

## Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Shortcomings of the A. F. of L. Convention—Endorsements by the Citizens' Union—The Detroit Election—Socialist Prospects—Hitlerism

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE A. F. OF L.

UNLESS the last few days of the A. F. of L. convention bring forth unexpected results—a revolt in favor of unemployment insurance, for example, once more at a critical time the official organization of American labor will have failed to meet the plain challenge of the hour and the opportunities for service.



Norman Thomas

The convention started off with a report from the Executive Council that it gained 30,000 members during the year. This, alas, is not the truth. The figure is arrived at by counting the United Mine workers as still having a membership of 400,000 whereas in point of fact the Lewis organization has 103,000 dues paying members in all out of the 467,172 members when John L. Lewis took office. Some hope of better things in the miners' union was offered by the reorganized union in their proposal for a general convention to be supervised by the A. F. of L. officials. This is a denial of justice.

The convention voted moral and financial aid to the critical Danville textile strike. How much this aid will mean only the event will prove. It meant little to the Marion strikers last year. Even if it means much to the Danville strikers the aid will come late and there is no provision whatever of either funds or machinery for raising or administering funds for future Danvilles. For a great organization like the A. F. of L. to under take an organizing campaign in the South without any plan at all for helping one of its affiliated unions, which may be forced to order a strike or to quit cold, is little short of criminal. It makes one doubt the sincerity of the organizing campaign itself when no provision is made for the most elemental needs of the strikes which employers may force upon the organizers. While it is true that the powers of the A. F. of L. are limited even under those limited powers, with the proper earnestness and intelligence, money could be raised and machinery of relief, publicity, etc., could be set up to aid the unions that are on the firing line. Not to set up machinery of this sort writes down the officials of the A. F. of L. and the affiliated unions who control the convention as place holders, business unionists, more anxious to maintain whatever small share of special privilege some unions have got than to organize the unorganized, which is the business of the trade union movement if it is to live.

The recommendations of the Executive Council on unemployment are good as far as they go. But to leave out unemployment insurance is to neglect the one immediate remedy that lies nearest to hand, lose a chance of winning the sympathy and affection of thousands of organized and unorganized workers who want unemployment insurance, and play into the hands of bosses who have used and will in the future use various group insurance and private "voluntary" schemes as a bribe to docile workers and a club to the rebellious. Where labor has power and is organized politically public unemployment insurance does not break strikes. It is inconceivable that even in America a type of unemployment insurance will be adopted which can be used to break strikes. On the other hand, private schemes are always a deterrent, not only to strikes but to the organization of the workers.

In comparison with these big things, little things like the appointment of fraternal delegates to the British labor unions don't matter much. Nevertheless, if it is true, as John Leary announces in the New York World, that Joe Ryan of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council is to be a fraternal delegate, it comes close to an insult to our British comrades. Ryan has repeatedly gone out of his way to support Walker. He blocked effective demand of the workers in New York for unemployment relief. He was almost the only apologist for the Mayor's salary grab and he has steadily supported the Mayor against the demand of union members that the city live up to its obligation to see that the prevailing rate of wages is paid on city contracts.

I dislike to introduce a personal note in what is a very serious and very sorrowful criticism of one of our basic organizations. Nevertheless to forestall the inevitable criticism that I am an "outsider," may I state that I have never failed to do what I could for unions in time of strike and in organizing campaigns, to test their rights of civil liberty even at the risk of imprisonment, and when necessary and possible, to help them raise money. The Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief of which I am Chairman sent more money for relief to the Southern textile strikes last summer than the entire A. F. of L. so far as any figures that I have seen will show. Moreover no honest Socialist who cares for labor's cause can be set down as an "outsider."

### DUBIOUS SELECTIONS BY CITIZENS' UNION

The Citizens' Union in New York is one of the most useful, intelligent, and courageous good government bodies in any of our American cities. It is not radical and it is not Socialist, which, of course, I think, is a mistake. But since it is true one cannot blame it for not acting as a Socialist organization. However, even on the basis of the Citizens' Union good government interest, I think it is open to criticism for endorsing Tammany and McCooey candidates who have a good record, or who, it is hoped, will have a good record, as such things go, in the Legislature. I do not see how you can fight Tammany as the Citizens' Union must if it is in earnest and then endorse Tammany men who lend the respectability of tolerable records to a bad organization. The war against municipal misgovernment calls for intolerance of the whole unclean machine. At least I am glad to note that the Citizens' Union did not endorse Borough President Miller for the Supreme Court. He is disqualified, if for no other reason, by his connection with the present city government.

### DETROIT'S NEW ADMINISTRATION

Next to seeing a Socialist elected, and there was no Socialist candidate in Detroit, I think the recall of Detroit's incompetent Mayor and the election of Judge Frank Murphy is one of the most amazingly hopeful things in the recent history of American democracy. Mr. Murphy who has been one of the best judges in America won without a machine and without a campaign fund simply by an uprising of the decent people in Detroit who took off their coats and went to work for him. I am proud that our League for Industrial Democracy members were among those who so effectively got to work. I hope the Murphy administration will justify the promise of its beginning and that a similar civic awakening will spread to other cities and states.

### PROMISING SOCIALIST RETURNS

Socialist chances wherever there is a Socialist ticket are, I think, better than they have been since 1920. I am much encouraged by all the reports that reach me. In New York City all that will prevent the election of several of us, if we are not elected, is our own lack of organization. As yet we have had no civic uprising comparable to that in Detroit. I know that in my district, the 6th Congressional District in Brooklyn, while the people are awakening, we need canvassers, watchers, and about \$3,000 more than we have in sight to make the impressive showing for all our candidates that I am sure we can make. And this applies, I think in all the other districts. A New York Socialist who isn't working this year needs to have a mighty good excuse for taking a holiday from the support of his cause. The whole campaign needs money and even more it needs men and women to take advantage of the very real opportunities afforded us by the obvious failure of both the old parties to do anything more than truthfully to call each other rascals.

### HITLERISM AND REPARATIONS

When you read with sinking heart of riots in Berlin and the menace of Hitlerism, ask yourself whether the American government has no responsibility for its failure to take a lead in wiping out the whole business of interrelated debts and reparations. These help to create the economic and psychological situation in which Hitlerism gets its chance.

And when you read of the tragedy of the English dirigible, remember that if it had been inflated with helium gas the disaster might not have occurred. Our country which has plenty of helium gas prevents its export. What sort of international decency and friendship is that? The dead have given their answer. Let the living profit by America's willingness to learn the lesson and to lift the ban on helium.

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Is Combined

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# Hoover's Broken Promises

## HOOVER HAS A SEVERE SHOCK!

**S**PEAKING to bankers at Cleveland recently regarding the industrial crisis, President Hoover said, "We have had a severe shock." He added, "These interruptions in the orderly march of progress have been recurrent for a century."

Yes, Mr. Hoover, the industrial system has broken down time after time since the year 1837. It will not work. It is impractical. It serves the upper class of owners but it brings misery to the toilers of the nation.

But what a fearful indictment you have drawn of yourself and your party and the other party of capitalism before your banking friends at Cleveland! Do you remember your addresses two years ago? Do you remember the full page advertisements supporting you two years ago?

Here is one paid for by Republican capitalists and bankers. It appeared in many dailies on October 30, 1928. You and your party promised "A Chicken for Every Pot."

At best it was an insulting advertisement. You later speak of having "filled the workingman's dinner pail." You thought of the voters as animals who should be satisfied if they receive a bag of food. Even a mule gets that.

But even that bag of food is not available for five million or more jobless men in this country. Averaging three persons to a family that means there are 15,000,000 unfortunates in this country today who face stark want!

## WHERE IS THAT JOB FOR EVERY MAN?

**S**O YOU have received a "severe shock." We were also shocked when you talked of "prosperity" for the toilers two years ago. It was an insult to hundreds of thousands of cotton growers in the South; to a million or more wheat and corn farmers in the West; to hundreds of thousands of miners, textile workers, and several millions of unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

Your words return like avenging ghosts to haunt you now. In your speech of acceptance two years ago you said: "There is no guarantee against poverty equal to a job for every man. That is the primary purpose of the economic policies we advocate."

Today these words mock the millions who have no work, others who are working part time, and still others who have had to take wage reductions.

You said, "I would use my office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy." You certainly have given him the "full benefit" of it. Today his products bring such low prices that he is feeding his grain to the hogs. Meantime men, women, and children lack bread!

Are you "shocked," Mr. President? But we are shocked that at Cleveland you again turned to your old habit of offering the suffering millions nothing more than words. You confess either your unwillingness or inability to grapple with this problem. We do not think that either you or your successor will ever face it as it should be faced, for you do not represent the toiling millions who were wheedled into casting votes for capitalistic parties.

## PROSPERITY ON SECURE FOUNDATIONS!

**A**T NEWARK in September, 1928, you said that within a year after Harding succeeded Wilson in 1921 your party had put 5,000,000 unemployed men to work. Here are your exact words: "Within a year we restored these five million workers to employment. But we did more, we produced a fundamental program which made this restored employment 'secure on foundations of prosperity.'"

Your figures of the number of the unemployed were challenged. They did not agree with the reports of your own Labor Department. You never answered. You could not.

In this statement you declared that you had placed employment on "secure foundations of prosperity." And today you are "shocked." Well may you be, Mr. President. You are as blind to the economic forces of capitalism as the voters who were snared by your promise of "A Chicken for Every Pot." Moreover a year has passed since the Wall Street crash. If you really accomplished so much in one year after 1921 why have you accomplished nothing since October, 1929?

At Elizabethton, Tennessee, in October two years ago, you again sounded the tocsin of "prosperity" with special reference to the South. You referred to the happy state of the industries and workers in Elizabethton as a "beneficent exhibit" of the policies of your class and party.

What a mockery! Almost within the sound of your voice were poor wretches laboring long hours and for wages insufficient to keep body and soul together. You had scarcely replaced Coolidge when Elizabethton was the scene of a desperate class struggle between these low-paid workers and the German masters of certain textile mills.

A shocking drama followed. There were workingmen in those plants who had fought in France against alleged domination of the world by German imperialism. Now they found themselves the victims of injunctions, police power, and arbitrary arrests in the interests of German exploiters!

That did not shock you, Mr. Hoover, nor did it shock your party. On the contrary, your Labor Department arranged a settlement that was a defeat for these workers and that has left the exploiters as powerful as ever.

The fact is that you, the great engineer, know no more of the fundamental laws of the capitalism you serve than the villager you trumpeted "prosperity" and the collapse last October came to you as a surprise. A month later you said that everything would be all right within a month and another crash came the next day. At Cleveland last week you again rationed some optimism and again stocks tumbled. All evidence shows that you are a poor guesser.

But do not misunderstand us. You are not responsible. The masses who suffer are fundamentally responsible. They have the power to change, to reorganize, the system. They vote for capitalism.

They are now learning by bitter experience that the rosy "new day" is nothing more than an illusion. The partial paralysis of capitalism is world wide, as world wide as the Socialist movement which aims to abolish it. This system tosses millions into the unemployed ditch.

We Socialists cannot change it in a day or a year even if we had the power, but we are appealing to intelligent voters for that power. We can enact measures that will bring much relief, in preparation for the time when there will be sufficient intelligence and power to reorganize industry as a democracy of useful workers.

This is our program and this is our aim. This is why a vote cast for our candidates and our program is the only vote worth casting.

We shall vote the Socialist ticket, vote for the Socialist program which alone meets the tragic emergency that faces the masses today.

## THE REPUBLICAN SWINDLE OF 1928

# A Chicken for Every Pot

**T**HE Republican Party isn't a "Poor Man's Party." Republican prosperity has erased that degrading phrase from our political vocabulary. The Republican Party is equality's party—opportunity's party—democracy's party, the party of national development, not sectional interest—the impartial servant of every State and condition in the Union.

Under higher tariff and lower taxation, America has stabilized output, employment and dividend rates. Republican efficiency has filled the workingman's dinner pail—and his golfing tankard—made telephone, radio and sanitary plumbing, standard household equipment. And placed the whole nation in the silk-stocking class.

During eight years of Republican management, we have built more and better homes, erected more skyscrapers, passed more beneficial laws, and more laws to regulate and purify immigration, inaugurated more conservation measures, expanded export markets, and reduced industrial and human junk piles, than in any previous quarter century.

Republican prosperity is written on fuller wage envelopes, written in factory chimneys smoke, written on the walls of new construction, written in savings bank books, written in mercantile balances, and written in the peak value of stocks and bonds.

Republican prosperity has reduced hours and increased earning capacity, silenced discontent, put the proverbial "chicken in every pot," and a car in every back yard to boot.

It has raised living standards and lowered living costs.

It has restored financial confidence and enthusiasm, changed credit from a rich man's privilege to a common

utility, generalized the use of time-saving devices and released women from the thrall of domestic drudgery.

It has provided every county in the country with its concrete road and knitted the highways of the nation into a unified traffic system.

Thanks to Republican administration, farmers, dairyman and mechanist can make deliveries in less time and at less expense, can borrow cheap money to refund embolized mortgages, and mock their pastures, ranges and hives.

Democratic mismanagement impoverished and demoralized the railroads, led packing plants and tire factories into receivership, squandered billions on impractical programs.

Democratic maladministration issued forth billions on more "wages of paper," then encouraged foreign debtors to believe that their loans would never be called, and bequeathed to the Republican Party the job of mopping up the mess.

Republican administration has restored to the railroads, solvency, efficiency and gas securities.

It has brought rubber trades through panic and chaos, brought down the prices of crude rubber by smashing monopolistic rings, put the farmer's books in the black and secured from the European powers formal acknowledgment of their obligations.

The Republican Party rests its case on a record of stewardship and performance.

In Presidential and Congressional campaigns used for election on a platform of sound practice, Federal vigilance, high tariff, Constitutional integrity, the conservation of natural resources, honest and constructive measures for agricultural relief, sincere enforcement of the law, and the right of all citizens, regardless of faith or origin, to share the benefits of opportunity and justice.

Wages, dividends, progress and prosperity say,  
"Vote for Hoover"

## Why We Have Unemployment

by Upton Sinclair

**I** HAVE a little book or pamphlet, called "Letters to Judd," in which I have tried to explain the problems of our time to working people. I remember one of the questions asked in that pamphlet: "What is a consumer? The answer was: 'If you have got the price, you're a consumer; if you haven't got the price, you're a bum.' That was written five or six years ago, and at that time there were in the United States millions of consumers who, by the automatic processes of our industrial system, have since been turned into unemployed. They have been working most of those five or six years and they have produced enormous quantities of wealth. The carpenters have built houses and the rich are occupying them. The shoemakers have made shoes and the rich have worn them. The clothing workers have made clothing and the consumers are wearing the clothing, but the men who made the houses are not living in them, and the men who made the shoes are not wearing them, and the same with the clothing makers.

Now why is it? For one good and sufficient reason: The men who do the work do not own the tools which they use, neither do they use the capital with which the raw materials are purchased and with which the operations of marketing are financed. The workers who do the actual making of the products are what we Socialists call wage slaves, and when they have got their wages on Saturday night, they have nothing further to do with the operations of production, and the goods which they turn out belong to the capitalist. The capitalist takes them out to sell them, and in selling them, he has one motive and one purpose, which is to make a profit. If for any reason he is unable to make a profit, he keeps the goods, or perhaps he is very badly frightened and sells them for what he can get and then he stops the operation of the factory, and the factory shuts down.

The carpenters are told that they are out of work, because there is an overproduction of shoes, and so on all the way down the line. People go hungry because they have made too much food, and people go in rags because they have made too much clothing.

### HOW THE SECRET IS KEPT FROM THE PEOPLE

Now why does this mysterious thing happen in capitalist society? The answer is a secret to many. If a college professor finds the answer, a professor of economics, he has two choices, either to hold his tongue, or else lose his job; and exactly the same thing applies to a newspaper editor who finds it out, and the

same thing applies to a clergyman who finds it out. It applies to some Socialists; because many Socialists have lost their jobs for talking Socialism too much and too frequently. That is the way in which the secret is kept from the people of America. But I don't think it can be kept indefinitely.

It is the most important secret in the life of a man or woman in our time. There is nothing about the world you live in so important for you to know and to understand clearly as the secret of this kink in the capitalist system, which throws people out of jobs and makes unemployment and hard times. It is the cause of poverty; it is the cause of crime; it is the cause of competition for foreign markets, and therefore of armaments, and therefore of war—and if there is anything more horrible in modern war as we saw it some twelve years ago, I don't know what it could be.

Now the cause of it all is this little fact about the capitalist system, that the workers cannot consume what they produce because they cannot get the money to buy it, because they get only a part of the value of the product, and because the rest of the value of the product goes to the capitalist. He cannot sell to his own workers because he hasn't paid them enough to buy. He cannot pay them enough to buy, because if he did, he would have to pay them everything, and there would be nothing left to be sold for his profit.

### MILLIONS EAGER FOR WORK

Of course the capitalist takes a large profit for himself and he could spend it on private yachts and on parties and on the other luxuries which we all see the capitalist class enjoying. But the trouble is that modern invention has perfected all this machinery, and the products are turned out so fast that not all the extravagance and luxury of the capitalist class is equal to consuming them. You may turn the energies of society to the luxury trade all you please, but you never are able to keep all the workers busy making luxury articles for the capitalist class to waste; and so it happens that large numbers of the workers are out of employment.

Now this condition is chronic to our capitalist society. It exists all the time. A small part of it is convenient for the capitalist, because it keeps the workers humble; it keeps them frightened; it keeps them glad of a job; it makes them "willing and obliging" as they used to say about servants. There are great numbers of women driven out to serve other women for the right to live, and they must be "willing and obliging."

When that condition of unemployment be-



## Waldman Attacks Roosevelt Policies in Drive Upstate

### Questions Governor on Power Program and Links Him With Tammany Brokers

**BUFFALO**—Speaking in upstate cities since the middle of last week, Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, has carried the Socialist message to many thousands of voters. He spoke in Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Binghamton, Ithaca, Elmira, Jamestown, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. On Sunday he will go to Rochester for a large mass meeting in Amalgamated Hall at night; Albany on Monday in Odd Fellows Hall, and on Tuesday in Poughkeepsie.

The general distress due to unemployment and business stagnation is evident in all upstate cities and this has made the Socialist program more opportune than in many years. The result is satisfactory publicity and eager audiences wherever Waldman speaks.

Rochester is expected to stage a big ovation for the Socialist standard bearer. In that city Waldman is well known for his valuable services to the trade unions. Trade unionists who for years have been promised a labor party have promised to attend. The press has been generous with publicity regarding the Socialist campaign and a large meeting is expected.

The Socialist candidate for Governor has given much attention to his addresses to the dubious attitude of Governor Roosevelt on unemployment, water power, and the sly Tammany machine that is spurring graft and corruption. The Republican candidate, Tuttle, has received a cool reception at many points in his trip upstate, and it is evident that Roosevelt is the chief bearer of the power that rules New York State and is the main obstacle to a genuine program for the suffering masses of the state.

Waldman opened his upstate campaign in Troy with a demand that Governor Roosevelt take steps to insure an investigation of the entire system of electing and appointing members of the bench. He declared that the governor's suggestion that he might call a special session of the State Senate to consider removal of General Sessions Judge Amadeo A. Bertini was a "welcome, although belated act." Nevertheless, Waldman saw in the singling out of the Bertini case a danger that Judge Bertini might be "made a scapegoat in an effort to flush the conduct for a thorough probe of the system for electing judges." Anything else than a thorough cleansing of the bench, which can only come after a free and wide investigation, can achieve this end, the Socialist candidate said.

Mr. Waldman demanded that Roosevelt force Charles H. Kohler, Bertini's sponsor, to go before a Grand Jury and tell all he knows about the case.

On the same day Waldman stopped for a discussion of the campaign with students and members of the faculty at Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs. By coincidence, the Socialist candidate met Charles H. Tuttle, Republican nominee for Governor, who also spoke in Saratoga Springs.

Waldman commented on Mr. Tuttle's address. "I am glad," he said, "that Mr. Tuttle has seconded my request that Governor Roosevelt make public the files in his office in connection with his appointment of Judge Bertini. I demanded this a month ago and I feel that all additional pressure that can be added to the request should be exerted."

"Which leads me to Mr. Roosevelt's belated welcome action in regard to Judge Bertini. It is well that the State Senate be called to act against the Judge of a high court whose appointment cannot stand the thorough investigation of a Grand Jury, but it must not be forgotten that Bertini as the Governor's own appointment, cannot dodge responsibility for that."

In Schenectady the Socialist candidate in two addresses discussed the failure of Governor Roosevelt to discuss his water power program. Notwithstanding the appointment of the Governor of a commission which is to study his own and other water power proposals, Mr. Waldman asserted that water power is the issue foremost in importance. At the conclusion of his address before the student body and faculty of Union College, and in the evening in the Sons of Italy Hall, the Socialist candidate posed three questions to the Governor on water power. He demanded Governor Roosevelt's answer:

"1. Why did Governor Roosevelt

delay the appointment of his water power commission for 6 months? "2. Why did Governor Roosevelt limit his plan for water power development to the waters of the St. Lawrence and exclude the vast undeveloped resources of Niagara? "3. Why did the Governor agree to the proposed diversion of waters at Niagara, capable of producing 210,000 horse power yearly, to the Niagara Falls Power Company?" Mr. Waldman will return to New York City next week to fill other speaking engagements.

## Volunteer Aid Need of Party Headquarters

### Urgent Appeal to Party Workers and Friends to Help in Campaign

TWO weeks remain of one of the most inspiring Socialist campaigns that has been carried on in New York City for years. More New Leaders have been distributed and certainly large quantities of leaflets have reached many thousands of voters. Speakers have given of their time without stint or limit.

And yet there is much more work to do. From the various party headquarters have come requests for assistance in folding circulars, addressing envelopes and canvassing voters and this is one phase of the campaign that does not measure up to all expectations. In some districts work of this kind is far from what it should be and there are many party members and friends who can give time to it.

There are thousands of supporters of the Socialist Party in New York City who can give this aid and this is a direct appeal to them to assist. They will find the same compensation in this work that the candidates, speakers, writers and executives receive, the thrill of battle for a Great Cause.

More important still is the need of watchers to count the vote on election day. The voting machine by no means guarantees an accurate record of the election returns. This service is vital to the party and its candidates if they are to have anything like fair treatment on election day. Only watchers can give some assurance of accuracy in the returns.

For these reasons this appeal is made to every man and woman who can give service in some capacity to volunteer his and her services. Below they will find a list of the various party headquarters. Select the one nearest you, call and volunteer. The organizers in charge will be glad to assign you to any task that you may choose.

Enroll yourself as an important factor in the Socialist campaign. Do not put it off. Do it immediately. Following is a list of the headquarters:

**NEW YORK COUNTY**  
12th Congressional District, 204 East Broadway.  
14th Congressional District, 153 2nd avenue, 189 2nd avenue, 147 2nd avenue, 96 Avenue C.

17th Congressional District, 59 West 44th street (Hotel Algonquin), 112 West 72nd street (Hotel Hargrave).  
18th Congressional District, 241 East 84th street.  
19th Congressional District, 418 West 125th street.  
20th Congressional District, 62 East 106th street.

21st Congressional District, 149 West 136th street, 600 West 181st street.

**BROOKLYN COUNTY**  
County Headquarters, 1167 Boston road.

3rd Assembly District, Hunia Point Palace.  
8th Assembly District, 20 East Kingsbridge road.

**KINGS COUNTY**  
6th Congressional District, 1110 Eastern parkway, 114 Macon street, 2201 Bedford avenue.  
8th Congressional District, 6610 Bay parkway, Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd street and 14th avenue, 1114 Kings highway, 215 Brighton Beach avenue.

9th Congressional District, 218 Van Sicken avenue.  
10th Congressional District, 219 Sackman street, 167 Tompkins avenue.

**FRIENDS OF INDIA DANCE**  
The Irish-American Friends of India's Independence has arranged an Oriental Nautch Dance to aid the campaign in support of the struggle for the freedom of India from the oppressive rule of British imperialism. This dance will take place on Friday evening, October 24, at Duffy's Hall, 114th street, and Third avenue.

No man is in any sense free, either in politics, religion, or science, as long as he is in enforced dependence upon some other man for the opportunity to earn his livelihood.—Prof. G. D. Herron.

"1. Why did Governor Roosevelt

## Broun Carries The Fight Into G. O. P. Camp

### Noted Columnist and Socialist Bares Mediocre Record of Mrs. Pratt in Congress—Opponent Makes Feeble Rejoinder

IN his campaign as Socialist candidate for Congress in the 17th District, Manhattan, Heywood Broun is carrying the campaign into the Republican camp by presenting a detailed record of Mrs. Ruth Pratt, Republican candidate, in Congress. The record is revealed as mediocre, measuring down to the average of other members of that body.

On the basis of this investigation Broun declares that his opponent introduced six bills in Congress, two of them being private measures "for the relief of constituents in her district, both of them worthy I have no doubt. Not one of the other four is important."

An investigation of her votes in Congress on 17 matters also shows a record that is inconspicuous and unimportant. Candidate Broun is curious as to why Mrs. Pratt wants to be returned to Congress and the only answer she makes is that her opponent is merely seeking to get a laugh out of the campaign or material for his daily column.

In a statement made on Wednesday Broun said:

"It is a little presumptuous for a lady in a limousine to look out of the window and say, 'That large young man speaking from the end of a truck is only out for a laugh.'"

"My Republican opponent, in her speech at the Hotel Dorset last night, described me as 'a charming columnist who was in politics for a laugh.' She also stated that I was running in order to get material for my newspaper column. After all, yesterday was hailed as Mrs. Pratt's big day. She made three speeches—all of them indoors. On many days I made more than that before luncheon. On one full day I made twelve speeches—most of them on street corners. I will grant that mere volume of words is not necessarily a proof of the righteousness of a cause. I am prepared to argue that nobody can work as hard as I have been doing just for the fun of it. I don't even think that Mrs. Pratt herself believes that. In fact, in one of her three speeches she said: 'I do not question the sincerity of Mr. Broun's belief in the principles of the party for which he is running, but they are diametrically opposed to the principles on which our government was founded.'"

"If I am sincere, and I am, it is silly to say that I am merely running for the sake of a laugh. I have no objections to trying to make a joke every now and then during the campaign. I don't want people to think that we Socialists are persons of glum and melancholy mien, but it is possible to smile and be in deadly earnest. I came into this campaign largely because I saw a great number of unemployed last winter and last spring. I saw bread lines many mornings. There is nothing to laugh at in a bread line. I feel that something must be done about the millions of men and women now out of work in America. I feel that only the Socialist Party offers a definite program. Surely Mrs. Pratt can't believe that I am laughing about any problem as tragic as that; tragic, I mean, if America is going to continue merely to muddle through."

"Of course, there is no sense in the assertion that I am running to get material for my column. I might ask Mrs. Pratt's attention to the fact that at the beginning of the race I served public notice in my column that I would not use it for campaign purposes. As a sort of test and trial by combat I offer this challenge to Ruth Baker Pratt. If she will come out into the open and stump on street corners I will promise to speak from the same corners and let her go either first or last as she prefers. In fact, I will do better than that. I will promise to make two speeches to her one. Already I have the lead in hard work. For while Mrs. Pratt has made not more than half a dozen addresses in campaigning I am already over the three hundred mark."

"The assertion that a vote for Broun is a vote for Brodsky seems to me a confession of weakness. I am just as anxious to beat Tammany as Mrs. Pratt is to beat Tammany. Mrs. Pratt beat Tammany two years ago but it did not seem to discourage that organization. If you want to beat Tammany fundamentally and truly you must beat it with a Socialist. Mrs. Pratt can't win this year. A vote for Broun counts for Broun, and more than that, it is a vote for the Socialist Party and a new system."

Last Sunday, 50,000 leaflets were distributed in the district, with the aid of Socialists from Williamsburg. Thus far 300,000 leaflets have been distributed and it is planned to spread about 300,000 more.

Hyman Nemser, campaign manager, has issued a call for election day watchers, who are to report at headquarters, 6610 Bay Parkway.

**MAURER IN GREENSBURG**

GREENSBURG, Pa.—Socialists of Westmoreland County will hold a mass meeting in the Greensburg High School auditorium, near North Main street, Saturday, Oct. 25, at 8 p. m.

James H. Maurer, Socialist candidate for Governor, will be the speaker. The county has a full ticket nominated. Several local candidates will speak. All Socialists and friends are welcome. Admission free.

**29 Soldin, Inc.**  
Eyes carefully examined and glasses scientifically fitted—Moderate Prices  
Office open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.  
OPTOMETRIST—OPTICIAN  
1600 Lexington Ave., cor 100th St.  
Opp W. 181st St.—Formerly M. Singer

## Socialist Campaign Meetings Next Week

Among the meetings arranged in Thomas' district the coming week are the following:

On Monday, Oct. 20, Thomas will speak over Station WJCA at 12 o'clock, noon, with Heywood Broun and Guy Emery Shipley.  
Tuesday night, Oct. 21, Erasmus Hall High School, Church and Flatbush Avenue. Speakers are Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, Charles Solomon, and Dr. Henry Neumann of the Ethical Culture Society. Harry W. Laidler will preside. Progressive Men's Club, Progressive Synagogue, 1515 46th Street. Speakers are Charles Solomon and possibly Norman Thomas.

Thursday, Oct. 23, Public School 181. Speakers, William Karlin, Darwin J. Meserole, Thomas, Solomon and Jacob Axelrad. Tompkins Avenue Boys Association, 670 Eastern Parkway.  
Friday, Oct. 24, Public School 210. Speakers are Harry W. Laidler, Jacob Axelrad, Norman Thomas, Jacob Axelrad and Charles Solomon.

Public School 92, Parkside and Rogers Avenue. Speakers are Norman Thomas, James C. Hargrave, Charles Randal, Charles Solomon and Simon Wolfe.

Thomas will also broadcast an address over Station WABC, together with Heywood Broun and Edna Perber, the novelist, on Thursday, Oct. 23, at 5:45 p. m.

## Vladeck Wants Intelligence of Solons Tested

### Socialist Candidate Suggests a Minimum of Knowledge for Members of Congress—Meetings Arranged

**B. CHARNEY VLADECK**, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 8th District, Brooklyn, proposed this week that all candidates for Congress be required to pass an intelligence test.

"A Congressman is confronted with complicated economic and social questions," said Vladeck at meetings in P. S. 98 and the Savoy Mansion, 6322 20th Avenue, Wednesday evening. "Fortunately it does not require much intelligence to be a rubber stamp, and many Congressmen are able to get by with no more mental exertion than is required to understand the signals of the party whip."

"Yet I think it is not unreasonable to demand that a Congressman should occasionally have an independent understanding of what he is voting about."

"Most candidates for entrance into colleges or the professions must pass intelligence tests. Some large industrial corporations put the same kind of test to their prospective employees. An administrative employee of the government is given a civil service examination."

"I am one who firmly believes that a Congressman ought to be required to know as much as a government clerk."

"To the Congressmen who have been crying 'Socialism' in answer to proposals for unemployment insurance, there should be put the question: 'Name at least ten Socialistic institutions that have been adopted in the United States for the welfare of its people.'"

Other speakers at the two meetings Wednesday were William M. Feigenbaum, candidate for the State Senate in the 4th District, who was endorsed during the week by the Citizens' Union; Morris Rosenberg and Hyman Nemser, assembly candidates; Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Borough President candidate; Katherine Devereau Blake and Joseph Tuvin.

An overflow meeting was held last Sunday at Sans Souci Lodge, at Sea Gate. Yesterday meetings were held at 1933 Bath Avenue, P. S. 194, and at the Knights of Pythias Hall in Coney Island. Among the additional speakers at these meetings were Alexander Kahn, James O'Neal and Harry Perlmuter.

Vladeck spoke over WEVD Tuesday evening. Radio speeches in behalf of candidates in the district will be made nightly from October 21 until election over Station WJCA.

Meetings scheduled for the coming week: Wednesday, at P. S. 115 and 165, the latter to be run in co-operation with the 6th Congressional District; Friday, at P. S. 128 and 225, and Sunday afternoon, October 26, at P. S. 228. Among the speakers will be Vladeck, Feigenbaum, Solomon, Jacob Adelard, Perlmuter, Kahn, Rosenberg, Laidler, Louis Waldman, Norman Studer, Robert Bobrick, Dr. Reinhold, Niebuhr and Nemser.

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## Thomas In Answer Contrasts Hoover's Theory With Facts

### Also Bares Case of "Honest Graft" in Brooklyn—Barred From Brooklyn College—Meetings Next Week

CONTRASTING the economic situation of the country before the 1928 Presidential election with that today, and the promises of the Republican Party with the present sickness of industry, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 6th District, Brooklyn, addressed the nation over the red network of the National Broadcasting Company, Wednesday evening.

Mr. Thomas spoke in reply to the speech of President Hoover at King's Mountain, in which the President attacked all "new and radical" ideas in government.

Mr. Thomas said, in part: "The mania of marginal gambling and the outrageous inflation of stocks came to its predestined collapse. Once more the old truth was emphasized that there is no creating of social wealth apart from work. It was not only Wall Street speculators who suffered in the general depression. The tragic army of the unemployed found millions of new recruits. The general trend of wages—except for favored New York politicians who benefited by two salary grabs—was downward. Farmers by the summer of 1930 were selling wheat for less than the cost of production. New York farmers were averaging around 5 cents a quart for milk which cost city consumers 12 cents more on each quart bottle. The Republicans were frantically explaining that they were not responsible for the hard times but only for the fact they were no worse."

"In either case I wish to voice my protest, not as a personal matter, but because it is a sin against every sound idea of education to exclude from the attention of college girls studying social science any reference to political subjects except those which may be carefully and innocuously handled by the professors."

The Intercollegiate Republican League on Monday offered the use of its club rooms to the Social Science Club to the end that the students should not be denied the opportunity of hearing Mr. Thomas. In a letter to Dean Bidersee they write that despite an undoubted doubt between the political beliefs and tenets of Mr. Thomas' party and those of the Republican Party, there remains the common ground of freedom of thought and its expression.

"The policy of Hunter College in refusing to allow Heywood Broun to address a club of that college, and of Brooklyn College, is indicative of an unhealthy thought-stifling attitude which should decidedly not be present in our educational centers," said the letter.

After consultation with Mr. Thomas, Gwendolyn Lurie reports that the club accepted the offer of meeting rooms. The meeting was scheduled for Thursday of this week.

**Thomas Exposes Scandal**  
Continuing his revelations of scandals in the McCooey administration of Brooklyn, Norman Thomas disclosed this week that two men with political connections are collecting excessive rents on old buildings used to house courts, while a new court building at Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues is standing virtually completed but idle.

Thomas said it has taken more than three years, since the appropriation by the Board of Estimate for the site of the building, to erect it. He charged it has been virtually completed since last June and that there have been innumerable delays in advertising for bids for furniture.

The building is to house the 7th Municipal Court and the 10th Magistrates Court. The Municipal court is at present housed in an old building at 31 Pennsylvania Avenue, which is owned by Frank Richards, a brother of former Municipal Court Justice Edward A. Richards, and that the city is paying \$8,500 annual rent for the quarters. The Magistrates' Court is at 113 New Jersey Avenue and is owned by Gilbert J. Sinnott, a member of the 22nd District Democratic Club, who gets \$2,200 a year in rent from the city.

"Once more the old parties have proved their essential similarity. The man who once was hailed as a possible liberal leader for the Democratic Party, Governor Roosevelt, is so plainly involved by the outrageous corruption of his party in New York City, so tied by his political ambitions, and has been so hesitant, vacillating, uncertain and legalistic in dealing with the issue of plain honesty which it was his duty to face courageously, that his leadership and the quality of his mild liberalism are hopelessly discredited."

"But when I say that, honesty compels me to add that the Republican Party in New York is far more concerned to put Mr. Roosevelt in a hole than to clean house."

Thomas challenged President Hoover's statement that the economic race in this country is equal and denied that Socialism would hold back the swift to the speed of the slow. He outlined, also, the Socialist program for relief of unemployment, farm relief, on taxation, for a labor code, for a national referendum on Prohibition, against war and for the socialization of public utilities and basic monopolies.

**Thomas Barred From College**  
The political subservience of the New York City school system to Tammany was shown last week when Dean Adele Bidersee of Brooklyn College barred Norman Thomas from speaking before the Social Science Club of the college. This decision was reached after a conference between Dean Bidersee, and the newly appointed president, Dr. William A. Boylan.

Mr. Thomas had been invited to speak on "Why Politics Matters," a lecture he has delivered before many college groups. The reason given for the refusal was that no political speakers were allowed to address the Brooklyn College students.

According to Gwendolyn Lurie, Vice President of the Social Science Club, who had invited Mr. Thomas to speak before the students, not only had Thomas previously addressed groups in Hunter College (of which institution Brooklyn College had until this semester been an annex) on subjects just as political as "Why Politics Matters" but so have Aug-

## Crosswaith in Big Campaign For 21st Dist.

### Harlem Branches Organize Committee in Support of Negro Socialist, Open Headquarters—Funds Are Needed

A COMMITTEE, consisting of three members from each assembly district, comprising the 21st Congressional District, on Tuesday night, organized a joint committee to direct the "Crosswaith for Congress" campaign.

Mr. J. H. Collins, of the 21st District, was elected chairman; Mr. William Diamond, secretary, and Mr. Max Delson, treasurer. The committee's first act was to establish headquarters.

"Frank R. Crosswaith is the only Negro in the Congressional race in this district," declared Mr. Collins, "and our committee is determined that he shall be elected. The withdrawal of Edward Johnson was no surprise to us. It was discounted in the beginning. . . . a political subterfuge. . . . just another attempt to fool the Negro. The time is not ripe. That is an old song."

"The time is ripe for the Negro to have representation from New York, and he is going to select his own representative. He is now refusing to let the old gang do it for him. He has at last become race-conscious and class-conscious. He is thoroughly aroused, and he is mad. He resents the repeated insults to his intelligence. Both of the parties have persistently refused him representation; they insinuate that the whites will not vote for a Negro for a major office. If such prejudice exists in the old parties, then the Negro should turn to the one party that knows no color, race or creed."

"The Socialist Party is that party, and no prejudice can even be insinuated against it, for it believes in equal opportunity for all. The Socialist, white and black, will vote solid for any Socialist candidate, no matter what his race, creed or color. And Frank R. Crosswaith is a regular nominee for Congress on the Socialist ticket."

The campaign committee will meet at headquarters each Tuesday night and even now there is every evidence that a strong and determined fight is to be waged to send Frank R. Crosswaith to the next United States Congress.

The committee invites intelligent, self-respecting Negroes to get into the "Crosswaith for Congress" fight. They must remember that the Crosswaith campaign is their campaign, and should be glad to help finance it. Write your check at once, and mail it immediately to Max Delson, treasurer, 615 West 164th street, Crosswaith headquarters are at 149 West 136th street, New York City. An effective campaign calls for cash and still more cash, and friends are urged to drop in at headquarters and talk the situation over.

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# Jobless Insurance is Rejected by A. F. of L. In Policy of Negation

**Zaritsky of Capmakers Leads in Plea for Legislation—Council Will 'Study' Another Year**

BOSTON.—Facing the gravest economic situation in forty years the convention of the American Federation of Labor was unable to offer any positive measures to meet it. The convention rejected jobless insurance through state and federal legislation and decided that the Executive Council should spend a year in further "study."

The delegates instructed the executive council to go to Washington at the conclusion of the convention and ask President Hoover to appoint a national committee which shall recommend measures that may be put into effect at once. Such plans shall be carried out by private and quasi-public agencies, departments of the Federal, State and municipal governments, counties and school districts.

The only consolation that jobless union members and the working class in general have is that a number of delegates measured up to their grave responsibility by insisting on a positive program. Max Zaritsky of the Cloth, Hat and Capmakers made an effective plea against a policy of negation but the tide was against him and others who opposed the official policy.

**Work Insurance Debated.** President Green was the champion of those who opposed a system of compulsory unemployment insurance. Those who favored it were Zaritsky, T. A. Slavens of the Newport (R. I.) Central Labor Union and Henry Ohl of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

The debate on unemployment insurance was followed with the keenest interest by the delegates. The resolutions committee, of which Matthew Wolf is chairman, attacked the proposal without qualification.

The committee report upheld Green's statement made at Atlantic City several weeks ago characterizing compulsory unemployment insurance as a "dole."

It would, the committee said, deprive the worker of his hard-earned liberty by placing him under the supervision of the Federal and State Governments which would require him to register and carry "an industrial passport."

Green said that the tragedy of unemployment could not be dealt with in the "visionary" way proposed by compulsory unemployment insurance. If he thought industry alone could be made to care for the idle worker he would be for the plan. In this nation of company unions and injunctions, Green continued, labor did not yet know what its rights were. Its actions were constantly being checked by the courts. Therefore, it was quite possible that under a system of unemployment insurance the labor exchange, administering the insurance law, might compel a union man to work

in a non-union plant or suffer loss of his insurance. The report of the committee and Green's arguments were assailed by Zaritsky, who insisted that it was not logical to call unemployment insurance a "dole," and then allow labor to accept a dole in the form of charity from "the wives of those industrial and financial leaders" responsible for unemployment.

The argument that American labor might not be able to do better than British labor and could not succeed quickly was regarded as untenable by Zaritsky, who pointed out that labor has been fighting for injunction relief for thirty years "and we are not ready to give up our battle because we cannot get relief tomorrow."

Compelled to accept "doles" in the guise of charity relief, the American worker has already lost his independence and can no longer be satisfied with praise of his "rugged individualism," said Zaritsky. He proposed that the problem of unemployment be attacked at the source and the source lay in the fact that "the purpose of industry is to operate for profit, not service."

Appeals to bankers, absentee owners and managers of industry, would not help the plight of the unemployed so long as the owners of industry were receiving their dividends, he said. He felt that so long as industry continued to be conducted for profit and not service unemployment would continue.

**Committee's Report Adopted.** The speaker cited his own union and its unemployment insurance system paid for entirely by the employer as an example of what a small organization could do, and he was sure that the larger unions, might at least accomplish as much.

Mr. Ohl's address was based on the argument that pleas to certain types of employers for fair play to the unemployed were useless unless unemployment was made expensive and they were compelled to stabilize unemployment. Mr. Slavens opposed paying extra dividends to stockholders "so long as one unemployed worker goes hungry."

The committee's report was then put and adopted viva voce with a few dissenting votes. The convention voted to instruct the executive council to give the International Ladies Garment Workers Union its utmost assistance and cooperation in its campaign to organize garment workers in various parts of this country and Canada in order to establish "humane and decent living conditions and the same standards of work that prevail in the organized centers."

**Bronx Free Fellowship** "The Menace of Practical Atheism" is the topic of Rev. Leon Rossier Land's address at the 8 o'clock Fellowship Service at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1591 Boston Rd., Sunday evening, Oct. 19. This will be followed by a discussion on "Public Health and the National Welfare." Questions and discussion will follow, and a musical program by Genevieve and Zelma Kaufman has been arranged.

**Philadelphia Meetings** Sunday, Oct. 19, 3 p. m., Labor Institute: Norman Thomas; 8:30 p. m., City Hall Plaza: Daniel, J. B. Matthews. Monday, Oct. 20, 32nd and York: L. Stern, Daniel, Krueger. Wednesday, Oct. 22, Frankfort and Allegheny: Daniel, Ryan, Schwartz, 69th and Lehighwood: Levinson, Stern, Kastenbaum; Passynuk and South: Colton, Berg, H. Blumiller, Kamenetzky. Thursday, Oct. 23, 7th and Fort: Colton, Daniel, Krueger; 29th and Susquehanna: Levinson, Fisher, A. Blumiller. Friday, Oct. 24, 28th and Girard: Colton, Schwartz, Kastenbaum; Germantown and Chelten: Daniel, Ryan, L. Stern; Passynuk and South: Kline, A. and H. Blumiller, Weiman, Krueger. Saturday, Oct. 25, 12:30 p. m., City Hall Plaza: A. Blumiller, Schwartz, Berg; Front and Allegheny: L. Stern, A. Blumiller, Krueger; Germantown and West Oakdale: Berg, Daniel, Ryan; 5th and Carpenter: Goreslick, Kline, Weiman, O. Stern; Broad and South: Weiman, Kline, O. Stern, Goreslick.

**Oneal to Speak in Pittsburgh Sunday** PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Sunday, October 19, at 2 P. M., Pittsburgh Socialists and their friends will rally for the second Sunday afternoon mass meeting at the Pitt Theatre, Penn Avenue and Seventh Street. The first rally was held for Mayor Stump of Reading, which has not witnessed such a party rally since the Debs meetings at the time of the Red Special.

Pittsburgh Socialists look forward to jamming the old Pitt playhouse with an even greater crowd for the meeting to be addressed by James Oneal, editor of the New Leader. He will speak on "The Present Crisis," summing up the revolutionary development of industrial America that has brought through the present plundering and blundering capitalist leadership and unemployment crisis. From this mighty center of American and world industry a physical text for his message can easily be drawn. Furnaces are going out of blast, men are put on short time, then laid off. An emergency unemployment program of the Pittsburgh City Council azzled miserably as the project developed but 200 new jobs with 5,000 men applying in the first two hours. Men with baskets and bags haunt the backdrops of the city market in search of food in rubbish and refuse heaps. "If they would only buy now!"

**WORKMEN'S BENEFIT BUILDING** OFFICES For Professional or Business Purposes Also for Organizations MEETING ROOMS LARGE HALL STORES All Arranged to Suit Tenants RENT OR LEASE Apply for information at premises, Dept. A, 714-716 Seneca Avenue, corner Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone REgram 4028. Office Building of the "Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. A."

# Party in Phila. Wages Free Speech Struggle

**Police Usurpation Is Challenged—Thomas in Phila. and Oneal in Pittsburgh at Big Rallies**

PHILADELPHIA. — Without any other previous warning the police arrested speakers at a Socialist party street meeting Saturday night. Franz Daniel, organizer of Local Philadelphia, and Rebecca Berg, Yipsel member, were stopped from speaking at Front and Allegheny streets and incarcerated in the jail one block distant.

The meeting had just started when the patrolman asked Daniel for a permit. Daniel explained that no permit was necessary as police regulations simply require notification of Police's office. This regulation had been complied with. Daniel remounted the platform and again started speaking. The officer placed him under arrest. Berg immediately mounted the platform and was also arrested.

News of the arrest spread among members and sympathizers and the jail at Front and Westmoreland was thronged by people. Their release was effected by Elie Miller, Ryan, and Klein who, after some difficulty, succeeded in finding a magistrate to sign copies of the charges, which released the prisoners in their custody.

The arrests gave considerable impetus to the campaign here. The Philadelphia Record ran front page stories Sunday and Monday. It is expected that this interest will be exhibited at the rally Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19, at the Labor Institute. Norman Thomas will be the principal speaker. All members and sympathizers are urged to give a rousing welcome to our distinguished guest.

Over 40,000 pieces of literature have been distributed. Volunteers are needed daily from now on until the end of the campaign to carry this work further. Anyone who can spare a few hours should communicate with Franz Daniel at the Party office, Pennypacker 4732.

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**Bronx Free Fellowship** "The Menace of Practical Atheism" is the topic of Rev. Leon Rossier Land's address at the 8 o'clock Fellowship Service at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1591 Boston Rd., Sunday evening, Oct. 19. This will be followed by a discussion on "Public Health and the National Welfare." Questions and discussion will follow, and a musical program by Genevieve and Zelma Kaufman has been arranged.

**Philadelphia Meetings** Sunday, Oct. 19, 3 p. m., Labor Institute: Norman Thomas; 8:30 p. m., City Hall Plaza: Daniel, J. B. Matthews. Monday, Oct. 20, 32nd and York: L. Stern, Daniel, Krueger. Wednesday, Oct. 22, Frankfort and Allegheny: Daniel, Ryan, Schwartz, 69th and Lehighwood: Levinson, Stern, Kastenbaum; Passynuk and South: Colton, Berg, H. Blumiller, Kamenetzky. Thursday, Oct. 23, 7th and Fort: Colton, Daniel, Krueger; 29th and Susquehanna: Levinson, Fisher, A. Blumiller. Friday, Oct. 24, 28th and Girard: Colton, Schwartz, Kastenbaum; Germantown and Chelten: Daniel, Ryan, L. Stern; Passynuk and South: Kline, A. and H. Blumiller, Weiman, Krueger. Saturday, Oct. 25, 12:30 p. m., City Hall Plaza: A. Blumiller, Schwartz, Berg; Front and Allegheny: L. Stern, A. Blumiller, Krueger; Germantown and West Oakdale: Berg, Daniel, Ryan; 5th and Carpenter: Goreslick, Kline, Weiman, O. Stern; Broad and South: Weiman, Kline, O. Stern, Goreslick.

**Oneal to Speak in Pittsburgh Sunday** PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Sunday, October 19, at 2 P. M., Pittsburgh Socialists and their friends will rally for the second Sunday afternoon mass meeting at the Pitt Theatre, Penn Avenue and Seventh Street. The first rally was held for Mayor Stump of Reading, which has not witnessed such a party rally since the Debs meetings at the time of the Red Special.

Pittsburgh Socialists look forward to jamming the old Pitt playhouse with an even greater crowd for the meeting to be addressed by James Oneal, editor of the New Leader. He will speak on "The Present Crisis," summing up the revolutionary development of industrial America that has brought through the present plundering and blundering capitalist leadership and unemployment crisis. From this mighty center of American and world industry a physical text for his message can easily be drawn. Furnaces are going out of blast, men are put on short time, then laid off. An emergency unemployment program of the Pittsburgh City Council azzled miserably as the project developed but 200 new jobs with 5,000 men applying in the first two hours. Men with baskets and bags haunt the backdrops of the city market in search of food in rubbish and refuse heaps. "If they would only buy now!"

**WORKMEN'S BENEFIT BUILDING** OFFICES For Professional or Business Purposes Also for Organizations MEETING ROOMS LARGE HALL STORES All Arranged to Suit Tenants RENT OR LEASE Apply for information at premises, Dept. A, 714-716 Seneca Avenue, corner Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone REgram 4028. Office Building of the "Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. A."

# Red Night in Bronx Feature Saturday Eve.

**Thirty Speakers Will Carry Socialist Message to Many Meetings—Big Affair at Molly Picon Theatre Friday**

BRONX Socialists, Friday night, Oct. 17, gather at Molly Picon's Theatre on Second Ave., to see Molly Picon in her new musical hit, heralded by all dramatic critics as the finest work the Yiddish artist has yet done. The Bronx Campaign Committee has bought the whole house, but tickets at the box office prices, from \$1.00 to \$2.50 are still offered while they last. Murray Gross, assistant campaign manager, urges that those who want to be present should call him at Kilpatrick 7457 and make reservations immediately.

The Bronx campaign will be resumed in all its intensity Saturday night with a Red Night to be celebrated in the 22nd Senatorial District, where the likelihood of electing Dr. Louis Woldman to the State Senate, and Julius Umanovsky, David Kaplan and Henry Fruchter to the assembly, grows stronger each day. Thirty speakers will gather at 1167 Boston Road to be assigned to twenty street meetings, all culminating in a giant rally at Wilkins and Intervale Aves. Norman Thomas, congressional candidate in the 6th District; Louis Well, congressional candidate in the 24th District; Samuel Orr, 23rd Congress District candidate; Sol Perrin, 1st Assembly District Bronx nominee and others will join the local candidates in this first of a series of red nights in the lower east Bronx.

Every night is a miniature red night in the 22nd Senatorial District. Thanks to the unintended aid of the communists, who visit each meeting with a truck filled with screaming children, street meetings are now swelled to over a thousand. Five rallies of this magnitude were held last Friday, the audiences hanging on till well past midnight.

**7th Assembly District** In the 7th Assembly District, where Seymour Goodman is a candidate for assembly, four street meetings are being held weekly, to be increased to six during the two closing weeks of the campaign. An indoor rally in this district, 82, Mohegan Ave. and 179th St. Friday evening, Sept. 24, Morris Ginet, candidate for Surrogate; Esther Friedman, 23rd Senate District nominee, Samuel Orr and Louis Well, candidates, and Seymour Goodman and Louis Waldman will be the speakers.

Meanwhile, a corps of young socialists are at work each night at 1167 Boston Road and Hunts Point Palace, mailing 60,000 letters and state platforms to voters in every assembly district.

More volunteers are needed for this work and for canvassing. In the 22nd Senatorial District where the fight is hot, it will be necessary to fully man the polls with watchers. The vote will be very close and must be carefully guarded. Volunteers for this work should report immediately to Murray Gross at county headquarters. The 6th A. D. which becomes more promising day by day, will require a large number of watchers. Here it is expected that Louis Waldman will run a good second, while special efforts being put forth by a non-partisan group in behalf of Well's candidacy makes the carrying of this part of the 24th Congressional District a possibility.

**8th Assembly District** The campaign committee of the 8th A. D. Bronx, approved the report of Campaign Manager Murphy that two more school meetings be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 25, with the following speakers: Louis Waldman, candidate for Governor; Samuel Orr, for Congress, 23rd District; Morris Ginet, for Surrogate; Esther Friedman, for Senator, 23rd District; Irving M. Knobloch, for Assembly, and Marie B. MacDonold. The two chairmen will be George McMullen, candidate for State Senator, 21st District, and Patrick J. Murphy. The schools are P. S. 86, West 195th Street and Reservoir Avenue, north of Kingsbridge Armory, and P. S. 7, 232nd Street and Kingsbridge Avenue, one block north of Kingsbridge Road.

Sunday morning the Assembly candidate, Irving M. Knobloch, will, with the campaign manager, assign literature distributors to the election districts, and an urgent appeal is made to members and sympathizers to come at 10 o'clock and help. An appeal is also made for watchers to cover the 164 election districts in the 23rd Congressional district, where Samuel Orr is making a great run, and where Esther Friedman is the candidate for Senator, 23rd District. Campaign headquarters, 20 East Kingsbridge Road, between Jerome and Morris Avenues, are open every afternoon and evening with Comrade Murphy in charge.

He also asks for volunteers to address envelopes and fold literature and stenographers to get out work in a certain time.

**THE CALENDAR** Monday.—Stuart Chase: "Machinery and Rationalization of Industry." Tuesday.—Basic Economic Facts, Foundations of Sociology, Case for Socialism, Psychology of Personality. Wednesday.—American System of Government, Introduction to Philosophy, Contemporary Literature. Thursday.—Social Conflicts in American History, American Trade Unionism, What is Science? Friday.—Economics of Ancient Life, every night; English.

# Broun at Large New Jersey Rally

NEWARK, N. J.—Fully 1500 people tendered Heywood Broun an ovation last Friday that rivalled any given him in New York City, and paid admissions ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00. Reporters and old-party politicians were astounded that the local Socialists could pack an auditorium with a paid attendance during a campaign.

Broun left his own arduous campaign in order to give Jersey Socialists a lift. He made many converts and the meeting left an impression which means much for the future of Socialism in New Jersey.

August Claessens, too, made a great impression. In his own inimitable way he ridiculed the present archaic system of distribution under which the worker is unable to buy back what he produces. Claessens won the minds and the hearts of all.

Henry Uger, Socialist candidate for the U. S. Senate, received enthusiastic pledges of support when he finished his address. In opening the meeting Frank J. Manning declared that the large audience proved that "reports of the death of the Socialist Party in Newark" are greatly exaggerated.

Leo Claussman, president of the Musicians' Union, explained the issues involved in the controversy between the musicians and the theatre owners. An orchestra of twenty-five musicians played a number of selections and added greatly to the success of the meeting.

# Rand School Starts Program of Lectures

**Stuart Chase Opens Course Monday With Others to Follow**

STUART CHASE, author of "The Tragedy of Waste," will be the first lecturer in the course on "American Civilization Today," a symposium on the technological revolution and its social effects. He will speak on "Machinery and Rationalization of Industry," on Monday, Oct. 20, at 8:30 p. m., in the Debts Auditorium of the Rand School. The course, which was planned by Professor Charles A. Beard, includes a series of 19 distinguished men who will help make this course one of the outstanding events of the year.

Never was the time more propitious for a "stock taking" of the effects of our machine age on our economic, sociological, cultural and psychological life. Among the scholars who are to participate are Professor J. T. Shotwell, Lewis Mumford, Louis Waldman, Carl Van Doren, Professor W. P. Morgan, Norman Thomas, Professor John Dewey, Professor Morris R. Cohen, Morris Hillquit and Professor Harry F. Ward. An indication of the nature of the lectures can readily be obtained from a few of the topics, "Our Changing Ways of Living," "Technological Unemployment," "Social Reality and Imaginative Literature," "Ethical Ideals in an Industrial Age." Registration is now going on for the course, but a limited number of tickets are being sold for single admissions.

Alexander Woolcott, the noted critic, delivered a lecture on "The Theatre and Life" before a crowded auditorium. Due to his many campaign engagements, Heywood Broun who was to speak was unable to come.

The workers' training course has the largest number of registrants in its history. From all indications there will be at least 150 students on free scholarships from the trade unions, the Socialist Party, the Workmen's Circle, the Young People's Socialist League and the Young Circle League seriously devoting themselves to the study of labor problems, Socialism, economics, history, sociology, English, philosophy, etc.

The art exhibit under the auspices of Societe Anonyme and Miss Dreier's course on art in the 20th century, have attracted wide attention. The aim of the Societe Anonyme is to give radical painters an opportunity for display and to appeal to the masses in the presentation of their exhibits. The exhibit is free to the public daily, except Sunday, from 2 to 8 p. m.

The school wishes to announce with much thanks the gift of many cases of valuable books from Dr. Herman Bucher of Hollis, N. Y. They form a valuable addition to the collection in the Rand School library.

The school is deeply indebted to one of its students, J. M. Collins, for his services in putting the floor of the office into excellent condition. The improvement was so marked that favorable comments are heard daily on the appearance of the office.

**The Calendar** Monday.—Stuart Chase: "Machinery and Rationalization of Industry." Tuesday.—Basic Economic Facts, Foundations of Sociology, Case for Socialism, Psychology of Personality. Wednesday.—American System of Government, Introduction to Philosophy, Contemporary Literature. Thursday.—Social Conflicts in American History, American Trade Unionism, What is Science? Friday.—Economics of Ancient Life, every night; English.

# Panken Forges Ahead in 14th Cong. District

**Tammany Floaters Being Recruited and Arrests to Be Made Soon, Trade Unions Help**

FORCED into a defensive position by the disclosures which have been made tying him up with Martin Healy, Solomon Goldenkrantz and David Lazarus, his district leaders, former Magistrate Ewald and others, W. I. Sirovich, Tammany candidate in the 14th Congressional district, against Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist, has raised the cry that he is being defeated by the fraudulent registrations of Socialists.

Socialists and others who are pushing Panken's campaign to victory ridicule the idea, while gathering the names of Tammany floaters to be submitted to Harold Riegelman, Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of the prosecution of election law violations. Enough has been discovered to indicate that Tammany is bringing its cohorts from all parts of the city in an effort to prevent Panken's election.

Within a few days warrants for the arrest of some of these whose illegal registration has already been established will be issued, Marx Lewis, Panken's campaign manager, announces.

Charges of fraud against the Socialists were taken by them to confirm the reports that have been received from canvassers, investigators, and party members that a tide has already developed as a result of the campaign Panken has been conducting, assisted by August Claessens, Socialist candidate for the Assembly in the 6th A. D., which is leading on to Socialist history.

**West Side Sentiment** One of the surprises of the campaign is the sentiment developed on the West Side, where it was thought at first that the Socialists would have to content themselves with a nominal vote. At a series of street and home meetings in the section, Panken has forged ahead of his two opponents, Sirovich and Ewald. Special literature, a series of indoor meetings, and daily canvassing will help the Socialists clinch the victory on the West Side.

Four headquarters have been established. The general headquarters are at 133 Second Avenue. The Lawyers Non-Partisan Committee for the election of Judge Panken, and the Youth Committee, have opened headquarters at 189 Second Avenue. The headquarters on the West Side are at Charles Street and 7th Avenue.

Posters, show cards, fire escape signs, literature, street banners, meetings, canvassing, and the investigation of reported floaters are being utilized to make the final two weeks' drive as intensive as to preclude the possibility of defeat.

Of the various activities, canvassing is being relied on mainly. Canvassing has disclosed an overwhelming sentiment for the Socialist candidates. Members of the Cap Makers Union, the Buton and Novelty Workers Union, and of Workmen's Circle branches have taken charge of election districts, and assumed full responsibility for carrying those districts. Other unions have agreed to take election districts and have their members work to carry them.

The largest canvass so far will be held on Sunday morning, October 19, at 10 o'clock, at the campaign headquarters, 133 Second Avenue.

**Panken's Chances Good** In addition to the unions that have responded, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will send out the largest delegation. Abraham Miller, secretary of the New York Joint Board, M. Blumenreich, manager of the Pants Makers' Joint Board, B. Jackson, Joseph Gold, Peter Monat, A. Hershkowitz, all of them officials of the Amalgamated, have joined in issuing an appeal to their members to participate in the canvass Sunday morning.

On Saturday and Sunday of the week members of the Women's Section, the two branches in the district, the Youth Committee, the Socialist Consumers League, and other groups will take part in a tag day, the proceeds of which will go to help finance the campaign.

Attendance at the meetings is better than it has ever been in that district, better than it was three years ago when Panken, running for re-election to the bench, carried the congressional district by almost 1,000 votes. Last Saturday evening, immediately opposite the Sirovich headquarters on Avenue C and 4th street, Panken, speaking from an amplifier addressed an audience estimated at more than 4,000. He spoke long past midnight, and each attack on the Tammany candidate brought resounding cheers which were heard in the Sirovich headquarters.

It was the third meeting of that size held during the week on Avenue C. On Second Avenue the crowds have been equally enthusiastic. A last-minute effort to stave off the defeat facing them will be a huge expenditure of funds by the Tammany candidate. It is reported that four years ago, when he was first elected, the Tammany candidate spent in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

# Shiplacoff Returns To Wage Campaign In 10th Cong. Dist.

WITH the arrival of Abraham Shiplacoff the campaign in the 10th Congressional District, Brooklyn, will be extended to every section of the District, which embraces the 5th, 6th and 23rd A. D.'s in Brooklyn. It is a small and compact territory which facilitates an intensive campaign. The committee of the 6th A. D. is composed of Comrades Greenblatt, Kritzer, A. Belsky, and Senitzer, chairman. The 5th A. D. is in charge of Comrades Lichtsahl, Silverstein, Straussman, Guller, Eva Atkins and Asherman. They are aiming to build a strong party branch after the election. An enrolled voters' meeting will be called, which will be addressed by Shiplacoff.

The 23rd A. D. is doing excellent work as usual, headed by Comrades Weissberg and Rosen. One of the most important features of the campaign is the volume of literature distributed. Many thousands of leaflets have been placed in the homes of the voters.

The League for Independent Political Action has issued a striking leaflet, endorsing the candidacy of Shiplacoff who initiated his campaign at a rousing meeting in Saratoga Mansion, Saratoga Avenue, last week. The hall was packed.

Louis Sadoff, candidate for Senate in the 7th District; Louis P. Goldberg, sole opponent of Justice Cressy for the Supreme Court in the 2nd District, and S. H. Friedman, for assembly in the 23rd District, are speaking at various corners throughout the Districts. We are also making regular use of the amplifier, owned by the 23rd A. D.

The banquet tendered in honor of the homecoming of A. I. Shiplacoff and Dr. S. I. Silverman will be held Sunday, October 19, at 7:30 P. M., at Grabel's Rose Manor, Pitkin Avenue, near Sachem Street. Speakers will be Shiplacoff, Vladeck, Solomon, Broun, Thomas and others. Tickets are \$1.50 a plate.

# Contributions Received To 'Mutual Aid Fund' Of the Socialist Party

CHICAGO.—Last week the Socialist Party national office sent out an appeal for funds to send literature to those who are willing to distribute it but because of the depression could not pay for it. The response the first few days was encouraging. The persons contributing were:

Mrs. W. L. Smith, Santa Maria, Calif., \$10; Morris Franklin, Chicago, \$10; Richard M. Briggs, Rochester, N. Y., \$10; Harriet Davis, Augusta Maine, \$2; Daniel J. Gage, Huron, S. D., \$2; James Oneal, New York, \$5; F. X. Holl, Seattle, \$4; John C. Lawson, Websterville, Vt., \$1; Fred Rosenkrantz, Goldendale, Wash., \$2; A. D. \$1.00; Seldon C. Burnett, Mar-Atkinson, Bridgewater, Mass., \$1.00; N. C. \$50; Oliver E. Caruth, Wash., D. C., \$1.00; Fred Oberg, Deerwood, Minn., \$1.00; Norman Summers, Vienna, Va., \$25.00.

Every \$10 given will mean 5,000 leaflets passed out free! Names of those contributing will be published each week until the election. Send check, money order or bill to the national office, Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

# Bad breath is a warning—

Poisonous food wastes held too long in the digestive system cause bad breath. Ex-Lax rids the body of these wastes promptly. Better for you than vile, violent cathartics. Important Note! There's nothing else like Ex-Lax. Its scientific laxative ingredient is made more effective through chocoalating by the exclusive Ex-Lax process. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

# Keep "regular" with EX-LAX The Chocoalated Laxative

**THE COMMUNITY FORUM** Park Ave. at 34th St. 8 P. M.—SCOTT NEARING 8 p. m.—DR. E. BOYD BARNETT "THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK OF AMERICAN CATHOLICS" 11 A. M.—JOHN HAYES HOLMES "The Dilemma of the Moral Life: How Can We Know What is Right?" All Welcome Admission Free

**THE GROUP** A Clearing House of Opinion meets at 133 Second Avenue, 15th Floor, Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, at 8:30 P. M. (Who has just returned from Europe) will speak on: "IS THE EUROPEAN THEATRE MORAL?" Sunday Afternoon Discussion Group Oct. 20th at 4 P. M. IRMA KRAFT will speak on: "Russia's Starling Drama" Tea will be served Admission 50c

**Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society** 11 A. M.—DR. HENRY NEUMANN Academy of Music (Atlantic Ave. Sta.) "Living the Spiritual Life" October 23rd. 8:15 o'clock MR. HARRY SNEEL, C.B.E., M.P. on "ARAB AND JEW IN PALESTINE"

**The Bronx Free Fellowship** Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Rd. (Near E. 173rd Street, Bronx) Sunday Evening, Oct. 19, 1930 Leon Rossier Land "The Menace of Practical Atheism" and Senator Royal S. Copeland on "Public Health and the National Welfare" Doors open at 7:30 o'clock

**INGERSOLL FORUM** 15th Floor, 135 W. 7th St. Sunday, Oct. 20, 8 P. M. Admission 50c Oct. 19th—DEBATE—"Is Communism a Religious Superstition?" John T. Kewish vs. Paul Miller. Atheist Tracts and Catalogue Free. Am. Ass'n. for Adv. of Atheism, Inc. 397 E. 14th St. New York, N. Y.

**LABOR TEMPLE** 14th St. and Second Ave. New York EDMUND B. CHAFFIN, Director TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM Sunday, Oct. 20, at 8 P. M. Speakers: Charles Stetle, William F. Merrill, William P. Shriver, Edmund B. Chaffin, Dedication of New Pipe Organ

**"THE MORONS" DINNER-DISCUSSION CLUB** Thursday, October 23—7 P. M.—"IS CIVILIZATION AN INHERENT FASCISM, BOLSEVRISM, UNEMPLOYMENT, EUROPEAN RACKET?" Inquire of Winifred Harper Cooley 5147, G252

**The VAGABONDS** meet every Friday at 8:30 P. M. The BOHEMIANS meet every Saturday at 8:30 P. M. Poetry Recitals—Refreshments Gratis Music—Good Fellowship Admission to all—50c. THE GREEN ROOM, 63 East 11th St.

**BROTHERHOOD HOUSE** is a beginning. A cooperative worker home. For men and women. Different, comfortable, cheap. 234 Pleasant Ave., (same as Ave A at 17th St.) New York City.

A limited number of the first printing of the first American edition of George Bernard Shaw's "THE INTELLIGENT WOMAN'S GUIDE TO SOCIALISM," published in 1928 by Brentano, New York, at \$3.00 (the price advanced immediately and is now \$4.00) can be had at ONE-HALF publisher's price. Your copy sent C. O. D.—subject to examination and returnable after free inspection—if you write TO-DAY.

**COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANISM** by Bishop William Montgomery Brown "Banned Gods from Skies and Capitalists from Earth." 547 247 pages, paper cover, price 50c pp. Money refunded if not satisfied after a day's examination. R. Green, 100 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**R. E. WALLACE** 25 East Ninth St. N. Y. City

**ROSA TUNIK Song Recital** HECKSCHER THEATRE Fifth Avenue at 104th Street SUNDAY, OCT. 19, 1930, at 3 P. M. Admission 75 cents Tickets for sale at the Rand School. Benefits of the Modern Sunday School Campaign.

**Just Out The Woman's Handbook** (in Yiddish) By Ad



# "The Umpire of Fairness":—Mr. Hoover's Myth

The Paradise of Economic Equality With The Government As The Overseer  
Exposed As A Travesty On The Truth About American Capitalism

By James Oneal

(Continued from last week.)

John Cabot and others in Massachusetts erected a cotton mill at Beverly in 1787, and three years later they faced failure. Following the practice of the time they ran bawling to the Legislature. They had received a grant of land and in their petition of 1790 they declared that their mill "finds employment and support for a great number of persons, and among others for infirm women and children." Despite the gift of land and this cheap labor, they would have to close the mill unless the Legislature gave more assistance. What would become of the "infirm women and children"? According to the Hooverian creed the umpire should have counted these gentlemen out of the race, but instead of this they were handed a loan of \$1,000 by the Legislature. Ere long the pious owners of State-nursed mills added "moral instruction" as a by-product of their business. The Sunday-school mill annex appeared. Calvinism, modified by the mill owner's pecuniary claims on the State, became an essential part of the motive power of the textile industry.

The alliance of business and politics had become common in the period of the revolutionary agitation and large fortunes it that day had been accumulated. Within twenty years Benning Wentworth had risen from obscurity to the possession of 100,000 acres in New Hampshire. As Governor he gave large sections of land to various groups and with each grant he took 500 acres for himself, leaving poor settlers to nurse their rage in futile protests against such umphiring. Even the lesser business of peddling was ruthlessly hampered by the merchant aristocracy of Philadelphia while the same class in Connecticut was able to obtain legislation that raised the cost of peddlers' licenses from \$5 to \$20, a rate that was almost prohibitive. A spermaceti candle combination also cornered almost the whole candle supply of the colonies in 1762 and enforced a policy of rigid pricing. Adams accounts for the

wealth accumulations by "the use of official position, the privateering that was akin to piracy, smuggling and bribery, the engrossing of public lands, price-fixing, and war profiteering." It is difficult to find Dr. Hoover's umpire presiding over a race of equals in the rosy era of the scrap between the Fathers and the British authorities.

## III

Perhaps we will locate the umpire somewhere in the Constitution, with the equals at last emerging in a race the rules of which meet the most rigid test of the highest ethics. But the impartial arbitrator must have been indisposed when the gentlemen who framed that charter were chosen, for most of the farmers and mechanics who had fought in the war were excluded from voting by a restricted suffrage. One would be inclined to forget this were it not for the fact that the delegates permitted the suffrage restrictions to remain when they finished their work. The canaille were left without a voice on the adoption of the Constitution and the election of members of Congress and presidential electors. The umpire still wore the powdered wig of the colonial gentleman and took no notice of leather breeches. One might follow this quest further, noting the guarantee of the slave trade to the year 1808 (Article IV, Section 3), which promised recovery of slaves and indentured whites who escaped from their masters, and other strange arrangements, but this would be only to emphasize the sad truth that the Hooverian umpire had not yet made his appearance.

Continuing our search, we turn to the First Congress and are shocked. Financial legislation reaped about \$40,000,000 for the holders of the old securities of the Confederation, while permitting the paper money chiefly in the hands of the masses to decline till it became worthless. Moreover, the scramble of members of Congress for the securities before

their appreciation became generally known and the relation between this transaction and speculation in the Western lands makes painful reading for those who believe in impartial umphiring. When one contemplates a national bank, funding the old debts, and customs duties coming in to nourish the fortunes of manufacturers, it becomes evident that if the Hooverian umpire was present he must have been drugged while these jobs were being pulled. Certainly no impartial third party could have looked on without saying with William Maclay, the Jacobin Senator from Pennsylvania, "Load the ass; make the beast of burden bear to the utmost of his abilities."

In the years following these jobberies the "great experiment in popular government" got under way, but there was still a fly in the ointment. The accumulations of capital had become considerable. In the North most of it was invested in shipping, commerce and land, but after 1812 the tariff-blessed manufacturers began to take the leadership. In the South the accumulations were invested in land and slaves. An industrial economy faced an agrarian economy, the masters of each engaging in an unpleasant quarrel to determine which was to be the umpire. "There is a Senator," roared the Duffie of South Carolina in 1844 (pointing to a textile Senator from Rhode Island), "sitting, but two seats from me in the Senate chamber, who is a manufacturer, and who works up about as much cotton as I raise, and who, as God is my judge, derives a greater benefit from the cotton I raise and send to market than I do myself."

Beginning early in 1819 and continuing for a number of years, Philadelphia manufacturers had issued a series of addresses in which they bawled for more and more protective duties. They gathered data from all over the world, quoted such economists as Adam Smith, petitioned Congress, and engaged in debates with their Southern cotton opponents. Down in Virginia John Taylor of Caroline, a radical agrarian, had some

years before entered the debate in a series of essays in which he cited British economic history to show that a manufacturing interest was pushing farmers into the background. To permit that interest to legislate, he declared, would be to "favor moneyed capital which will seize upon and appropriate to itself the whole profit of the bounty extorted from the people by protecting duties." Taylor wrote to John Adams, declaring that the press would hear of this outrage. Adams's answer to the Virginian was hardly in keeping with the Hooverian Utopia. "Property makes a permanent distinction between aristocrats and democrats," wrote the second President. "We must remember that the art of printing, to which you appeal to level aristocracy, is almost entirely in the hands of the aristocracy" and for Taylor to appeal to that forum would be "to commit the lamb to the kind guardianship and protection of the wolf."

Here was realism, not romance. The debate showed that the umpire was pure myth. Each interest in proportion as it became powerful supplanted at the public table. The 5 per cent and 10 per cent tariff of Hamilton advanced to the 30 per cent of Clay and Webster, and shortly after the Civil War to a rate ranging from 30 per cent to 500 per cent. It has continued to increase, and now culminates in the brass of Joseph R. Grundy, caliph of the Pennsylvania manufacturers, who says for a super-tariff on all products made in his State. In the case of business enterprise the umpire has been a wet nurse selecting it for special care, raising it from infancy to mature vigor, and feeding it with customs duties till it has become a bloated parasite with an appetite that is never satiated.

Having failed to locate Dr. Hoover's umpire in manufactures we turn to the field of transportation before the Civil War. Here we run across a whole litter of canal, turnpike, and railroad pigs drawing nourishment from gov-

ernment tests. Local, State, and National governments were lavish with land grants, direct appropriations of funds, or the purchase of stock in private corporations. The Secretary of the Treasury reported in 1838 that the United States owned three and one-third million dollars of stock in such corporations. Some States were equally generous with their funds. Massachusetts issued State bonds for three railroad corporations in 1837 and later lent \$4,000,000 to the Great Western. In 1837 a law of Ohio permitted the Governor, with the approval of the Board of Public Works, to invest State funds in turnpike, canal, and railroad corporations. A few States built railroads and disposed of them to corporations, while certain land grants made to canal companies were transferred to railroad companies when canal building declined. The Southern States were especially generous in suckling these enterprises, and city councils joined in voting funds to plank-road and other transportation companies. Public debts in many States became so large that they were repudiated and to this day a committee representing the heirs of old creditors in London has endeavored to collect on the account without success. In this field the umpire also appears to have groomed certain favorites for the race and brought them to a healthy maturity.

The Federal umpire established a record in magnanimity. By the year 1873 about 35,000,000 acres of land had been given to railroad companies, and the Pacific roads alone were pledged 140,000,000 more. The juicy sums voted by Congress to railroad corporations, over \$27,000,000 each to the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific alone in the year 1862, reveal an umpire with all the affection of a father for his children. Consolidation of companies led to the practice of watering stock, an art which derived its name from the practice of Daniel Drew, who, as a cattle drover, permitted his cattle to eat salt and then led them to water before they were weighed.

Still other gifts were bestowed upon these new petitioners for aims by towns, counties, and States in the form of loans or donation of bonds, grants of land, and purchase of stock shares were disposed of to unsuspecting rustics who mortgaged their farms in the expectation of getting good returns on the stock and obtaining cheaper transport. Of this idyl in the history of the republic Professor Buck wrote in his monograph on "The Granger Movement":

"The farmer was doomed to disappointment in both of his expectations. The dividends on stock did not materialize, and the new transportation was not cheap enough to offset the increased competition. As the result of the operations of construction rings and unscrupulous directors many of these roads went through receiverships and reorganizations in the course of which the stock purchased by the farmers and municipalities was not seldom wiped out. The farmer who had invested with a view to the development of the country thus found himself with a mortgage on his land, his railway stock worthless, and the expected advantages from the road a chimera. His taxes, moreover, were nation which his town or county had made for the same purpose. During the entire history of the development of railroads Dr. Hoover's umpire never appeared on the scene, while illiterates like Daniel Drew and vulgarists like Jay Gould emerged to exhibit the 'training, ability, and character' of the Hooverian revelation."

## IV

By the time our most important values were fairly secure in the keeping of the modern knights of the purse the underlying population began to roar about it. Grangers and other strange sects crawled out of the tall grass and began to talk of setting up an umpire of their own; that is, of making Uncle Sam look after the wants of those who had been swindled. It was time for an economist to appear, one who could explain how everything had happened, why it had happened, and how sinful it was to interfere with God's evolving purposes. That economist was William Gra-

ham Sumner of Yale, whose essay, "What Social Classes Owe to Each Other," appeared in 1883, and became one of the sacred books of the new Babbitry. His was no esoteric message for adepts. It was intended for the erring multitudes who were also thinking of seats at the public dining-table. Sumner did not consult the historical records, which was easy enough but rather painful and embarrassing, but proceeded to combine fiction with Sunday-school aphorisms. The result was an American sociology which anticipated the Coolidge-Hoover articles of faith with one exception. Even he could not accept the dogma of the tariff beggars.

We have observed some of the most interesting origins of American capital, but Sumner affirmed that its beginnings "are lost in the obscurity which covers all the germs of civilization." However, when he had consigned its origin to a remote historical vacuum beyond our ken it returned to plague him. Forgetting the obscurity in which the genesis of capital is hidden, he proceeded to trace its evolution step by step! At some time in that remote and mystical period, said our professor, one of our early ancestors made a flint and obtained food. Then he got some animal skins, then bones for needles, and tendons for thread, and furs for clothing, and "so from the first step that man made above the brute the thing which made his civilization possible was capital."

Thus the professor, like a conjuror, brought capital out of its obscurity and its virtues were seen to be daring, laborious toil, sacrifice and ingenuity. Fiction was substituted for economic history and out of his imagination came the Coolidge-Hoover myth of the successful man of "ability and character" to whom go the rewards of a virtuous life. When the world was rocking with revolutionary quakes in 1919 another Yale professor hastened to bring out another edition of this Mother Goose tale as an antidote to "Bolshevism and anarchism."

Had Sumner consulted even the two decades of economic and political history before he brought out his jeremiad he would have run foul of the railroad, land, timber, mineral, forest, oil and other gifts made by a prodigal empire, gifts that constituted enormous accumulations for the parvenus who swarmed about the national money vats. It remained for Charles A. Beard to characterize those two decades in a passage of epic significance. Of the brokers in office who were tossing the riches of a nation into the money bags of the new oligarchs he wrote:

"They held that all of the natural resources of the country should be transferred to private hands as speedily as possible, at a nominal charge, or no charge at all, and developed with dashing rapidity. They also believed that the great untangleable social property created by community life, such as franchises for street railways, gas, and electricity, should be transferred into private property. They supplemented their philosophy of property by a philosophy of law and politics, which looked upon state interference, except to preserve order, and aid railways and manufacturers in their enterprises, as an intrinsic evil to be resisted at every point, and they developed a system of jurisprudence which, as Senators having the confirming power in appointments and as counsel for corporations before the courts of the United States, they succeeded in transforming judicial decisions."

Thus the Hooverian philosophy has a legitimate descent from John Calvin's blessing of the usurer and profiteer which flowered in the Fuggers and their ilk. Colbert in France anticipated his efficiency by employing state power direct in rearing the business enterprise which later cost a Bourbon's head. The Puritan frauds reconciled the old conflict between this world and the next by making God a business man, and establishing a partnership of piety and profits that has endured to the present hour. Sumner polished the creed with academic erudition, cleansing the early accumulations of capital of every trace of blood and dirt, and passed the finished article on to the political brokers. They in turn have found a big market for it in each return engagement of the national political circus, and Hoover is President of the United States.

# Pinchot of Pennsylvania: How He Betrayed Labor

By James H. Maurer

Socialist Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania

A FEW days before Gifford Pinchot was inaugurated as governor of Pennsylvania, the State Federation of Labor held a legislative conference in Grand Army Hall, Harrisburg. About one hundred delegates from various parts of the State were present. So was Governor-elect Pinchot.

James H. Maurer

Pinchot and his wife. Labor's whole legislative program was gone over, and each measure discussed on the floor. Frieda Miller of the Women's Trade Union League discussed the women and child labor bills. Attorney Roger Devers explained in detail the proposed Workmen's Compensation amendments. Pinchot, in the presence of the delegates, assured us we could depend upon his "co-operation."

He laid particular stress upon the necessity of giving the toilers a compensation law as good as any other State. To that end he agreed to appoint a committee of experts on the subject to draft a

THIS article is based on an address delivered by James H. Maurer, Socialist candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, in Wilkesbarre three weeks ago. It is a valuable and informing presentation of the record of a "progressive" in office. It was at this meeting that the "Non-partisan Political Labor League," which had invited Maurer to speak, addressed a letter to former Governor Pinchot inviting him to meet Maurer in a joint discussion at Wilkesbarre.

Workmen's Compensation bill which would measure up to the best of them. Sometime later Mr. Pinchot appointed his committee, and I dare say a very good committee. The members were Francis H. Bohlen, Professor of the University Law School of Pennsylvania and former member of the Commission which drafted the original Act; Mr. Miles Dawson an actuary of New York; Mr. John Andrews, chairman of the Labor Legislative Bureau of New York. This committee was instructed by Governor Pinchot to draft a new Workmen's Compensation Act. The committee did

draft such an Act. The Governor then requested me as a representative of Labor, and an official of the Bethlehem Steel Company, as a representative of capital, to sit in with his committee and go over the bill. This was done. We agreed the proposed measure would make a model Act. The committee then made its report to the governor and gave him the drafted bill, which was turned over to Attorney General Woodruff, and this gentleman together with the Assistant Attorney General; Attorney Devers, Thomas Kennedy, myself and others again carefully studied every phase of the bill. After this last delegation put its stamp of approval upon the bill, the Governor ordered the Attorney General to have several hundred mimeograph copies made of the bill. These copies, he told us he intended to send out to such persons whom he believed were interested in the subject.

**Pinchot Repudiates His Bill**  
When the copies of the proposed Act was sent out labor received its greatest shock in the history of the labor movement of Pennsylvania.

Attached to the copy of the Act which the Governor had drafted and sent out from the Governor's office, was a letter from the Governor stating that it was not an administration measure and that it reflected the wishes of a committee

appointed by Labor Organizations. That letter, dated March 1, 1923, was as follows:

"The enclosed draft of a bill for amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act of June 2, 1915, P.L. 736, was drawn under the supervision and to reflect the wishes of a committee appointed by Labor Organizations for that purpose. It is not an administration measure, but is being sent out as the best means of securing discussion and ascertaining the position of other interests affected by the Workmen's Compensation Act. I would be glad to have your views as to whether or not, and to what extent, the Workmen's Compensation Act should be amended."

**Worse Than Fisher**  
Pinchot deliberately, yes criminally, deserted his own child. His letter was a vicious untruth intended as an invitation to those opposed to amending the Act, to come to Harrisburg and aid him in bringing about its defeat,—which was exactly what happened. During many weeks we tried to have a bill of our own enacted, but our bill was defeated in the lower house by seven votes, after having passed the Senate.

I have always looked upon Pinchot's action in sending out the letter which I have just read as the most contemptible thing ever done by a man in public office. Pinchot's conduct toward compensation was no worse than his conduct on all our other labor bills. He never as much as crooked a finger to help us; with the result that during the four years this self-styled apostle of all that is good served as governor, labor got nothing. Compare his record with even the reactionary Sproul, or with the present Governor Fisher, who was attorney for various capitalist interests.

During Fisher's term we succeeded in increasing the weekly compensation rate from \$12 to \$15, reduced the waiting period from ten to seven days and increases for widows and orphans in like proportion. All the work done during Fisher's administration on state buildings was done under union conditions, good wages and fair working conditions; while the work done on the Pennsylvania Building at the Centennial in Philadelphia under Pinchot's direction was non-union, low wages and poor working conditions.

The only good thing Pinchot did during his term of office as governor was to intercede during the anthracite coal strike. Concede him that one act of his official life as governor and the rest of his record is a blank.

For sometime now this political virtue has been traveling over the State promising many things he will do if elected again. He handed out pretty much the same kind of dope when he ran for governor the last time. He made the same promises and then broke them. The

things he now complains about were brought to his attention when he was governor and he did nothing about them. He has had his chance and failed miserably.

Now that you voters know this man will you with your ballots again honor the man who had so shamefully betrayed you? We have fooled us once, shame on him. If we give him a chance to fool us again, then shame on us.

**As For the Democrat**  
The Democratic candidate, Mr. Hemphill, has no record as a public official. All I know about him is that he is a lawyer and a wet. While Mr. Pinchot is dry, who believes the salvation of the human race depends upon making the nation bone-dry, and that he as governor a few years ago had dried up Pennsylvania, which is admittedly one of the wettest states in the Union. Hemphill should know he cannot make the State much wetter than what it now is.

All this talk about wet and dry is only a subterfuge to dodge real issues, such issues as out of work insurance, old age pensions, abolition of labor injunctions and yellow dog contracts, repeal of coal and iron police law, a real workmen's compensation law, better child labor laws, taxation of public service corporations and rigid enforcement of all laws. As a candidate for Governor of the Socialist Party, I stand squarely upon that platform which seeks to abolish exploitation and to place our society on a co-operative basis with production for the benefit of all instead of for the private profit of a few.

I favor state income and inheritance taxes and especially a tax which would absorb the entire amount of the unearned increment on land, as a means of abolishing land speculation. I would demand from the Legislature the repeal of such obnoxious laws as the Flynn Anti-Sedition Law; abolition of Coal and Iron Police; limit the scope under which sheriffs and their deputies can operate. I would demand the repeal of every law in the State abridging free speech, free press and free assembly.

My party would stop the usurpation of power by the Courts, especially in the granting of labor injunctions; outlaw yellow dog contracts and either abolish the State Constabulary or put them on the same high grade of efficiency the state highway patrolmen now occupy. I favor not only a better child labor law, but if I were governor, I would see to it the child labor laws, which we now have, were enforced. As to old age pensions, I feel it is hardly necessary for me to say much on that subject, because I believe most everyone in this State knows that when I served in the General Assembly, it was I who introduced the first old age pension bill, and that I also

served the state, without pay, as Chairman of the Old Age Pension Commission for nine years under four different governors.

## The Record of a Socialist

The same is true of the part I took in bringing about the passage of such humane legislation as mothers and orphan assistance, laws, better known as widow's pensions; semi-monthly pay; women's labor laws; amendments to mining codes; abolition of the useless Department of Labor and in its place a new law creating a more modern, better and larger Department of Labor and industry; amendments to child labor laws, raising the age limit from time to time for child workers and surrounding the young with various safeguards, health and educational measures.

What I have said about Old Age Pensions holds equally good of my activities in helping to bring about a Workmen's Compensation Law. During the 1911 Legislative Session two bills providing for a workmen's compensation law were introduced, one by Representative McMullen of Shamokin, and the other by myself. While neither of these bills passed, they did plant the seed from which, four years

later, the present compensation law blossomed into life, and every good amendment since added to the law, I with a small group of active union men and a few friends outside of the unions, were responsible for. If I were governor, I would do everything I possibly could to give Pennsylvania a better Workmen's Compensation law than it now has. The rates should be increased at least twenty-five per cent. The Act should be amended to cover occupational diseases, and the Manufacturers Association should be denied the right to engage in the insurance business.

## The Three Choices

On November 4th, when you vote, you will have a choice of three candidates for governor. Which one will you vote for? Will it be Hemphill, the Democratic candidate, whose party champions the capitalist system the same as the Republican party, whose judges issue labor injunctions as readily as Republicans do, whose record in the Democratic South is a disgrace to the human race; or will you vote for Pinchot the Republican candidate, whose miserable record as a former governor you now know?

## "UNEMPLOYMENT"

In an effort to stimulate constructive thinking and action on the problem of unemployment the League for Industrial Democracy is offering

**\$500.00 IN PRIZES**

for the best letters and essays on this subject as follows:

1st Prize . . . . . \$300.00  
2nd Prize . . . . . 100.00  
3rd Prize . . . . . 50.00, and  
5 4th Prizes . . . . . 10.00 each

These letters are to discuss briefly the main causes of unemployment, and state which of the political parties in the State of New York—Republican, Democratic, or Socialist—offers the best solution for this problem and the reasons therefor.

The prizes will be judged by the following committee:  
DR. JOHN B. ANDREWS, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

DR. LEO WOLMAN, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, author of "Planning and Control of Public Works."

PROFESSOR REINHOLD NIEBUHR, of the Union Theological Seminary, Chairman of the Committee on Social Service, Federal Council of Churches.

## Terms of Contest:

- 1.—The contest is open to high school students, college students and the general public, residing within the State of New York. No officer or employee of the League for Industrial Democracy may participate in the contest.
- 2.—The letters shall contain not more than 500 words.
- 3.—The letters must be received by the Unemployment Prize Contest Committee, League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, not later than 5 o'clock P. M., on November 6th, 1930.
- 4.—The letters should be signed by an assumed name, or without signature, but accompanied by a sealed envelope giving the real name and address of contestant. The letter and attached envelope will be given the same numbers immediately upon receipt for identification. No paper is eligible which shall have been printed or published in a form to disclose the identity of the author before the award shall have been made.
- 5.—The copyright of the papers submitted will vest in the donors of the prizes who reserve the right to use them for publication in any manner whatsoever.
- 6.—The Committee of Judges reserves the right for final decision as to the merit of the letters submitted and as to making the awards.
- 7.—Awards will be announced on or about December 10th, 1930.

## Why New Leader Is Needed

By NORMAN THOMAS  
Candidate for Congress in the 6th District

(This excellent appeal appeared last week and we are repeating it as Comrade Thomas's name was dropped when it appeared.)

THE EDITOR wants me to say a few words to boom *The New Leader*. I am not an advertising man and anyway I think *The New Leader's* best advertisement is itself. But since I promised Jim Oneal and since, naturally, I want the paper for which I write regularly to reach the largest possible circulation, here goes:

Subscribe to *The New Leader*, have it come to your home because:

1. It is an interesting paper and you shouldn't miss the fun of reading it.
2. It gives you both news and a point of view not to be found elsewhere which an intelligent citizen, Socialist or non Socialist, can't afford to miss.
3. It gives you a chance to talk back if you have something to say.
4. It gives you what you need to make you a better Socialist and to persuade your neighbors.

5. There is no substitute for it. A strong paper and a strong party must and will go hand in hand.

## HELP BUILD THE NEW LEADER!

### COUPON

(Rates \$2 a year, \$1 for 6 Months)

THE NEW LEADER,

7 East 15th Street, N. Y. C.

Enclosed find \$..... for which you will enter the following subscriptions to your paper:

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## Racketeers and Racketeering

I SEE that Father Green of the A. F. of L. is all lathered up about racketeers. He tells the delegates to the Federation convention that if he can get hold of any bad, naughty boys who are racketeering in the labor movement he will throw them right out. All he wants to know is who and where these racketeers are, and then, by crickey, he will get busy.

Well, Father, you don't need to go far to find one of the biggest, most successful, wholesale and retail racketeers in the labor movement in the person of one of your International Presidents. And I mean, of course, none other than John L. Lewis, so-called president of the United Mine Workers of America.

I have had extensive and intimate contact with both the rank and file and officials of the United Mine Workers of America for the past ten years. I have seen that organization in the soft coal field shrink from a two-flated, militant, hell-for-leather bunch of close to 500,000 coal diggers, to a beaten, well-high hopeless group of driven men who, outside of Illinois, have no organization worth the name. And I have seen this happen under the relentless racketeering regime of this same John L. Lewis.

It was John L. Lewis who first sounded the call for a general labor retreat when, in 1919, all he could find to say to the notorious Anderson injunction was, "I cannot fight my Government." It is this same John L. Lewis today who by virtue of an injunction obtained from a suspiciously compliant judge is striving to crush out every vestige of revolt against his unutterably autocratic rule.

What constitutes a racketeer? In the labor movement it is a man who exploits the rank and file of the workers for his profit. And into this description many acts of John L. Lewis fit perfectly.

At the present time, when thousands of desperate men are roaming the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, once strongly organized as the Central Competitive Field, while there is actual starvation in many fields in Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Colorado, this ruthless racketeer takes for himself a salary of \$12,000 a year which his "phantom" convention packed with the ghosts of dead locals, voted at the last convention held in Indianapolis under the thundering gavel of John L.

Put down his expenses at another ten thousand, add to this the salary he grabs off as president of a private bank in Indianapolis, add again the moneys he allegedly receives from other highly dubious sources and you get a mighty fine portrait of a Labor Racketeer on the job. On the job, not for the coal diggers, but for the building up of a strong union at a time when unionism and unionism alone will end the chaos in coal. But on the job, day in day out, three hundred and sixty-five days of the year for John L. Lewis.

There's your racketeer, President Green. There's talk that John L., seeing within the near future the closing down of the pie counter that he has made out of his soft coal union, will fall into the easy job of Secretary of Labor in the event that Moose Davis gets elected in Pennsylvania.

That would be the final and ironic touch to a career that is symbolic of the low estate into which trade union officialdom, with honorable exceptions, has fallen. There seems to be a formula for the sort of shady success which Lewis has achieved. You work yourself up in your local by virtue of sheer, full, lung power and telling the rank and file how deeply you love them. You get yourself sent to a couple of international conventions where you get to the records by moving the previous question. You come back home and start campaigning for a job at headquarters. You look over the personal weaknesses and private habits of the man whose job you are gunning for, and then you go out to get him. And when you have driven the man above you out of the union, you are well on your way to Pullmans and suites in the Pennsylvania Hotel, private stenographers and fat cigars, and expense accounts that would make a sharp-shooting salesman gasp with envy.

Now you are a public figure. You stand around in hotel lobbies, chewing on your cigar and giving out statements about what you have done to the "Reds." You get your broad mug in the paper, looking very fierce and war-like, and if you work it right you can get into the annual dinner of the National Civic Federation and sit at the same table with Ralph Easley.

I'm writing this in the campaign headquarters of the Socialist Party of Buffalo. It is an impressive display that the Buffalo comrades have put on. In a large ground-floor store in the heart of the working-class district, they have set up a busy propaganda center that does the heart good. The broad windows are filled with Socialist cartoons and posters that invariably draw the attention of the most casual passerby. Regular branch and public meetings are held in the hall, together with street meetings on the crowded square nearby.

Robert Hoffman, Julian Weiss, Charles Roth, Herman Hahn, James Moorehouse, Harold Ratt, Fred Weinheimer, Charles A. Myers, Walter Stepien, John C. Pace and many other faithful members are bringing the message of Socialism to the workers of Buffalo in magnificent fashion. More power to them.

On the whole, summing up a series of conflicting impressions left on this hurried speaking trip through the cities and towns of New York State, I would say that wherever there is any Socialist activity whatsoever, men and women from all walks of life are responding eagerly to our speakers, taking our printed matter home and reading it (as their questions at meetings indicate), and showing an interest in things Socialistic such as has not been manifest since 1912.

And why not? Someone said once that the most wonderful thing in the world was the capacity of the poor for suffering. But the "New Capitalism" has made a "New Poverty" whose membership is not insured to suffering. When these are hurt, they holler. They are not inarticulate like the perpetual poor. And 1930 is our opportunity to give their outcry a sounding-board.

McAllister Coleman.

"I voted for Hoover," wrote a New York suicide before leaping from an elevated structure, "Bury me in Potter's Field." And Hoover promised "A Chicken for Every Pot!"

In Brooklyn District Attorney Brower names five men in the laundry racket. We will wager a pretzel that the linen of the laundry racketeers bears the label of Tammany Hall.

Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud. I will build a school house in every valley over the whole earth. I will crown every hillside with a place of worship consecrated to the gospel of peace.—Charles Sumner.

## Our Weekly Foreign Letter

# Socialist Unity in Czech Nation

By Dr. Franz Soukup

At the time when all the Social-Democratic Parties of Czechoslovakia are represented in the coalition government, the great process of unification in the Social-Democratic camp is nevertheless continuing without interruption.

The small country in the East, called Ruthenia, was allocated to Czechoslovakia by the peace treaties. It was the most backward part of the former feudal kingdom of Hungary, with an enormous percentage of illiteracy, alcoholism, and mortality. In this country of darkness and corruption two parties have so far been dominant—the Communists and the Agrarians. The Ruthenian Social-Democratic movement has heavy battles to fight here; but it is making progress.

The Agrarian and Communist dictatorship will soon be broken. The conference of the Ruthenian Party, which was attended by 81 delegates, took place in Uzhorod on August 26, and this conference unanimously decided, to the accompaniment of loud applause, to join the Czech Social-Democratic Labor Party. This unification has its noteworthy moral and organizational importance. Seven languages or dialects, in addition to the Ukrainian, are spoken in Ruthenia—Czech and Slovak, Russian, Magyar, German, Yiddish and Rumanian. The small Ruthenian International will now secure a much greater influence and sphere of effectiveness within the Czech Party. The executive of the International noted this unification with satisfaction at its last meeting in Zurich.

In Czechoslovakia, therefore, there are now only two great Social-Democratic Parties—the Czech and the German. The small political minority has a Social-Democratic M. P., who is a member of the Parliamentary Club of the Czech Party.

This process of unification in Czechoslovakia also reveals great successes over against the Communist Party. We are faced here by two facts which also have their international importance. Recently the whole Communist opposition, and all the Communist trade

unions, joined the Social-Democratic movement. Communism in our country is in a stage of general decline. A powerful Communist opposition has been formed here. Brno, which was formerly Communist, has placed itself at the head of this opposition with its great cooperative and trade union movement. A historical act took place in the workers' home in Brno on August 10. Indeed, there was talk of a "new Hainfeld." (Hainfeld was the

## Communist Opposition on Two Fronts Deserts To Socialists in Rebuke to Moscow

unions, joined the Social-Democratic movement.

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scene of the unification of the "Radicals" and "Moderates" under the old monarchy, and the formation of the Social-Democratic Party, Editor). The conference of the representatives of all the Communist opposition organizations from all parts of Czechoslovakia met here, and after a long discussion the conference decided with enthusiasm to return to the old Czech Social-Democratic Labor Party.

A fervid manifesto to the Com-

munist workers was published. This manifesto states that "the Communist opposition has for years attempted to clear up the conditions in the party and in the Communist International. In this we have fought for the honorable collaboration of all the Socialist Parties, in order to break the capitalist reaction. All was in vain. On the contrary, orders were given to the Communist sections to cease all positive work for the proletariat and simply to arrange

revolutionary actions. Both the strength and the authority of the labor movement were thereby only undermined. We have become convinced that nothing more is to be expected from the third international, and we have therefore unanimously decided to unite with the Social-Democrats, since we regard the Social-Democratic movement as the only reliable and victorious representative of the interests of the working class as a whole. Any creative Socialist work within the Communist Party is impossible. The unification of the working class is only to be achieved by joining the Social-Democratic organizations. We invite the Communist workers to follow our example, in order to check capitalist expansion and provide the Socialist movement again with the influence which it obtained after the war."

## The Trial of Fernand De Rosa

By G. E. Modigliani

PARIS, OCT. 1. FERNAND DE ROSA, author of the attempt upon the life of the Crown Prince of Italy in Brussels in October, 1929, was tried before the Court of Assizes of Brussels on Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

De Rosa was the same at the trial as he had been during the investigation. He did not retract his declaration, but neither did he apologize for himself or his act. On the contrary, he declared openly that until the last moment a conflict had been raging within him between sentiment and reason. His sentiment revolted against the attempt, which, according to De Rosa, was justified by his reasoning that only through violence was it possible to protest against the dictatorship set up in Italy with the complicity of the monarchy.

The prosecution contended that De Rosa's crime was "one of pride," the crime of a person lusty for publicity. The Brussels prosecuting attorney forgot that De Rosa already had committed "the clandestine crime" of entering Italy, with the same false passport he used in Brussels, to reorganize the network of Socialist organizations against Fascism in Italy. On the quiet, without the slightest hope that anyone would know the least detail of his "si-

lent crime," De Rosa—the publicity seeker—took the chance of fifteen years solitary confinement.

All the witnesses refuted this explanation of the attempt, beginning with the examining magistrate who, at the trial, admitted the honesty and uprightness of the young defendant. So the prosecution could not oppose the presentation of the real reasons back of the crime. And then Fascism was put on trial before the Court of Assizes in Brussels.

A trial all the more sensational because the accusers were not merely of the same party and the same ideas as our comrade, but also included persons such as Nitti, ex-Premier of Italy; Tarchiani, former editor in chief of the Corriere della Sera; Ferrari, the emigre Italian professor, and Pastelcoq, the Belgian lawyer; two militant Catholics who were not among the least severe critics of the Mussolini regime. And there were Salvemini, the well known historian; De Brouckere, our eminent Belgian comrade; Mme. Roselli, wife of the prisoner who had escaped from the Lipari Isles, and Raffaele Rossetti, a former officer of the Italian navy, decorated with the gold medal, who said he had left Italy to escape the temptation to commit a political crime being forced upon him by the revolt of his conscience and his patriotism.

The attorneys for the defense, our comrades De Beck, Spaak and Soudan, did their duty well and, especially in the admirable speech of Spaak, presented an indictment of Fascism and the Italian monarchy that will endure. Consequently, Fascism was the real loser in this trial.

De Rosa received only five years imprisonment, but little more than the minimum (the maximum being hard labor for life), and this sentence certainly will be reduced within a few months by the parole system provided for in Belgian law.

Fascism, on the contrary, has been put into the pillory as never before. Anybody not convinced of this has only to read the Italian newspapers. They are in a rage. The accused, his witnesses and his lawyers, are not the only targets of the inspired fury of the Italian press. There is abuse of the whole world in the Italian papers; of the president of the Court of Assizes, of the jurymen, of Belgian democracy, of free masonry. But we need not bear any ill will to the Duce's hired press vilifiers. They are adding to the records of Fascist mentality and morality which make the firing squad the regular judges dealing humanely with those revolting against the dictatorship of blood and misery that devastates Italy.

## The Failure of America's Criminal Code

—SCANNING THE NEW BOOKS—

### A Legal Analysis of Its Faults

By Lawrence Rogin

WHEN the air is as full of cries of judicial corruption and scandal as it is today it is very heartening to find a book that goes to the source of the failure of our system of administering justice in the United States at present. Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, has assembled the notes of some lectures he delivered at Brown in 1923 to form a survey of "Criminal Justice in America" (Henry Holt, New York, \$2). In this book he studies the sources and development of American criminal law and administration from medieval England to the present, taking up the various factors which make the problem so great today. Dean Pound discusses also what the problem of criminal justice is and what are its innate difficulties.

Anyone who has given any thought at all to the diverse questions surrounding the administration of justice realizes that it is more than just a problem of having clean courts and honest magistrates. While, of course, these are vital factors, they are not the whole story. Our treatment of the crime problem has fallen down in many more ways than just those. Dean Pound traces most of its faults to the fact that our system of criminal administration was developed in and for a pioneer society and that it has not advanced as our society has grown more and more complex. The industrial revolution brought with it new difficulties both by devising new crimes and making conditions which breed crime and also antiquating the machinery for the detection of crime and the administration of justice.

The entire system of racketeering is something which could not be imagined in an unindustrialized society. At present we even have division of labor in the field of crime. But the methods that we use for dealing with this improved criminal talent are those that were developed during an era in which the automobile and the airplane were unknown. There has been no development of (preventative) justice to go along with our improved

understanding of the complicated business psychologists call "personality." A decent system of administration of justice must be developed if there is to be respect for law and obedience to it and it will have to exist whether society is capitalist or socialist. A survey such as the one by Dean Pound helps give us an understanding of the faults of the system at present to enable us to build a better one.

Dean Pound falls down in his analysis at one point where all modern political scientists have done. This is where he urges higher standards for the bar. This in itself is all right, but when he tries to prove that more schooling and longer clerkship are not incompatible with democracy he falls down badly. He assumes that the only test he is applying is ability, not realizing it is ability to pay. Obviously the need for better training for would-be lawyers implies that they have the money to continue this training. The "cram" law schools can exist only because they are cheap and they do not make many demands on the time of the student so that he can work his way through. No one would say that this is a good method of

developing an honest, learned and conscientious bar, but under the present economic order where higher education is only for the wealthy few it is ridiculous to say that raising standards is not undemocratic. Unquestionably it is, and the only way it would not be would be when opportunity for education and professional training would be open to all on ability alone and when the economic question would not enter. The problem of reconciling capitalism and democracy, especially in education and more difficult as the industrial proceeds, and is now a hopeless task.

### The New Arts

UNDER the name that heads this comment are issued (by W. W. Morton, \$6 the set) five books discussing this century in art. Most of them manifest an ignorance of the sociological point of view that seriously handicaps them as comments on the life of our time as it is revealed in art; but as accounts of what has been and is going on in their fields they are of interest and value; anyone ignorant of current tendencies and works will come from them well

supplied for thought and conversation. John Mason Brown, on the theatre, is fullest and most persuasive in his survey, tracing the theatre of our time from French naturalism to Russian revolution, with thoroughness and sound comment. Babette Deutsch is more fragmentary, as her title admits, in "Potable Gold, Some Notes on Poetry"; but she is engaging, if not always winning in her comments on particular poets, especially hard on the "pure poets," who, for her, speak "persistently in the thin tones of a eunuch"; and unwilling to grant our age the power to write long poems (except Chaucer-like narratives) despite her later words for Robinson Jeffers. In her survey of painting, Mary Cecil Allen is not careful to distinguish the dynamic design she speaks of, from "dynamic symmetry"; nor does she emphasize, here in America, the surging of a native mood if not technique in Thomas Benton, not to mention the Mexicans; but she, and Joseph Hudnut for sculpture, and Alfred J. Swan for music, do make us acquainted with what is going on—though omitting Hamlet for the play about that Danish prince in virtue beside the neglect of jazz in an American book about

music. (Unless Mr. Swan sniffs that he was talking about music!)

More thorough than any of these booklets, though remote from immediate concerns, is the study of "Aesthetic Judgment," by D. W. Prall (Thomas G. Crowell Co. \$4). With his mind fixed firmly upon the senses, through which all impressions must come, Mr. Prall sees that "aesthetic theory is a branch of the general theory of value," and is inclined to give the aesthetic approach high rank in the determination of all the values of life. When men think beautifully, they will be good. This approach of "the good life" through art, and the tendency to identify aesthetic sensitivity with intelligence, point the way toward a time when men will avoid the evil because it is inharmonious, is ugly; and through a sense of proportion will win to justice and peace. If this be the line of march, all speed to the progress of the arts!

### Labor Temple Will Celebrate Anniversary

Twenty years of consecration to the cause of labor and the free expression of minority views will be celebrated the week beginning Sunday, October 19, by the Labor Temple, 14th street and 2nd avenue, established to interpret labor to the church and the church to labor.

The outstanding feature of the Labor Temple is the open forum, started two decades ago and which gave the institution a nationwide reputation. From its inception the Labor Temple has stood for free speech and has adhered courageously to this policy.

Among those who spoke were Theodore Roosevelt, Leon Trotsky, Samuel Gompers, "Big Bill" Haywood, Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, Margaret Sanger, Scott Nearing, Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Stephen S. Wise and others representing every kind of organization or group.

To commemorate the twentieth anniversary a series of dinners, special conferences and public meetings will be held during the anniversary week. The celebration will begin Sunday evening with the twentieth anniversary popular meeting on "Labor Temple: Past, Present and Future." Dr. Steile will deliver a brief address.

### ETHICAL CULTURE LECTURE

Mr. Harry Snell, M.P. C.B.E., will lecture at the meeting house of the Society for Ethical Culture Thursday, Oct. 22, at 8:15 p. m., on "Arab and Jew in Palestine."

## The Chatter Box

### More Sonnets to a Dark Lady

Today at dawn, I knew that death was near...  
I saw his shadow on the frosty dew  
The leaves lay limp in a huddled fear;  
Their dread was mine, until I said to you  
Across the void... (defensive to this grief).  
"You are so blest with summer's sweet and song  
And love for you is all of my belief:  
Then what if through the graceless winter long,  
Cold devastation sweep a ruthless swath  
Over the verdured glory of the lands...  
Your smile will soften tempests out of wrath  
Your presence hush their blustering commands."  
And I at least shall see lush gardens grow  
Under the frost, and through the sterile snow.

Romance is so utterly universal in its influence, that one might as well set forth to defend the constellations or the seas.

And yet, within a land whose whole tradition and non-temporary adventure are glamoured with the glowing sort of romantic fire, there is a decided and determined plan to do away with all the fragrance and beauty of what we have always known as love.

I hold a great brief of commendation for the Soviets in their attitude of upbuilding into the sun. Every plant that is erected in their wide land during this industrialization project of theirs I garland with every hope and desire my poor being can usher forth. And all through the fearful maze of trial and error that trails in their wake and makes a jungle land of their van, I follow through with the fear and anguish that one can only sense when he is torn and wrenched by another's pain.

The alarming candor with which they herald forth all their shortcomings and failures disarms their bitterest foes. The overwhelming might that becomes their through the process of brutal criticism, may yet carry them through on what now seems an incredible adventure.

And yet, if we only pause for breathing before a scene that fairly chokes our throats and lungs with its bigness, a moment of analytical survey makes us definitely sad for many, many things.

For those of us who make a fetish of freedom, free speech and freedom of faith, there is much to grieve over. The imprisonment and execution of so many of Russia's old champions in the cause of liberty and cultural endeavor is no pretty thing to think about. The systematic starvation of the flesh of so many millions of her subjects in order to carry through the plan for industry and agriculture, has more ominous portent than just the material suffering of the atom. It carries the threat that the whole project may fail because the brown and sinew of the people may not be able to last through the long trek over the tortuous road.

Yet all these are of small eventual importance if fortune and circumstance bring completion to a great task.

What is terribly troubling is the thought of what is happening to the souls of the young men and women, and certainly to the children, while these ruthless processes toward a communal state are being pushed.

The hue and cry have gone forth to do away with the romantic nonsense of love between the sexes. Too much time and energy, too much distraction and interest are employed in such fol-de-rol. The greater substitute is loyalty and sacrifice to the Cause. Let love then be taught as merely a co-relative to the necessary natural plan of producing life. Important only to the needs of the state.

The family idea is purely and deviously a scheme of the bourgeois mind to secure and pass on the theory of private property rights. Is it not just as logical for the converse to be true? Let children and love-life be based on the theory that they shall only be employed to secure the basis of communal property and usage.

Maybe, I am just incurably middle-class. Maybe, I am the rank sentimentalist, so many evasive and incapacitated intellectuals joke about. But in some things I wave aside all claims to modesty and just howl out that I am unalterably right.

I should not want to live another moment in any land or in any social system where love and romance are attuned to the hum of gears and the snoring scratch of bureaucratic pens. You might as well pull down the stars and use their splendor for the horrible signs that wink so leeringly over the giddy White Way. You might as well shovel the sun into a blast furnace on the Monongahela, or plaster the moon on top of the Chrysler Building.

The mechanics of living, the ugly functions of the body so necessary to physical well-being, the whole enforced system of gross habits and colorless material stuff in constant renewal may have some elements of wonder, but certainly it would be difficult to conjure up any aura of intrinsic beauty while all this is being observed.

There is an escape however from all this material unpleasantness. And the higher the human being is on the scale of godliness, the intenser is his effort to make use of that escape.

I have seen whole ghettos of unspeakable squalor light up with blinding splendor when two Jews walked the crass alleys, or sat on the withered grass of an East Side park.

I have seen young men and women go on through lost strikes and political battles for Socialism, buoyed and driven by the dynamic glory of love for each other. And what it must be in the spheres of wealth or even just ample security, is just too delightful to conceive.

If thoughts lift us above the animal kingdom, love as every boy and girl knows it, huris us over the bent backs and bowed heads of work-a-day mankind.

For myself, I should cease all my labor for Socialism if ever I dreamed that the culmination and success of our dream would take one tint of rose color from the glory of love between the sexes. In fact I am convinced that under the Cooperative Commonwealth the leisure and cultural joys mankind would have for soul-growth would intensify and give greater glory to our love relationships.

And here to find a nation so avowedly consecrated to my dream, actually seeking to stifle and stamp-out in its youth such flames as can show the only escape from the spiritless processes of mechanized production, my heart droops and I am sad.

I have gone to great length to express a very simple belief. Perhaps to greater length than one might need go for effectiveness. But I argue along these thoughts:

Life is physical in its progression from the germ to the grave. This the worm knows, even in the reasonless way. Life is of no use to us then beyond the appetite-sense of the worm unless we find higher happiness than just material glint and indulgence. And insofar as we laugh and sing, dream and create, wonder and discover, give pleasure to others, and in giving please ourselves, we have a right to keep on living as men and women. And to go through all this with a capacity for beauty and a quenchless thirst for romance, crowns us with regal prerogative over all life.

Without these talents and privileges for living, all our struggles and dreams are worthless. And any system that decrees destruction to these glorious escapes from reality, signs its own death warrant.

S. A. de Wit.

### Books Received

Brigham Young, by Susan Young, Gales and Leach D. Whitte; Macmillan. Northcliffe, by Hamilton Fyfe; Macmillan. Strike, by Mary Heaton Vorse; Horace Liveright. Good in freedom, by Luigi Luzzatti; Macmillan. Criminal Justice in America, by Roscoe Pound; Henry Holt & Co. Economic Aspects of Sovereignty, by R. G. Hawtrey; Longmans-Green & Co. Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell; Little-Brown & Co. Reconstructing India, by Edward Thompson; Lincoln McVeigh.

### THE CAMPAIGN CALENDAR

Sunday, October 19

10:30 A.M. Ratification Meeting of the Executive Board and City Committee of the Jewish Verband. Molly Picon Theatre, Second Avenue, East St., New York City. Speakers, Norman Thomas, Nathan Chavin, Joe Weinberg, Chairman; B. C. Vladeck, Jacob Fanken.

2:30 P.M. Debs Memorial Meeting of the 17th-18th-20th A.D., 62 East 16th Street, New York. Speakers, William Karlin, Frank Cross-waith, B. C. Vladeck, Frank Poree.

8:00 P.M. Banquet, 23rd Assembly District, Rose Manor, 1839 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. Charles Solomon and others.

9:00 P.M. Meeting, Rochester Socialist Party, Amalgamated Hall, 476 No. Clinton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. Speaker, Louis Waldman.

Monday, October 20

3:30 P.M. Meeting of New York City League of Women Voters, Union St. and Sanford Ave., Flushing, L. I. Speakers, Norman Thomas, Samuel De Witt.

6:45 to 7:00 P.M. Broadcast, WGY, Schenectady, Louis Waldman.

8:00 P.M. Meeting, Albany, N. Y. Socialist Party, Odd Fellows Temple 46 Beaver Street, Albany. Speaker, Louis Waldman.

Hays, John Dewey.

6:30 to 7 p. m.—Broadcast, WOKO, Louis Waldman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

8 p. m.—Meeting, Masonic Temple, Poughkeepsie Socialist Party. Speaker, Louis Waldman.

9 to 9:15 p. m.—Broadcast, talk by McAllister Coleman, over WMSG.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22

12 to 12:15 noon—Broadcast, WMCA, Heywood Brown, B. C. Vladeck, Munnally Johnson.

8 to 8:30 p. m.—Broadcast, NBC Red Network, Louis Waldman.

8:30 p. m.—Meeting, P. S. No. 64, 170th street and Walton avenue, Bronx. Speakers, Judge Jack Panken, Samuel Orr, Dr. Louis Hendin, Henry Fruchter, Louis Waldman, Esther Friedman, Dr. Abraham Mollin.

8:30 p. m.—Meeting, P. S. No. 53, Teller avenue and 168th street. Speakers, Samuel Orr, Dr. Louis Hendin, Henry Fruchter, Louis Waldman, Esther Friedman.

8:30 p. m.—Meeting, P. S. No. 51, Port Richmond, S. I. Speakers, Grover Mills, John Nelson.

8:30 p. m.—Meeting, P. S. No. 52, Kelley street and Avenue St. John, Bronx. Speakers, Jules Umansky, Dr. Louis Hendin, Louis Well, William Karlin, Louis Waldman, A. I. Shipiloff.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23

12 to 12:15 noon—Broadcast, WMCA, Heywood Brown, Gilbert Gabriel, Guy Holt.

1 p. m.—Luncheon, Legislative Committee, Barbeque place, 55th street and 7th avenue, N. Y. C. Women's Conference of Ethical Culture Society and Parents and Teachers Association of the Society of Ethical Culture. Speakers, Louis Waldman, Lieut.-Gov. Lehman, Senator Hofstadter.

8:30 p. m.—P. S. No. 39, State street, Far Rockaway, N. Y., arranged by the Rockaway Local, S. P. Speakers, J. C. Friedman, James Onesi, Samuel A. DeWitt, Louis Waldman.

8:30 p. m.—P. S. No. 44, Beach 94th street, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., same as above.

8:30 p. m.—P. S. No. 114, Beach 134th street and Cronston avenue, Belle Harbor, Far Rockaway, N. Y., same as above.

5:45 to 6 p. m.—Broadcast, WABC, Heywood Brown, Louis Waldman, Dorothy Kenyon.

8 p. m.—Meeting, P. S. No. 50, South 3rd street and Driggs avenue, Brooklyn. Speakers, Louis Waldman, Harry Laidler, Louis P. Goldberg.

8:30 p. m.—Meeting, P. S. No. 28, Howard and Herkimer streets, Brooklyn. Speaker, Louis Waldman.

8:30 p. m.—Meeting, P. S. No. 148, Elery street and Delmonico avenue, Brooklyn. Speakers, Louis Waldman, Harry Laidler, Louis P. Goldberg.

8 p. m.—Meeting, P. S. No. 40, Prospect avenue and Jennings street, Bronx. Speakers, B. C. Vladeck, W. Karlin.

8 p. m.—Meeting, P. S. No. 67, Monhegan avenue, near 179th street, Bronx. Speakers, Samuel Orr, Morris Ginet, W. Karlin, Emil Schlesinger, Esther Friedman, B. C. Vladeck.



# Unrivalled Judson List For Concert Season

The Stage

The Movies

Music

To Premiere at the 8th St. Playhouse



"Soil," the newest release from the U. S. S. R., will have its first American showing at the 8th St. Playhouse. "Soil" was directed by the famous Ukrainian director, Alexander Douzhanik.

## The Week On The Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### CIVIC REP STARTS

REPERTORY: Eva Le Gallienne at the Civic Repertory.

**"ROMEO AND JULIET,"** the gleaming performance of Eva Le Gallienne, one of last season's outstanding creations, opened the season of the Civic Repertory last week. This production of Shakespeare's tragedy is a masterpiece of the vibrant quality of Miss Le Gallienne's work; but it is notable through the selection of scenes to present and to omit; for it is not the star but the drama that has been kept in mind. The wisdom of this method, and the cooperation of the competent cast (we are moved to special mention of J. Edward Bromberg) make "Romeo and Juliet" one of the best presentations in the Repertory.

The first new production of the season, Arthur Schnitzler's "The Green Cockatoo," is a curtain-raiser to the delightful comedy by the Quintero Brothers, "The Lady from Alfamaque," which renews the appeal, and in which Beatrice Lillie is particularly pleasing.

"The Green Cockatoo" is more than handled than most of Miss Gallienne's productions; this scene, on the night of the opening of the Bastille, is more fully riotous than these players make it. Egan Brecher, as the former aristocratic patron who enters Apache stunts in his wine-cellar, does one of his best bits; but Jacob Ben-Ami seems to me too stiltedly melodramatic even for his half-unreal role. The crowd that surges into the tavern, after the storming of the Bastille, makes effective turmoil, and the slow growth of the playlet (which should be more rapidly paced) moves to a swifter climax.

**THEY'RE ALL THERE**  
"BROWN BUDDIES," A musical comedy with Bill Robinson. At the Liberty.

I do not mention the long list of the program gives, of those responsible for the songs and music of

"Brown Buddies," for there's no use being extra mean; and it's good entertainment in spite of them. In fact, everything's good but the show. There are excellent dancers, including probably the world's best tapper—and a bullet in the arm doesn't check the legs of Bill Robinson; there are excellent dancers—and no good music. There are excellent voices—and no good songs.

The evening is saved by the exuberance of the company, which lifts up the play, deposits it on one side, and goes on its way. The solo dancers need no tunes while we watch, and the chorus movements have the Negro spirit that is rhythmic in defiance of all obstacles. The songs break now and then into part-singing, and the harmony is worthy of better words.

There is a bit of a story, carrying us from the mud flats of St. Louis to a Y. M. C. A. hut in France and back again, that need not worry anybody. For there is Bill Robinson, whose ease and grace and smiling skill present the supreme exhibition of his type of dancing.

### WOMAN'S WAR

**"STEPDAUGHTERS OF WAR"**  
By Kenyon Nicholson. At the Empire.

The first production of Chester Erskin under the Frohman aegis has been eagerly awaited, and is excellently done. This not unusual dramatization of Helen Zenna Smith's novel, with dialogue only occasionally crisp and alive, and with weak curtains, is given every

### Concerts

**THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC**  
ARTHUR BODANSKY, Conductor  
Walter Wohlleben, Chorus Master

**Metropolitan Opera House**  
FIRST CONCERT  
Sunday Afternoon, October 26  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)  
at four o'clock sharp

**MARY GARDEN**  
JOINT RECITAL  
WALTER GIESEKING  
ALL DEBUSSY PROGRAM  
Tickets at Box Office or Harriet Steel Pickernell, 119 W. 57th St. (Baldwin Piano)

**TOWN HALL**  
FRIDAY EVE., OCT. 25, at 8:30  
**Gertrude Bonime**  
PIANIST  
Assisted by  
The Barre Little Symphony  
GEORGES BARRE, Conductor  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
THURSDAY EVE., OCT. 24, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
WEDNESDAY EVE., OCT. 23, at 8:30  
**Harold Samuel**  
PIANIST  
Only New York Recital This Season  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
TUESDAY EVE., OCT. 22, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
MONDAY EVE., OCT. 21, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
SUNDAY EVE., OCT. 20, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 19, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
FRIDAY EVE., OCT. 18, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
THURSDAY EVE., OCT. 17, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
WEDNESDAY EVE., OCT. 16, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
TUESDAY EVE., OCT. 15, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
MONDAY EVE., OCT. 14, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
SUNDAY EVE., OCT. 13, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 12, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
FRIDAY EVE., OCT. 11, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
THURSDAY EVE., OCT. 10, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
WEDNESDAY EVE., OCT. 9, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
TUESDAY EVE., OCT. 8, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
MONDAY EVE., OCT. 7, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
SUNDAY EVE., OCT. 6, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 5, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

## "Sisters of the Chorus" Is By Martin Mooney; He Knows His Theatre

"Sisters of the Chorus," which will open at the Ritz Theatre, Monday, is a deftly woven, realistic, uncompromising tapestry of the life of Broadway chorus girls at home. It seeks to prove that in the humble domiciles of chorines, in the Roaring Forties or Foolish Fifties, there is far more drama and comedy to be found than in the theatre, either in front of the foot-lights or backstage.

Edna Hibbard, the wise-cracking Miss of all time, heads the cast and is said to be louder and funnier than she was in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." A splendid supporting cast includes Enid Markey, of both screen and stage fame; Dorothea Chard, a charming and popular ingenue, and Sonia Karlov of Hollywood and Broadway romance.

Martin Mooney and Thomson Burtis who wrote this unusual drama around the joys and sorrows of chorines have dealt cleverly with the theme of the vast army of pretty girls that come to Broadway daily to win fame and fortune along a fascinating boulevard.

advantage the stage can afford, and the old explosion, the raids and the rutting, repeat the old thrills.

The World War has given rise to one type of drama not seen before—the frank picture of the dirt and disgust of the fighters, the foolishness and futility of it all. "Stepdaughters of War" shows this from the feminine angle; the drivers of a British ambulance unit and their shelter replace the soldiers and the dugout of other plays. But the cigarettes and the swearing and the sex are all there—save that the lifting of the veil from the long-guarded avenues of virginity leads to problems of contraceptives and abortions that seldom worry the boys.

The present story deals especially with Kit Evans, sympathetically played by Katherine Alexander. Home, determined never to go back to the unit that has shaken her to the roots of her being, Kit is driven back by the need of raising money for her younger sister's abortion. Babs does not know "which of the three" is her child's father; it would be embarrassing to the dramatist to present Babs to the audience, unaltered, after her operation—people who undergo such criminal operations have no theatrical right to immunity; avoiding the easy way of having her die under ether, he kills her, offstage, in an air raid. This, of course, conveniently adds to the irony of Kit's sacrifice; and the wound that renders her lover impotent makes it all more complex.

The ambulance scene in which he tries to release Kit from their engagement is splendidly staged, but crudely written. But the final scene, with the view ahead, is stark enough. Those who wish to see the future of the happy pair might read Toller's play "The German Hobbleman"—a tragedy once too bitter for our stage, yet more fruitful work than this one for the talents of Chester Erskin.

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Assisted by  
The Barre Little Symphony  
GEORGES BARRE, Conductor  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
THURSDAY EVE., OCT. 24, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
WEDNESDAY EVE., OCT. 23, at 8:30  
**Harold Samuel**  
PIANIST  
Only New York Recital This Season  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
TUESDAY EVE., OCT. 22, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
MONDAY EVE., OCT. 21, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
SUNDAY EVE., OCT. 20, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 19, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
FRIDAY EVE., OCT. 18, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
THURSDAY EVE., OCT. 17, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
WEDNESDAY EVE., OCT. 16, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
TUESDAY EVE., OCT. 15, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
MONDAY EVE., OCT. 14, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
SUNDAY EVE., OCT. 13, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 12, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
FRIDAY EVE., OCT. 11, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
THURSDAY EVE., OCT. 10, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
WEDNESDAY EVE., OCT. 9, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
TUESDAY EVE., OCT. 8, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

**TOWN HALL**  
MONDAY EVE., OCT. 7, at 8:30  
**Henri Temianka**  
VIOLINIST  
Tickets at Box Office  
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

The Lustrous Star of "Pagan Lady"



After an absence of two years, Lenore Ulric, whose beauty and talent have graced many of Belasco's productions, returns to Broadway on Monday, Oct. 20th, in "Pagan Lady" which opens at the 48th St. Theatre. This time it will be the producing firm of Lewis Gensler and Morris Green who sponsor the return of Miss Ulric in Wm. Du Bois' new play which has already received praise from out of town audiences.

## "The Santa Fe Trail" At Fox B'klyn, Stage Has Tuneful Features

The Fox Theatre on Flatbush and Nevins has a sweet show this week which is no pun on the "Box O' Candy" unit on the stage. Unfolding itself on the screen is "The Santa Fe Trail," a new kind of mystery packed full of action, romance and adventure in the great out-doors of the West.

Richard Arlen plays the role of the young Westerner who is gaoled on by the eyes of beautiful Rosita Moreno—helped on by the wit of Eugene Pallette—and cheered on by the two youthful cutups, Mizzi Green and Junior Durkin. Eddie Peabody displays his versatility by playing on several musical instruments and almost stopping the show. The show itself is an unusually tuneful, tempting, toothsome, tasty diversion called by Fanchon & Marco, "Box O' Candy" Idea.

## Yiddish Art Theatre Opens Its Season

The Yiddish Art Theatre opens its repertory season at the Second Avenue Theatre.

Maurice Schwartz, director, announces "The Witch of Castilian" by Sholom Asch to be followed by Chekhov's "Ivanov," "Tartuffe" by Moliere

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

**Morris Green & Lewis Gensler**  
present  
**JOE COOK**  
In his  
Newest Maddest Musical  
**FINE AND DANDY**  
ERLANGER'S THEATRE  
44th St. W. of B'way, Phone Pen. 7063  
Eves. at 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

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## Garden and Gieseeking In Joint Recital Sat., Evening, October 25

Mary Garden, recently arrived from her annual holiday in France, has decided to give an entirely Debussy program at her only New York appearance, in concert with Walter Gieseeking, in Carnegie Hall, October 25th. For Debussy's favorite creation of "Mellande" the choice of Mary Garden was automatic. "She is Mellande," Mme. Debussy declared. In the instrumental field, the wife of the composer chose Walter Gieseeking as second only to Debussy himself in mastery of the pianistic subtleties of his own works.

The Carnegie Hall concert is the only scheduled concert appearance in New York of Miss Garden.

**IMPERIAL THEATRE**, 45th Street, W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30  
Bobby Connelly & Arthur Swannstrom present

## "Princess Charming"

(By arrangement with Clayton & Wallis)  
with  
EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT HALLIDAY  
GEORGE JEANNE  
GROSSMITH UBERT  
and  
VICTOR MOORE  
Albertina Reich Ballet

**MAJESTIC THEATRE**, 44th W. of B'way  
Evens. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30  
NEW MUSICAL HIT

## NINA ROSA

By Harbach-Romberg-Cesar  
with  
GUY ROBERTSON ETHELIND TERRY  
Armdia Leonard Ceely  
AND 100 OTHERS  
Eves. Best Orchestra Seats \$5.50  
250 Mezz. Seats \$3 to \$4.50;  
450 to \$1 to \$2.50

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Evens. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30  
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AND 100 OTHERS  
Eves. Best Orchestra Seats \$5.50  
250 Mezz. Seats



## UNION DIRECTORY

<p><b>ACTORS' UNION</b>          Office 31 Seventh St., N. Y.          Phone Orchard 1923  <b>REUBEN GUSKIN</b>          Manager</p>	<p><b>LABOR SECRETARIAT</b>          OF NEW YORK CITY</p> <p>A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Unions and their members. S. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 E. Bay-Rooms 2700-10, New York. Board of Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 343 E. 84th Street, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.</p>	<p><b>PAINTERS' UNION NO. 261</b></p> <p>Office, 63 E. St. Tel. LE 319          Exec. Board every Tuesday the office. R meetings every day at 210 E. St. S. Iadors a man, Fr. Tress, M. Zughat, Res. retary.</p>
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**BRICKLAYERS' UNION**  
LOCAL No. 9. Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfahm, Fin. Sec.; Frank P. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Strick, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President;

Schlesinger, President, David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

**THE**  
**LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS'**  
**UNION**  
Local No. 10, 14 E. G. W. St.  
Office 125 W. 34th St. Telephone 711

**POCKETBOOK WORKERS'**  
**UNION**  
New York Joint Board. Affiliated the American Federation of Labor. Local No. 1, 83 West 21st Street, New York. Phone Gramercy 1023. Philip Hersh, Chairman; Jacob Levin, Secretary-Treasurer; A. Barnett Wolfe, Manager.

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Charles Weber, Vice-President; Samuel Potter, Rec. Sec'y.

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**BUTCHERS' UNION**

Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
**SAMUEL SUSSMAN** J. BELSKY  
 ISIDORE LIFF Secretary  
 Business Agents

**B**UTCHERS' UNION  
Local 234 A.M.O. & B.W. of N.A.  
175 E. 7th St. Chicago 7766  
175 E. 7th St. Chicago 7766  
1st Tuesday and 3rd Tuesday  
SAMUEL SUSSMAN J. BELSKY  
SIDORE LIPP Secretary  
Business Agents

**CAPMAKERS**  
N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL  
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, Local 133  
Second Ave., Phone Orchard 8969-1-2. The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. S. Hershelevitch, Sec'y; Treas. Con-

**MILINERY WORKERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, Phone Spring 4548; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, Wisconsin 1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION**  
NEW YORK  
Offices and headquarters, 24 W. St. N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. East of 2nd Ave. Phone John 9168. Leon H. House, President; John Sullivan, Vice-President; Jas. J.

itors, Local 1. Regular meeting every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets 1st and 3rd Monday. Meetings are held at 132 Second Avenue, N. Y. C.

**NEW YORK CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION**

A. C. W. of a Local "Big Pour" office, 44 East 12th Street, Suyvarent

**MILK DRIVERS' UNION**

Local 584, I. U. of T.

Office, Room 110, 14th St., City. Local 554 meets 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at Beethoven 25th St. and 1st Ave.

**GRAIN, SEED AND FEED TRADING CO.**


P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., J. J. Spector; Asst. Sec'y, J. A. Mendelsohn; M. Goodman, Lucy C. Goodman; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Sec'y. of Executive Board, Raul Hodes.

**GRAIN, SEED AND FEED TRADING CO.**

Grain, Secretary-Treasurer; Theodore Douglas, Organizer.

**VEST MAKERS' UNION**

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, M. Greenbaum, Sec'y-Treas., Peter Monat, Manager. Office, 31 W. 15th Street; Phone, Watkins 8091. N. Y. C. Meetings every 1st and 2nd Wednesday every month.



**AMALGAMATED**  
**WORKERS OF**  
**AMERICA**


New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone 215-67

Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M. at East Fifth Street. Meetings every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office. Philip Orloffsky, Manager; I. Machin, Secretary-Treasurer.

**WAITERS & WAITRESSES**

**UNION L**

11 East 12th Street, Gram. 66-32.  
Sgt. Jack L. Freeman, Secy-Treas.  
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8 P. M. at 110 E. Fifth St.



**AMALGAMATED**  
**WORKERS OF**  
**AMERICA**

New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone 215-67

**NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNITED**

Local 6369, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th Street, Algonquin 7678  
Regular meetings second Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at 7 E. 15th St.

0601. Hyman Blumberg Sidney  
Assn. Mgrs. Chairman Miller,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**AMALGAMATED**  
**NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION**  
1216 E. 8th St.  
Local 2, L. C. W. U. S. W. 18th  
Phone, Madison Square 1394. Execu-  
Board meets every Monday at 7 p.m.  
Gingold, Manager. Samuel Peden,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**AMERICA**  
 Magnalamed Bank Bldg, 11-15 Union  
 Square, 3rd floor. Telephones Algonquin  
 00-2-3-4-5. Sydney Hillman, Gen.  
 President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y.  
 498.

**INTERNATIONAL  
 LABOR WORKERS' UNION**  
 OF THE UNITED STATES AND  
 CANADA. Affiliated with the Ameri-  
 can Federation of Labor. 9 Jackson  
 St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hux-  
 1-5. Point 0069. Morris Kaufman, General  
 Sec'y.

**Phone. Algonquin 7082. Joint Executive  
 Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30.  
 In the office. Rubin Rubinstein, President;  
 Ed. Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer; Louis  
 Sachs, Business Manager; Louis Feldheim,  
 Business Agent.**

**PAINTERS' UNION**  
 Local 499. Brotherhood of Painters,  
 Decorators and Paperhangers.  
 Regular Meetings every Wednesday  
 Evening at the Labor Temple, 243 East 64th  
 Street. P. Wollesen, President; Alvin  
 Kestner, Secretary; Peter Rothman,  
 Fin.-Sec'y.

**PAINTERS, BROTHERHOOD OF  
 DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS**  
 Local 499. Meetings every Wednesday  
 Evening at the Labor Temple, 243 East 64th  
 Street. P. Wollesen, President; Alvin  
 Kestner, Secretary; Peter Rothman,  
 Fin.-Sec'y.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS  
 UNION**  
 Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 W. 7  
 Street, New York City. Telephone Che-  
 5756-5757. A Snyder, Manager

**GERMAN**

**BROOKLYN  
 LABOR LYCEUM**  
 919 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn  
 Large and small hall suitable for  
 occasions and meetings at reasonable  
 rentals. STAGG 3819

President; Harry Begoon, General Secretary-Treasurer.

**MURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL**  
OF N. Y.

LOCAL 101, 105, 110 and 115 of the INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION, U. S. C. 23 West 31st Street, Penn. 32. Meets every Tuesday at 8.00 o'clock. Sec'y: Samuel Mandel, President.

**LABOR TEMPLE** 215-227 EAST 34th ST. NEW YORK

Workers' Educational Association Free Library open from 1.30 to 4.30. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone BREGAN 4-0000.

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

**OUR DRESSERS' UNION**  
Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and headquarters, 110 Willsburgh Ave., Brooklyn; Stage 0798. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, I. B. Herzbach; Vice President, Sam Kroll; Business Agent, H. Kalikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, H. Roth.

**HEBREW TRADES**  
 175 East Broadway; Telephone 3rd-  
 1755; New York 1, N.Y. and 3rd-  
 1755; New York 1, N.Y.

**Thursday, Oct. 23.** Corners, 116 and Fifth Ave. Speakers, Hendrie Franklin Weyl, Goldine Hinson.  
**Friday, Oct. 24.** Corners, 86 St. E.Way., 94th St. and B'way. Speakers, Fitch and Hackett.  
Speakers report at 149 W. 136th St. Frank Longswath, Frank Foree, V. Gasper, Brown, Vice-Chairman, M. Feinstein, Secretary-Treasurer.

**Hendin.** 174 St. and Yuse Ave. Speakers, D. Kaplan, L. Ferrin, I. Hendin, Whitlock and Hunts P. Aves. Speakers, H. Saltzman, M. Cohen, H. Fruchter.

**Friday, October 24**  
161 St. and Prospect Ave. Speakers, I. Rosensweig, A. Levenstein, H. Fruchter, Longwood and Kilger St. Speakers, H. Saltzman, S. Dawson, J. Umansky.

**BROOKLYN**  
1-3rd Assembly Districts. Meeting every Tuesday and Saturday (Wednesday).

**21st Assembly District.** Meeting every evening various corners. Speakers report at 2201 Bedford Ave. Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, Wolfe, J. N. Cohen, B. Rivkin, M. Krubitz, Vice-Chairman.

**22nd Assembly District.** Meeting every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Speakers report at 218 W. 10th St. Theodor Shagrir, David Breslow, M. Chansky, George Kalish, Harry Davis, J. Postal.

**23rd Assembly District.** Meeting every Tuesday and Saturday (Wed-

at 600 W. 181st St. Ma Del-  
Fred Hodgson, Louis Waller,  
sonel Freed, Doris Nelson, Robert  
Israel, Max Horowitz, E. Muravich.

**BRONX**  
Monday, October 20  
165 St. and Prospect Ave. Speak-  
I Kleinman, D. Kaplan, L. Hen-  
161 St. and Prospect Ave.

ings Monday and Friday evenings.  
President and Court Sts. Clarke and  
Cory, A. Zucker, C. G. Lewis.  
Williamsburg meetings every Tues-  
day and Thursday and Friday even-  
ings. Speakers report at 167 Tompa-  
A. Belsky, H. Scheraga, Joseph  
Joseph Well Tuesday Thursday and  
H. Tuvim, H. Morris, H.

219 Sackman St. A. I. Shipilov  
Samuel H. Friedman, J. Altman, A.  
Baron, E. Brown (Friday), S. A. De  
Wit (Friday), H. L. Layburn (Sat-  
day), S. A. DeWitt (Saturday), S.  
berg (Wednesday), D. Cory (Sat-  
day), Joseph Well Saturday, G. I.  
Sackman Thursday.

**QUEENS**

[illegible]

S. Goodman, H. Woskow, L. Well,  
J. S. and T. S. Umanetsky.  
Speakers: M. Cohen, J. Umanetsky.

**Wednesday, October 23**

638 St. and Brook Ave., Speakers.  
Perrin, D. Kaplan, Westchester  
Minor Ave., Speakers, L. Well,  
Sho St., Brooklyn.

**Thursday, October 23**

St. and Daly Ave., Speakers.  
Brooklyn.

Report at 2070 Park Labor Lyceum.  
Speakers: R. N. Samuelson, L. A.  
Speakers report: S. Jacobs, E. B.  
Speakers report at 6610 Bay Parkway,  
Brighton Beach, every Friday.  
Speakers report at 215 Brighton  
Cove Ave., Bensonhurst, every Sat-  
urday. Speakers report at 6610 Bay  
Parkway.

17th Assembly District. Meetings  
every evening, various corners. Speak-  
ers report at 6610 Bay Parkway.

**Friday, October 24**

Seaside and Jamaica Ave., As-  
toria, Staten Island, Manhattan, B.  
L. Layburn, E. Steinberger.

**Saturday, October 25**

64 St. and 39 Ave., Woodside  
Rachmel.

[illegible]

**Friday, October 14**  
Longwood Ave. and Prospect Ave.  
akers, J. Umansky, Dr. Hendin.

**Saturday, October 25**  
Hikins and Intervale Aves., Speak-

hardt (Wednesday and Friday), Joseph Weill (Monday), Louis Epstein (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday), D. Cory (Tuesday and Wednesday), A. N. Weinberg (Tuesday and Thursday).

**Sunday, October 26**  
Speakers, Walter Deering and others.

**Saturday, October 25**  
Beach and Water Street, South ton Speakers, Walter Deering and others.

H. Fruchter, A. Levanstein, L. Land Friday, S. A. Lewis (Tuesday). - 1000000.



# NEW LEADER

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

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

— SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1930

Due to an error in making up the first page last week the name of Louis Waldman was dropped from the article entitled "Umpire of Fairness." Our apology is due to Comrade Waldman whose inauguration as Governor we hope to attend some day.

Correspondents sending party news stories to the New Leader are urged to be as brief as possible to the end of the campaign. The volume of this material has become so large that news stories have to be cut off by the various states and districts are to be represented as they should. Party news on the seventh page will have to be confined as near as possible to bare announcements with little or no comment in order to do justice to the party subdivisions.

## Thirty Years Hence

SOCIALISTS will be interested in an article in the *Virginia Quarterly Review* by Bertrand Russell, who believes that the United States will have the most powerful labor movement in the world thirty years hence. He recognizes its present backwardness but argues that certain tendencies will force the organization of this greater movement.

Like American Socialists, he appreciates the difficulties in the way of cooperation with farmers, but he points out that American farmers do not have the "inhibitions due to ages of feudalism" and the fear "generated among serfs and underlings." They come more and more under the domination of the banks and capitalist enterprise and, while uncertain allies, a reliable working alliance with wage workers "may be surprising."

As for the trade unions, he contends that court decisions will compel them to undertake more effective political action. "This is clearly the next step at the present time," he writes, but he qualifies this by saying, "When labor is adequately organized." And this is the dilemma, it seems to us, that faces the trade unions. They cannot effectively answer despotic court decisions without a powerful and growing political party and the latter is not possible without unions being "adequately organized."

After considering all the factors, he concludes that while the labor movement here is in its infancy compared with the British movement, "I do not doubt that, in view of the economic development of America, the movement will grow rapidly and will take new forms for which Europe offers no precedent." He expects the political movement of the working class to be as powerful within thirty years "as the British Labor Party is now."

Prophecy in such matters is hazardous, but it is at least interesting that one of the keenest minds of Great Britain should come to this conclusion after a first-hand study of American life.

## The "New Era"

THE Coolidge-Hoover-Mellon "New Economic Era of Prosperity" has been deflated and millions have been awakened from their stupor. A similar awakening came to the workers of England where Lloyd George told the soldiers in the trenches that Great Britain was to be a nation "fit for heroes to live in." In ten years the heroes have received wage reductions of \$65,000,000 per week and the exploiters are now preparing for another raid on wages.

In the United States unemployment is to be followed by general wage reductions and a conscious policy of depressing the standard of living. Our jolly masters in their cosy Wall Street nests are now preparing this pleasant aftermath of the "New Era." The financial page of the *New York Times* last Sunday carried a story of what the financial kings are planning.

One powerful group contends that Hoover never was right but the hokum served a purpose

and now we must face the reality. With the "New Era" deflated the workers must also be deflated. Unemployment provides an opportunity for another "New Era" to succeed the old "New Era." A paragraph from the *Times* tells the story:

The proponents of the "New Era" talk of technological unemployment. As the process of mechanization of industry proceeds, they say, more and more men must of necessity be thrown out of work. In this way a constant surplus of workers will be built up. As this process continues, they argue, there will be a growing proportion of unemployed in the population, with a consequent diminution of public purchasing power and a breakdown of the entire theory of large-scale mechanized production.

Another statement is to the effect that it is "no longer possible for one nation to support a standard of living far above that of other nations." So after having made the United States "safe for democracy" the toilers of this country are likely to face bitter struggles against wage slashes. And yet the aggregate of dividends was greater in September of this year than in September of last year, a month before the collapse of Hooverian capitalism. Perhaps the measureless greed of the employing class will hammer American workers into a powerful labor movement.

## Negation for the Jobless

THE A. F. of L. is against jobless insurance. This means that the jobless millions will be thrown upon their own resources while the Executive Council members continue to "study" the problem undisturbed for lack of food and comfortable homes.

The responsible leaders are against state interference and favor action to relieve employment by "industry." That is, capitalists and laborers should get together in each industry and arrange measures of relief. This implies that the owners can be induced to act, which displays a naive faith that is pathetic. But assuming that they are willing to act, the decisions would likely be as numerous and conflicting as there are industries.

The negation of the Federation in its final analysis is the same as though it were to officially say to the suffering masses: "We are sorry for you but there is nothing we can do for the present. Accept the humiliating doles of private charity and in the meantime we will devote another year to a study of the problem. We are afraid that legislative action for unemployment insurance will destroy your cherished liberty and we will guard this liberty while you are crowding the breadlines."

This is no exaggeration. It is the logical conclusion to be drawn from a policy of negation. Of course, many unions will ignore this attitude and continue to fight for legislation to which they are committed. They are the hope of the labor organizations and out of their determination to fight in this grave emergency will eventually come the wider vision and will to power that are so essential to a labor movement that dodges no emergency and that attempts to meet every crisis.

## Uncle Sham

IT has long been the custom of American Presidents to advertise the United States as a benevolent old fellow with the kindest intentions toward the rest of the world. Coolidge made this the constant theme of pietist exposition and Hoover has also learned the role. He could say to the recent Legion convention at Boston, "We the same time assure him that you have no unknown that there is no financial, traditional or military imperialism in the American heart."

How that sentiment was received by Cubans, Nicaraguans, San Dominicans, Haitians, Mexicans and others whose valuables have been annexed and whose sovereignty have been in some part taken over by American bankers and enforced by the bayonets of American marines we do not know. However, it is rubbing salt into bleeding wounds to stand on a man's neck and at the same time assure him that you have no unworthy motives in your heart.

This same imperialist pietism is also a big export in the matter of Europe's troubles. These gentlemen often rise to assure the Europeans that Uncle Sam took no territory as a result of the war, received no indemnities, levied no tribute and gained no material advantage out of the world butchery. As a matter of fact, our ruling classes are the only ones that got anything substantial out of the war. The tribute levied upon the losing nations in the final analysis flows into the vaults of American bankers. Europe is still in convulsions because she is being bled by our usurers. They are more responsible than anybody else for the rise of Hitlerism in Germany and the threat of civil war in that unfortunate nation.

Imperialist Uncle Sam is Uncle Sham. He is a compound of Uriah Heep and Pecksniff and it would require another Dickens to properly characterize this creature of the Coolidge and Hoover imagination.

George W. Wickersham recommends the lash for gangsters. If the cash is taken out of racketeering Mr. Wickersham may store the lash in his attic.

The reconstruction of society on a scientific basis is not only possible, but it is the only political object worth working for.—Charles Kingsley.

We are all in the ditch. The only difference is that some of us are looking at the stars.

A Socialist vote is never lost except when it is stolen by Tammany.

Mr. Hoover is "shocked" because of the industrial depression and we hope to jar him again with a big Socialist vote in November.

## Negro Labor Solidarity

By Frank R. Crosswaith

UNDER the auspices of the New York Council of the American Jewish Congress, representatives of more than 300 Jewish organizations met on September 14, in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City to consider problems affecting Jews and to decide upon a course of action calculated to effectively combat anti-Semitic manifestations both abroad and in the United States. Wherever there was evidence or even suspicion of discrimination against Jews, the delegates calmly considered the question. The economic distress of the Jews in Roumania was noted. Industrial discrimination against Jews in America was flayed by speaker after speaker, and concerted action was decided upon to fight alleged discrimination against Jewish applications to American universities and colleges.

The conference should be of interest to Negroes; first, because the Jews, like the Negroes, are a minority group, facing a more or less hostile majority, except that the Negro meets this hostility in a more naked and brutal form since, because of his color, he is unable to escape as easily as the Jew. Second, the conference should prove interesting because of the importance which the Jews placed upon matters of an industrial and economic nature, although financially and industrially the Jews occupy an infinitely superior position to the Negro. And third, because of the unanimity of thought which guided the conference to oppose any and all forms of injustice and intolerance directed against minority groups.

As we look over the world we are impressed by the fact that members of the Jewish race hold positions of great power and influence in many of the strongest nations of the world today. In the fields of finance and industry, of politics and education of science and government the Jews have established themselves; yet the most exalted Jew will gladly unite with his less fortunate kinsman to oppose injustice of any sort aimed at Jews as such.

Contrast this splendid and admirable trait of the Jews with the narrow, selfish, holler-than-thou attitude of the Negro, who like the Jew, faces the same foe. In the United States the Negro is more American than a Klansman. In Great Britain he is more British than the King. A northern Negro looks down with scorn and contempt upon a southern Negro and both the northern and the southern Negro look with alien eyes full of hate and suspicion upon a brother from the West Indies or other parts of the world. Under these circumstances, do intelligent Negroes still wonder why 12,000,000 divided Negroes, native more or less to the soil of America, do not enjoy even the meager measure of respect which 3,000,000 Jews enjoy?

Note also the fact that even though the Jews are liberally numbered among the world's richest, nevertheless, the conference was deeply concerned with economic and industrial discrimination practiced against Jews, and then observed the covert hostility now being directed against the Negro barbers by certain Negro journalists and one alleged labor leader. Behind the smoke screen of sympathy for "the public" who will now have to pay 60 cents and 25 cents for a haircut and a shave instead of 40 cents and 15 cents respectively, the recently organized Barbers' Union is rapidly becoming the target of an apparently organized sniping campaign. The snipers seem utterly incapable of realizing that in the long run both the Negro barbers, the community and the race generally will be the beneficiary of the Barbers' Union.

It is unthinkable that Jewish leaders in any field would oppose the organization of Jewish workers. On the contrary it is a matter of record that outstanding Jews have freely aided Jewish workers engaged in legitimate efforts to raise their economic standard of living. Certainly there can be no excuse offered by an alleged labor leader for sniping a group of workers who are engaged in the laudable task of placing their labor on the basis of a definite wage. In every step of human progress there is bound to be a measure of pain. Progress without pain is impossible. Intelligent people therefore balance pain with the gains to be derived and of course regulate their conduct on the basis of the greater good to the social group. In the case of the Negro barbers of Harlem the question is not whether the public will have to pay 15 or 20 cents more for a haircut or shave, but whether organization will mean to the barbers, the public and the race a greater measure of benefits than non-organization.

It was my privilege to aid the barbers in organizing and affecting an amicable settlement after the strike was called. What I did for them I had often done for other workers, mostly white. I am thoroughly convinced that it is the bounden duty of every Negro with a bit of common sense to encourage Negro wage earners to organize. They will thus gain economic power in a world where that power counts most.

## A CRYING NEED OF THE DAY

By EUGENE V. DEBS

(While thousands of Socialists will remember Gene Debs on the 4th anniversary of his death, October 20, they should read the appeal he made while in prison—AND ACT ON IT.)

THERE are in the midst of this historic campaign many demands upon the limited means and opportunities of our comrades to serve the cause, but there is among them one that stands forth so prominently and so appealingly that I can almost hear it cry for consideration.

Need I say to my comrades that the crying need of the day is ORGANIZATION?

Everything depends upon our party being organized, and now is the time to do the work.

The whole future of the working class depends upon industrial and political organization, and every comrade should bend himself to the task as if his very life depended upon it, as indeed it does if his life is of any value to himself or the world.

The industrial social democracy we aim to establish must be organized, and the industrial unions and political party of the workers are the means to that end.

The war almost destroyed the Socialist party in the United States. This is one of the chief aims and inevitable effects of modern wars.

In bourgeois wars the revolutionary elements are shoved into the first line trenches to shoot off one another's heads and at the same time shoot the head off the revolution, and thereby restore the status quo for another indefinite period.

The World War would have destroyed the Socialist party if it had not been indestructible!

But while the party survived, it was shaken to its foundations and stripped clean of everything that could not resist the shock. The test was a crucial one and the membership, though shattered, was purified and strengthened. The real revolutionary comrades stood true and saved the party, and now they have to rebuild it on a secure foundation and more powerfully and staunchly than before.

And this is now the crying duty of the hour!

We are strong or weak and we shall succeed or fail in exact proportion as we are organized on a revolutionary industrial and political foundation.

Listen a moment, comrades! This supremely important task appeals to you, to us all.

Will you take hold now, and stick to the job, and do your part?

I appeal to you!

Attend the meeting of your local and plead the urgency of Organization!

If your local is weak, build it up and thereby help to build the needed Organization!

If your local went down in the cyclone,

rebuild it as another unit in the party organization!

Build up the local, build up the state, build up the national party organization!

We should have a hundred thousand members again soon after the sun of the new year lights the world.

Take hold, comrades; I appeal to you, in the name of our beloved cause!

Take hold because you are a Socialist, and know your duty, and have the will and energy to perform it.

You can get a new member or help to organize a new local, and you are going to do it because you know that a real Socialist whose blood is red and whose heart is true proves his fitness to be in the cause by serving it with all his will and every atom of his power.

There are thousands upon thousands who are ripe for membership in the Socialist party.

There were never so many and they were never so ready.

The economic conditions from which Socialism springs are growing more and more favorable as capitalism becomes more and more impossible and Socialism more and more inevitable!

As capitalism rots, Socialism ripens! The only remaining virtue capitalism still possesses is as fertilizer for Socialism.

The harvest spreads out white and abundant before us, waiting for the workers.

Let us all be workers; let us all take hold and do our part that the harvest may be the richest and most abundant we have yet gathered.

Get a new subscriber for some Socialist paper; a new member for your local, or a dozen of each if you can!

Do your best and you will feel your best! There is not one so poor but he or she can do something.

Do it and do it now!

I shall feel the vibration of it behind these bars and thank you with all my heart, for you are doing it for my comrades here, and for me, and for every weary worker bowed to the earth, every woman sewing her shroud in a sweatshop, and every child in the skeleton clutch of poverty and famine and doomed to die without having lived.

Ours is the liberating movement of the ages.

Ours the Growing Cause of the Centuries!

It was born in the misery of the race. It is consecrated to the cause of the oppressed.

It bears the scars of a thousand defeats but it grows stronger and braver and more invincible through them all, and it will never lay down the weapons of its peace-loving crusade, never cease its holy war until its triumph is complete and sets the whole world free!

## Why We Have Unemployment

(Continued from Page One)

comes extreme, when it exists all over the world, then the capitalist class is frightened, and begins to look around the world to try to find a place where they can market their surplus product. They send their president-elect traveling to South America to try to get trade, and they ship cotton shirts to be worn by Chinamen who are so poor they can afford but one shirt to their backs. All over the world are starving workers, held in the grip of this blind and cruel system, unable to buy goods which they would like to have; and everywhere, in every civilized country are working people eager to work, standing in front of factory gates with the great machines inside idle, and the people outside starving because the masters have not been able to find any population anywhere in the world with any money to buy the products of those machines.

### AN INCREDIBLE SYSTEM

Now that is a system so peculiar, so incredible, that if a man were to come from another planet, and be told that in our cities the little children are hungry because out on the plains of North Dakota the farmers have raised too much grain; if he were told that the children of shoe-makers have to go bare-footed in winter time, can't go to school because their fathers have made too many shoes, the visitor from another planet would say: "That is impossible; that is an insane idea." But that is the idea upon which our whole civilization stands at the present hour, and it is the condition upon which it is going to fall; because it is impossible that working men all over the world should consent to stay out of work and see their children starve, because they have invented and manufactured machines which can turn out too large a product.

Why must we go to foreign countries and sell them our goods which are needed at home? Why should not we use them at home? Why should we not take possession of the machines, and use the machines to make goods for ourselves instead of for our masters? The reason is because we don't own the machines; because our property system is different, and if you are talking about trying to change that system, then you are a disturber of the peace, and you are a dangerous character, and you are a red, and the police come around to find out about you.

Now get this clearly in your minds. We have today in America every means and oppor-

tunity for the production of plenty and comfort for every person in the country who is willing to work. There may be a few idlers, a few defectives who are not willing to work; I am not talking about those. I am talking about involuntary poverty, and I say that we have the means of producing plenty for everybody who wants work. We have enormous tracts of valuable land and we have great agricultural machines and we can produce every kind of food in abundance. We have proven it; we have done it this year; we have got so much wheat that our granaries are crowded; we don't know what to do with it, but we can't get it to the hungry people. The hungry people are not consumers; they are bums. They haven't got the purchase price, and so they don't count in our society. And that same thing applies to clothing; it applies to shelter; it applies to every means of comfort and even of luxury, of pleasure for all. Only one thing is needed, and that is that we should break the profit system, that we should change our system of production for the benefit of private individuals into a system of production for use and for the common welfare of all.

### DON'T BE FOOLED AGAIN

Now that is what Socialism means, and that is the program which lies before the American people at the present day. There is no other program because there is no other possible thing that you can do with the machines. You can either keep them for profit and let the great masses of the workers starve, or else you can take them and use them for the benefit of all. The system of profit cannot continue indefinitely because the condition is one that gets worse; the crises become more severe, and the only reason why they don't become completely unendurable is because of the fact that in between the crises—we have wars.

I am trying to make plain the point that your salvation, your peace, your happiness, your chances in life depend upon your understanding this profit system under which you live, and understanding the remedy so clearly that it will never again be possible to fool you about it. You must get it so clearly that all the organized propaganda of capitalism cannot fool you again, but that you will learn to think for yourselves and for your own interest, and will join the party which is working for the interests of the producing masses, instead of for the interests of the idle owners.

## Jimmie Higgins Contest

ILLINOIS, so far ahead of the other states that she cannot see them for the dust is the first item that appears on the list just received from the national office. The states are now being ranked by the number of points that contestants have been credited with.

Pennsylvania follows Illinois with about one-third as many credits, but New Jersey is almost in the same position as its neighboring state, and is crowding her for second place.

Delaware ranks next with Virginia in fifth place, while New York lags along in sixth. Ohio, Canada and Mississippi follow.

Evidently the poor showing of some of the states is due to the fact that contestants are not seeing to it that the city or county central committee, after accepting applications, send them to the national office.

Of course, also, all activities in New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and California particularly are being concentrated on campaigns, and most of the states with elections on their hands are putting all their steam into them.

New entrants from New York and from Ohio marked the past week. Ohio is now tied with California in number of entrants. Next week we hope to report the results of the contestants in these states.

## Morningside Branch Has Intense Campaign

One of the most active campaign headquarters in Greater New York is the Morningside Branch, at 413 West 125th Street, Manhattan, convenient for members and the faculty and student group of the university center who make up a large part of the membership.

Nightly, speakers are out making hundreds of people listen to the call of Socialism and cutting into the stronghold of the two rival camps. Many adherents of the older parties have joined our ranks. Much could be written of these brilliant street orators whose unselfish devotion to the cause has enabled the branch to hold meetings six nights a week, with many women enlisting as speakers.

At the mass meeting October 8th in the McMillan Theatre, Broadway and 116th Street, Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman spoke to a large audience composed of representatives of the university center and neighborhood family groups.

Thomas, with the human appeal, talked upon international issues. Louis Waldman presented the national issues. Donald J. Henderson, candidate for State Senator from the 19th District, and Charles Webber, for assemblyman, 13th District, were the next speakers. The chairman was Nathaniel Weyl. Henderson and Webber have been endorsed by the Citizens Union for their respective offices.

All working committees show efficiency, with a striking display of unselfishness so characteristic of the Socialist Party. Canvassing voters is one of the big activities being carried through with thoroughness, a task so gigantic that if additional volunteers do not help, the task cannot possibly be completed in time. Members who may desire to work should apply at the headquarters.

The chairman of the finance committee, Charles L. Black, is carrying on a gallant and efficient campaign, though he is handicapped by lack of funds. The chairman can be reached, care of the Union Theological Seminary, 600 West 122nd Street, where donations are gratefully received.

Registering student voters is being expertly handled by G. August Gerber, candidate for Congress, 19th District. Comrade Gerber has also been instrumental in securing cash donations which have helped in carrying on the work.

## C. P. L. A. Dinner To Discuss A. F. L. Meet

Highlights of the A. F. of L. convention and an analysis of action taken at Boston will be presented by four C. P. L. A. speakers at a dinner meeting arranged by the New York branch at the Consumers Cooperative Restaurant, 49 E. 25th Street, Friday, October 24th at 6.30 p. m.

These first hand reports will be made by A. J. Muste, chairman of the C. P. L. A., Louis Stanley, contributing editor of the *New Leader*; Louis F. Budenz, editor of *Labor Age*; and Israel Hoffman, executive secretary of the C. P. L. A. Discussion will follow. Reservations for the dinner may be made at the C. P. L. A., 104 Fifth Ave.

## Free Speech in Allentown

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Allentown city officials suddenly changed their minds in the case against Darlington Hoopes, assistant city collector of Reading, and Socialist candidate for the legislature.

Hoopes had been arrested for attempting to hold a meeting on a vacant city owned lot. A permit had been refused. Berks and Lehigh County Socialists planned to hold the meeting without one. Four policemen and a crowd of the crowd, estimated by Allentown papers at over 2,000, arrested Hoopes. Taken to the station, he was released under \$25 bail for a hearing Monday morning.

Apparently the coming elections had a lot to do with the dismissal of the case, as every official seemed to regret the arrest. The chief of police promised free speech for both Communists and Socialists.