

Thomas Rakes Somers Record In the House

McCoey Congressman Mum on Unemployment, Socialist Says—2,000 at One Meeting

CONTINUING the one-man campaign for Congress in the 8th District, Brooklyn, in which the Democrat, Andrew L. Somers, and the Republican, Joseph G. Myerson, have thus far refused to discuss the issues with him, Norman Thomas this week reiterated the record of his opponents and their parties on unemployment.

Thomas' attack was climaxed when before a large crowd at a meeting Wednesday night in Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush and Church Avenues, he opened the book of Somers' record on unemployment in Congress and found it blank. Two thousand attended the meeting. Other speakers were Morris Hillquit, Dr. Henry Neumann, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, candidate for Borough President of Brooklyn, and Charles Solomon, candidate for the State Senate in the 8th District.

"The army of unemployed was numbered by millions even before the Wall Street crash," said Thomas. "After the crash it was evident that America was in for a bitter year. What did Mr. Somers do? The record shows that in the 71st Congress, 2nd Session, he introduced seven private bills of no public importance and three public bills, not one of them dealing with unemployment. Four times he is recorded as making remarks, not one time on the subject of unemployment. On the other hand, the bill to reduce the taxes on the rich, which deprived the government of funds for a program of public works or social insurance, was passed with such a whoop that there was no record of any vote. Presumably Mr. Somers voted with the overwhelming majority of his Democratic colleagues.

Hits Militaristic Votes
"In other words, Mr. Somers neither forecast the bitter tragedy of unemployment nor when it was upon us did one single thing about it."

Thomas attacked the Democrat for his votes in favor of military appropriations, aiding the transportation of American troops "to collect private debts to Nicaragua and elsewhere," and for increases in the tariff.

He again taunted Somers on judicial corruption. "This McCoey Congressman has not dared to answer my questions about his friends, the McCoey judges," said Thomas.

Solomon laid at the door of Governor Roosevelt responsibility for the blocking of investigation into judicial corruption in New York City. "Nothing the Governor says," declared Solomon, "can obscure the fact that millions of men and women in this state firmly believe that the Governor for immediate political considerations has shielded Tammany."

Urges Special Session
Speaking with Heywood Brown and Dr. Guy E. Shipley, editor of the Churchman, at a radio rally Monday, Thomas urged President Hoover to call a special session of Congress to deal with unemployment. He declared the President's appointment of a Cabinet committee was unwise and non-construction "interference in the foot race."

The committee cannot institute fundamental reforms that are needed for the effective and permanent relief of unemployment, said Thomas. He asked the President to charge the leaders of industry with responsibility for unemployment, and to tell them that unless they find a remedy they are doomed.

Following the Communist riots of last week, Thomas in a letter to Mayor Walker demanded an official investigation of police brutality and declared the Mayor's manner of speech precipitated the violence.

Thursday Thomas, Solomon, Darwin J. Meserole, candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; William Karlin, candidate for Attorney General and Jacob Axelrad, Assembly candidate in the 18th A. D., spoke at P. S. 181, New York and Snyder Avenues. Thomas also spoke at a meeting of the Tompkins Avenue Boys' Association and over WMCA at 10:45 P. M. At a meeting last night in P. S. 92, Parkside and Rogers Avenues, some of these candidates, as well

Waldman Demands Security For Every Worker In Nation

Speaks Over National Hook-Up—Completes Best Upstate Tour In A Decade

A SCIENTIFIC government system of social insurance, prime features of which would be protection of the people against unemployment, invalidity and old age, was set forth as Socialist party policy in an address Wednesday by Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for governor of New York, broadcast from Station WEAU over the national network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Waldman declared the Socialist's principal issue was social insurance, pointing out that due to high cost of insurance and low earnings, less than 1,000,000 Americans are protected against sickness. The omic losses through sickness, the old parties force the needy, sick and aged, and the jobless to depend upon charity, Mr. Waldman charged. He said:

"The Republican and Democratic parties who seek to avoid their duty of protecting the workers through unemployment insurance by calling such a system a 'dole,' are perfectly willing to countenance the pauperization of self-respecting American workers through the degrading dole of private charity."

Warns of Hoover
Charging that the unemployed have been "callously left to shift for themselves by state Democratic administrations and the national Republican regime, Mr. Waldman said:

"President Hoover's recent interest in the problem of the idle is commendable but belated. The time to ward off the suffering of enforced unemployment was during the period of comparative prosperity. Remembering the Hoover promise of 'a chicken for every pot' and 'a job for every man,' the voters may be forgiven if they look upon the President's current efforts as smacking of time honored political promises that blossom annually, two weeks before election day."

"One of the most fraudulent political documents I have ever seen," Mr. Waldman declared, "is that part of the New York Democratic handbook which represents Governor Roosevelt as advocating a power program in New York State modeled after the Ontario, Canada system. The key to the vast economies of the Ontario system is direct public distribution of electricity to the consumers. Governor Roosevelt is opposed to electric distribution. Let him speak for himself. As recently as October, 1928, he said: 'I don't want, more than the power interests, to put the people of the state into the business of distributing power to the ultimate consumer. This is a matter which can now be properly taken care of by private companies.'"

Back On Wednesday
Early Wednesday morning, Waldman returned from a tour of the upstate cities lasting twelve days. It was the most encouraging Socialist upstate campaign as Laidler, Wolfe and James O'Neil, editor of The New Leader, spoke.

Big Meetings Scheduled
A large meeting is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at Alexander Hamilton High School, Albany Avenue and Bergen Street. Louis Waldman, gubernatorial candidate in the 17th A. D. and other candidates in the district, as well as the Rev. John H. Melish, will be speakers.

Thomas will speak at two churches tomorrow, Sunday, and in the evening, with Solomon, will participate in a symposium at the Brooklyn Home for the Aged, Howard and Dumont Avenues. Solomon is to represent the party at a symposium in the Brooklyn Jewish Center Monday and Thomas and Solomon will speak to the New York League of Women Voters and the men of the Lenox Road Baptist Church. Other meetings scheduled for next week are Thomas at the High School of Commerce Tuesday, New York University Wednesday, City College Thursday. With other candidates he will speak Thursday at the East Flatbush Jewish Center, P. S. 156 and 144 and the Nonpareil Club Friday.

In more than ten years. Meetings were held in towns and cities which had not heard the Socialist message in that length of time. In but three of the some 15 cities visited were there any party locals.

In Poughkeepsie, Waldman pledged the Socialist Party to fight for the complete abolition of injunctions in labor disputes and the outlawing of "yellow dog" contracts. He denounced both Democratic and Republican state platform for ignoring an issue "which involves labor's right to the elementary liberties supposed to have been guaranteed by the constitution."

Republican re-nomination of Judge Crosey in New York City and his endorsement by the Democrats at Gov. Roosevelt's request was declared an indication of both parties' acceptance of judges who are "notoriously and openly the enemies of organized labor."

Waldman made three addresses in the capital district Monday. He assailed Governor Roosevelt's claims to progressivism. Mr. Waldman declared the Governor has made his office "an adjunct to Tammany Hall," has appointed "machine candidates" including judges Bertini and Crater; has vetoed laws looking to honest elections and fair legislative re-apportionment; has probed G. O. P. derelictions up-state, but ignored demands of organized labor for a state insurance fund to carry Workmen's Compensation; has ignored possible development of Niagara Falls power; has opposed state distribution of electricity, and clings to "the futile scheme" of regulating public utilities. He coupled his attack on Governor Roosevelt with a vigorous criticism of Charles H. Tuttle's and the Republican Party's lack of program on unemployment.

Proposes Work Schemes
A program which would put one hundred thousand unemployed of the state to work and at the same time carry forward a plan of vital public improvements, was set forth by Waldman, in two addresses in Buffalo.

"The Socialist program on unemployment is based on intensive practical considerations of the plight of the unemployed and the need of the state for the initiation of vital public projects," he said. "In the shadow of this city, at Niagara, fabulous wealth in water power is going to waste daily. The Socialists would begin immediately a program of public power development. Slum areas in up-state cities and in New York City should be wiped out and new decent houses built. A Socialist state administration would cooperate with local authorities on a great slum clearance program. Many rural areas still suffer from poor roads, many have still to learn the magic of the power of electricity. We pledge a great program of farm and village electrification and of road building. By these projects alone we would put over one hundred thousand of the unemployed to work and as a result supply an increased consuming power which would bring work to scores of thousands of others."

Rochester gave Waldman the largest meeting, filling the big Amalgamated Hall, Buffalo came next in size of meeting. But almost all the meetings were uniformly good, both in attendance and in response. Meetings were held at Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Utica, Rome, Elmira, Syracuse, Jamestown, Albany and Poughkeepsie. Some excellent address by Waldman, particularly by John Herling in Rochester, and L. J. Sutton in Jamestown and other cities, aided greatly in putting over the message. Good advance work was also accomplished by McAlister Coleman, Mrs. Mary Harris Mainland, Julius Weinberg, Jean J. Corneil and others. Local comrades gave unstinting effort in putting the meetings over, sometimes working single-handed as did D. T. Hunsford in Elmira, Abraham Kleiman, assisted by a group of hustling Yipsels in Syracuse, Robert Solson in Schenectady, Robert Hoffman and others in Buffalo. The upstate campaign is certain to result in a marked increase in votes. Whether it will bring permanent strengthening of party organization and intelligence of the state organization after election day.

Miss Gilman Makes First Socialist Address At Md. State House

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
Baltimore—Miss Elizabeth Gilman, Socialist candidate for Governor of Maryland, has the distinction of being the first candidate of her party to speak in the House of Delegates at Annapolis, the State House, which survives as a monument of the old colonial regime. Dr. S. M. Neistadt, candidate for Congress in the 3rd District, and James B. Smiley, candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, also spoke.

"In Europe, Socialism is better appreciated by the people, with the result that the working class are getting much better homes," Miss Gilman said. "In Socialist-governed England and the city of Vienna the rents of modern homes for the workers are remarkably low. Unemployment insurance is also a great boon to the unfortunate, and save many a family from destitution." Miss Gilman urged her audience to work among their friends and to spread the humane message of Socialism as far as possible.

Neistadt pictured the wide extent of unemployment and emphasized the need of changing the tyrannous economic system. Smiley declared that another revolution is needed "whereby the whole nation will publicly own all machinery and operate it for the good of all citizens."

Vladeck Sees Broun Drive Issues Call Political Act For Watchers

Mass Meeting to be Held On Tuesday in High School of Commerce

AS THE Heywood Broun for Congress campaign draws to an active and colorful close, all efforts are being concentrated on getting enough watchers to man the polls on election day. The fight is unusually bitter in its current stages, with Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, G. O. P. incumbent, stopping at no mean device to stir up animosity against the Socialists and their candidate. With Tammany making a strong fight for Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky, the vote will be close.

Morris Novik, Socialist campaign manager, has issued a call for watchers and those who want to volunteer for this work to be present at a meeting to be held this Sunday at 3 p. m., at the Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72nd street.

A huge mass meeting in support of the Broun candidacy will be held Tuesday evening, October 28th, at the High School of Commerce, 155 West 65th street, with Broun, Norman Thomas, B. C. Vladeck and Morris Hillquit as the principal speakers.

The Broun non-partisan committee announces two more Sunday evening theatre parties to help the campaign. This Sunday evening, at the Belasco Theatre, the Hall-Johnson Choir will sing. Others on the bill will be Deems Taylor, Sascha Jacobson, Sascha Gordon, Richard Hale and Edna Kellogg.

Cleaning and Dye House Drivers Union Aids in Campaign
The campaign committee headquarters of the Socialist Party, announced a donation of \$100 was received from the Cleaning and Dye House Drivers Union Local 185, International Brotherhood of Teamsters. An active committee was also selected, which is headed by Jacob Effrat, manager of the union, as well as Sam Pollack, and J. Tauber, secretary, and treasurer, respectively who will raise additional funds for the campaign, and arouse sentiment for the success of the Party's campaign.

According to a statement issued by Mr. Effrat, in the letter accompanying the union's check, he points out that only a large Socialist vote will make "injunction judges" behave.

Darrow and Dr. Krass To Debate on Religion
Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer, will debate on religion on Saturday evening, Nov. 15, at Mecca Temple, with Dr. Nathan Krass, head of Temple Emanuel, R. instead of Abbe Ernest Dimmet, French cleric. It was announced the Discussion Guild, 15 East 40th street. Abbe Dimmet was forbidden by the Catholic Church to speak on religion "on any other subject." The Abbe admitted the order had been issued after conferences he held with Monsignor Thomas G. Carroll and Father J. Francis A. McNulty at the Chancery office in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Darrow telegraphed the Discussion Guild that he will be there to debate Religion. Abbe Dimmet's withdrawal notwithstanding. A group of liberal ministers and friends of Darrow is being organized as an Honorary Chairman group to welcome the debaters on the subject.

Many other rallies will keep the district humming with Socialist activities. On Friday evening, Oct. 24th, there will be rallies at Public School 128 at 21st Ave. and 83rd St., and Public School 225 Oceanview Ave. In addition to the candidates the speakers will be Louis Waldman, the Party's nominee for governor, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, H. W. Laidler, Nemer, Rosenbaum, Norman Studer, Harry Perlmutter and Kantor. On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26th, at 2:30 P. M. in the auditorium of P. S. 228, Ave. T and West 4th St., Vladeck, Feigenbaum, Nemer, Waldman, Morris Hillquit, and Paul Brissenden will speak. Wednesday evening there will be two more large rallies in the district, at James Madison High School, Bedford Ave. and Quentin Road. Speakers will include Waldman, Vladeck, Feigenbaum, Rosenbaum, Tuvin, Rev. Edwin Saitley, Rev. David Cory, Rev. Herman Reissig and Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein. The same evening at the Premier theatre a meeting will be addressed by Waldman, Vladeck, Feigenbaum, Rosenbaum and Harry Krutner. Friday evening, October 31st, at 68th St. and 12th Ave., speakers will be Waldman, Vladeck, Feigenbaum, Robert L. Bobrick and Jerome Valente. On Sunday evening, Nov. 2nd, there will be a rally in the Thomas Jefferson High School, Pennsylvania and Dumont Aves., to be addressed by Vladeck, Feigenbaum, Rosenbaum, Dr. Wm. B. Robinson, Dr. David Breslow and Theo. Shapiro.

Monday, Oct. 27
8 p. m.—P. S. 99, meeting of the Midwood Assn. of Brooklyn Avenue K and Avenue I, Brooklyn. Speakers, Heywood Broun, H. B. Raushenbush.

8 p. m.—P. S. 89, meeting of the Midwood Assn. of Brooklyn Avenue K and Avenue I, Brooklyn. Speakers, Heywood Broun, H. B. Raushenbush.

8:30 p. m.—Young Israel of Brooklyn, 563 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Speakers, Harry W. Laidler, William Karlin.

8:30 p. m.—Dinner of the Greenwich Village Historical Society, Hotel Brevoort, 8th street and 5th Avenue, New York. Speakers, Louis Waldman, William Karlin.

8:30 p. m.—High School of Commerce, 65th street, west of Broadway. Speakers, Louis Waldman, Heywood Broun, William Karlin. Municipal Club of Brooklyn, 131 Remsen street, Brooklyn. Speaker, Harry W. Laidler.

9:15 to 9:30 p. m.—Station WMSC, Speaker, G. August Gerber. Wednesday, Oct. 29

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Panken Headquarters Certain Of Victory By Majority of Over 1,500

Election Depends Only On Honest Count, Is Feeling—Watchers Are Needed

The election of Judge Panken to Congress in the 14th Congressional district by a majority ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 seems assured, on the basis of a check-up just completed, and a careful canvass of the three Assembly districts which comprise the congressional district.

To achieve that result, Judge Panken need receive only the vote cast for him in the same district three years ago, when he ran for reelection to the bench and gained less than 5 per cent of the vote he obtained then. Conservative estimates place his gain at more than 3 per cent, due to the tide which has set in.

Managers of the campaign, to keep the tide going, to strengthen Panken's position in sections where special efforts may be required to have the vote attained the expected size, and to prevent election frauds from depriving the Socialists of the victory which they now consider certain have decided to utilize the next ten days of the campaign for an intensive drive in several important directions.

To prevent election frauds, a dozen investigators have been running down cases of floaters reported by the canvassing squad which is out every evening, Saturdays and Sundays. Close to 100 names have been stricken from the registration rolls on the motion of members of the Lawyers Committee for the Election of Judge Panken. During the next few days evidence on which indictments will be sought will be presented to the authorities, who have cooperated with members of the Lawyers' Committee, in weed-out floaters. Several hundred cases are now being investigated, and the more flagrant cases will be made ready for presentation to the grand jury.

To prevent frauds on election day, Louis Schafer, labor editor of the Forward, and manager of the successful over-campaigns of the late Meyer London, in the 12th Congressional district, has been placed in charge of watchers. A complete organization of the 6th Assembly district for election day will be effected on Sunday afternoon, October 26, at 5 o'clock at the headquarters of the 6th A. D. Socialists, 96 Avenue C.

Associated with Schafer will be Charles Grossman and Irving Alper, whose years of experience in the conduct of the campaigns on the East Side served to reassure the Socialists that every precaution will be taken to prevent frauds on election day.

During the last ten days, meetings will be held every night under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Neckwear Makers Union, the International Pocketbook Makers Union, the Bakers' Union and other trade union groups. The Amalgamated began their drive early by sending down a corps of Miller, secretary of the Joint Board, B. Jackson, M. Blumreich, Abraham Herschkowitz, and others. This week-end will witness the entry of the other organizations.

Hall meetings, house meetings, and open-air meetings with Judge Panken leading a flying squadron of speakers from corner to corner in a last minute drive to keep the tide going in the direction of vic-

tory, will help assure a proper climax to the campaign, to be concluded at a parade to be held on Saturday evening, November 1. Nathan Fine, of the Rand School, August Claessens, candidate for the Assembly in the 6th A. D., Dr. William Bohn, candidate for the Assembly in the 10th A. D., Al-gernon Lee, candidate for State Senator, Joseph Weinberg, former president of the Workmen's Circle, M. Goldowsky, and others have promised to help in the whirlwind finish that is planned.

Meetings held so far, both in the halls, in the home of voters, and on the street corners, have been a revelation to the Socialists. Night after night Judge Panken, Claessens, Fine and others address rallies long past midnight to crowds estimated to be 4,000. In several instances traffic has been blocked both ways, while thousands listen to the Socialist speakers, who, using an amplifier, are heard for several blocks.

One of the largest meetings in years was held in the Italian section at corner of 12th street and Avenue A. The attendance and the enthusiasm at the meeting eclipsed the showing which has been made in sections which Panken has carried three to one in former elections. A group of eight canvassers, organized by V. Vacira, who is managing the campaign in the Italian section, visit the Italian voters every night, and reports indicate these districts will be carried.

A larger canvassing group, selected from the unions is visiting the voters in the 8th A. D. during the day and in the evening. Both the 8th A. D. and the 10th A. D. are regarded as the battleground of the district—all parties concede that Panken will carry the 6th A. D. overwhelmingly—and the attention of the party workers will center during the next ten days in these two districts.

Questions that Panken has been putting to his Tammany opponent night after night, not only on the street corners, but through letters which are being mailed to the voters, have succeeded in not only placing him on the defensive, but in driving him to desperation. Faced by questions as to how he became a millionaire since he went to Congress four years ago, and about some of his "philanthropic" ventures, the Tammany candidate has become abusive, with the result that many voters who have been willing to listen to him have turned away in disgust. He has tried the usual stunt of his trying to appear orthodox, while denouncing Panken as an atheist, but disclosures made possible through Socialist sources have thrown a wet blanket on his orthodoxy. His praise of the inhuman provisions of the Immigration Act, which he inadvertently circulated in a congressional speech, and has alienated for him the support he usually receives.

Relying mainly on the canvassing to put the finishing touches to the campaign, members of various committees, including the Youth Committee and the Women's Committee, and of trade unions, as well as of the two branches of the party in the district will make their biggest drive on Sunday morning, October 26, when it is expected that more than 100 canvassers will work the district.

Volunteers to address a final mailing to the voters are asked to report to the campaign headquarters, 133 Second Avenue, day or night.

BATES LECTURES FOR GROUP
Professor Ernest Sutherland Bates, author of the widely discussed book, "The Land of Liberty," will speak on "The Lost Art of Liberty," for the group, Tuesday, Oct. 28th, at 8:30 p. m. The lecture will be held in the Auditorium, 150 West 85th street. Added interest is attached to this lecture because Heywood Broun will participate in the discussion.

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Waldman to Invade Bronx On Saturday

Two Large Rallies Will Be Held in Public School Auditoriums

LOUIS WALDMAN, candidate for Governor, Samuel Orr, candidate for Congress, 23rd District, Morris Gismet, for Surrogate, Esther Friedman, for Senate 23rd District, Irving M. Knobloch, for Assembly, 8th District, and Marie B. MacDonald will speak this Saturday evening, Oct. 25th, 8 o'clock, at the following West Bronx schools:

P. S. 232nd Street and Kingsbridge Avenue, one block west of Broadway and at P. S. 6, West 195th Street and Reservoir Avenue, north of Kingsbridge Armory and Kingsbridge Road. The chairman will be George McMullen, candidate for State Senator, 21st District and Patrick J. Murphy.

These meetings are held under the auspices of the 8th A. D. where a tremendous campaign is being waged. Campaign headquarters are located at 20 East Kingsbridge Road, between Jerome and Morris Avenues, Telephone Kellogg 1514. Canvassers and literature distributors are needed every afternoon and evening as well as many watchers to cover the 164 election districts all of which are in the 23rd Congressional District, where Samuel Orr is making a great run for Congress and Esther Friedman is the candidate for State Senator.

You have learnt something. That always feels as first as if you have lost something.—Bernard Shaw.

Borrowing is not much better than begging; just as lending on interest is not much better than stealing. Lessing.

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Telephone: TAlagator 6952

"Eat for Health"
Health Food Store and Luncheonette
45 East 34th St.
(Bet. Park & Madison Aves.)
Health Food Distributors
Phone: Lexington 0026, Ashland 8306
Books on Health, Sex and Psychology; Health

Four Million Leaflets Out, Senior Says

National Office Circulates 1,000,000 Pieces—N. Y. and California Do the Same

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—During the past week contributors to the Socialist "Mutual Aid Fund" literature were:

C. E. Bartlett, Concord, N. H., \$2.00; J. B. Bookman, Mason, N.Y., \$2.00; Frank Davies, Seattle, Wash., \$1.00; H. O. Fahrburg, Seattle, Wash., \$1.00; Margaretta L. Attie, Wash., \$1.00; R. L. \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. F. Philip Haffner, Omaha, Neb., \$2.00; R. A. Lindblad, Newport, Minn., \$2.00; M. O. Lundine, Seattle, Wash., \$1.00; Stanley Marsh, Duluth, Minn., \$2.00; J. T. McKinley, Seattle, Wash., \$1.00; John Molhan, Valley Falls, R. I., \$2.00; Geo. D. Sauter, St. Louis, Mo., \$6.00; Matt Walsh, Seattle, Wash., \$1.00.

The above contributions have paid for 12,500 leaflets which have been shipped.

On the basis of the number of leaflets sent by the National Office in three weeks, Executive Secretary Clarence Senior announces that at least four million will have been distributed by the party in its congressional campaign this year. The National Office in the period mentioned has sent over 400,000 leaflets, bringing the National Office total to over one million. In addition California and New York both have printed over one million and in many other places the local platforms and doggers have been printed in addition to National Office literature.

Shiplacoff Is Back, Speeds Up Campaign

Literature Distribution And Many Meetings Feature Campaign in 10th C. D.

THE Socialist Campaign in the 10th Congressional District, Brooklyn, is in full swing after the delay occasioned by Candidate A. I. Shiplacoff's absence.

Shiplacoff, S. H. Friedman, Dr. Louis Sadoff, L. P. Goldberg, Jack Altman and Murray Baron are busy every evening speaking throughout the 5th, 6th and 23rd Assembly Districts. The invaluable aid lent to the campaign by the excellent Junior and Senior Y. P. S. L. circles of the 6th and 23rd Districts enables covering entire congressional district with literature and posters.

The local Poale Zion will conduct several street meetings in Brownsville. They will sponsor a large mass meeting in Empire Manor, Thatford and Pitkin Aves., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, October 30.

Besides a busy open-air schedule, meetings will be held in P. S. 28, Herkimer and Howard Aves., on October 24. The speakers are to be Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, A. I. Shiplacoff, McAlister Coleman, Louis Sadoff, Louis P. Goldberg and S. H. Friedman. P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Aves., October 29. Speakers, Morris Hillquit, A. I. Shiplacoff and others.

About 375 people welcomed Shiplacoff and Dr. Silverman at a banquet held at Grubbs Rose Manor, Brooklyn, last Sunday evening. The speakers were Charles Solomon, E. C. Viadeck, Jacob Panken, Feinstein, Silverman and A. I. Shiplacoff. The collection amounted to \$700.00.

A campaign committee meeting will be held Sunday morning, October 26, at the Labor Y. M. C. A., 219 Sackman St. Comrades of the 6th A. D. Kings, please note.

Chicago Squad That Swells Distribution of Socialist Literature



Here is the Seventh Congressional District, Chicago, Socialist literature distribution squad, taken after work last Sunday. Seventy-five square blocks were covered that day.

The posters held are being

stuck on poles and used on windshields.

Distributors in the picture, left to right, standing are: Miss Dina Wolman, David Fishman, Geo. E. Ingram, Mandel Halushka, Miss Lila Wolman, Jacob Kiss, Oscar Elie, Dr. R. B. Green,

Mrs. Ethel Benensohn, David Woodhouse, Mrs. Barkan, Clarence Senior, Harrie Mitchell, Fred Freese, Pete Svercek, Ivar A. Anderson, Henry Duell, Ivar Anderson, Jr., Frank Passovey, Meyer Weinrib.

Second row, left to right, sitting: Nathan Wagman, Louis

Elet, Comrade Gassman, Morris Blum, Mrs. Bernstein, Samuel Wolman, Fred Ehling, Arvid Anderson.

Third row, sitting: Mrs. Weinrib, J. Edlund, Jr., Louis Benensohn, Mrs. Anna Levin, B. Katz, Comrade Abramovich, Comrade Gitter, D. Rikhter.

Call Issued For Watchers At the Polls

Many Districts Need Men and Women to Help Get Honest Court

THE Socialist vote cast is not a Socialist vote counted. It may be counted for candidates and parties who oppose. This has happened. It may happen again. Help prevent it in this election.

To prevent this watchers are needed at the polling places. Thousands must volunteer. Thousands of Socialists and sympathizers can render this service. This is an appeal for them to do so.

Look over the following list of headquarters. Select the one nearest to you. Go there and register as a watcher. Do not delay. Do it now!

City Campaign Committee, 45 West 45th Street, City, Bryant 0450, G. A. Gerber.

Algonquin 4620, A. Claessens.

NEW YORK COUNTY

12 C.D.—204 E. 9th St., City; Drydock 8825.

14 C.D.—133 Second Ave., City; Drydock 0494; 96 Avenue C., City; Orchard 9628; 189 Second Ave., City; Stuyvesant 4620; 146 Seventh Ave., City.

17 C.D.—Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72nd Street, City; Endicott 9780; Hotel Algonquin, 29 West 44th St., City; Vanderbilt 2107.

18 C.D.—241 East 84th St., City; Call Labor Temple, Regent 10038.

19 C.D.—413 West 125th St., City; University 9638.

20 C.D.—62 E. 106th St., City; Lehigh 1734.

21 C.D.—149 W. 136th St., 600 W. 181 St., City, No phone—in emergency call Washington Heights 8186 or Harlem 3469.

BRONX COUNTY

Main Headquarters—1167 Boston Road, Bronx; Kilpatrick 7457.

2 A.D.—1405 Walton Ave., Bronx; Jerome 5267.

3-5 A.D.—Hunts Point Palace, Intervale 9601; 30 Blvd. & 163d St., Intervale 1848.

A.D.—3749 Wallace Ave., Bronx; S. Libin, Olivolt 9867.

7 A.D.—4215 Third Ave., Bronx; 8 A.D.—20 E. Kingsbridge Road, Kellogg 1814.

KINGS COUNTY

1-3 A.D.—122 Pierrepont St., Tri-angle 6983.

6 C.D.—1110 Eastern Parkway, President 1155; 37 A.D.—114 Macon St., Decatur 5747; 21 A.D.—2301 Bedford Ave., Defender 2070.

8 C.D.—6010 Bay Parkway, Beachview 5505; Boro Park Labor Y. M. C. A., 424 St. and 14th Ave.; 1114 Kings Highway, None; 215 Brighton Beach Ave., Sheepshead 3969; 2202 Mermaid Ave., 483 Sutter Ave.

10 C.D.—219 Sackman St., Dickens 3237; 167 Tompkins Ave., None.

Williamsburg—4-13-14-19-20 A.D.—None; 167 Tompkins Ave.; 11 Arlon Place, Pulaski 2413.

22 A.D.—218 Van Sicken Ave., Glenmore 8725.

QUEENS COUNTY

County Committee—43-31 Carolin St., Hollis, L. I., Hollis 5736.

Far Rockaway—2422 Bayswater Ave., Far Rockaway 2737.

STREET MEETINGS

MANHATTAN

1-2nd Assembly District. Meetings Wednesday, various corners. Speakers report at 133 Second Avenue. Morris Goldowsky, M. Marlished, S. P. Ulanoff.

14th Congressional District. Meetings every evening, various corners. Speakers report at 112 West 72nd Street. Heywood Broun, Samuel Feldman, Evelyn Hughes, Paul Porter, A. Reginald Miller, A. M. Weinberg, Jacob Bernstein, M. Riesel, Nathan Fine, Esther Friedman (Tuesday), George Steinhart (Monday and Friday), H. Traubenschlag (Friday and Saturday), David Cory (Thursday), E. Brown (Wednesday), H. L. Layburn (Tuesday), Joseph Turin (Thursday).

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A. F. of L. Convention Acts on Two Basic Issues

Fears Unemployment Insurance Will Destroy "Freedom" of Jobless Millions And Decides to Spend Year Studying it and Five-Day Week

By Louis Stanley

BOSTON.—The American Federation of Labor has faced the two basic questions of unemployment insurance and the five-hour day and decided to have the executive council study these questions.

The problem of unemployment came before the convention through the report of the resolutions committee headed by Matthew Woll which had before it the recommendations made by the executive council in its annual report and through several resolutions submitted by delegates. The executive council, it will be recalled, had outlined the following ten-point program for the relief of unemployment:

1. Reduction in the hours of work.
2. Stabilization of industry.
3. Efficient management in production and in sales policies.
4. National-wide system of employment exchanges.
5. Adequate statistical records.
6. Use of public works to meet cyclical unemployment.
7. Vocational guidance and retraining.
8. Special study of technological unemployment.
9. Study of relief proposals.
10. Education for life.

At the session of the executive council immediately preceding the convention President Green had voiced his opposition to unemployment insurance, although the New York State Federation of Labor had only recently declared itself in favor of this form of social legislation. Other labor bodies took similar action. The report of the executive council to the convention under point nine stated:

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

The resolutions committee approved all the recommendations of the executive council, and then taking a hint from Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit who in his address to the convention last week had told of his experience in mo-

bilizing the relief of the unemployed in his city, the committee recommended "That the executive council be instructed to request the President of the United States to appoint immediately a national committee to recommend measures for immediate relief, having in mind the proposals that can be carried out by private and quasi-public agencies and enterprises, as well as by departments of the Federal government, the departments of state governments and by municipalities, counties, school districts and other divisions of government." The executive council was also instructed to call on state federations and city central bodies to work for the creation of local committees which would cooperate with the national committee and initiate measures of their own. The council was also directed to find ways and means of carrying out this program in cities where no central bodies exist and in the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Canadian city central bodies were urged to cooperate with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in promoting unemployment relief measures. The resolutions committee emphasized that it wanted relief measures now rather than action by federal or state legislatures later on.

The outstanding episode of the convention was undoubtedly the discussion of unemployment insurance. It compensated for all the dullness of the rest of the proceedings. The delegate of the New York State Federation of Labor, John Sullivan, had previously announced his intention to back down on unemployment insurance and let the executive council have its own way. However, resolutions covering the question had been introduced by Thomas A. Slavens of the Newport, E. I. Central Labor Union; Henry E. Richard of the International Wood Carvers Association; the delegation of the United Textile Workers, consisting of Thomas McMahon, William Smith, James Starr and Francis J. Gorman, and finally, Florence

C. Hanson of the American Federation of Teachers, who submitted a plan identical with that of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, the essence of which is to make the insurance "A charge on industry in the same way as workmen's compensation for accidents." The resolutions committee's report is a historical document worthy of careful study:

"... The issue presented is one of vital importance. It involves the question of whether the American Federation of Labor shall continue to hew to the line in demanding greater freedom for the working people of America, or whether liberty shall be sacrificed in a degree sufficient to enable the workers to obtain a small measure of unemployment relief under government supervision and control.

"In his recent declaration against compulsory unemployment insurance or the so-called 'dole,' President Green accurately reflected the general policy of the A. F. of L. as it now is. Shall that policy be changed? An answer to that question is of the highest importance."

After referring to the A. F. of L.'s opposition to the registration of aliens, the committee added: "Every system of unemployment insurance advanced here contemplates supervision and control by both Federal and state governments, not only of the aliens among the workers, but of all workers.

"Can a process, which we have denounced as being extremely bad when its application to alien workers in our midst is proposed, be made good when applied to old workers, in addition to it a payment of some sort when they are unemployed?"

How the A. F. of L. proposal to establish a national-wide system of employment exchanges can be established without some form of registration is not explained.

"Are we prepared now to admit defeat in our efforts to so increase the consuming power of the people that it will meet their productive capacity?"

"Shall we say to our people that they have produced too much and therefore must accept too little?"

"Are we to enter upon the policy of accepting momentary relief without regard to the future consequences?"

"Shall we discard the system under which we move freely from one end of our great country to the other, crossing state lines, stopping where we please, leaving will, without ever undergoing the scrutiny of a government official reporting to government officers?"

"Have we lost courage to the point where we regard freedom no longer as the greatest essential of life, as the most necessary element in human progress?"

"Shall we be content to carry industrial passports because they have a government label?"

"... Shall we now say to our people that Europe, through unemployment insurance and similar legislative schemes has found a way of making life for the working people better over there than it is here, notwithstanding the fact that it is the working people of Europe who desire to come to America."

After attacking the application of the workmen's compensation principle to unemployment insurance, the report asks:

"Is it not true that unemployment schemes of the sort advocated in the resolutions before the convention will tend to prevent the workers from joining the movement to increase and improve working conditions because of fears that they might thus sacrifice their eligibility to unemployment insurance?"

employment relief measures.

It will be to the credit of three delegates that they rose on the floor of the convention and stated their opposition to the administration's policy. The role of honor consists of Henry Ohl, Jr., of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Slavens of Newport and Max Zaritsky, president of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. The latter, particularly, in a masterly address retrieved the honor of progressive labor delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions. He made a break in the policy pursued by those who, although they dissent from the majority A. F. of L. viewpoint, never take the floor to voice their opinions either because of fear or a sense of futility.

Zaritsky, among other things, made a vivid comparison of the so-called "dole" system in England with the handouts that American workers get through charity. He wondered whether a jobless worker in this country could maintain his self-respect under the present system of "rugged individualism." He then very plainly told the delegates that unemployment will be with us so long as the fundamental cause for it exists and that this fundamental cause is the organization of industry on the basis of profits and not of service. He was greeted by a round of applause but the committee's report was adopted with only three or four voices in opposition. Zaritsky's speech appears on page 8 of this issue of the "New Leader."

The five-day week proposition came before the convention through a resolution submitted by James O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department. This resolution was brought in upon recommendation of the recent convention of the department which by unanimous vote had declared itself "in favor of a basic five-hour day" and asked that the American Federation of Labor in fiftieth annual convention make a similar declaration and "pledge itself to take

necessary steps to bring about its operation and establishment at the earliest possible date." The committee on the shorter work-day approved the sentiments expressed in the resolution, pointing out that "while the shortening of the day may seem a radical change, it falls to parallel the drastic change that is taking place in industry which has so enormously increased per capita production." Nevertheless, the committee was not in favor of making a declaration in favor of the basic five-hour day at the present time and stated:

"In view of the tremendous economic and social questions created by modern industrial methods of production and the shortening of the work day and work week which has become an industrial necessity, your committee recommends that the resolution and the committee's report be referred to the executive council, with instructions to give the subject their immediate and thorough consideration; to secure all available statistical information related to the problem, and to present in its report to the next convention of the A. F. of L. their conclusions, and which will also contain a recommendation for the length of work day and work week, which the American trade union movement shall apply all its energies to establish."

After speeches by O'Connell and Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's International Union the committee's report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The resolution of the United Textile Workers asking for an increase in the per capita tax by one per cent per member per month in order to create a defense fund was bungled. There seems to have been opposition in the committee on law to setting up a defense fund by means of an increase in the per capita, and Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers and a member of the committee handling the resolutions, asked the unanimous consent of the convention for the

withdrawal of the resolution and the substitution of another which would ask the executive council to work out a method by which a defense fund could be established. This required the unanimous consent of the delegates present and when James Feeley of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners objected McMahon was unable to have his resolution introduced. The original resolution was later withdrawn in committee and the matter never came up for discussion on the convention floor.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters is the organization whose executive council several months ago refused to give any financial aid to the Textile Workers in their Southern campaign. It is also the organization which was condemned in a resolution submitted by M. J. McDonough of the Building Trades Department for treading upon the jurisdiction of other building trades unions and permitting its Washington, D. C. local to help a contractor obtain an injunction against the local Building Trades Council. The convention adopted the report of the committee on adjustments which stated that the committee "realizing how essential it is that a spirit of cooperation should prevail in this department council make an effort to compose the existing differences." Next to the miners with a bloated membership of 400,000, the Carpenters' Union is the largest international in the A. F. of L. with a membership of 303,200 and, therefore, no action against the Carpenters can be expected.

Of the few interesting discussions at the convention one of them escaped the notice of the daily press. It occurred during the closing hours of the convention and was provoked by a harmless-looking resolution introduced by N. P. Alfais of the Washington, D. C. Central Labor Union. The resolution described the parliamentary situation in the House of Representatives which made it techni-

cally impossible to carry out the non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L., "rewarding the friends of labor and punishing its enemies." The preamble declared that:

"During the last two Congresses only one record vote was taken on labor measures—passed or pending, thus leaving our members and friends at a loss to know the present attitude of members of Congress, particularly newly elected members, on labor legislative program"; and that:

"The leaders of the House, during the 70th and 71st Congress, appear to have endeavored to establish party responsibility as distinguished from individual responsibility of Congressmen to their respective constituencies, and have, by parliamentary maneuvers designed to prevent roll calls on labor measures, and have so employed the Rules of the House as to prevent labor measures of great importance from coming before the House for action."

The resolves declared that the leaders of the House, the members of the Rules and Steering Committees, and other responsible members "be held personally responsible" and asked:

"That a list of our outstanding friends and the outstanding opponents of organized labor's program in Congress be compiled by the officers of the American Federation of Labor taking into consideration their bona fide speeches, bills introduced, their activity in committees and their parliamentary activities with a view to concentrating the political influence of organized labor on these two select groups."

The Resolutions Committee reported non-concurrence in the resolution because no evidence had been presented in its favor.

The proposition of the resolution, it turned out, was a legislative representative of the International Association of Machinists and knew whereof he spoke. He was supported very discreetly by Furuseth of the Seamen, Clarke of the Flint Glass Workers, Jewell of the Railway Employees Department, and Davis of the Boiler-makers.

Victor Olander, secretary of the committee, tried to browbeat Alfais, and President Green with a little more suavity aimed to accomplish the same end. The report of the committee was adopted but the debate indicated that even old line trade union leaders have no faith in the reliability of the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor.

Issues For a New Political Alignment

Impressions Obtained by a Tour in New York State by Students Investigating Political and Economic Conditions Facing Masses

By Andrew J. Steiger

POLITICAL parties betray their purpose by the issues that divide them. This is true in New York City, it is true in New York State. Where no difference exists they are alike. The present campaign shows this to be characteristic of the old parties.

The writer who went through central New York with two other students on a campaign canvass and field trip for the Socialist Party can report that there are influential men and women who for strictly moral reasons cannot sanction the actions of the state conventions of their parties. They

are seeking outside for an avenue to express their political sentiments. The itinerary carried these students through one district where unpruned grape-vines, unharvested grape clusters, empty farm houses and deserted wine cellars bore devastating witness to the apparent effect of prohibition on the wine industry. Yet even here, where a basic economic condition was interfered with, there were social attitudes that looked for better conditions not through a revival of a declining wine-in-

dustry; but through a control of competitive grape distribution. Local growers could not compete at a profit on local markets with California grape growers. For like reasons farmers by the score have deserted their lands in surrounding districts, realizing that farm products grown at an expense cannot for long be sold at a loss. In so far as the present cyclical depression in business hangs on a jam between excess production and under consumption, it places a premium upon distribution, social-

ized enough to adequately expand the market. This suggests that control of distributive agencies might become an issue between political parties concerned not merely with the supply of beer to a few, but also with providing a consumptive basis for the food and clothes and automobiles we all can use.

Opposition Sentiments
During the early weeks of September the Socialist party employed ten students on a pre-campaign canvass of up-state political conditions. They toured in groups of two and three in four different sections and became acquainted with conditions from the local point of view. Newspaper editors, as a source of information, they found to be professional, reliable and accurate, when not partisan. Since editors reflect public opinion while giving it direction, their reactions to these Socialist groups is instructive. Few were found who refused to print notices of the presence of Socialist workers in town. The majority eagerly accepted the articles, some very eagerly, they applied to country places where the issue was cheaper rates for electrification of farm areas, it applied to cities where the issue was public control of public utilities, it applied to towns where the most prominent advocate of state control of utilities was a university professor. After a week of recurring experiences it was borne in upon us that some newspapermen must accept their stand on local issues from the decisions of state and national conventions. Of this kind are the struggling Democratic weeklies founded in the heart of this Republican area in 1860 on issues arising out of the Civil War. Some confess that they can find no local issues to battle on against the majority Republican sentiment surrounding them. This was said in a town where hundreds of men were unemployed. In other words, party issues have blinded them to the local needs of their constituents. In one area a Democratic editor, espoused the cooperative fight of the dairymen to establish a fixed price for the distribution of milk.

An editor was found of a non-partisan paper. As he was editor of the only paper in town, he had freedom to exploit his pretensions to liberalism. In conversation, he pointed to his brother sitting in the same office, giving out that he was appointed by Governor Roosevelt to be chairman of the Democratic city committee. Some time later, it came out unexpectedly that he himself was involved in the affairs of the Republican party, in fact was responsible for its local campaign to get the voter to vote.

These two, a Republican and a Democrat, brothers in the same paternal household, had a merry time writing articles in the same office and editing a non-partisan paper. Both confessed they were

somewhat disillusioned with Democratic government.

Instances can be multiplied to show that the fiction of party differences between the old parties is not only broken down but is annihilated. There were voters on primary day who went to the polls in Geneva and had one alternative only, if they did not favor the Republican nominee. Since the election boards ruled all other ballots out, they could choose how to throw their vote away, either by voting Republican or by refusing to vote. Conditions are improved somewhat where local Republican power is matched and equal to local Democratic power, and a third party balances the issues by which local elections are stolen. The Republicans in Utica this year stole the Socialist nomination for Congress.

The editor of the most important paper published editorials in favor of social insurance, not merely as a relief measure, but as measure of protection in a system organized for private gain. He was voicing an issue upon which real and vital political action will proceed. The threatening power of an integrated and consistent third party must be bargained with and there is evidence in local affairs that sentiment is arising to support a movement away from political parties who preserve a difference of name as meaningless to present issues as are the platitudes on which they are united.

Emerging Issues

Not only did the students feel a rising antagonism against the two old parties supporting their efforts for the Socialist Party, they also felt the impact of new issues along which this cleavage is taking place. They found chairwomen of the League for Women Voters aware that private control of electric light and water power corporations has taxed them high rates and split no dividends. They are asking for speakers to present this issue in their meetings. They hear of towns where municipal ownership has reduced rates to one-third of what they were and has erected on the profits large buildings to house the offices of the city government. The speakers they ask for are those who see the need for state-wide political action on a public issue that is decided now by a few directors of a private corporation. They want speakers who plead the case for a new political alignment to legislate for a socialized control of power sites and distributing agencies.

Public utilities is one issue; unemployment is another along which political dissent can separate itself from the two old parties. Unemployment is a national and an international issue; yet a review of conditions within the state will serve to impress its reality. The reports sent into campaign headquarters of the Socialist Party from the four different sections

where the students toured indicate a percentage of men without work in all sections. In Long Island, not only were there jobless men, but in one section a scheme of public works absorbed the white workers and the Negroes of the community were found wandering around seeking work. Below the Catskills, unemployed men at factory gates were mounting the platform for Socialism. The communistic colony at Onondaga reported salary cuts and forced reductions, confessing thereby that Utopian communism in a capitalist society cannot solve unemployment.

In an industrial community where labor union activity had been suspended since a disastrous strike five years ago, one-third of the wage-earners were without work and without labor union benefits. Finally in a city where the capitalist owners of two factories had never been disturbed by any labor organization, there also was a recurring problem of unemployed men outside the plants as a threat of insecurity to the worker who slaved at pounding machines within. The worker everywhere was found uncertain of his work. Where public workers were introduced, his color lost him a job; where Utopian communism provided his needs, the business depression had forced him out; where labor union benefits would have secured his loss the union had been destroyed; where capitalism was in the saddle, he sought for alms by the

wayside. A state and a nation which provides indemnity to the man who loses his hand or arm in a factory accident, should provide indemnity for the man who loses his job through an accidental factory shutdown. If he loses his arm, he loses his means of livelihood; if he loses his job he can support himself nohow and society is responsible to protect his right to a living.

The problem of unemployment is central to the justice of our present distribution of wealth. The students traveled by automobile from one city where unemployed men pounded the pavement, to another city where jobless men lifted their feet up and put them down in vain. They rolled along level highways above mirrored lakes whose cool and placid waters attracted vacationists from distant places and whose rocky shores were parcelled out in private lots built up with summer houses for men of means. The wandering and wayfaring man found refuge in an occasional deserted cabin to rest from a vain search for work. In the cities they spoke from the back of a car driven up on a sidewalk for parking space. With automobiles all about, they spoke to an audience of men, many without work, or means to own a car and

drive it out beside the lucid waters of those refreshing lakes set in wooded valleys and between emerald hills. The great inequality of our present society bore in upon them and they realized that unless men are given honest means to secure the vast and potent values they aid the machine to create, they may appropriate them by right of their own inherent human needs.

Were the public press a free agency for public opinion; were public utilities regulated for public good; unemployment would remain an issue on which political parties must appraise the destruction of human and individual rights under a system where individual and inhuman corporations privately regulate unemployment within their plants and publicly ignore the unemployed outside their gates. This issue must be met in our state where the constitution guarantees to individuals life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and where the executive defends an individualistic philosophy of freedom.

We face the fact today that millions of men are without a job, without property to insure their liberty and without a home to enjoy their happiness. The social conscience of this country will send a battleship to protect one citizen in China, it must be sensitized till it will defend the rights of those who live by labor but who cannot find work by which to live.

Multiply Leader Readers

By Morris Hillquit

ALL indications point to an approaching era of a rapid Socialist revival in America. In the years immediately ahead of us our vote will steadily increase; we shall elect representatives to city administrations, state legislatures and the United States Congress, and there will be an influx of new members in the Party. It is these new members who will largely determine the character and direction of the Socialist movement in the United States.

The new members will come to us with the commendable zeal and enthusiasm which always characterize new converts to a great cause, but many of them will naturally be lacking in practical experience and in the theoretical knowledge of Socialist fundamentals.

Of course a political mass movement, such as ours is or aspires to be, cannot and should not attempt to limit its membership to persons of seasoned political experience or to profound Marxian scholars. We shall always welcome the young and the neophytes.

But the lesson of our own past and the history of our movement in other countries show that enthusiasm alone is entirely ineffective to build up a solid and durable movement. Too often has it led us astray into the sterile regions of revolutionary romanticism; too often has it failed us in crucial moments. One of the reasons why the Socialist movement in this country has sustained heavier losses from the war psychology and communist epidemic than our movement in other countries and why it has been slower to recover, is undoubtedly to be found in the emotional attitude and lack of theoretical and practical training among large sections of its followers. Socialism is not merely an ideal or religion. It is also a science. The Socialist movement is supported by a long-range program and philosophy. It means a sustained, hard and patient daily struggle against the forces of privilege, prejudices, conventions and inertia accumulated throughout the ages. It means occasional setbacks and disillusionments and defeats alternating with victories.

The Socialist who takes a large and clear view of the movement relating it to the world-wide struggle of the toiling masses

and to the infallible march of human progress and civilization is the most likely to stick to it in foul as in fair weather.

It is of vital importance for the future of our movement that the members of our Party, present and future, and the body of our active followers and sympathizers develop an intelligent understanding of the changing economic and political problems of our times, local, national and international; that they keep in touch with the conditions and struggles of the labor movement in all its phases, and that they familiarize themselves with at least the essential outlines of the Socialist history and philosophy.

Socialist faith and steadfastness must be based on knowledge.

That is why the Socialist press is one of the prime weapons in our struggle and why we should bend all our energies to its growth, improvement and extension.

At this time, and without reflection on any other Socialist publication, the New Leader seems to me to offer to its readers the best Socialist thought and information in the most compact and readable form.

Its circulation should be multiplied many times and every active Socialist should make it his special and personal task to secure new readers for our paper.

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Autumnal Notes

Autumnal Notes

Now are the days when the mountains are aflame,
And the purple smoke rises into soft twilight
Mirrored in dreaming lakes.
If here at length is the sure prelude to death
Which soon will lay its white hands upon the pulsing
throats
Of all these passionate hills,
Who then shall fear death
Or who shall cover, whimper or cry aloud
At the sudden dropping of a curtain
Upon a scene that has come to a climax
So superbly rendered, so magnificently achieved?

When the heart falls and the spirits droop at the apathy and cowardice of men, when it seems as though all this struggle to awaken the human soul to a consciousness of its change for liberation is in vain, there comes to one mind at least, a long forgotten verse about lifting one's eyes to the hills "whence cometh my strength."

The slow-paced and altogether beautiful march of the seasons across lakes and valleys and a country-side drenched in Autumnal color as it is today gives compensating succor to the onlooker, a sense of the folly of haste and hurry, a spiritual lift which brings you above the temporary battles, the sweat and grunting of the everyday, into those secret and subtle places where men move as gods, serene and imperturbable.

And lest you fear that we are going mystic or something let us hasten to assure you that we have not as yet consulted an ouija board as to the approach of the Revolution, nor are we even reading tea leaves to find out if we are to make a sea trip. It is just that we are a bit fed up with economics and politics and "issues" and the like and have a great yearn to lie around somewhere and read poetry and "loaf and invite our souls."

All this may be nothing more than a violent head cold which has its grip upon us, so that we moan incoherently like a sucking calf when addressed and look upon most every form of endeavor through watery eyes.

Let no one get the idea, however, that we are in any way discouraged with the way things are going as far as the campaign is concerned. In our opinion, Socialists and Socialism are riding high on a wave of excitement against the status quo which will have its certain results in the size of the vote this Fall.

And not only will the vote be a protest vote but it will be far more significant than that.

It will be the expression of confidence in the rightness of our cause.

One thing and one thing alone will stand between us and a great vote in the small cities and towns and this is fear. Fear of losing one's miserable job, fear of social ostracism in little communities, fear of not getting the job for which you have been desperately striving, because of the fact that you are identified with something radical.

In the closing weeks of the campaign, the old parties, as is always the case, are cracking the economic whip over the backs of the workers. I have recently spoken in towns where men have come to my office meetings, looking anxiously over their shoulders to see that they are not watched, and have told me that while they agree with every last word of my indictment of capitalism, they dare not come into the open and stand up for their principles because it will mean the sure loss of everything they have been working for.

One might think that in times of such tragic economic depression as these, courage might be found to strike out against the cruelties of a system that imposes the conditions under which men suffer. But, with some exceptions, this is not the case. We are breeding a country of political cowards, a gutless citizenry, beggars for punishment, who kiss the hand that smites them.

But cheer up, boys and girls, when you do come upon some comrade, plowing a lonely furrow in some isolated community, you realize that you are in the presence of real heroism. You know that here is a man who can stand up against the storms of bigotry and hate and intolerance and for such a one you take off your hat in genuine salute.

I forgot to tell you last week that our cat family has now grown again to four. "Little Orphan Annie" has come to our house to stay. "Annie" is a quite adorable, most amusing, gray and white kitten who is our temporary house guest until such time as her mistress finds a lodging for her and much to our surprise she has been accepted with great gusto by the Beat, Angel and Lucifer, who usually are rather snooty about visitors.

Annie and Lucifer sleep together with their cold noses touching and Annie has taught Lucifer several new games, such as climbing into empty suitcases and pretending that she is going up-State on a speaking trip and then at the last moment clambering hastily out and rushing around the room with tail huge as a bottle-brush and an expression of great excitement distending her diminutive whiskers.

Annie has passed her literacy test and has every intention of voting the straight Socialist ticket. She knows a cat in Albany and says she would like it very much if I would take her up there when I enter the Capitol in triumph as State Senator from the Seventeenth District.

McAlister Coleman.

Socialism

Socialism comes, not to fetter men's energies or destroy their aptitudes, but rather to call them forth and give them abundant opportunity and freedom. It comes, not to encourage idleness and vacuous leisure, but to make work a joy and recreation, and a means of giving fullness to life and of enriching the Commonwealth.—J. Bruce Glasier.

Senator Brookhart proposes to unite the South and West into a new party to fight Wall Street. Does the South and West include the textile owners and big financial magnates as shock troops in the new party? We would like to know before we join the "South and West."

Famine is in thy cheeks.
Need and oppression stareth in thine eyes,
Upon thy back hangs ragged misery;
The world is not thy friend, nor the world's laws,
The world affords no law to make thee rich;
Then be not poor, but break it. —Shakespeare.

Yes sir, Tammany has appropriated a million dollars for the relief of the jobless. Will the district leaders now step forward and make arrangements for "relief" in their respective districts and be sure that their "neediest cases" will be taken care of?

Our Weekly Foreign Letter

Clerical Reaction in Austria

By Benedikt Kautsky

Vienna, Oct. 5.

THE political situation in Austria has experienced a sudden and complete change. The cause was trifling in comparison with its results.

It became necessary some time ago to make changes in the management of the Austrian Federal Railroads, because President Guenther, who was closely connected with the Bodencredit Anstalt, had to resign following the collapse of that bank. The Christian Socialists (Clericals) sought to use this occasion to bring the management of the Federal Railroads, thus far in the hands of bourgeois, but not outspokenly Christian Social specialists, entirely under their control.

Their candidate for manager was a Mr. Straffella, vice mayor of Graz, whose only "qualification" for the post of general manager of the Federal Railroads consisted in having broken a strike on the Graz street cars. At the same time he was a big stockholder in several local railroad companies. For this reason alone, and still more because of his professional incompetency, he was rejected by the authorized technical men. But he enjoyed the protection of powerful Christian Social functionaries, including Minister of Defense Vaugin and Governor Rintelen of Styria. But Straffella's main backer was the Heimwehr gang which hoped to be able finally to smash the railroad men's union through his appointment.

The government, headed by Chancellor Schober, was divided over the Straffella affair. While the Christian Social wing, especially Vaugin, insisted upon his appointment, it was opposed by Schober and the representatives of the smaller parties in the coalition with the Christian Socialists. Nevertheless, it looked as though Vaugin was about to succeed in putting his man across, when the Arbeiter-Zeitung, the leading Austrian Socialist daily, came out in

May with a sensational article revealing the existence of secret funds in the Federal Railroad budget for the use of which only the president was responsible. The paper voiced the suspicion that Straffella was to get the job merely so he could place these funds at the disposal of the Heimwehr and that this was the reason Rintelen and Vaugin, protectors of the Heimwehr, were supporting him. It also showed that Straffella had been involved in shady real estate deals and speculations during the inflation period and had also dodged taxes.

Straffella sued the Arbeiter-Zeitung and his appointment was held up until the trial, although Vaugin had intended to put it through, regardless of the pending case. But Schober blocked this plan.

The trial came off the middle of September and was a great sensation. The Arbeiter-Zeitung brought proof of its charges and the judge, who, according to his previous decisions was by no means a friend of the Social Democracy, cleared the Arbeiter-Zeitung on the important points of the complaint, because he regarded Straffella's shady real estate transactions proved. Tax dodging could not be proved, because the state authorities refused to testify, but nevertheless it was shown that Straffella, who says he has a fortune of several hundred thousand schillings, paid taxes on an income of only about 20,000 schillings a year. The Arbeiter-Zeitung was found guilty only on the charge, that Straffella wanted to use the secret funds for the Heimwehr.

After this verdict everybody in Austria thought that was the end of Straffella's candidacy. But Vaugin declared that now he must insist more than ever upon his appointment. Then there began a remarkable conflict within the government. The Minister of Defense publicly accused the Minister of Commerce and Communications of a false statement, whereupon the latter offered his resignation. This brought about the resignation of the whole Schober Cabinet, as the Christian Social party stood by its chief, Vaugin. It is true that after Schober's resignation the Christian Socialists

were unpleasantly surprised. They had confidently counted upon their former coalition partners remaining true to them. But they were fooled. They had shown so little consideration for the wishes of the two similar parties during the cabinet crisis that the latter could only have maintained the coalition by giving up the last remnants of independence. Besides, especially in the case of the Agrarians, being in the opposition promised much better results at the coming elections, while the Pan German hoped for an increased vote through the use of the name of Schober, whose popularity had been greatly enhanced by his resistance to Christian Social administrative grafting and favoritism.

But without these two parties the Christian Socialists lacked a majority in Parliament. So they were obliged to form a minority government. And in order to insure themselves some kind of backing they took two representatives of the Heimwehr into the cabinet—Mr. Starhemberg, who still calls himself "prince," although the nobility has been wiped out by law, and Attorney Hueber, of Salzburg. Starhemberg became Minister of the Interior thereby obtaining control of the police and gendarmes, while Hueber became Minister of Justice, so that, at least during the electoral campaign, the press will be in the grip of the Heimwehr, because the Minister of Justice can order the confiscation of a newspaper at any time. Vaugin took the post of Federal Chancellor himself, at the same time remaining Minister of Defense. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs went to Major Seipel, who, now as before, is the boss of the Christian Social party and the real wire-puller in this crisis.

So the cabinet is extremely reactionary. The Schober government, as we have always pointed out, also was purely bourgeois and brought many setbacks for the workers on the social political field. But Schober was personally an upright man who knew how to insist upon decency in his own circle. Although an enemy, he was one with whom you could reason. The first acts of the new government, on the contrary, show that it's quite different.

Its first act was a violation of the constitution. Instead of appearing before Parliament, as required by the Austrian constitution, the government, fearing heckling by the deputies, had Parliament dissolved by the Federal president. Its second act was playing politics with the Federal Railroad. It named for president of that organization Dr. Dollfuss, who had no knowledge of railroad and whose activities had been limited to Agrarian politics. He at once made Dr. Straffella general manager, but the latter received leave of absence until the decision on the appeal in his case against the Arbeiter-Zeitung. At the same time all the division managers were removed and replaced by trusted Christian Socialists, although the only charge that could be brought against the ousted officials was that of being experts. Not a word had been said against any of them during the expose of the secret funds spent by the former president and former general manager.

But though the Christian Socialists, together with the Heimwehr, now have full power in their hands, they don't feel very comfortable with their partners. Starhemberg's first official act was to issue a declaration, which, indeed, he still signed as Heimwehr chief, in which he explained that the Heimwehr "would enter the campaign in all the Federal states independent of all political parties," that it had not entered the government to support the Christian Social party and that, finally, "it is our determination to hold firmly for our movement, for the Heimwehr movement, with the iron resolution not to allow it to be wrestled from our hands, even by a Red majority."

Such an attitude on the part of the Heimwehr was just what the Christian Socialist feared the most. It is true that independent candidacies by the Heimwehr would not win many seats, but they would so weaken the Christian Social party that it would no longer be the strongest party. The Christian Socialists consequently made Starhemberg understand that this was no way to maintain a coalition. The young "prince" quickly grasped this fact and,

within less than twenty-four hours after his "iron resolution," he explained that he had been entirely misunderstood, that no decision had been made as yet to run independent Heimwehr candidates and that he had no idea of opposing the Christian Social party. Furthermore, it was not the intention of the Heimwehr "to try to declare the results of the election null and void in advance."

That he will succeed in tying the Heimwehr up politically with the Christian Socialists is rather doubtful, however. The National Socialists, with whom Starhemberg himself is very friendly—in November, 1923, he took part in the Hitler putsch in Munich—have been greatly startled by their electoral success in Germany and hope, through running their own candidates, materially to strengthen their thus far insignificant forces here. And they naturally look for most of their recruits from the Heimwehr and, perhaps, from the Pan Germans, whose election prospects are not exactly bright. The Agrarians are sure to make gains, because they can exploit the agricultural crisis against the ruling Christian Social party.

The Social Democracy will certainly come through this battle at the polls with honor. Despite all its adversaries' attacks, its organizations are holding solid. Already the petition for a referendum on the question of old age pensions which it is circulating has closed with many more signatures (1,000,000) than the number of Socialist votes cast in the last elections. The government and the Heimwehr will do all in their power to hamper the Socialist campaign. On Oct. 4 the Arbeiter-Zeitung was confiscated for an attack on Starhemberg. But in spite of all this, the party is confident of the result.

The campaign is the shortest we have had since the foundation of the republic. In five weeks, on Nov. 9, comes election day. The Vaugin government set the day so soon with the intention of preventing clear party line-ups. Passions will clash with mighty force and it will require all the discipline and common sense of the working class to prevent serious disturbance. Austria's future is again uncertain. More than ever it is the task of the working class to defeat all Fascist attacks and to maintain Austria's reputation as a bulwark of democracy.

SOUTHERN LABOR IN REVOLT

—SCANNING THE NEW BOOKS—

A Novel of Gastonia

By Paul Porter

THE industrialization of the South is one of the great dramas of the American nation—not one which less than the pioneering of the West. Before our eyes the ploughshares of an agrarian individualism are being hammered into the looms of a complex industrialism. Through the cultures of both past and present run threads of cotton—threads of the King Cotton once served by black chattel slaves of the plantation, now by white wage slaves of the mill. The blacks, since freed in name, still toil for the king, but I doubt if their lives are, or were, as wretched as the lives of the poor whites recruited into the textile mills from the mountains, the Piedmont and the Coastal plains. Body-breaking labor and soul-starving living are bleaching out these workers like the cloth they make.

A revolt has been inevitable. The Southern worker is docile, said town boosters courting Northern mills. No one will be forever docile under a twelve-hour day and a \$13 weekly wage. A mass protest was coming surely—it came with a startling fierceness in 1929 in Elizabethton, in Marion, in Gastonia. These were the first shots—who says they are not yet to be heard round the world?

In the thick of those strikes we thought only of immediate things:

The sovereignty of man lieth hid in knowledge, wherein many tangles are reserved that Kings with their treasure cannot buy; nor with their force command.—Bacon.

READ
the article on
WILLIAM RANDOLPH
HEARST
in the
NOVEMBER
issue
THE
AMERICAN
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Informative • Interesting
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food for the destitute, concerted picketing, steering clear of the organized violence of the mill companies. Looking back now through the pages of Mrs. Vorse's faithful and moving novel of those events, I see them in the pattern of a great working class movement that will not halt this side the threshold of freedom. Crumpling from within because of inadequate leadership and a bewildered, undisciplined rank and file, and crushed from without by starvation and terror, those strikes were lost. But the struggle of an oppressed class for the decencies of life will swell up again and again.

The tragic events of Elizabethton, Marion and Gastonia, Mrs. Vorse has woven into a touching story. The mill hands of the Basile-Schenk Company had struck in spontaneous protest against the "stretch-out." Girl pickets, a hundred and fifty of them, are arrested en masse and hustled into court. The fines they must pay eat into the meagre strike funds. Old women are bruised and beaten by company plug-uglies. The relief store is destroyed by a mob, flour and cornmeal trampled into the dust, and National Guardsmen, arriving belatedly, arrest strikers for "looting." Some eighty families are evicted from company houses. Organizers are kidnapped and flogged. Hungry and terrorized strikers drift back to work. Thinking to put the other unionists to rout, a "Committee of One Hundred" breaks up a parade, which is followed by a police raid (without warrants) upon strike headquarters. The officers and strikers exchange shots; the police chief is killed. Follows then a farcical trial in which five strike leaders are convicted as agitators and "lugar-lovers" and given savage sentences of ten to twenty years. In the meantime Mamie Lewes, union ballad singer, is murdered by a scot free. Then the tragic denouement: those who have returned to work—even imported scabs—walk out again. Words are banded between deputy sheriffs and strikers at the mill gates; the deputies fire into the ranks of the unarmed workers. Six are killed.

Were not each of these events true and still fresh in the memory of the public they would never be believed in a novel. They did not all occur in one strike; yet they are a fair composite picture of the three principal strikes in the South a year ago. That Mrs. Vorse has so neatly fitted these episodes into one story testifies to her skill as a novelist. But it is also true that though one strike was led by Communists and the

others by A. F. of L. men, their patterns were remarkably similar. If to me this book seemed more than a piece of first-class journalism it is perhaps because I saw at first hand most of the events Mrs. Vorse describes. But whether read as fiction or journalism, it is a story that no one whose heart is in the labor movement will want to miss.

Diplomacy And War

By Laurence Todd

"Portrait of a Diplomatist" (Houghton Mifflin Co., \$5.00) is Harold Nicolson's biography of his father, Sir Arthur Nicolson, British diplomat who devoted fifty years to the fine art of advancing British imperial interests in the Near East, Central Asia, Morocco, and in relations with Russia, Germany and France. His greatest official honors were attained through his triumph over the Germans in the Morocco dispute of 1906 which was marked by the Algeiras conference, and his building up of the entente between Britain and czarist Russia in 1907-08. Both achievements were looked upon by the German politicians as hostile to German national prestige. They used both as excuses for counter-intrigue, dragging humanity toward the slaughter of ten million young men. There is a tragic inevitability about each step in Nicolson's progress, due to the fact that he saw no human masses but only a small, mutually guaranteeing ruling group in each capital. Life was a game of keeping these ruling cliques from combining against the British ruling clique. Hence the alliance with the monster at St. Petersburg was logical to this gentleman of imperialist patriots, who abhorred the thought of war.

"The War of 1914-18," says the diplomat's son, "was caused by a false conception of international values. In every European state the generations which succeeded

each other from 1850 onwards were taught that national egoism was an honorable, and indeed a necessary thing. It was considered 'patriotic' to desire that one's country should be larger, richer, and above all more powerful, than any other country. It was not considered patriotic to desire that one's own country should on every occasion set an example of unselfishness, humanity, and intelligence. It thus came about that all but a small minority of scientists and intellectuals approached the problem of civilization in a competitive and not in a cooperative spirit. In organized communities this competitive spirit can be controlled by the authority of law. The European community of nations was not an organized community, and for them the ultimate appeal was not to law, but to force."

It is significant that there is here, as in the correspondence of the elder Nicolson which is quoted throughout this volume, no acknowledgment of the foremost political fact within each of the European countries in the pre-war period—the fact that millions of workers, organized in Socialist and other revolutionary parties, were demanding that competitive barbarism be replaced by cooperative civilization. Sir Arthur Nicolson appears never to have discovered the German Socialists, for example. Much less did he know of the British Labor Party, in his long negotiations with spokesmen of the class foes of the workers.

It was only in Russia, in the days of the suppression of the revolution of 1906, when thousands of executions of revolutionaries, and the massacres of Jews at Bialystok, with the suppression of the Duma, had aroused British public opinion, that the diplomat noticed the importance of class struggle. In his diary he deplored Premier Campbell-Bannerman's expression of sympathy for the Duma, and the "unfortunate" tone of the London press.

"Should the peasantry, excited by socialist and anarchist agitators," he writes, "be led whether the latter desire to draw them, and should the working classes simultaneously rise in the towns, there will be a catastrophe such as history has rarely witnessed. . . . The revolutionaries care nothing for Constitutions or Dumas or reforms. Their sole aim is by a course of relentless terrorism to endeavor to render all government impossible, and to pave the way for a socialist Republic of the most advanced type."

Books Received

Dhan Gopal Mukerji, Disillusioned India; E. P. Dutton, \$2.50. Carl Van Doren, Swift; Viking Press, \$3. Cliché, Some Folks Won't Work; Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$1.50. Peter Odegarde, The American Public Mind; Columbia University Press, \$2.50. Charles Glid, Communist and Cooperative Colonies; Crowell, \$2.50. John Cunniff, Wandering Women; Charles Boni, 50 cents. Mary G. Davis, A Bakers Dozen; Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Shall I tell you the very worst among you? Those who eat alone, and whip the slaves and give to nobody.—Mabonnet.

bath of blood that the czarist regime gave Russia's towns. The book is singularly direct in its setting forth of the jealous motives of the ruling groups in Vienna, Berlin, London, Paris, and St. Petersburg. It shows the Germans to be victims of stupidity and arrogance at Vienna and duplicity at St. Petersburg. But social revolution has impaired its value as a handbook.



The First Great Labor Novel of the New South

strike!

By MARY HEATON VORSE

One sees the workers in their homes, bears with them the heavy stress of their lives. One sees them at their meetings, in parades, on picket-lines, witnesses evictions, the mob forming to attack, hears the shooting.

strike!

A most powerful novel of simple and touching human beings making a fight for the decencies of life—from the experience of one who knows our factories as does no other writer of American fiction.

A novel told so simply and directly that it breaks your heart.—John Dos Passos \$2.00

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THE THOUSANDS OF READERS OF THE NEW LEADER ARE INTERESTED IN SEEING THE POWER OF THE PAPER GROW. YOU CAN HELP BY PATRONIZING OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Chatter Box

'Songs Out of A Second Childhood'

1. Stars and Crows
I wonder why pa doesn't see
All the things that happen to me?

This morning I looked
On the new fallen snow,
And saw where some stars
Had slept in a row;
Five pointed stars
The traces were clear.
I asked him why stars
Should come gypsying here.

Pa puffed on his pipe,
And shook his wise head,
Thought for a moment,
Then laughingly said . . .
"Boah, on your stars,
If you really must know,
These funny pronged prints,
That you see on the snow,
Were made by the feet,
Of a silly old crow . . ."

And still I wonder,
Why pa cannot see,
The wonderful things,
That happen to me.

2. Truant
I watch the leaves play hooky,
From their classroom in the tree . . .
And then the funniest feeling
Starts itching over me.

And I forget that teacher
Is looking at my seat.
How can I answer "Present"
When I'm really on the street?

How can I answer "Absent"
Or anything at all,
While I am loafing with the leaves
Around the playground wall.

3. Bubbles
Just before each night comes on,
I blow a bubble high . . .
Up . . . up it goes like anything,
Up . . . up into the sky.

I never say a thing to ma
Or pa or anyone.
But when I've had my supper
And all my lessons done

I tiptoe like our Tommy Cat
Up the attic stair,
And through the little window
I see my bubble there.

Sometimes it floats so very near,
Some nights so dim and far,
Sometimes it has a funny shape
From bumping on a star.

And when it doesn't show at all,
I know the reason why . . .
The wind had blown and broken it
Before it reached the sky.

4. Washing
Some words have funny meanings,
And you would laugh to think,
"Celestial" means "Of Heaven,"
And also means a "Chink."

I puzzled all the morning
To put the two together.
I thought about our laundry man,
And thought about the weather.

And then the answer came to me,
So clear, a kid could see.
Why it must mean a Chinaman
As well as "Heavenly."

The sky must be a laundry room,
Where suns and moons and clouds,
And even grown up angels,
Send in their robes and shrouds.

And there must be a Chinaman
Huge and terribly strong,
Who stands above a steamy heap
And washes all day long.

And when the air is heavy
And heaven rolls and thuds,
It's just the great big rubbing board
Being scrubbed in suds.

And when the wash is finished,
And clean and free of stains,
He wrings and rinses every place . . .
And then we know it rains . . .

5. Questions
Today the teacher called on me,
And all I did was stammer,
Because of all the things I hate
Nothing's worse than grammar.

Perhaps, you older ones can tell . . .
So give me your suggestions,
Why a teacher smart as ours,
Must ask so many questions . . .

S. A. DeWitt.

A Parable
The yew-tree of a thousand years was once a little seed.
And the seeds we sow of discontent will bring the things we need.
Our minds are strangers to content and as for peace we know none,
But some day we will steer the ships they bring the bacon home on.

When'er contending princes fight
For private glory or public right,
They combat both by sea and land;
Armies are raised, fleets are manned,
When, after many battles past,
Both, tired with blows, make peace at last.
What is it, after all, we get?
Why, taxes, widows, wooden 'egs, and debt.
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

It is neither the bankers, nor the diplomats, nor the emperors, nor a new combination of military powers that will give us peace—but ourselves, the correction of our ideas, the increasing sanity of our minds, some suggesting, some reacting to suggestion, but all in the same degree affecting and being affected.—Norman Angell.

Tense Franco-German Comedy at Civic Rep.

The Stage

The Movies

Music

Cherub With A Fishbone Down Her Throat



A scene from "The Green Pastures," the Pulitzer Prize Play at the Mansfield Theatre.

The Week On The Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

SERIOUS COMEDY

"SIEGFRIED." From the French of Jean Giraudoux by Philip Carr. At the Civic Repertory.

"SIEGFRIED" is an effective story, well told, and excellently presented by and with Eva Le Gallienne, as the season's first new offering of the Civic Repertory Theatre. It is pleasant to see the critics of the daily press veering to the opinion I have always maintained, that the intelligence and discrimination of Eva Le Gallienne place her in the forefront, not only of our producing directors, but of our actresses. Her playing of Juliet establishes this; and now, as Genevieve in "Siegfried," she brings to a less important play no less subtlety of mind and winning charm.

This play, of a man who, seven years after he has lost his memory in the war, becomes Germany's leading statesman, is open to allegorical (or, as we say nowadays, symbolic) interpretation. Neatly the old Germany, the soil-rooted, song-loving, poetic Germany, is contrasted with the since-the-war land, caught in the spirit of Siegfried—who has no past, having been taught all he knows in war-hospital and after. One may even think that the playwright, in his close, is emphasizing the thought that France should keep out of German affairs, having enough to set right at home.

But the story itself is (till the last act) swift and novel, and deft in the telling. Constant felicities of dialogue take the mind, and thought is set on trains it must leap from to stay with the thronging play of wit and character and story.

I continue to feel that Donald Cameron and J. Edward Bromberg (here in a small part) are the best men in Miss Le Gallienne's company; but Egon Brecher is shrewd enough as an actor to counterbalance, in great measure, his handicap in diction; his current performance, as the survivor of old Germany, is very pleasing. If Miss Le Gallienne could do two things: (1) cut down the last act; (2) cut out Ben-Ami—"Siegfried" would be at the top, as it is now near the head, of the season's frames.

KINGDOMS OF COMEDY

"PRINCESS CHARMING." Book by Jack Donaghy. Lyrics by Arthur Swanstrom. Music by Albert Simay and Arthur Schwartz. Ballets by Albertine Rasch. And much more. Under the direction of Bobby Connolly. At the Imperial.

If ever a play deserved its title, "Princess Charming" should have a few superlatives added to its name. Which of the many pleasures this musical comedy gives shall be told first? Joseph Urban has given it all a setting of scenes as effective as ornamental, whether it be the deck of the Cruiser "Elyon" with the Mediterranean flowing by and the landing yacht chugging in, in the throne room of the castle, the bedroom of the count, or the morning garden outside. Equally decorative, individually or in joined movement, are the girls of the Albertine Rasch ballet. The music is not novel, but good. Evelyn Herbert, as the Princess, and Robert Halliday, as the Prince, are sound top-notchers in the orthodox musical-comedy roles, and George Grossmith a genial ass of a king, who would make—as they say—a good head-usher at Roxy's. Victor Moore is constantly amusing, as the insurance agent Irving Huff—not to be confused with Ivanoff, leader of the revolutionists. And Jeanne Aubert is a real discovery, animated, saucy, self-assured, delightful.

The revolution in Novia is a bit of an improvement over the usual

sian worker, the director has placed young Svashenko in the picture between bulls and stallions, submerging the personal love theme beneath the adhesive love for comrades and fellow animals. Exultant at the end of a day of ploughing with his new machine, he found his mate, and dreamed in the moonlight with other lovers; she feared for his dreaming and sudden success, but carefree, and useful, he danced down a dark road toward his home and his death. Killed by the bullet from the gun of a deposed landowner, his death dirge is an effective climax in a mechanical musical accompaniment of a silent sermon sent from an anti-religious commonwealth. Some of the strongest scientific propaganda against the orthodox church ever thrown on the screen may be seen in this production of "Soil." The science of agronomy becomes luminous, and portentous, as this lesson is delivered, in the opened mind of young America. The white haired priest is left alone in his silent house, while the united voice of young Russia rises to proclaim the boy a hero.

As one follows this picture, one feels that the priest has dwindled in the Russian scene, and the peasant's individual struggle for food and clothes is merged in cooperation.

F. F. V.

"SOLID SOUTH." By Lawton Campbell. At the Lyceum.

The grand old aristocracy of the South, the war-wrecked (Civil War-wrecked) sons of the F. F. V., live on in the deft portrait Richard Bennett gives, of Major Bruce Folsomby. (Most Southerners are Colonels). The direction of Rouben Mamoulian has properly emphasized the true aspect of this play, and has made the shabby grandeur, the sad relics of the almost monarchical days of this our republic, a faded background for the one in whom the virtues and the vices of the slave system are kept alive. The cheap and florid style of a gentleman wins our kindly regard, at the same time that the conditions that produced him are shown in their sterility; and the mean money standards coming down from the North are shown conquering the once-upon-a-time chivalry and idealism we like to picture in the olden South.

The players in this satiric Landis and Georgette Harvey most deftly assisting Richard Bennett in the development of the humor and satire, in this interesting study of the too too solid South. Live effort to subdue the machine, and garner unto himself, with its guided help, the fruit of the fertile soil.

St.-C. J.

Paul Muni

IN A NEW PLAY

This One Man

Morocco Theatre
45TH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY
Eves. 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Kenneth Macgowan and Joseph Verner Reed present

JANE COWL

in a new production of Shakespeare's
TWELFTH NIGHT
with Leon Quartermaine, Arthur Hohl, Walter Kingsford, Jessie Ralph
Maxine Elliott's Theatre
39th Street, East of Broadway
Eves. 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat.

TORCH SONG

Settings by CLEON THROCKMORTON
Comedy drama by KENYON NICOL
Staged by ARTHUR HOPKINS
"The Most Noteworthy Offering of the new season. As I left the theatre they were standing in the aisles cheering."
—ROBERT GARLAND, Telegram
PLYMOUTH THEATRE
45th St. W. of Eves.
Eves. at 8:40; Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Concerts

Philharmonic Symphony
KLEIBER, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Oct. 26, at 3:00
Soloist: JOSEPH SZIGETI, Violinist
LOPATYKOFF—BRASS—BELLIOZ
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eves. Oct. 30, at 8:45
Friday Afternoon, Oct. 31, at 2:30
STRAUSS—HAYDN—WEINBERGER
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 2, at 3:00
Soloist: JOSEF ITURBI, Pianist
WAGNER—BEEHOVEN—TCHAIKOVSKY
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

CARNegie HALL

Sunday Eve., Nov. 2 at 8:30
Sidney SUKONEN
Pianist
Tickets at Box-Office
Mgt. RICHARD COPELY (Steinway)

In Connolly and Swanstrom's First Musical of the Season



At the Imperial theatre, "PRINCESS CHARMING," a musical extravaganza of rare excellence is holding forth. Victor Moore and Jeanne Aubert are two of the principals who help make this Connolly and Swanstrom production well worth seeing.

Week of Exceptional Pictures at the Little Carnegie Playhouse

Two exceptional pictures will beckon to the patrons of Leo Brecher's Little Carnegie Playhouse on West 57th Street during the coming movie week—"The Silent Enemy" and "Holiday." "The Silent Enemy" is the film of Ojibway Indian life made in the wilds of Ontario, Canada by W. Douglas Burden and William C. Chanler for Paramount. It will be offered at Little Carnegie for the four days commencing Saturday, October 25th. More than a year on location was spent by the two sportsmen responsible for this authentic and thrillingly pictured record of the first Americans and their struggle for existence before the coming of the white man. "Holiday" which comes to Little Carnegie on Wednesday for a three-day stay, is the picturization of Phillip Barry's well-known play.

IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45th Street, W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30. Bobby Connolly & Arthur Swanstrom present

"Princess Charming"

(By arrangement with Clayton & Walter of London)
with ROBERT HERBERT, ROBERT HALLIDAY, GEORGE GROSSMITH, JEANNE AUBERT
and VICTOR MOORE
Albertine Rasch Ballet

"BAD GIRL"

Robert V. Newman presents VINA DELMAR'S
"BAD GIRL"
"Written with a deep understanding, this play gets closer to life in one moment than the Theatre Guild with its artistic hoagies, gets in ten complete plays. I recommend 'Bad Girl' most heartily."
—MARK HELLINGER, The Mirror.
HUDSON Theatre, Wed. and Sat. Theatre, W. 45th St.

Richard Bennett in "SOLID SOUTH"

A comedy by Lawton Campbell with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS and Elizabeth Patterson
45th St., East of Broadway, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

The Greeks Had a Word For It

A New Comedy by ZOE AKINS
Presented by William Harris, Jr.
Sam H. Harris, Theat. 42nd St. W. of E'v
Eves. 8:50; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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67 Glittering Scenes—1,000 Laughs
HERB WILLIAMS, JIMMY SAVO, JACK BENNY
Cast of 150 and Most Beautiful Girls in the World
Prices: Eves. \$1 to \$6; Mats. \$1 to \$3.50 & Tax
162 GOOD BALCONY SEATS at \$1.00
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42nd Street
Nightly & Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

LADIES ALL

Low Leslie, Producer of "Blackbirds of 1930," Expert on Negro Revues

Playgoers who marvel at the pep of Negro revue choruses, an exuberant and wildly enthusiastic animation that fairly grips each girl, labor under the delusion that this zip is a natural phenomenon. But Low Leslie, whose "Blackbirds of 1930" is now playing at the Royale Theatre, declares that it must be trained like any other stage effect.

"While the colored dancer is undoubtedly the most agile and enthusiastic," says Mr. Leslie, "it takes work and plenty of it to produce the coordination that is required for the dances. Caught by the fire of rhythmic cacophony of minor musical notes that induce even in the most indolent a desire to dance madly, the Negro chorus girl throws her very soul into a dance routine. Yet all that energy must be controlled and directed into the proper steps.

"Daily rehearsals, even after the Broadway premiere, are necessary to keep the dancing at the same exuberant pitch and at the same time to restrain the very eager members of the company. I don't suppose a white show girl would stand for such demands.

"Although I rehearse them every day they never complain. No matter how strenuously they may have to dance, it's just training for the evening's exhibition, which as a result is well nigh perfect every night."

Marco's modern musical comedy of metropolitan administration, "City Service" Idea, with Shapiro and O'Malley, "Knockout" comedians; DeQuincy and Stanley, a big and little surprise package; Laddie Lamont, synopsized firemen; Seb Mexas, a dancing fool; Frank Sterling, offering new and blue notes, and a sensational group of tap artists, the Sunkist Ensemble.

Theatre Guild Presents

Opening Mon. Eve., Oct. 27 at 8:40

CHINA ROAR

Martin Beck Theatre
45th St. W. of 8th Ave.
Eves. 8:40—Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

THEATRE GUILD Presents

Last Week

GARRICK GAETIES

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

THE GREEN PASTURES

MANSFIELD Theatre, West 47th St.
EVENINGS, 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes

GILBERT MILLER presents MOLNAR'S NEW COMEDY

ONE, TWO, THREE!

with ARTHUR BYRON
Preceded by the Author's "THE VIOLET"
... with Miss RUTH GORDON
"I commend to you as an evening as heady as wine and delicious as a bon-bon—the combination of 'The Violet' and 'One, Two, Three!'—Whitney Bolton, Telegram."

Henry Miller's Theatre
124 W. 43rd St. Phone Bryant 9870
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

LYSISTRATA

Upstairs Comedy Hit, with BLANCHE YURKA, ERNEST TRUAX, CHARLES COBURN, NYDIA WESTMAN, ERIC DRESSLER, HOPE EMERSON, RUTH GARLAND, JEROME LAWLER, MARY MORRIS, ETIENNE GIRARDOT, IAN WOLFE and 70 others
44th St. Theatre
West of Broadway
Eves. 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"The Girl of the Golden West" Graces the Strand's Screen



Ann Harding who captured the American public by her film, acting in "Holiday," is the "Girl of the Golden West" at the Strand this week. She is ably supported by James Rennie and Harry Bannister.

"The Office Wife" Still at Winter Garden; Next Is "The Life of the Party"

The triple attraction of "The Office Wife," Walter Winchell and Mark Hellinger on the Winter Garden screen continues to prove a potent lure for theatregoers, and the date for "The Life of the Party," the Winter Garden's next attraction, remains indefinite.

Business for "The Office Wife" continues at a pace only slightly behind that of the record-shattering first week. However, a release date for "The Life of the Party," which stars Winnie Lightner, is fast approaching, and may force

Ann Harding

As the girl who lied, cheated, gave 'til it hurt for the man she loved in Belasco's immortal.

"The Girl of the Golden West"

Warner Bros. N. Y. STRAND
Broadway and 47th St.
Continuous—Popular Prices
Midnight Shows

What really goes on in the office after hours?

The OFFICE WIFE

Warner Bros. WINTER GARDEN
Continuous—Pop. Prices...Midnight Shows
A Warner Bros. Production
Vitaphone Production

LITTLE CARNEGIE PLAYHOUSE

57th St. East of 7th Ave.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
Oct. 25, 26, 27, 28

The Silent Enemy

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
Oct. 25, 26, 31
ANN HARDING in
"Holiday"

acclaimed as one of the most adult and worthwhile films since the coming of talkies.

The Woman's Side of It!

WAR NURSE

Now it is told!
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
with ROBERT MONTGOMERY, ROBERT AKES, JUNE WALKER, ANITA PAGE, ZASU PITTS, MARIE PREVOST
ASTOR Theatre, B'way, & 45 St.
Twice Daily 2:30-8:30
3 times Sun. & Hol., 2-6-8-30
All Seats Reserved

CAMEO

42nd St. 4TH & B'WAY WK
"Breath-taking sequences. Thrill, punch, unequalled in motion pictures."
—N. Y. American.

AFRICA SPEAKS

Sights you never saw. Sounds you never heard. Thrills you never knew.
A Columbia Picture

this sequel to "Gold Diggers of Broadway" into the Winter Garden sooner than otherwise might be the case.

ROXY

7th Ave. and 50th St.
Pers. Direction of S. L. ROTHAFEL (ROXY)

Raoul Walsh's "THE BIG TRAIL"

Fox Movietone Achievement
The Mightiest entertainment ever produced.
Cast of 30,000 with JOHN WAYNE, EL BRENDAL, MARGUERITE CHURCHILL, TULLY MARSHALL, TYBONE POWER
Photographed and reproduced on marvelous GRANDUX film, with a screen extending entirely across the Roxy stage.

CAPITOL

Broadway and 51st Street
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.

The BIG HOUSE

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Cosmopolitan Production
with CHESTER MORRIS, WALLACE BEERY, LEILA HYAMS, ROBT. MONTGOMERY, LEWIS STONE, GEORGE F. MARION
Capitol's Big Show, Wesley Eddy, Jane Carr, Jimmy Clemens, Chester Hale, Gips, Capitollans, Bunchuk Orchestra, Hearst Metrolone News, OUR GANG Comedy

The Perfect Romance With the Perfect Cast!

Outward Bound

HOLLYWOOD THEATRE
B'way, at 51st St.
Daily 2:45-8:15
Sun. 2-6-8-15
Good Seats 50c/75c, \$1.00

2nd Big Week! Latest WUPKU Production

"SOIL"

Ambino Release. Produced in USSR
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE
37 WEST EIGHTH STREET
SPR. 5005 Popular Prices
Continuous Noon to Midnight
Now Playing at 5th Ave. Playhouse, Fri. to Mon. William Powell in "Shadow of the Law," also Al Jolson in "Mammy," Tues. Wed. Thurs. "White Hell of Pitts Palu."

Theatre Parties

Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of the NEW LEADER. Phone ALgonquin 4623 or write to Barnett Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th St., New York.

Adele T. Katz to Give Lectures on Music

The musical season opens auspiciously with the announcement of two new series of lectures by Miss Adele T. Katz, well-known musician.

The first series will include a course of eight lectures illustrating the various forms which music of an older period has adopted to conform with the modern trends. Miss Katz, assisted by Hyman Kurzwel, will give explanatory recitals at the piano with each lecture.

The second series will be an attempt to trace the history of music in eight lectures, showing the influence of the period upon the development of music which reflected vividly the social, political and religious movements of the day. The two series will be given Monday afternoons and Tuesday mornings, in the Corot Room of the Barbizon Plaza. The first lecture will be held Monday morning, Oct. 27.

"An Affair of State"

Due on B'way Nov. 17

"An Affair of State" now in rehearsal has as its complete cast Florence Eldridge, Jessie Busley, Wilfred Seagram, Edward Leary, Reginald Barlow, Clifford McLaglen, Leonard Carey and Margaret

In Piano Recital



George Copeland will be heard in a piano recital at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 3, and will play for the first time compositions by the Spanish composers, Tourin, Mompou and Nin.

Mullan. The play was written by Robert L. Buckner and is being directed by Frank Merwin. The settings are by Henry Dreyfus. It opens in New Haven November 3rd and will be offered in New York by Benjamin David the week of November 17th.

Ann Harding Comes to The Strand in "Girl of the Golden West"

"Girl of the Golden West" featuring Ann Harding, James Rennie and Harry Bannister in David Belasco's immortal drama, will have its Eastern premiere at the New York Strand Theatre, Friday, Oct. 24.

The picture will be given a preview showing, opening its regular run Friday morning. It is based on the Belasco play and follows it with fidelity. It was directed by John Francis Dillon. It offers Miss Harding, "the golden girl of the screen," her supreme film characterization to date, and has been shattering all sorts of boxoffice records in the west and middle west.

"Maybe It's Love" Opens At Both the Beacon and The Brooklyn Strand

"Maybe It's Love" opens concurrently Thursday night at Warner Bros. Beacon Theatre, Broadway and 74th Street, and the Brooklyn Strand Theatre, Fulton Street and Rockwell Place. The picture features Joe E. Brown, Joan Bennett, Laura Lee, James Hall and the All-American football team in a romantic comedy of campus life.

At the Beacon, in addition to

One of the Beauties "Rodeo" at Madison Square Garden Makes Annual Bow to N. Y.

The fifth annual World Series Rodeo opened at Madison Square Garden Thursday night, Oct. 23.

More than 150 cowboys and cowgirls take part in the bronk riding and other contests for world championships.

Besides the bronk riding, there is steer wrestling, calf roping, trick roping and riding, and other cowboy contests. Those competing pay their own expenses to New York and are not paid salaries. They depend upon winning their share of the large cash prizes which are put up in every contest.

The rodeo will continue for ten nights, with matinees on Fridays and Saturdays. The bucking horses number about 150, and are drawn by lot just before each bronk riding event, no cowboy knowing more than a few hours in advance what horse he is to ride.

A feature of the opening night of the rodeo will be the personal appearance of Sidney Franklin, the Brooklyn boy who went to Spain and won fame as a bull-fighter. Mr. Franklin will be introduced in matador costume.

The rodeo will be put on, as in former years, for the benefit of Broad Street Hospital.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

Jimmie Higgins Contest
While Illinois is still holding first place in the rank of states whose contestants have reported results to the National Office, Pennsylvania and New Jersey were both passed up by Virginia during the week. California, which started strong, is now in fifth place, while New York, with the greatest number of contestants, is in seventh.

Contestants are warned that one of the rules was the regular submission of reports. However, this will not be enforced until after the election. Necessarily, rolling up a great vote and electing people come first right at this time. Contestants should demand that their city or county committee secretary make certain that the applications reach the National Office after they have been accepted.

The ranking of states reporting this week follows: Illinois, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, Delaware, New York, Ohio, Canada, and Mississippi.

N. E. C. SPEAKERS
Locals and branches wishing to arrange meetings with members of the National Executive Committee or the executive secretary, as speakers, should get in touch with the National Office at once. The N. E. C. will meet in Newark, N. J., Nov. 15 and 16, and going to and returning from Newark, some members will have opportunity to participate in public or party meetings.

LITERATURE AGENTS
Literature agents of locals should send to the National Office a list of the books they are selling. The office will be glad to send certain pamphlets now in stock, on consignment to agents so that they can sell what they are able to and pay the National Office bill from the proceeds of the sale. An intensive drive for the sale of pamphlets and books should be put on by every local.

Y. P. S. L.
The "Young Socialist Call," another mimeographed Yipsel paper has appeared from the Bronx. The National Council, 1167 Boston Road, Bronx, New York.

ITALIAN FEDERATION
Two new branches: Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Erie, Pennsylvania, have been chartered in the past week, and the secretary, E. Clemente, reports an increase in activities and membership in the other branches.

JUGOSLAV FEDERATION
New branches at Oglesbie, Illinois and Pawtucket, Ohio, are reported by Charles Pogorelec, federation secretary.

California

STATE NOTES
Upton Sinclair will speak over the radio a half an hour before the election day. In addition more persons have gone out into the state from

San Francisco and Los Angeles to carry the Socialist message to the smaller towns and cities.

In the district in which Busick is running for the assembly the Communists are supporting the reactionary Republican. The prospective loss of the three Communist votes in this district is causing the Socialists concern, of course.

Indiana

STATE NOTES

George Koop, Socialist candidate for senate in Illinois, was the main speaker at the Debs' memorial meeting in Terre Haute last Sunday. The Terre Haute local is showing more activity than it has for some time. Indianapolis is holding open air meetings, with good attendance and lots of interest. The Marion County campaign committee is hard at work and making personal contacts with John Carbine of Springfield, former Socialist Judge of Terryville, Conn.

Michigan
Detroit Socialists crowded a good sized hall last week to hear Rennie Smith, British Labor M. P., speak on the "Economic Situation in Great Britain." Hallen Bell was chairman and organizer of the meeting, which was the most successful held in Detroit for many months.

Pennsylvania

GREENBURG

James H. Rieck, Socialist candidate for Governor, will speak in Greensburg, Saturday, Oct. 25.

The Socialist candidates in Westmoreland County are as follows: For Congress, Harry Eckardt; State Senator, A. W. Zornick; Assembly, First District, Charles Cunningham and Gus Demme; Second District, S. H. Wilson and Joseph Bold; Third District, O. S. Simpson and H. K. Churns.

Wisconsin

STATE NOTES

A new Socialist branch has been organized in Wauwatosa, with 15 charter members. Mrs. Augusta Penner is the secretary and Socialists in the vicinity of Wauwatosa should get in touch with her.

The Wisconsin campaign continues with increasing fervor. Socialists and sympathizers in the trade unions in Milwaukee and other parts of Wisconsin are keeping up a continuous agitation to line the unions up behind the Socialist ticket. The chances of the election of Comrades Quick and Sheehan from the 4th and 5th dis-

tricts are increasing daily. An additional proof of the strength of the Socialist candidates in these districts is afforded by the fact that the Communist party of Wisconsin is only running two persons for congress and those are in the 4th and 5th districts.

Massachusetts

BOSTON

There will be a mass meeting Friday, Oct. 31, at the Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, 82 Tremont street, at 8 p. m. The Yipsel Chorus will sing Revolutionary songs. The speakers are Alfred Baker, Socialist candidate for governor, Edith M. Williams, for Lieutenant Governor, and Sylvester J. McBride, for United States Senator.

Connecticut

STATE NOTES

Connecticut has added one more speaker for open air meetings and making personal contacts with John Carbine of Springfield, former Socialist Judge of Terryville, Conn.

Local Stamford held a very successful ratification meeting and several new applications for membership were obtained.

It rained at the time of the ratification meeting in Waterbury and the crowd was not as large as we would have liked, but applications were filled out by some and enthusiasm was evident.

Local Hartford and the Workmen's Circle Branches are holding for second ratification meeting on Friday, Oct. 31, in the Labor Lyceum. This meeting is expected to surpass the first one which was very fine.

The State Executive Committee meeting will be held Sunday, Oct. 26, at 2 p. m., in the Workmen's Circle District, located in the Yorkville territory, in the Yorkville Hotel.

Every Campaign Committee and branch is urged to be engaged in organizing a large army of watchers for Election Day, Nov. 4. In those districts where an intensive campaign has been conducted and where possibilities of victory are good, every polling place must be manned with at least two watchers. As many polling places as possible out of these districts will be the first to be taken by either the campaign headquarters in his or her respective district, or with the City office at 7 E. 15th Street, or City Campaign office, 45 W. 45th Street.

of our harvest, we must protect the vote.

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MANHATTAN

Chelsea Beach

A well attended meeting was held Monday, Oct. 13, in the temporary headquarters, 146-7th Ave. Jacob Panken, Rachel Panken and August Claessens were present. The branch is conducting a campaign on the west side. Comrades Hadd, Gottleib and others have been working like Trojans. Many new applications for membership have been received. Immediately following election a permanent meeting room will be located.

Yorkville

The Yorkville Branch is conducting its campaign from headquarters, 241 E. 84 St. Considerable work is being done in the 17th Congressional District, located in the Yorkville territory. Street meetings are also being held in the 18th Congressional District. Headquarters are open every night. Volunteers are needed for mailing, etc.

East Harlem

A well attended Debs' Memorial meeting was held Sunday, A. good audience listened to a address by William Karlin, Frank Crosswath, Frank Pore and others. A mass meeting will be held Thursday, Oct. 30, 8:30 p. m., at the public school on East 111th Street between Lexington and Park Avenue. Speakers: Louis Waldman, William Karlin, Frank Crosswath, Edward F. Cassidy.

21st Congressional

A mass meeting will be held Friday evening, Oct. 24, in P. S. 136, corner 135 Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Speakers: Frank Crosswath, candidate for Congress, Louis Waldman, Heywood Brown, Norman Thomas, William Karlin, Edith Brown.

Bronx

Every Socialist and sympathizer who can watch on Election Day is urged to get in touch with County headquarters, 1167 Boston Road, with out delay. Every Assembly District will be covered with watchers to assure a correct tally. Indications are that a large Socialist vote will be cast.

6th A.D.

The recent mass meeting with Morris Hillquit as the principal speaker was remarkable. The huge audience crowded every inch of room in the hall, and many people were outside. As Hillquit left the hall he received a great ovation. The meeting was held a couple of blocks from the Communist concentration camps, where there were many other meetings. The branch has been healthy, increase in membership.

Rockaway

The campaign in the Rockaway section of the 5th A.D. is being carried on magnificently. Many street meetings are held. A full account of the public school meetings will be reported next week. They are held as the Leader goes to press. Great quantities of literature have been distributed. New members have been obtained.

RICHMOND

Staten Island

Staten Island is not only repeating the fine work last year, but has improved upon it considerably. Two hall and a number of street meetings have been held at which quantities of literature have been distributed. The branch has been healthy, increase in membership.

Health, increase in membership.

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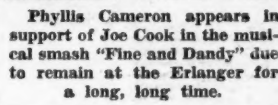
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Phyllis Cameron appears in support of Joe Cook in the musical smash "Fine and Dandy" due to remain at the Erlanger for a long, long time.

the feature, Irving Aronson and his Commanders continue on the stage in a new musical presentation, this time featuring a program of college melodies. The "Stein Song" will NOT be included.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

field avenue, or by telephone, Mitchell 2-3873. Tickets will also be on sale at the door. Single admission is 25 cents.

PASSAIC

William Kane Tallman will be the speaker Saturday, Oct. 25, at the air meeting, Moler and Jefferson streets, 8 p. m.

CHATHAM

The Debs Branch has arranged a lecture by Henry Jager, candidate for the U. S. Senate on "The Machine Age." Sunday, Oct. 26, at 8:15 p. m., in the Parish House of the Congregational Church, Fairmount avenue and Oliver street. Everybody invited.

New York State

STATE NOTES

State Secretary Merrill, acting Campaign Organizer for the Capital District, is in Saratoga County. Next week a canvass will be made in Schenectady County.

The State Secretary reports remarkably good street meetings held by Allan Dewey, candidate for State Senator, in northern Albany County. Robert H. Ritchey, candidate for Congress, and Art on Oct. 28. Ever Waldman at the Albany meeting. Merrill reports that the speech of Waldman rose to great heights of eloquence and was applauded to the echo.

Louis Waldman is to represent the Party at the symposium of the Albany City Club, at the Institute of History and Art on Oct. 28. Ever Democrats will be represented by State Senator Thomas I. Sheridan and the Republicans by Judge Isidore Bookman, candidate for Attorney General.

The State Office will supply up-to-date localities with watchers at the polling places. He should advise of the number needed.

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UNION DIRECTORY

ACTORS' UNION
Office 31 Seventh St., N. Y.
Phone Orchard 1923
REUBEN GUSKIN
Manager

BONNAY EMBROIDERS' UNION
Local 66, 1 L. G. W. U., 7 E. 15th St., Algonquin 3657-2, Executive Board Meets every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, 2 L. Freedman, President; Leon Mendelsohn, Secretary; Nathan Reisel, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 8, Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone Stagg 4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfaff, Fin. Sec'y; Frank V. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent; William Weinsberg, President; Charles Weber, Vice-President; Samuel Potter, Rec. Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION
LOCAL 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 12. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday at 10 A. M. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 p. m.

BUTCHERS' UNION
LOCAL 234 A.M.C. & B.W. of N.A. 175 E. B'way. Orchard 7766
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
SAMUEL SUSSMAN J. BELSKY
Business Agents

CAPMAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, Office, 133 Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 9800-1, 2. The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, S. Herszkowitz, Sec'y-Treas. Operators, Local 1. Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, N. Y. C.

CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four" Office, 44 East 12th Street; Stuyvesant 5568. Regular meetings every Friday at 210 East Fifth Street. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office. Philip Orloffsky, Manager; I. Machlin, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION
LOCAL 1018, A. F. of L. 7 E. 15th St. Phone Stagg 4621. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m. in the office. Louis Waldman, President; Ed. Gottman, Secretary-Treasurer; Louis Fuchs, Business Manager; Louis Feldheim, Business Agent.

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NEW LEADER

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

EditorJames O'Neal
Assistant EditorEdw. Levinson

Contributing Editors:

Morris Hillquit,

Abraham Cahan, Al-

gornson Lee, Harry

W. Laidler, Norman

Thomas, Joseph E.

Cohen, Jessie Wal-

lace Harghan, Wm.

M. Feigenbaum, John

M. Work, McAlister

Coleman, Joseph T.

Shipley, Louis Stan-

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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 25, 1930

Socialist organizations in cities and districts where candidates of the party are successful, are requested to send news of such victories to The New Leader in time for the issue of November 8. Forward news by air mail on Wednesday so that it will reach The New Leader Thursday morning. Points in the far West should send a brief night letter telegram Wednesday evening.

Watchers Wanted!

MAKING Socialists is one thing but getting the vote recorded in the official returns is another thing. Long experience in New York and other states shows that the upper class parties through their agents will not hesitate to transfer Socialist votes to themselves. In New York City where many local Republican organizations are secret bureaus of Tammany, watching the Socialist vote is especially important.

The New Leader therefore makes this final appeal to Socialist voters and sympathizers to volunteer for service. One more week and the campaign is over. If you can help at the various party headquarters that week, do so, but be sure to volunteer as a watcher for election day. A complete list of campaign headquarters is printed in this issue. Go to the nearest one or call up by phone. Volunteer.

Speakers, writers, candidates and managers have done all they can. The reserves are now called to service. Volunteer!

German Fascism

OWNERS of capital invested in industrial enterprises and allied with banks are the ruling class in modern nations. This class came into power by destroying the institutions of the old landed oligarchies. Today this class in some countries seeks refuge among the remnants of the old order when its dominion is challenged by the workers.

Capital and finance do not like Fascism but they dread it less than they do a growing economic and political movement of the workers. Where Fascism succeeds capitalism is compelled to function under rules made by morons which interfere with its free expansion. This is the situation in Italy. In Germany big industrial magnates face it as a possibility.

But since the large vote obtained by the German Fascists there is little doubt that many of its supporters regret that support. These illiterates shooting in the streets, breaking windows, howling like maniacs in the Reichstag, attributing Germany's ill to the Jews, and egging a Negro play in Berlin, have dramatized themselves for the empty windbags they are.

Probably in every nation there are large deposits of half-wits who emerge in abnormal periods to do the work of reaction. We recall our own sadist orgies during the World War when morons ran amuck in many communities. Germany has a fine exhibit of these creatures and it isn't likely that another election will give them prestige. Even a ruling class does not like the idea of being displaced by nuts.

Four Wise Men

IN A FULL page spread in last Sunday's New York Times Governor Roosevelt and his Republican opponent, Charles H. Tuttle, outlined their respective views. We are interested in their attitude towards unemployment. Roosevelt is more vague than his platform, which promises a commission. Tuttle follows his platform word for word which makes no pretense of being a legislative program.

Roosevelt becomes even worse. His statement is almost infantile. He declares that the Republican method is to "use only Republican pills" and the Democratic method is to use "American pills." What he means he does not know, we do not

know, and nobody knows, but this is the best that a "progressive" Governor can offer the wretched unemployed.

Over in Pennsylvania the two parties have nominated Pinchot, Republican, and Hemphill, Democrat. It is common gossip that one candidate represents the New York Central Railroad and the other the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pinchot wants a committee of employers, of labor, and of the public to "tell me what can be done." If the committee will tell him what to do by January he will be glad to hear from them.

Hemphill is inclined to think that the trouble arises out of "economic impulses" and he will make no "flashy suggestions," although "in spots business may be improved." He adds, "I realize I really have not said much." We think so too, but he goes on. "We have the high pressure in our blood" and we are inclined to think that he is right. What about legislation? He answers, "I cannot guess" and he leaves the subject by saying that he will not "attempt to confound the public with visionary promises."

That's all. These gentlemen write under their own signatures in the PITTSBURGH PRESS of last Sunday. Here are four candidates of capitalist parties in two great industrial states. If they were trying to sell an article from house to house and talked about it as they do about their "principles" the first housewife would call a cop to arrest what she believed to be a nut. Can you beat it?

The Jersey "Umpire"

HERBERT HOOVER'S celebrated "Umpire of Fairness" failed to show up in New Jersey in a celebrated case last week. Last August George Biehl, a newspaper man, began publication of a sixteen page weekly in Hoboken which has been devoted to the exposure of grafting, racketeering, politicians, judges and other eminent stuffed shirts. THE FREE LANCE carried no advertising and yet it is said that it had reached a weekly circulation of over 50,000. He unearthed some labor racketeering among Democratic union officials as well, showing in one instance that one creature of this type was running a gambling joint from which he pocketed large sums of money.

Much of Biehl's information came to him secretly and every lead was checked to guard against libel suits. The trail was leading him into some of the holy places of capital, finance, and politics and a recent issue indicated that the new Moses now being groomed to succeed Hoover, Dwight W. Morrow, would be linked up with some of the Jersey nobles.

Then something happened. The editor found that some mysterious influence had intervened in the distribution of his paper in the state. The agency handling it could, for some reason, no longer do so. Last week's edition was ready to go to press but it was held up. Eventually the editor obtained a sedan and arrived in Elizabeth with 25,000 copies of his weekly. There the sedan and the papers disappeared.

This struggle reads like the romance of the early days of an oil dynasty which, through alliances with various railroads, literally destroyed lesser competitors and enabled the dynasty to fall heir to their properties. Editor Biehl struck some heavy blows at the ruling cliques of Jersey capitalism and politics and within two months he came to be feared. Now they have apparently strangled his paper and Mr. Hoover's "Umpire" is enjoying a good snore.

IN A NUTSHELL

The Aston process of puddling in the iron and steel industry is announced as a success and 100 men will now produce as much as 1,000 formerly did. "Pittsburgh Sees a New Era for Iron" is the headline. Who is "Pittsburgh," anyway?

It is a metallic world we are making. I see men turned every day into machines. The metal is getting into our system. We are the slaves of metal, gold, and steel—gold with which to buy steel, steel with which to steal gold.—W. L. George.

In Pittsburgh many of the jobless have not found Hoover's chicken in the pot. They are looking for it in the garbage waste at the city markets.

The crowd will follow a leader who marches 20 steps in advance, but if he is a thousand steps in front of them they do not see and follow him, and any literary freebooter who chooses may shoot him with impunity.—George Brandes.

We look for a world-shaking announcement this week to the effect that the Central Trades and Labor Council will approve Tammany candidates just to prove that the boys are still "nonpartisan."

Lambs turn to sheep and sheep into mutton, just as boys turn to men and men into soldiers. One ends as cannon fodder and the other as shepherd's pie.—W. L. George.

When you get through tuning in on Roosevelt and Tuttle tune in on Amos 'n' Andy and you will know as much about issues that concern the workers of New York State.

New branches organized and new members being obtained by old branches. That's the news of the Socialist Party from many states and it was only a few years ago that the capitalist politicians were predicting our funeral!

The very large registration in New York City for the November election may mean that Tammany has found some extra dead cats and old tombstones since the last election.

Mr. Hoover's group is now planning to do something for the unemployed. We suggest that all the big Republican job holders eat their 1928 speeches for a year and do penance by turning their salaries over to the workless.

Watchers are needed on election day because a vote cast is not always a vote counted. Locate the nearest party headquarters and then volunteer for this important service.

A Word From Shiplacoff

THE campaign manager of the Tenth Congressional District met me on the pier on my arrival from abroad, and after properly rebuking me for letting him manage a campaign without a candidate, told me that I must have a statement in The New Leader. Feeling that the boat is still moving, I tried to beg off till I find my land legs, but campaign managers are made of stern stuff. With a look which meant, "You have been loafing long enough," Murray Baron convinced me that arguing would be out of place.

Be it known to the readers of The New Leader, however, that I am writing under protest, not because I haven't material for a story, but because I haven't had a chance to assimilate all I saw and heard in Palestine, Germany and France, and some other countries where I visited briefly.

Of course we read newspapers about Europe and we even hear radio talks direct from England and countries on the continent. Yet no correspondent and no foreign broadcasting station can convey the atmosphere that the observing tourist finds after he has been to several restaurants and cafes and after he has been rubbing elbows with the population in the street cars, subways and parks.

When you have done this for a few days in Berlin, Munich, Trieste and Paris, you come to the conclusion that the people are sitting on a volcano and that the thinking men and women, even non-Socialists, are hoping for a big change to come somehow from somewhere. Capitalism is bankrupt. It stalks about like a ghost on two stilts and tells the world that it has lived its day.

There is plenty of room for the people of Europe if they were all one family, but it is they are forever stepping on each other's toes, and if some of these days some nation should by accident step hard on the favorite bunion of another nation, the result will be disastrous war. In fact it is nobody's fault if there isn't any fighting going on. They can't make up their minds whom they hate most and almost all of them dislike our own dear Uncle. The Germans can't forgive him for interfering in the mutual extermination party, the French feel that instead of collecting war debts they ought to pay them for the privilege of having our boys buried in their cemeteries, and the other nations enjoy a sort of instinctive antipathy toward us, because there is a feeling in the air that our capitalism and our extreme individualism are retarding the progress of the rest of the civilized world.

The others are all rotten ripe for the big chance, but they will not go through with it until we are ready to join the ring. Even the Hitler movement in Germany is nothing but a juvenile gesture of impatience with things as they are economically and socially. I have spoken to a number of these impatient ones who have chosen the slogan "Down with the Jews." When you corner them with the question, "What would you do to solve your economic problems the day after you have driven the last Jew out of your country?" they begin to realize obsessions into which they entangled themselves mentally and they say, "Well, as long as your American capital will continue to play industrial imperialism in Europe, we will have to find someone to attack or we will bust."

Intelligent Europe consciously, and the rest of it subconsciously, is looking toward us to give up the capitalist game, which is not only bringing misery to our own unemployed, but is indirectly instrumental in retarding the Socialist tide which, in spite of all checks and counterchecks is constantly gaining ground in Europe and in the Orient as well.

They do not know how rapidly the sense of insecurity is growing in our country and how tired our own people are of the old order. Habit, nothing but habit, is keeping our masses attached to Capitalism-Diabolus. We must, for our own sakes as well as for the sake of the rest of the family on the other side, break the cursed spell. The people will be glad to listen to us if we talk to them understandingly. We must unseat the usurpers. We must hasten the day of peace and security. We must demonstrate the power and the capacity for self-rule on the part of the masses. The day of the classes is waning, let us hasten its departure.

Dewey League Endorses Crosswaith for Congress

The League for Independent Political Action has endorsed Frank Crosswaith, Negro Socialist candidate for Congress in the 21st District of Manhattan. A statement issued by Howard Y. Williams, Executive Secretary of the League, declares:

"Frank R. Crosswaith has a record of unselfish devotion to the cause of voters, both Negro and White. He has for years been the only Negro to sit as a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council in this city. He organized the Trade Union Committee for Negro workers and at the birth of the Pullman Porters Union threw himself into the fight of that organization. A typical representative of the New Negro, Mr. Crosswaith, will represent his race in Congress."

The A. F. of L. and Unemployment

DELEGATE ZARITSKY, Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers: I have listened very attentively to the recommendation of the committee, and particularly to the wise words from our president, Brother Green. While I was in perfect accord with the recommendation on the general subject of unemployment, I do wish to make some observations on the report of the committee dealing with the subject of unemployment insurance.

I am too old in the movement to become enthusiastic over some nice spoken phrase. I am not ready to issue a proclamation or have the American Federation of Labor issue a proclamation for the social millennium tomorrow. I am conscious, however, of the fact that at the present moment while we are sitting in session grappling with the problems confronting us there are millions of hungry, starving men, women and children looking to us for a solution of their problems.

I am not ready to propose that we sell the independence, the boast of our working men and women, to some government agency, but I am ready to ask myself the question: Are we appeasing our consciences by criticizing our fellow workers in Great Britain and other civilian countries, pointing out the faults of their system and their lack of results in whatever they undertake to do? I am willing to agree that the unemployment system or the dole, if you wish to call it so, in Great Britain is not the best that we wish for ourselves; but if the worker in Great Britain who has to register for unemployment insurance is not an outstanding and self-respecting worker, what about the worker in America who is today the subject of a most miserable system of charity? What is a worker in America when he is starving and seeing his wife and children starving every minute of the day? Can he retain his manhood as an independent worker? Can he satisfy himself with the proverbial phrase of "Rugged individualism"? What happened to his rugged individualism? Depend upon the President of the United States to give him hope that tomorrow he will see the light of day and tomorrow he will have a full dinner pail?

We are proposing through our recommendation something for immediate relief, some more conferences, headed, I presume, by the President of the United States, with the cooperation of the industrialists and perhaps a few bank-

An address before the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor delivered by Max Zaritsky, President of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union.

ers who want to be the owners of industry, in the word of Brother McSorley. They will have state conferences and municipal conferences and they will have resolutions praising the mayor of this city or town for employing a half dozen or perhaps a dozen workers for the construction of half a mile of road.

If we attack the problem of unemployment we must attack it at its source. Very wisely did the Executive Council say in its report the purpose of industry is profit, and that is the source of all our troubles, because industry is not based on the purpose of service but the purpose of it is profit; and when it comes to a division of the profits we are not there, we do not share in the profits. If it is true the bankers are the owners of industries we must remember that bankers have no souls. The tens of thousands of shareholders of the United States Steel Corporation and other corporations do not know and do not care to know of the plight of the workers in this country so long as they receive their dividends in good time—10 percent or 8 percent or 6 percent or whatever the percentage may be. Are we to permit our workers to be subjects of charity? Are we to permit society ladies and society gentlemen to handle for us the problem of unemployment? While it is true they have the handing out of doles in the form of charity to our millions of working men and working women, we are not ready to present to the Congress of the United States and the forty-eight states of our country a bill for unemployment insurance and have it passed tomorrow, but because we cannot get it tomorrow is no reason why we should not demand the same thing today.

We have been grappling with the question of injunctions for years. We have not accomplished what we sought, but we are fighting with our backs to the wall, and no one finds fault with us for not securing what we stand for. We have been fighting for years and years against the curse of child labor in this country. Are we going to give up the fight because we cannot get it tomorrow? No, we are continuing our fight and

we are continuing it until we can achieve what we are seeking.

We adopted the recommendation of the committee yesterday to instruct the Executive Council of the Federation to take up for consideration the question of the five-hour day. Are we going to have a five-hour day tomorrow or next year? No, we are not, but we have made a declaration that American labor finds five hours a day sufficient to produce all the wants of the nation. We may see it five years or twenty-five years from today, but the American labor movement has made it known to the world what the American workman wants. He has made it known what he will fight for. And, likewise, if he cannot get the unemployment insurance tomorrow let the world know we want it. We want industry to assume its responsibilities. It has been said we should lay it at the door of industry. Well, we may do that and there it will lie for days and years and decades and perhaps the buffer will come out and sweep it off. We must make our pronouncement that industry must assume its responsibility for the curse of unemployment. It is industry that drove millions of men and women and children out of work, and the independent American worker is dependent upon charity, upon the doles presented to him and handed to him by the wives of the gentlemen who are the captains and managers of industry.

I don't know which is preferable to the American worker—charity in America today or the dole system in Great Britain today. I am not so enthusiastic about the dole system of Great Britain, but it is the best they can offer. Surely the worker who is receiving something, whether from the state or the employer or his own organization, is better off and has an opportunity to retain his manhood more than when he is dependent upon charity, and when there is a job offered to him today in any of the plants or factories where there is a strike he will accept the job just the same, for a hungry man cannot reason and a hungry man cannot permit himself and his family to starve when there is an opportunity for him to obtain a job. I don't know whether or not the American starving worker is better off than the dole worker in England or anywhere else.

I will just give you an example of what one union has done to solve temporarily the unemployment

problem. That is the organization I have the honor to represent, the Cap Makers' Union. We adopted a principle and proclaimed it to the industry that industry must assume the responsibility for the unemployment of the workers, and six years ago we made the employers contribute, a certain percentage of the payroll out of their own pockets toward an unemployment fund. Today, when a cap maker is out of work, he receives unemployment insurance, not a dole, to the amount of \$13 a week from his own organization, but the contributions come from the employers direct.

I am sure if this small Cap Makers' Union has accomplished that there is no reason in the world why more powerful unions in this labor movement—and thank God, we have plenty of them—cannot adopt the same principle and not lay it at the door of industry, but make industry take it inside of the house, make industry pay for the unemployment situation.

And so, my friends, while I am in perfect accord with what our president has said, I realize the apprehension of having workers the subjects and the slaves of the state. I am one hundred per cent with him on that proposition, but there is no reason to assume that we must follow our European brothers in everything they do, in every detail of what they do. If we don't like their plan or their method we have the opportunity of applying our own methods, but we must strike at the basis of the thing, at the root of the trouble, and so long as industry is conducted for profit and not for service we shall continue to have the curse of unemployment with us.

This is not a temporary proposition. This is not the first time American industry has been hit hard by unemployment. In my young life I have gone through many periods of unemployment, and we shall have them seven years from now, fourteen years from now, and twenty years from now. If I live that long I shall experience at least three more of these crises, and every time it is worse. Until we strike at the root of it we shall never find a solution.

I propose that we do not lay it at the door of industry, but make industry accept it. Industry alone is responsible for the curse of unemployment, and if in England the unemployed worker has to contribute one-third toward this fund, the American worker contributes one hundred per cent toward it. Today the burden of unemployment in America is entirely upon the shoulders of the unemployed workers, and in England only one-third of the burden is on them. I prefer that system to the system of irresponsible starvation of the unemployed workers in this country.

Maurer to End His Campaign In Pittsburgh

(By a New Leader Correspondent) PITTSBURGH.—James H. Maurer, candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will bring the current campaign to its climax thus far in Western Pennsylvania with mass rallies at Pittsburgh and Greensburg, Saturday and Sunday. Local Westmoreland