state office reports that over \$350 has been contributed to the campaign fund to which members at large have also generously contributed.

Legislative tickets will be nominated in Yuma and Phillips counties by active Socialists who feel that this will prepare the way for effective organization. Petitions are also being circulated in Colorado Springs to place candidates on the ballot. Four Socialists will appear on the ballot there.

State Secretary William Stone, in a report to the membership, states that the membership has increased four times since the beginning of activities this year. Others in the state who wish to cooperate in agitation and organization may reach him at 210 West 13th avenue, Denver.

Socialists of Chicago Push Biggest Fight

Party Definitely on the Upgrade Again—Official Standing Sought

By Henry Ducl

CHICAGO.—Until the advent of the Great War, the Socialist Party in Chicago was one of the strongest in the country. With a working branch in every ward in the city and one in every village or town in the country, Local Cook County was a force to be reckoned with in the social and political life of Chicago. At one time there were three Socialist aldermen on the city council and several Socialists in the State Legislature.

With the coming of the war, the comparatively "full dinner pail," "Burlingtonism," A. Mitchell Palmer, the Communists, etc., the Party in Chicago kept sinking gradually lower until about the end of 1928. By that time the membership decreased from several thousand to probably a bare fifty English Speaking and two hundred Foreign Language members on paper. The County Headquarters instead of being manned by its former staff was in charge of a comrade who devoted part of his time to Local Cook County and part to State as a whole. Lethargy and pessimism reached its low ebb about the beginning of 1929. From that time on, due to several possible causes, the Party has, at first gradually, and recently with increasing momentum, forged ahead until now we are engaged in probably the most vigorous Socialist political campaign seen in Chicago since the close of the Great War.

Factors in New Growth The contributory factors towards this rebirth were several interlinked. First, in several parts of the city, new blood, in the persons of young people, entered the Party, after being attracted by our philosophy. Secondly, the political governments in Chicago, Cook County and Illinois became so corrupt under "Repubercator" administrations that even so-called "Liberals" were disgusted with the antics of the decaying institutions of capitalism, and either joined or are supporting the Socialist Party. Last, and perhaps the most important factor in our recent growth, is the fact that Hoover's "Individual Initiative" and "Prosperity" bubbles have manifestly collapsed.

The various campaign committees—state, congressional, and sympathetic—are now in the full swing of their work. The State Executive Committee and the candidates for State Offices are holding campaigns and organizing meetings throughout the state. The candidates nominated by the Socialist Party and whom it will try to elect in the November election are: United States Senator—George Koop; Congressmen-at-large—Emil Z. Levitt and Morris A. Gold; State Treasurer—John T. Whitlock; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Meyer Hushka; Trustees of the University of Illinois—Sarah Blumin, George Chant and Florence H. Kirkpatrick; Congressman 2nd District—Louis L. Hamburger; Congressman 5th District—Leon Hanock; Congressman 6th District—J. Mahlon Barnes; Congressman 7th District—John M. Collins; 5th Senatorial District: State Senator—Kellam Foster, State Representative—Ralph B. McCallister; 19th Senatorial District: State Senator—Charles Pogorelec, State Representative—Morris Seckind.

Hillquit Sees War of Fascism And Socialism

Blanshard Tells Youth Rally to Follow Principles Rather Than Persons

Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist Party, and Paul Blanshard spoke at a mass meeting celebrating International Youth Day under the joint auspices of the Young People's Socialist League, Young Circle League, Young Poale Zion and the Rand School, last Saturday afternoon, in the Rand School.

"The clouds on the political horizon of Europe are ominous and threatening," Mr. Hillquit declared. "The astounding turn of the recent German elections was not accidental, but profoundly symptomatic for a large part of continental Europe. The German election was the expression of a violent discontent on the part of more than ten million German voters and a challenge of democratic government and social progress."

"The ugly mood of the German voters was created by desperate economic and political conditions. The world-wide industrial depression hit Germany infinitely harder than the United States. To us it came at the heels of a long period of unusual prosperity and we could live for a time on our accumulated fat. The German workers had lived from hand to mouth ever since the days of the war—to them the economic crisis meant utter misery."

"Hence the great attraction of the battle cry 'Down with the Government, the Versailles Treaty and the Young Plan,' which were sounded by the Fascists and Communists alike. 'The victory of German Fascism has strengthened the cause of dictatorship and reaction in other European countries. If the black flag of fascism should be raised in Germany, Austria, Poland and Finland as it already waves in Italy, Hungary, Spain and most of the Balkan countries, Europe will come upon evil days."

"This fascism means militant nationalism and danger of war, and the civilization of Europe could not survive another war. It is no partisan exaggeration to say that the only hope of European progress and peace lies in the Social democratic movement. The political parties of the owning classes in Europe are either profoundly reactionary or hopelessly disorganized and divided."

"The Social Democratic party of Germany, the recognized party of the intelligent German workers, has retained its position as the strongest party in the Reich in spite of the political upheaval. It practically stands alone in Germany politics for a consistent defense of the republic, for democracy, social progress and international peace. German Social Democracy in cooperation with the powerful Socialist Party of France, the ruling Labor Party of Great Britain, and the Socialist parties of the small but enlightened north-western European countries, may save Europe from the despotism, strife and disaster into which the rising spirit of Fascism threatens to precipitate it. Fascism or Socialism are the only political alternatives which face Europe."

Leaders And Ranks Mr. Blanshard said: "One of the first things that youth must learn is to follow principles rather than radiant personalities. The tragedy of the youth movement of the orient is that it has been misled by dominating personalities until all its greatest aims have been sacrificed to personal vanity and dictatorship. And Chiang Kai-shek is not the only leader who has betrayed a great idealistic movement. Wilson did it in the war. I detected in Ramsay MacDonald when he last visited this country some of the same hunger for personal admiration that ruined Wilson. This task of leadership is always dangerous to the leader as well as the led. The one thing that will prevent the surrender of leaders to corruption and compromise is a rank and file that has a firmly fixed principle in mind."

"And that leads me to say that no principle short of socialism is adequate to command the unswerving loyalty of youth. Reform is not enough. We have had waves of reform in this city that have beaten against the wall of Tammany for a generation or more and the same old wall still stands. I believe in reform but reform must be directed and inspired by a guiding ideal. We cannot clean up any government until we remove the pools of private profit which are the source of governmental corruption. That means that socialism must be a compass to us guiding us through the rough waters of social reform."

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A Right Cheery Column

SOMEWHERE in New York State—I wish the delegates of the A. F. of L. all the luck in the world as they assemble in Boston.

I mean, of course, the rank and file delegates. God knows, the boys are going to need all the luck they can find with a bunch of officials such as they have wished on themselves running things.

As a matter of fact, it's more bull luck than good management that there is any A. F. of L. to meet at Boston in this year of our Lord Herbert, 1930. The officials acting on their famous fighting slogan, "Reach for a Lucky instead of a Strike," have somehow muddled through a mighty tough year. But the union employers have been polite and have not rubbed in the fact that they are dealing with phantoms when they deal with the Federation. In the building trades and almost everywhere else all this past year non-union men have been working alongside card men and both parties have been glad enough to take healthy kicks in the pants and say nothing about it, so long as they can hold onto the lousy jobs they have. Union conditions, union scales . . . all over the country, well, there ain't no such animals.

However, there are those who think it isn't becoming of us who are no hot shots at organizing ourselves to be picking notes out of Pepper Green's little eyes. So we'll drop the subject.

In regard to the trip we are now making in up-state New York we want to report that the weather has been just fine. From the car-windows the mountains, now taking on a multitude of colors, look elegant. In fact "every prospect pleases."

Judging from the old-line papers you might think that the citizenry of the Empire State was all hot and bothered about the vital issues of this campaign, such as grog and bribery. And whether Tuttle would sign an enforcing act, and immunity, long may she waive.

They are lathered up around these parts, but not exactly about politics. As I write, two men are almost at the point of blows over the relative merits of the Cards and the A's. In another corner there is a hot discussion about the future of Tom Thumb golf courses and a wild radical who made the brass assertion that he does not like Amos and Andy. Looks as though he were about to be the guest of honor at a bemp party.

At that, it wouldn't surprise me any to see the descendants of the mob who tried to lynch the Abolitionists dragging men who professed dislike for Amos and Andy through the streets at the ends of ropes.

That should indicate to our Pollyanna commentators how far along we've come in the way of racial tolerance.

In a way (inherent Socialist starting out from headquarters should be a combination of a psychoanalyst, a priest and John F. Job or whatever the name was of the old boy in the Bible who had both boils and patience.

There are a number of comrades who apparently save up their troubles all year around to sob them out on the comforting bosom of the first Socialist field worker to show up. After a while it gets to be a gag and you recognize it as you recognize some wisecrack that has been around and around the Keith Junior Circuit—this line, "Oh my, oh my, the people in this town are all read. You can't do anything with them. No use trying."

I tell you, boys and girls, it is a grand and glorious feeling to sit up in a day-coach next to a dear little baby who has whooping cough, for hour after whooping hour, and then to crawl off and be welcomed by this jocular greeting: "Peppe you up just like a blood transfusion, with you as the transfuser."

However I have always noticed that in spite of the shirt-tearing of the local camaraderie, it is sometimes possible to cause a slight twitching among the supposititious corpses that are lying around the streets of our fair cities. It isn't quite fair to say that they are completely defunct because they do not rise like "lions after slumber" at the mere mention of the word Socialism. It takes a bit more these days than a badly printed sign portraying a queer looking arm and torch with an announcement that some person to the community unknown will deliver a "lecture on Socialism" to get folks to sit in a stuffy hall and be bothered at these days. If I were a poor devil who had never heard of Socialism except as a sort of political gaff with obscure Muscovite implications, I would far rather hie me to the nearest miniature golf course and try to shoot a ball into a concealed sewer pipe.

I wonder now and then on the course of my travels how things are going on the home grounds. How are you Heywood? Hello Norman. You two are all over the front pages of the up-state papers. The Syria use sheets gave Norman's talk at Rabbis Wise's synagogue a big play. One up-state paper ran the Rabbi's picture with the caption, "Norman Thomas, noted Socialist Leader."

Tell me, does the Chrysler Building still stand? Is Jack Altman still wrecking the British Empire? When are you going to pay me that five bucks you lost on Brooklyn, Eddie? Is Gus Gerber still his placid, happy-go-lucky, sweet-tempered old self?

The local church near me has just broken out with a hymn played on its chimes to the tune of, "There'll be life in the sky, bye and bye." I was quite startled until I remembered that the Wobblies had put those derivative words to an honest to God hymn. I was about put on my hat and coat and my rush around and ask the rector to come to my street-meeting tonight. What a happy meeting that would have been for both of us.

McAlister Coleman.

Democracy Not Automatic

Where there is a tradition that the average man and woman has no special duty to form right opinions upon public affairs and to act upon them, but ought to leave such matters to those in authority, it is hard, indeed, for free institutions to be worked with success. Democracy is not automatic. It is like a hobby-horse, which will carry you nowhere unless you use your own legs.—Sir Herbert Samuel.

Bayonets and Liberty

The loudest denouncers of strikers—those who declare that they ought to be put down by force if necessary, are to be found among the class who have grown rich through extortion backed by force. The very men who are now calling so loudly for maintaining by the bayonet, if necessary, the liberty to work, are the most strenuous supporters of a system which denies the liberty to work.—Henry George.

Our Weekly Foreign Letter

Lloyd George and Unemployment

By Fred Henderson

London, Oct. 3rd.

I HAVE a special personal grievance against Mr. Lloyd George this month. He has compelled me to scrap the letter I had prepared for this mail, by making at the last moment a speech, which alters the position so drastically in regard to Liberal cooperation with the MacDonald Government that all inferences from the previously known facts have to go overboard. Dealing with the situation before this Lloyd George speech was reported, I had pointed out in the letter for which this has now to be substituted that no information whatever has been given to the public of what is being done on the other side of the closed door behind which the MacDonald Government and the Liberal leaders are conferring as to what the Government is to be permitted to do into its legislative program for the coming session of Parliament. All that is definitely known is that the meetings of the joint committee have been frequent and prolonged, and are still going on. But whether any measure of agreement has been reached or not has been kept a close secret throughout a month of constant conference; and the public mind, in particular the mind of our own party, has been getting anxious as to what was happening.

And now, quite suddenly and unexpectedly, Mr. Lloyd George has thrown a bombshell into this secrecy. It is true that he says nothing very definite and gives no precise information; but there seems to be no possible sane interpretation of what he does say other than that the Liberal-Labor alliance is not getting on amicably; that no results are being secured; and that the consequences on the immediate future of the MacDonald Government and the British position generally may be dramatic and far-reaching.

The Liberal party, said Mr. Lloyd George, "has responded to the invitation of the Government for the time being to help in extricating the nation from a great difficulty." And then, in the arrogant mood which has characterized every Liberal speech since the Government turned to them for help, he went on to say:

"I am doing my best to cooperate with the Government in finding a solution for unemployment. I cannot pretend that I am satisfied with the present self-complacency

and stubborn ineptitude, but I must be satisfied it is incurable first. There are not many incurable diseases, and it is just possible that a little medicine may cure this."

The only plain interpretation of this would seem to be that the Liberal leader is not getting his own dictatorial way as he expected at the conference; that the Government is standing up to him; and that before shaking the dust of the conference from off his feet he is trying to cure this "stubborn ineptitude" by a dose of medicine in the form of a threat to throw the Government out if his views are not accepted. Lloyd George himself gives us no further aids to the interpretation of this passage in his speech. Nothing that went before or after explains what he meant. I have quoted the passage fully; and except as a threat to the Government it would seem to have no meaning at all.

But the puzzle about such an interpretation is, why should the Government ever have invited the Liberals in to help in drafting the proposed legislation for next session if it had its own proposals by which it intended to stand with the stubbornness that Lloyd George now appears to be resenting?

It is, at the moment, a mysterious position; and public opinion, especially in our own ranks, is quite bewildered to know what to make of it. Whichever way the thing goes, there will be an awkward situation for Labor to face so far as the effect on public opinion is concerned. If the conference breaks down without agreement because our men stand by their own purposes, the sending out of the S.O.S. to the Liberals at all will appear to the public to have been sheer purposeless fatuity. That, however, should not be more than the usual temporary embarrassment of explanation which withdrawal from a previous error involves, and could speedily be overcome if a new resolute purpose became manifest in Government action. If on the other hand the conference comes to an agreed program, how can the country interpret it, after this public threat of medicine for stubbornness, except as a Labor surrender to dictation?

I put the dilemma as it presents itself to us here at the moment; but it would be premature to attempt to express conclusions about it. It cannot remain a mystery for long; the Lloyd George speech makes it imperative that a clear statement of what has actually happened at the conference should be made without delay, and the full facts disclosed. And until they are disclosed we are bound to believe that a responsible Government has some valid explanation of them; even though at the moment what that explanation may be seems beyond all guessing.

But with all the secrecy and mystery which still hangs about the details of it—secrecy and mystery which should be dispelled by the time this letter is in print—how much will such an utterance make in the broad general situation is quite clear and of the greatest importance. Up to this point we have, by the remorseless drift of the Parliamentary situation in which a Government traps itself when it decides to cling to office without power for its own purposes, been moving steadily towards a Liberal-Labor alliance in which our real Socialist purposes would be eliminated from any action we were permitted to take. There was first the fact of a dependence on the Liberal vote in Parliament. At that stage our continuance in office depended upon the astuteness with which the Government could calculate just how much the Liberals would stand; without any definite working arrangement between the parties. In the nature of things, that amorphous process of carrying on could not last long. It was bound to develop into occasions for consultation, precautionary enquiries for making sure on this and that point; probably quite informal and casual to begin with, but steadily tending to take the shape which in the end did develop, the actual presence of Liberal representatives in our own inner councils by express invitation to take part in the framing of our program.

Now, if that method of joint conference had worked smoothly, its real nature as Liberal dictation for the exclusion of Socialist purposes from the work of the Government might have remained largely disguised. The drift towards what would have been its inevitable final outcome in open alliance and the dropping of Socialism might have continued so evenly as to give us no point on which we could grip by way of breaking the fatal continuity of the process. But it seems to me that Lloyd George's speech ends the possibility of that. One of two perfectly definite things must now happen. No patching up of an agreement after such bluster and threatening could now possibly be other than an open acceptance, in the full sight of the nation, of our servitude to Liberal purposes. And that open acceptance of servitude, whatever excuses might be made for it, would be a final extinguisher of hope in the Labor party in its present form and its present guidance.

But on the other hand there is now the possibility of our escape from this intolerable servitude which make us impotent to use if MacDonald and his colleagues take their courage in both hands and answer the threat as it should be answered, this may be the turning point in the steady decline of our fortunes and the end of our bondage to the supposed need of retaining office under conditions which make no impotent to use that office for what we exist as a party to do. And in that event, we may regain our losses and make a new start; in the making of which the fatuity of ever having got ourselves into such an entanglement would be forgotten in the inspiration of a new advance.

That at the moment seems to be the possibility of the new situation. But it will necessarily involve an immediate change in the whole Parliamentary outlook. If the Government, in what Lloyd George calls their stubborn ineptitude, but what our own rank and file will welcome as a renewal of real spirit of our movement, make a breach with the Liberals over this conference by insisting upon putting forward serious Socialist proposals, they will have to face Parliament a month hence prepared for defeat in the House and a prompt appeal to the country on those proposals. If the Liberals are only bluffing, and dare not for fear of their own electoral skins force the dissolution which they

now threaten, their power of dictation will be destroyed by the exposure of the bluff; and the Government will be able to go on with its work calling its soul its own in a way hitherto impossible. That would be an enormous release of the spirit of the British movement. But I should think it very doubtful whether Lloyd George, having called this bluff, would dare to draw back from seeing it through; because that would probably be more decisively fatal to Liberalism than anything he might fear in an appeal to the country. There is always a gambler's chance about an election; but there would be no chance at all about the other thing.

The alternative, therefore—and I think the probable alternative—is a general election at an early date after the re-assembly of Parliament; assuming the Government to stand up to the new situation without surrender to the threat. If it does so, and the still continuing conference ends in no agreement, with Lloyd George's medicine failing to cure the Government of its stubbornness, then, I think, we may be face to face with the appeal to the country on the genuine Socialist issue before the end of the year. I do not see how, without a Government surrender to him, Lloyd George can avoid carrying out his arrogant threat without committing final political suicide for himself and his party.

Such a general election would be under new conditions altogether, and with a new hope in it for us. We should go into it having freed ourselves from the paralysis of trying to calculate what the Liberals would allow us to do instead of standing by our own beliefs. We should have shaken off the depression which has discouraged our workers and reduced our strength at every by-election for a year past. We should enter the fight with a clear intention instead of being led into it as captives to Liberal power over the Parliamentary situation. It should be the opportunity of a great renewal, the ending of the unhappiest chapter of our political record.

I do not say that this is going to happen. The facts are still too obscure. But what I do say is that there are now these possibilities in the situation; and that we may be prepared, when the veil is fully lifted, for a remarkable change in the outlook.

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HONOR AMONG IMPERIALIST THIEVES

SCANNING THE NEW BOOKS

Fighting The Army

In the black days of July and August 1927 before the "good shoemaker and the poor fish peddler" were murdered by the sovereign commonwealth of Massachusetts and the eyes of the world were turned upon the Governor's house a petition signed by leading European statesmen, writers, etc., was presented to Governor Fuller. Among the names on the petition was that of Alfred Dreyfus. To most Americans the appearance of this signature came as a great surprise as few of us imagined that Dreyfus was still living. He is living, and his tragedy is not so far back in the past as we think.

The story of this brave French Jew has been attempted by Johnston D. Kerkoff in "Traitor, Traitor" (Greenberg \$3.50). It is a very weak attempt however and not at all worthy of the subject. One would expect, twenty-five years after the event, a fairly unimpassioned, and at any rate, thorough study of the Dreyfus affair. Mr. Kerkoff's book sounds as though it were being written in the heat of the conflict, or immediately after the torturing, both mental and physical, of Dreyfus. There is no attempt made to get at the motives of the principals in this great drama. The author would have us believe that the only reasons for "getting" Dreyfus, were that he was a rich Jew who claimed to have gambled and slept with various courtesans when he hadn't really at all! Gullible as the American public is, I doubt that even it would swallow such a story.

The dramatics of the situation are fairly well brought out and the torturing of Dreyfus is described in numerous chapters, so numerous in fact that the reader loses sympathy with the victim. The iniquity of the French army officers is described, but not analyzed and the true courage and faith of the defenders of Dreyfus is noted. But while a great deal is told of the part Zola took, Anatole France is mentioned only once. I would not minimize Zola, but surely Anatole France deserves some credit.

Then again the motives of the various supporters of Dreyfus were ignored. Were some in it because they felt that it would help them politically? Did others desire the glory? Was it a case of class versus class? All these questions and many others are left unanswered. Unfortunately so. For the "Dreyfus case" is unquestionably worth a more serious study, one that will dig into the

background and will spend less time on heroics and more on sociological studies.

For in any case that assumes international importance, such as did the Dreyfus case and the Sacco-Vanzetti case and the Mooney-Billings case does now, it is obvious that the problem involved is more than merely one of justice to the individual or even to

the race. Mr. Kerkoff does not even tell us whether there was a growth or diminution of anti-Semitism in France as the result of the entire affair.

Sometimes I feel it is rather too bad that incomplete studies, such as "Traitor, Traitor" is, are ever published. They fulfill no real purpose and are likely to discourage capable writers from attempting the task.

LAWRENCE ROGIN.

Tortoise And Hare

"Myself and the Theatre" (Dutton, \$3.75) is the valuable record of the theatrical growth of Theodore Komisarjevsky, one of the most vital directors of our time. Known in this country, directly, for his productions of "The Tides Brought to Mary", "Peer Gyn", and "The Lucky One" with The Theatre Guild, the work of this man has been a storm center

and a note of admiration. To what school does he belong? He suggests the answer in his chapter "An American Interview—an almost impossibly absurd picture of his talk with an American reporter, and what she wrote of him. In this he writes "A director must produce a play in the idiom in which it is written. The producer's business is to interpret a play . . ." In other words the play itself is realistic, expressionistic, what not, and the good producer conforms to the spirit of the work. The more detailed words on directing, and on acting as well, are worth pondering by all interested in the theatre; and a fuller understanding of present currents in drama rises from this effective book.

There has been no swifter sweep to popularity in recent years than "The Green Pastures" (Farrar and Rinehart, \$2) Marc Connelly's dramatization of Roark Bradford's Southern Sketches. Much debate has wasted print, as to how much Connelly owes to the stories; but given the initial suggestion, the Bible itself would have served as well. It is true that much of the dialogue is taken from Bradford's book; it is also true that Connelly has made more sentimental (tender, The Times calls it) the episodes shown, and has strengthened the social satire in its application to today.

The bad boys of Noah's time tote knives and guns; Babylon's den of iniquity is strangely like a modern night club. But it is equally true, and more important, that the play does not read nearly so well as it performs. As reading matter, it is but one stage above the simplifications of great books prepared (like Van Loon's "Story of the Bible") for childish or mediocre minds. Read rather, for solid meat and rich beauty, Moulton's "The Modern Reader's Bible," which is a rearrangement of the integral text. But on the stage, the movement, and the spirituals, and the accumulated faith, give even those that do not share the faith a sense of its fervor and its beauty. Greatly exaggerated as its praise has been—and swift its sequent fall, "The Green Pastures" is a valid American play, a capture in pageant (rather than drama) of one of the many essences of our being today.

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

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JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

Capitalism and private enterprise have given us the slums, the back lands, and the endless, airless hovels, but from the common purse comes the maintenance of hospitals and sanatoria to deal with the victims.—Tom Dineen, M.P.

The Chatter Box

Words for a Guitar

Today and yesterday, I sang . . .
And now . . . tomorrow sings,
"My love is like the wind and rain,
And all eternal things."

My love is like the granite hills,
That rim the valley's length.
My love is rooted like the hills
And tendoned by their strength.

And still the fragile flush of dawn,
Or flutter of a wing
Can turn the prideful ruggedness
Into a lovely thing.

Yesterday . . . today I sang
And now, tomorrow sings . . .
"My love is like the sun and sky,
And such eternal things . . ."

For the Puritan, these days of poverty among the intelligent and middle class bootleggers have their pleasing points. I would hardly be surprised to find a mid-Victorian wave of strait-faced morality overwhelm the bookstands.

And all this comes because a certain purveyor of bedroom botchery has offered to sell me a famous "hot" story for a ridiculously low sum. Last year it sold for forty dollars.

It is not difficult to trace with logical surety the why and wherefrom of the matter. Blame it all on Wall street of last October. Or rather commence when the first fragrant whiff of prosperity wafted over the land. We suddenly found ourselves possessed of a tremendous intellectual urge. Big business and little business men swallowed the shavings of Bill Durant's slabs of philosophy, and just swelled up with phantasmal college degrees.

The next step then, was Elliot's Five Foot Shelf, Short Cuts to Universal Wisdom, and Greenwich Village speakasies.

It was in this last phase and place that the popularity for the course in Freud and sex-osophy grew among our prosperous new student body.

And lo! What a slush stream of aphoristical soup gurgled down the parched and hungry gullets. Why spend fifteen dollars for a front row peep at feminine nudity in public view, when for \$2.50 you could sink off into your dormitory and revel in the boudoir antics of oversexed Venuses and introverted gods. And while the bread and butter income allowed for swell apartments and motor cars and unworried leisure, this intellectual pastime of peeping into keyholes and enjoying the vicarious thrills of mental stimulation made for perfect completion.

The devastating effect this abject demand had upon so many of our splendid writers will take a long time to balance for decency and self-respect. The formula in every publishing house was remarkably uniform. Anything, as long as it contained the love-life and sex adventures of any one old enough and involved enough, made success assured.

Heroes, poets, writers, musicians, godheads of all ages were dragged up out of their mouldy graves, exhumed, puffed up into some semblance of life, and then made to cavort through the peculiar wriggles that venial and vicious living imply.

A creepy jazz tune motif out of Harlem Black and tan made a macabre rhythm for the phantoms . . . I am still goose-fleshed with the penetrating horror of that ugly period.

Now that money is not so plentiful and the festive board for the parasitical million gamblers so bare . . . the desire for higher education has suddenly waned. I can see them hurrying back to detective and mystery murder tales. Yes even sitting down in huddled seclusion to weep over the romantic moonings of two moral beings, who want a honey-moon, a cottage by the sea and . . . babies.

A Coppered Purple Sun

And still the fragile flush of dawn,
I saw a coppered purple sun,
And watched the work of night undone;
I saw the misty blanket rise,
And bare the valley to my eyes;
I felt the glory of the day,
And watched the mists and sunbeams play.
I looked to right, and on a hill,
A smoke-stack belched its heated fill;
I looked aside, and on the height,
And felt the stately tower's might;
I looked beyond and went too near,
And felt the city full of fear.
I saw that coppered purple hue,
Grow deeper now and sink from view;
I felt the quiet of a star,
And knew its message from afar.
I looked to left, and on the hill,
But saw no stack of straining mill;
I looked aside and saw no height,
But felt the giant in the night.

JULIUS C. PRINZ.

Because my files are just crammed full with ill-formed and immature songs from so many gracious readers of this space, I make the announcement that Anton Romakka of 6 East 14th street, New York City, is getting out a Dictionary of Verse-Making which should be of excellent aid to those who need instruction for technique and form.

I know Anton to be an industrious and honest student of the muse. I also know how thoroughly and persistently he can do a job. And in such a matter as teaching how to correct one's verse-writing errors, Mr. Romakka seems to be peculiarly gifted. All information about this new project of his can be obtained by writing to him at the above address.

Also, now that the autumnal season breaks forth at the Green Witch Inn on East 11th street, near Broadway, it is proper to inform those of you who come to the city and love poetry, that Henry Harrison, the indomitable impresario of Sappho and Eddie Guest, holds forth there every Monday night under the auspices of the Grub Street Club. Seventy-five cents is the price of poetry and refreshments.

And now, out into the cool night to thumder into the ears of the anxious populace, our promise of a new ideal for mankind . . . I hope the platform committee will be no more than an hour late . . .

S. A. de Witt.

"Educated"

The people who have made the present chaos of the world are "educated" according to the popular standard. Most of them have been to universities. They are versed in political history and diplomacy. They talk freely and well, if not profoundly. They sound all their h's and final g's. But most of them are very miseducated, nevertheless.—Dan Griffiths.

(The right of revolution) should be taught as a principle of the Constitution of the United States and of every state in the Union.—Justice Wilson, member of the U. S. Supreme Court in the early days of the republic.

Music

Department, 7 East 15th St.,
New York.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

UNION DIRECTORY

National

JIMMIE HIGGINS CONTEST
During the past week applications for party and Y. P. S. L. memberships began to come in from all over the country. It has taken some time to get them through city and county central committees. By next week every contestant should have a report of work in the office. Next week we will report the number of points thus far secured by states. We'll let you in on a secret, though Pennsylvania is heading the list right now.

Ohio came up above Wisconsin last week, and New York dropped one contestant who has now become a salaried worker for the Finnish Federation. He was the only federation member in the contest and his withdrawal leaves no members of foreign federations in the contest. Where are they?

N. E. C. TO MEET IN NEWARK
Because four of the members of the N. E. C. were unable to leave the campaigns being carried on in their districts, the committee voted to meet after the election in Newark, N. J., Saturday and Sunday, the 15th and 16th of November.

The most important business will be a nation-wide educational campaign to take advantage of the expected increases in Socialist votes on November 4.

REFERENDUM DIES
The proposed referendum to change the name of the party to Independent Labor party had not been seconded by a sufficient number of localities Oct. 3 to make it effective. Locals seconding motion for referendum were: Glendora, Calif., and two Yugoslav branches at Glendora and Oakland, O. Local Ohio County, Mich., submitted the motion.

Locals notifying the national office of their opposition to the motion were: Seattle, Wash.; Cleveland, Ohio; Palo Alto, Calif.; Rochester, N. Y.; Greenfield, Mass.; Bradock, Pa., and Yugoslav branches at Sheboygan, Wis., and Bridgeport, Conn.

The expiration date for the motion to move the national office to Washington is Nov. 25.

LEAFLETS IN YIDDISH
The national congressional platform for 1930 has been translated by the Jewish Socialist Federation and is available at 175 East Broadway, New York City, for \$4 a thousand.

California
The S. E. C. meeting in Los Angeles last week, unanimously endorsed the motion to move the national headquarters to Washington, D. C.

A. W. Hoch, a party member of long standing, was elected president of the state federation of labor last week. Hoch is business representative of the Machinists in Los Angeles.

Illinois
The campaign in Chicago gained additional impetus last week with the filing of petitions assuring that all the party's candidates will be on the ballot. Street corner signs are being held by the sixth and seventh Congressional campaign committees, and last Sunday for the second time twenty thousand leaflets were distributed. Literature distribution will continue every Sunday morning.

Hyman Schneid, who just returned from Russia, is making a tour of the state, the last meeting of the sixth district branch. A large number were present.

Campaign meetings of the non-partisan committee backing Louise Rich-Hamburger for Congress, are held every Friday evening at 8 at the home of the candidate, 5451 Hyde Park boulevard.

Those wishing to assist in street corner meetings or in distribution of literature should call the county office immediately. Secy. 2553.

Indiana
For the first time in quite a while, Indiana has started circulation of petitions with confidence that they will be filled and a state ticket will be in the field. Marion has reorganized and a local has been chartered in Hammond. Literature distribution has been stressed.

Missouri
Not to be outdone by the western end of the state, St. Louis Socialists met for the first time in many months to reorganize and plan for the revival. William R. Bowden was elected secretary and an educational committee B. Cohen Walter Hoops and C. A. Heston. The committee will on the compensation law before the voters will be present at the next meeting. Every Socialist in St. Louis

Free Youth is publication of the Young People's Socialist League. It aims to present in concise form the views of progressive youth. It includes contributions of news and views.

600 Young Socialists Hear Hillquit and Blanshard Speak
The International Socialist Youth Day celebration, held Oct. 4 by the Young People's Socialist League, Young People's League, Young People's League, and the Rand School, was a huge success. Every seat in the Debs Auditorium was filled. At night the young Socialists and their friends danced to their heart's content.

Morris Hillquit, leader of the Socialist party, gave one of the most brilliant talks ever heard by the young Socialists on conditions confronting the young workers and students of the new movement. The speaker of the League for Industrial Democracy, spoke on the youth movement in the Orient. Other speakers were Sylvia Sachs of the Young Circle League, Maurice Cohen of the Young People's League, William Bohn of the Rand School, and Julius Umanysky of the Y. P. S. L. The national chairman of the Y. P. S. L., Emanuel Switkes, acted as chairman.

Wanted Jimmie Higgins
The Socialist Party needs help. The party calls upon the Yipsels to report to the nearest headquarters and get to work. Now is the time for every good Yipiel to show his true colors. Thousands of pieces of Yipiel are being distributed. Every voter in the Congressional districts must be visited.

New Executive Committee
The Y. P. S. L. of Greater New York has elected the following nine members to the executive committee for six months: Julius Umanysky, Circle Six, Winslow; George W. One, Bronx; Irving Ostrowsky, Circle 13, Brooklyn; Ben Goodman and Jean Weidman, Circle Eight, Manhattan; Israel Rotkin and Vivian Guas, Circle Two, Brooklyn; Murray Barron, Circle nine, Brooklyn; Ben Seltzer, Circle Six, Brooklyn.

The Y. P. S. L. points with pride to the new circle, No. Three. Headquarters for this already active group are at 2250 Olyburn avenue. The group, sixteen members, meets Fridays, at 8 p. m. They have been in existence for three weeks, but have grown faster than a mushroom. At the first meeting, only four appeared

and vicinity should call Comrade Hochman care of St. Louis Labor, and arrange to attend.

Ohio

CLEVELAND
Cleveland Socialists are planning a vigorous campaign for county candidates since Ohio will not be able to meet the rigid requirements of the 100,000 leaflets have been received with names of the candidates and the local address. The candidates are: John C. Yipiel, sheriff; Rebecca Yipiel, county treasurer; Jennie Harvey, auditor; Noah Mandelkorn, commissioner; Moses Benjamin, prosecutor; M. Epstein, Joseph Jauch, and M. Weintraub, State Senators; Andrew Brerina, Edna Hastings, Charles Kunk, William Mallin, Joseph Martinek, John Rihmanki, John G. Wilkard, and Robert Wuffel, representatives.

Four district campaign managers have been appointed. Comrades willing to take on the job are in touch with their district manager, literature distributors, speakers, writers, and vote watchers are needed to assist in the campaign. West Side, John C. Yipiel, 469 W. 12th street; District 2, South East, Joseph Martinek, 4732 Broadway; District 3, J. Krebel, 6409 St. Clair avenue; District 4, North East, Henry Kullman, 10729 Hathaway street.

Oregon
The state campaign is attracting more attention than ever. The optimistic hopes for Al Streiff, candidate for Governor, is speaking at city clubs, fair, Y. M. C. A.'s League of Women Voters, and numerous luncheon clubs as well as street meetings. Literature distribution in the large cities is supplemented by space in the newspapers. The official pamphlet which is mailed to every voter in the state.

Two candidates for city commission are using the slogan of "Social ownership of the industries, tax the rich, and provide work for the poor."

Texas
Literature distribution in the working class districts has started in Houston. The Texas platform has been printed and copies can be secured from State Secretary G. W. M. Taylor, 2442 Catherine street, Dallas.

Virginia
Campaign meetings for J. C. Morgan are being held all over the state. Last week in Richmond was successful in getting good publicity and good collection. Those wishing data should get in touch with David G. George, P. O. Box 893, Richmond.

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Pennsylvania

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Saturday, Oct. 18-31st and Norris: Lockstein, Krueger, Schwartz, Front and Allegheny; Berg, Cooper, Kastenbaum, Daniel, Germantown and W. Oakdale; Ryan, Kastenbaum, A. Biemiller, 8th and Carpenter; Kline, O. Stern, H. Biemiller, O. Stern, Broad and South: O. Stern, A. Biemiller.

but each successive meeting showed a rapid increase in enrollment. An educational talk features every meeting. The circle has formed a cooperation committee to aid work for the festival to be given by Circle One. Active work in the campaign will be the next step.

Queens County
Sufficient names have been secured warrant formation of two circles. The first will probably be in Sunnyside and one in Jamaica. However, all Queens Yipsels and prospective members will meet together at first and next week. Those interested please communicate with the city office or with Naomi Dean, 41-15 60th street, Woodside, L. I.

New Bedford
Circle One held a successful reorganization meeting at the home of Comrade S. M. T. Ten members attended, including seven 1928 charter members. Temporary officers are Ernest St. Pierre, president, and Lester Shulman, secretary.

The circle will meet weekly at the homes of various members.

CIRCLING THE CIRCLES
Circle One, No. Three, has been reorganized. Officers have started work. Julius Umanysky will talk on the "Game of Politics," Sunday, Oct. 12, at 8 p. m. at the Yipiel's, 62 East 106th street, at 8:30 p. m.

Circle Eight Sr. Man. At our last meeting we decided to meet on Sunday at 8 p. m. at headquarters, 12, at 8 p. m. during the campaign. Later we will resume Saturday evening meetings. The members have organized a Youth Non-Partisan Panken for Congress Committee.

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Biemiller, H. Biemiller, J. B. Matthews.

Connecticut

STATE EXECUTIVE
The state executive committee met in New London Sept. 28. The committee consisted of delegates from each Congressional district, three at large, the state secretary and organizer. There were also present the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, and Fred Hendricks of Norwich, and other candidates on the state and local tickets, Fred Schwarzko of Bridgeport, and Walter E. Daniel of Hamden, holding the mantle of the Commonwealth, the monthly state paper, and about fifty friends from New London and Norwich, in special Albert Boardman from the latter place, candidate for Congress.

State Organizer Cederholm and Special Organizer Charles D. Madsen of Chicago, reported the formation of several new localities and a large increase in membership of some others. The special organizer's engagement was continued until the end of the campaign. Martin P. Plunkett, the party legislative agent, gave a short talk. The campaign treasurer, William James Morgan of New London, reported all bills paid to date, and a small balance on hand. The state secretary, Mrs. Minnie Cederholm, reported that the nominations for State Senators, etc., were more nearly filled than ever before in the history of the state organization. The usual routine national, state and local matters were attended to. A luncheon was served. There was a vote of thanks to the Workers' Circle for the use of its hall. This was the last of the summer campaign. The October meeting and through the winter will be at the headquarters in New Haven, 72 Legion avenue.

STATE NOTES
Organizer Cederholm opened the campaign in Stamford with an open air meeting held off the steps of the town hall, Oct. 2. After the meeting several applications were received. Local Stamford is holding their official meeting on Oct. 14 and from all indications it will be a well attended meeting.

Organizer Cederholm has been sent into New Britain and will make that town his headquarters for a while.

Applications for membership have been coming into the state office from different parts of the state and the secretary is turning them over to the different local secretaries for action. Local secretaries are being urged to get good publicity and good collection. Those wishing data should get in touch with David G. George, P. O. Box 893, Richmond.

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NASSAU COUNTY

Our first successful open air meeting in Hempstead was held last Friday. The Inwood outdoor meeting was not held because the speaker did not come. We may emphasize that while in New York City in some districts thirty or more meetings are held daily, a small meeting in a suburban town may do more good to our party because the whole village talks about it for days. We held an open air meeting in Inwood on Friday, the 26th, and last week several people wanted to know whether a similar meeting would be held, they spoke favorably of our speakers, Cory and O'Connell.

Friday, Oct. 10, there will be an open air meeting in Inwood at McNeil and Bayview avenues, and other one in Lynbrook near the Five Corners. Comrade Christensen is arranging this latter meeting and is giving much assistance. Other comrades in Nassau County would do well to follow for.

We are making plans to insure our headquarters without much interference with our party activity, so that the campaign can be carried on without burden. The forum will be a party legislative agent, gave a short talk. The campaign treasurer, William James Morgan of New London, reported all bills paid to date, and a small balance on hand. The state secretary, Mrs. Minnie Cederholm, reported that the nominations for State Senators, etc., were more nearly filled than ever before in the history of the state organization. The usual routine national, state and local matters were attended to. A luncheon was served. There was a vote of thanks to the Workers' Circle for the use of its hall. This was the last of the summer campaign. The October meeting and through the winter will be at the headquarters in New Haven, 72 Legion avenue.

New York City

Debs' Memorial Meetings
Oct. 20 is the third anniversary of the death of our late beloved Comrade Eugene Victor Debs. The city campaign committee has arranged a series of memorial meetings in memory of our late comrade, either on Sunday, Oct. 19, or Monday, Oct. 20. These meetings have special programs and will be held on a large scale.

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Thursday, Oct. 16-28th and Susquehanna: Fisher, Daniel, Schwartz, 7th and Porter; Levinson, L. Stern, Kastenbaum.

Friday, Oct. 17-28th and Girard: Berg, Krueger, Schwartz, Fisher, Harrowate Square; L. Stern, A. Biemiller, Ryan, 4th and Catherine; O. Stern, Daniel, Kline, Passyunk and South: Lockstein, Kline, O. Stern, Daniel, Kline, O. Stern.

Saturday, Oct. 18-31st and Norris: Lockstein, Krueger, Schwartz, Front and Allegheny; Berg, Cooper, Kastenbaum, Daniel, Germantown and W. Oakdale; Ryan, Kastenbaum, A. Biemiller, 8th and Carpenter; Kline, O. Stern, H. Biemiller, O. Stern, Broad and South: O. Stern, A. Biemiller.

but each successive meeting showed a rapid increase in enrollment. An educational talk features every meeting. The circle has formed a cooperation committee to aid work for the festival to be given by Circle One. Active work in the campaign will be the next step.

Queens County
Sufficient names have been secured warrant formation of two circles. The first will probably be in Sunnyside and one in Jamaica. However, all Queens Yipsels and prospective members will meet together at first and next week. Those interested please communicate with the city office or with Naomi Dean, 41-15 60th street, Woodside, L. I.

New Bedford
Circle One held a successful reorganization meeting at the home of Comrade S. M. T. Ten members attended, including seven 1928 charter members. Temporary officers are Ernest St. Pierre, president, and Lester Shulman, secretary.

The circle will meet weekly at the homes of various members.

CIRCLING THE CIRCLES
Circle One, No. Three, has been reorganized. Officers have started work. Julius Umanysky will talk on the "Game of Politics," Sunday, Oct. 12, at 8 p. m. at the Yipiel's, 62 East 106th street, at 8:30 p. m.

Circle Eight Sr. Man. At our last meeting we decided to meet on Sunday at 8 p. m. at headquarters, 12, at 8 p. m. during the campaign. Later we will resume Saturday evening meetings. The members have organized a Youth Non-Partisan Panken for Congress Committee.

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BROOKLYN

Riley for County Clerk
At a meeting of the Kings County committee Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 1110 Nassau parkway, Bernard J. Riley was nominated for county clerk, for the vacancy created by the death of the present incumbent.

1-3-8th A. D.
For the first time in eight years the Socialists are waging a determined campaign by mail, public forums, street meetings and personal work. A successful street meeting was held at Carroll and Court streets Monday evening, Oct. 6. The two candidates for Assembly, Hyman Hannes (S. D.) and David M. Cory (S. D.) were present. Addresses were given by Bradford Young, Colin Lewis and David Cory. Local corruption and inefficiency were attacked, and a strong appeal made to join the Socialist Party. Several persons took application blanks, and much literature was distributed or sold. About 250 were present. Another street meeting is set for Friday, Oct. 10, at Clark and Henry streets, in the 1st A. D.

10th Congressional
An indoor meeting will be held in the Statens Mansion, Raritan avenue, near St. Marks avenue, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 15. The following speakers will be present: A. I. Schickel, Brooklyn; Charles Solomon, Louis P. Goldberg, Louis Sadoff, Samuel H. Friedman, A. Ship-lacoff is expected to arrive from the Statens Mansion, Raritan avenue, near St. Marks avenue, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 15. The following speakers will be present: A. I. Schickel, Brooklyn; Charles Solomon, Louis P. Goldberg, Louis Sadoff, Samuel H. Friedman, A. Ship-lacoff is expected to arrive from the Statens Mansion, Raritan avenue, near St. Marks avenue, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 15. The following speakers will be present: A. I. Schickel, Brooklyn; Charles Solomon, Louis P. Goldberg, Louis Sadoff, Samuel H. Friedman, A. Ship-lacoff is expected to arrive from the Statens Mansion, Raritan avenue, near St. Marks avenue, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 15. The following speakers will be present: A. I. 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NEW LEADER

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

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Assistant Editor Edw. Levinson

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1930

Facing The Jobless

IN New York State we approach winter with the two major parties indifferent to the fate of jobless workers. Roosevelt is pledged to "investigate" unemployment and Tuttle's platform advises the workers and employers to "lay up" a sum to provide for periods of unemployment. How many will die of pneumonia and insufficient nourishment while Roosevelt "investigates" or Tuttle drives his advice only a terrible winter will reveal.

Fortunately, the working masses also have an opportunity to investigate. They have plenty of leisure to take the measure of Roosevelt and his party and then tell him what they think of both on November 4th. They will also have the opportunity to "lay up" Tuttle and his collection of politicians who have no more comprehension of what next winter means for the jobless and their dependents than they have of relativity.

Even capitalist politicians need not necessarily be brutal and yet this is the course they have chosen in the face of a grave emergency. We do not hesitate to appropriate funds for a few thousand people who may be the victims of an earthquake or a storm. The reason for this is that neither votes nor power are involved in such action, but legislative action to even partially meet the distress due to the partial paralysis of the capitalist system is ignored by its political police. That action cuts across the political ideas of our ruling classes. They prefer suffering for millions rather than take legislative action that may serve as a precedent for further social interference in the wretched industrial system.

So be it. We bide our time. The avenging power of the toiling millions will yet sweep this brutal and barren politics into oblivion.

Our Modern Robber Burg

TWO current periodicals present an illuminating history of the upper section of capitalists who, with their banking allies, rule the United States. The *American Historical Review* for October reprints twenty confidential letters exchanged between Republican leaders in the West and eastern capitalists interested in tariff nursing of their enterprises in 1887-88. Western farmers and workers were generally opposed to this legislative nursing of a class. The press in the South and West was also hostile and even certain Republican Congressmen were opposed. The Eastern capitalists could not appeal direct to these voters so the alliance between influential Republican leaders and these capitalists was secret. Large supplies of tariff pamphlets were printed in the East and paid for by these capitalists but not mailed from the East. They "were wrapped and addressed, not in Philadelphia, but in county seats in Minnesota by secretaries of local Republican organizations, and then mailed to neighboring farmers and laborers." The confidential correspondence reveals a class consciousness that is delicious in its frankness.

The other periodical is the current number of *Information Service* published by the Foreign Policy Association. It is an excellent survey of the recent tariff act and the foreign reactions to it. No less than 26 nations have protested against the act and 12 have either retaliated or threaten to retaliate. Except Spain, the tariff wall of the United States is the highest in the world. The result is economic antagonisms all over the world which breed suspicion and hate that lead to war.

So within forty years our capitalist politics has built a tariff castle for modern robber barons through deceit and measureless avarice. If they provoke war, and that is what they are doing, the possessors of the robber burg will expect us to leave our bones on battle fields for their greater glory. The rise of Socialism as a great power alone will avert this tragedy.

The Hairy Apes

ONE paragraph in an article on Tammany Hall in the *New York Times* last Sunday, after outlining how John F. Curry, the chief broker, fills minor offices, reads: "In filling places of greater importance, Mr. Curry has adopted a definite policy of promotion. Examples of this have been the promotion of an Assemblyman and a State Senator to Congress, and the appointment of a Representative in Congress to the Supreme Court."

Which, in so many words, means that Curry holds all the offices in Manhattan. The same thing is true of Brooklyn where McCooey is the candidate for every office in the borough. Those who hold the offices under another name simply hold them as proxies for Curry and McCooey. The practice does not differ in other cities and states and it is followed by both parties of capitalism.

The *New York World* recently said that Alfred E. Smith and Mayor Walker are either millionaires or will soon be millionaires and that is largely true of most of the official agents of this political corporation. It is modeled somewhat after a large industrial plant with a chief in charge of managers, foremen, and petty bosses. The politics of these political brokerage firms enrich men who in any other walk of life would be failures. They swarm out of obscurity and become parasites.

For example, Curry was once a telegrapher and "Marty" McCue was a prizefighter. An earlier exhibit was Tim Sullivan who died a millionaire and insane. Most of them are very pious, very "patriotic," and illiterate in matters that constitute a genuine education. They are the modern hairy apes spawned by a two-party regime of capitalist interests. Their rule depends upon upper class deception of lower class voters, the working people in general.

For the moment they are on the defensive and the Socialist Party alone is fighting the filthy thing that is parasitism and exploitation combined.

The Four Greatest Men in the U.S.A.

By ARTHUR C. PARKER

FIRST, George Washington. He freed us from England. Second, Abraham Lincoln. He freed us from slavery. Third, Henry Ford. He freed the mule from the plow. Fourth, Herbert Hoover. He freed the working man from work. The 23rd Psalm as applied to President Hoover: Hoover is my Shepherd. I am in want. He maketh me lie down on park benches, bum breakfast, and put off supper and dinners.

He leadeth me through need. He restoreth my doubt in the Republican party, he leadeth me in the path of destruction for party's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of death, I do fear evil for he is against me in his foreign policy.

He prepareth a reduction in my wages. In the presence of my enemies he anointeth my income with taxes.

My expenses runneth over. Surely, unemployment and poverty will follow me all the days of the Republican administration and I will live in want and fear for ever. AMEN.

IN A NUTSHELL

Over in Ireland "Hell and Maria" Dawes, former Vice-President of the United States and a banker, declared that the industrial depression and unemployment are due to "psychological causes." Laugh that off if you can.

What Socialism means is not to abolish property, but, on the contrary, to establish individual property, property founded on labor.—Ferdinand Lassalle.

"Marty" McCue, one of the Tammany boys who refuses to sign a waiver of immunity, was one of the loudest and most savage enemies of "unpatriotic" Socialists during the war. He was once a lightweight boxer but intellectually he never reached the class of a flyweight.

People in authority are accustomed merely to forbid, to hinder, to refuse, but rarely to bid, to further, and to reward. They let things go along till some mischief happens; then they fly into a rage, and lay about them.—Goethe.

Among those who applied for relief under the faulty old age security act of New York State was a Doctor of Philosophy. Perhaps he is learning more today in the university of adversity than he ever learned in any other school.

Great acts grow out of great occasions and great occasions spring from great principles working changes in society and tearing it up by the roots.—Hazlitt.

As a rule the prosperity chorus offers a charming number when dividends increase but an increase of nearly \$50,000,000 for September of this year compared with September last year does not bring the usual melody. The prosperity chorus has become a kraut band.

A former official of the General Land Office at Denver declares that forty billion dollars of oil lands are now the stake sought by some of Hoover's "rugged individualists" and that some of the loot has already been taken. We prefer government ownership of oil rather than oil ownership of government.

Let the gullied fools the toil of war pursue, Where bleed the many to enrich the few.—Shenstone.

The political rats who have learned to curry favor with Curry find it more convenient now to scurry to their holes.

Take the instinct of industry and the ardor of commerce, which are meant to be the support and mutual maintenance of man; let the devil touch them with avarice, and you shall see the avenues of exchange choked with corpses that have died of famine.—John Ruskin.

Socialism is the companion of democracy and democracy cannot be released from its chains till industry ceases to be the property of idle and useless owners.

Stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—Abraham Lincoln.

"Dividends For August Increase"

Marie Parks, in the Press-Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.

ALWAYS looking, waiting, hoping to find a job. Begging for the chance to earn money for hungry children, the chance to live like human beings.

"Anything today?" In and out of the Municipal Employment Bureau in the Auditorium file those "who live in hopes" to make the same query that many have made every day for the past three months.

Dejected looking men wait around on the benches along the walls. Clusters of them stand talking over the situation, each one with his own distressing story.

One by one they walk up to the blackboard where jobs open are listed. Cotton pickers wanted in Mississippi. More cotton pickers, all Negroes, wanted in Southeast Missouri. An experienced paste boy wanted by a paper hanger. One spindle carver. A boy with a bicycle and good references and who knows the city might get a job. And that's all.

The situation is improving for Negroes who want to pick cotton. Whole families are going down into Mississippi and nearby sections to pick cotton. But there's nothing there for the rest, who number hundreds.

There was nothing there for the tall, worried-looking man on the outside who told his story to a passerby.

"I thought you might be wanting to hire someone. I'll do anything. I've had good jobs, but I had an accident. There's something wrong with my neck, but I can work. It's been six weeks since I earned a cent, and I have a little baby at home. My wife is a power machine operator, but she can't find work either. We walk the town over through the day while two of the children are at school, and the 17-year-old girl and my wife take turns about in keeping the baby while the other looks for work. Three in our family wanting jobs. We just can't find any."

An old man upon being told that there was nothing for him today, left mumbling, "I'm too old, I guess. Too old."

A younger man in a soiled straw hat, in great need of a shave and smelling strongly of liquor shook his head. "I've been here every day for months and months," was his comment as he walked away.

Worthy and unworthy, hopeful, desperate, worried, experienced and inexperienced, educated and uneducated—all types apply for jobs with the city employment bureau.

Dividends for August Increase Over Last Year While Wages Are Deflated

Capital, taken in the aggregate, isn't stinting its wages any on account of hard times. Dividend payments in August of this year totaled \$447,689,154; an increase of nearly \$60,000,000 over the payments made in August, 1929.

Copper stocks, oil stocks and tobacco stocks fell behind the procession—notably the coppers, which showed dividends almost \$16,000,000 less than those of the same month last year. But these losses were more than made good by gains in other lines.

Dividends of public utilities increased a little over \$20,000,000—from \$59,696,000 in August, 1929, to \$79,737,000 last month.

Chain stores just a little more than held their own; motor dividends increased about 8 per cent; railroad dividends 10 per cent; railroad equipment dividends over 20 per cent; banking and insurance dividends nearly 50 per cent; while food and packing dividends practically doubled. They were \$12,652,000 in August, 1929, and \$24,166,000 last month.

Even allowing for the carry over from previous good times, it is clear that capital in general is not being "deflated." That is reserved for labor through unemployment. Wall Street, as one observer remarked, has adopted the motto of the Black Douglas—"Thou shalt wait before I want."

Labor, organ of the railroad unions.

Doing Something

SAY, Bill, you don't mind if I talk to you . . . I don't want you to get me wrong . . . I'm not a panhandler or a bum . . . Look at me . . . I'm a workman and I haven't got a job . . . This walking around is hell and sometimes you just have to talk to somebody . . . Things are pretty bad, aren't they . . . Yes, I tried the city agency . . . Have you been there? . . . The street is crowded with men looking for work . . . Just watch the people passing . . . I can pick the men out of work . . . You can recognize them after a while . . . They all have the same look . . .

How they keep alive? . . . I don't know . . . I don't know what they do . . . But people have a way of keeping alive in spite of everything . . . Live? No particular place . . . I've slept in hallways, parks and all kinds of places . . . Now the winter time is coming and it's going to be tough . . . They'll have to do something for the men . . . They can't let them freeze . . . Charity places? I don't know where they are . . . Some of the fellows know all the

places and they try them . . . But, hell, I never knew about those things . . .

Being out of work is a funny thing, you know what I mean . . . You do things you never thought you could do . . . I always thought I had self respect . . . But, you know, you forget about that after a while and you do everything . . . I've walked up to people and asked them for a dime . . . Think of it, a lousy dime to get something to eat . . . I've walked into restaurants and begged them to let me wash dishes for a meal . . . I've gone into every store on a block and asked for any kind of work . . . Just so I can get a few dollars . . . It would put me back

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

NO HELP WANTED



TWO BOYS IN THE PEN

By ADAM COALDIGGER

A FRIEND of mine who ought to be in the penitentiary has a nephew who is. So this uncle writes a letter to the warden of the pen where nephew is confined wanting to know how come that he isn't pardoned out. In return the warden, who seems to be quite a gentleman considering he's in the penitentiary too, writes a letter to my friend in which he tells him that in his opinion the penitentiary is too good a place for his nephew. Then to prove how well pleased most of his boarders are with the service extended to them he enclosed a copy of a letter one of his grateful wards had written to his mother. Here it is:

"I will now take the pleasure of riting you a few lines to let you no I am gettin fat as a pig and hop you are the same. I have gaud thirty-three pounds since I come down here this hant a bad home for a pore boy. I am gettin along fine. Well as thare hant much to it I will close.

As ever your long lost sun."

Now laugh, will you? But to a thinker and student of humanology, like myself, there isn't anything funny about this letter. On the contrary, it is one of the most serious social documents I have studied for many years. Indeed when it comes to food for thought, it beats some of the presidential messages that have come out of the White House.

To start with, the writer of the letter is not an "ignorant foreigner." He comes from old, white, native, Protestant, American stock which alone should stamp him as a superior being. Moreover, he was born, raised and educated (heavy on the educated) in a simon-pure American locality.

Now I submit that a social and educational system that turns such an ill-equipped boy out in the world to shift for himself isn't worth three whoops in hell. Sure, he got into trouble. How could it be otherwise? There was nothing in his head save a peck of ill-digested junk a tired, under-

paid schoolmarm had crammed into it. He did not have a trade. Perhaps was too dumb to learn one even if the opportunity had been presented to him. Why, all that poor fellow is, is a stomach on two legs equipped with arms and hands to grope for food in the dark!

Then having gotten himself into trouble, as was inevitable, along comes the majesty of the law and sends him to the penitentiary—for being a helpless imbecile, due either to inheritance or an imbecile environment, over neither one of which he had any control.

The trial, or trials, which finally landed this moron behind prison walls in all probability cost society more than was expended on his education. And when we take into reckoning the time and money wasted on the education of the bad men hunters, the lawyers, judges and jailors who railroaded him to the pen, the cost no doubt would have provided a life immunity for him.

However, he is all right now. The crimes society has committed against him are punished in the body of its victim and he likes it. The food, according to the letter to his mother, is good and plentiful. He has gained 30 pounds, is growing fatter than a pig and hopes she's the same. He sleeps in a good bed, better most likely than any bed he ever slept in, under a roof that doesn't leak, in a steam-heated cell, small but comfy. Work is not hard. The hours reasonable. Fear of unemployment and old age do not bother him. He has found peace and rest in the pen which "hant a bad home for a pore boy."

The case of the other boy in that same pen, that is, the nephew of the friend of mine who ought to be in the pen, is another story. He is a youngster her boy was a little wild, but no wilder than a normal boy ought to be.

Then came the war. The boy was drafted and sent overseas where he did his bit making the world safe for democracy by catching a number of German shrapnel splinters in his body. Honorably discharged, after his recovery, he reenlisted, a sure indication that the war had done something more to his head than merely placing a steel lid on it! Having rejoined the colors, he took a shot at his colonel, deserted, was caught and landed in the pen. Discharged from the latter, he married three women in two years which makes four nuts. His last act while at large and drunk was in hiring a taxicab, (mind you, a taxicab), and holding up a dozen or so drug stores in one grand and glorious round. A bad man, a very bad man—an habitual criminal no doubt. As he is behaving as badly in the penitentiary as he did out of it, there will be no pardon for him.

In fact, he shouldn't be pardoned. He should be sent to a government hospital for observation for if there ever was a clear case of war-cracked brain, it is this one.

However, the government who took this boy from his mother and exposed him to German barrages, gas attacks, the shock of big Berthas and similar pleasantries seems to think it did quite the nice thing by granting him the princely pension of \$22.00 per month!

Justice is usually portrayed as a blind-folded woman with a scale in one hand and a sword in the other. If the scale signifies acaly and the sword murder, I accept their allegorical significance as just and proper. But why blindfolded? Why not with the head amputated above the eyes brows? And is this contempt of court? For heaven's sake, no! It's just my poor way of saying that our social and judicial system is suffering from shell shock, too!

Testimonial To Mr. Ford

THE following is from a letter received from an old employee of the Ford Motor Co. of Detroit. "Conditions are terrible here. Ford has let out thousands of men recently. I just had a three week's layoff and the plant is working but three days a week and don't know but what it may even go to less. You don't know if you are going to work whether you are going to be let out. When a man who is over 45 is let out, he's through. It is impossible for him to get a job.

Nobody will hire him at any price. Conditions were never so bad in Detroit. Men have been cut in all factories to about 40 cents per hour. I am sure that there are many who are actually starving. Many of the workers have lost the homes they were buying."

"I have just been transferred to the River Rouge plant. This compels me to pay 40 cents per day bus fare following the recent cut in my wages amounting to 60 cents a day."

The Labor Movement is not one of self-seekers demanding to get their rights, but of brothers seeking to put things to rights.—Henry Demarest Lloyd.

SOL PERLIN.