

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

The Hoover-Kelley Dispute—A Lame Duck Congress to Meet—Real Disarmament Needed—Not a World for Despair—The Dressmakers' Victory

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION NEEDED

EMPHATICALLY the Kelley oil charges require Congressional investigation. As matters stand, Mr. Kelley, a government servant of 25 years' experience, charges that certain rulings of the Interior Department are contrary to the intent of law and to precedent and have the effect of enabling private oil companies easily to acquire oil shale land which in the future may have incalculable value. The Interior Department denies his charges and especially any evil intent. The Department of Justice vindicates the Department of Interior and accuses Mr. Kelley of gross exaggeration. The President accuses him and the *New York World* which published his story of not playing fair. I think the President got too hot. But grant for the sake of argument that Kelley may have exaggerated and that he may have sought money, publicity and political advantage. Nevertheless the fact still remains that the Department of Justice investigator states that the controverted decision in the Interior Department was debatable. This fact alone, to say nothing of the speed and heat with which the administration acted to deny Kelley's charges, makes a Congressional investigation imperative. And in my opinion the World did a public service by publishing these charges. Moreover we should not forget that Secretary Wilbur as President of Stanford University is tied up with public utilities whose stocks his university so largely holds. Hence his sympathies with private interests.

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A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NECESSARY

It is one of the most obvious defects of our government that when Congress meets on the first of December to deal as best it may with unemployment, to investigate the Kelley oil charges, and to face other vital issues, it will be a lame duck Congress elected in the year of a Hoover landslide when everybody was supposed to be prosperous. One of these financial news services reassures its clients against radical legislation on the ground that the lame ducks in a lame duck Congress always are looking for some job from the President and therefore will be good. By December 1, 1931, when the newly elected Congress will meet it hopes that things will be better. What a travesty on democracy! And this travesty continues because year after year selfish Congressmen, Democratic as well as Republican, refuse to vote for Senator Norris' amendment to which there is no intelligent opposition. No man is worthy of support for Congress who will not vote so to amend the constitution as to get rid of the lame duck Congress.

AN EXPENSIVE PARITY

On the so-called Navy Day the heads of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan exchanged greetings on the ratification of the London Naval Pact. Their remarks were radioed round the world. There was nothing very thrilling about them and there is certainly nothing thrilling about the Naval Pact. Billion dollar parity is expensive parity. We are out to push the fight for real disarmament. Nevertheless this pact may prevent a naval race and is therefore worth a little something.

The Navy Day occasion calls new attention to the thinness of Governor Franklin Roosevelt's liberalism. He never referred to the Naval Pact in his Navy Day proclamation which was filled with the usual blarney about the navy and the usual praise for his distant cousin, the greater Roosevelt, on whose birthday Navy Day falls. The incident is small but it sheds a side light on the character of the so-called liberal Governor of New York who compensates for his weakness and vacillation in dealing with Tammany and with other big issues by imagining himself leading a righteous crusade regardless of the malicious attacks of his detractors. Roosevelt may be reelected Governor as he would not be if people appreciated the splendid campaign Louis Waldman has made. I think, however, he has lost his chance for the Presidency.

THE EUROPEAN STEW

Hitler still raves in Germany. The Austrian Fascists threaten a "putsch" even before the Austrian election which they have announced they will not let go against them. Pilsudski continues a policy of terrorism toward Ukrainians, Galician Jews and Socialists in order to win his mock election. Mussolini encourages them all by talking a fascist Europe. The Russian government mars its record of real and worthy achievements by continuing the terror against those whom it pleases to regard as enemies. Civil war smolders, with now and then an occasional blaze, in China. India seethes with unrest. The success of the revolutionists in Brazil does not end the cycle of revolution in Latin America. Indeed one doubts whether the Latin American disturbances deserve the term revolution. It is the same sort of fight that we know between Republicans and Democrats. That is, it is a fight between the ins and the outs in which the Latin Americans use a few more bullets and a few less ballots than we do. In England the British Labor Party still holds office, but at the terrible price of having to play policeman in India and declaring a moratorium on most of its Socialist measures. In the United States two old parties without any program or any philosophy, save to serve their economic masters, wage a dreary and meaningless campaign. Everywhere in a world of potential plenty armies of the unemployed attest the breakdown of a system. But there is little evidence of the determination and the wisdom to build a better. It is not a world about which one becomes easily optimistic unless one is an idiot.

But it is not a world for despair. Rather it is a world for new energy and work. To us Socialists in America this campaign is bringing encouragement. At least it is evident that it is only along lines of an intelligent and courageous Socialism that plenty, peace and freedom are to be found. And this is true even if individual Socialists or Socialist Parties, as in England, being human and oppressed with many difficulties, disappoint us by their lack of achievement.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DRESSMAKERS

To the Dressmakers of Local 38, my heartfelt congratulations! In this difficult year they have won settlement and recognition from some of the most powerful of the Fifth Avenue shops. A particularly encouraging victory was the agreement reached with Milgrim Brothers. This firm has at all times fought the union and unionization with injunctions, yellow dog contracts, and most amazing of all, the requirement that the workers deposit security in cash as a kind of bond for observance of the yellow dog contract. Now Milgrim Bros. has settled. It was a dramatic scene when they tore up their yellow dog contracts and turned back the securities to the workers. There will be equal division of work among the workers, time and a half for overtime, recognition of impartial machinery of arbitration and the usual union conditions. In fairness to Milgrim Bros. it must be said that not only the strength of the union but the firm's concern over the extent of unemployment led to this settlement. If other firms would do likewise it would do more to aid the unemployed than all the gifts to charities and to political agencies which are galvanized into life by the approach of an election.

Last Call for Watchers!

A FEW more days and the last word in this campaign will be said. The last piece of literature will be distributed. Then comes the battle of the ballots. Finally, watching at the polls.

Watchers are not only needed to guard the Socialist vote. The watchers must be instructed as to their legal rights as watchers. They must take nothing for granted. They must know their legal rights and duties. Otherwise they will not be fully prepared for their work.

This is the final call for service! Drop everything and volunteer. Turn to page 7 of this issue. Locate the headquarters nearest to you. Enroll as a watcher. You may be able to save more Socialist votes than speakers have made in a week of hard campaigning.

NEW LEADER

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Is Combined

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Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XL—No. 14

Published Weekly at
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1930

Entered as Second Class Matter, January
19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York,
New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Price Five Cents

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EVERY man has a right to a job that lasts, that can't be pulled out from under him. Every man who works has a right to be free from worry about losing his job. . . . It's not his fault that the system breaks down every three or five years under the hands of the bosses.

Every working man has the right to be free from fear about his job, his wages, his savings, and what is going to happen to his family.

The Way to a Job That Lasts

USE the only right you have now—the right to vote—to gain your right to be free from worry about your job and wages.

Vote for Yourself

TO VOTE for yourself is the least you can do for your family and for all your friends who get hit when business goes to pieces and the factories hang up the "no help wanted" signs.

Vote for Insurance Against the Loss of Your Job

WHY are fewer people hurt at work now than years ago?

Because the employers have to pay compensation to workers who get hurt. When they have to pay compensation for laying off men and women, there will be fewer people laid off.

Vote for the Right to a Dismissal Wage

WHEN a machine is put in that takes his job away from a man it is only fair, it is only decent that the boss should give him another job, or, in place of that, a dismissal wage that will carry him three months toward another job.

Vote for Treating Working Men as Good as Farmers

WHEN the farmers have hard times—they vote for themselves.

When they vote for themselves they get the Government to look out for them, to establish a board to organize unions of all the farmers and control crops and prices.

When the men who work in shops and factories vote for themselves, they can get a Federal Labor Board to help them control the jobs, to keep laid-off workers in touch with all the jobs to be had in other cities, to plan public works for slack times, to help get the seasonal layoffs cut down.

Vote for Doing Public Work When It Is Needed Most

THE time to build postoffices, bridges, sewers and roads is not when materials cost most, but in times of unemployment when men need jobs most.

Vote for a System That Does Not Break Down

NOW there is an industrial breakdown every three or five years,—1921, 1924, 1929, 1930.

It has broken down many times for the last hundred years, and unless the system is changed we can expect it to break down in 1935, in 1938, in 1941 and every few years after that—a curse and plague to you and your children and to their children after them.

When a driver smashes up a car he is warned.

When he is careless and smashes up another car, and hurts people, his license is taken away from him.

If we are going to prevent these regular smash-ups of the whole business system, in which so many men and families get hurt, we must take away some licenses.

We must take away the licenses of these irresponsible drivers of industry and business who are unwilling or unable to stop their system from breaking down and throwing men and women out on the street.

Vote for Bread And Not Crumbs

NO MAN alone is strong enough to stop the hit-and-run drivers. The only way to revoke their licenses is to have the Government take a hand.

The workers must send men to Congress and the Senate and to State Capitals who have not promised away their shirts to get their jobs.

They must send men there who will say: "No boss yet lived who has the right to scare the working men and women of this country with the loss of their jobs."

They must send men there who will not be content with crumbs, but will fight for real bread, the right to a job that lasts. The old party politicians have been giving crumbs for years.

Vote for a Country Where Men Can Be Free

MEN can't have equality of opportunity unless they have the right to an equal start in life.

Men can't be free until they have the right to a job that lasts. That right will come through insurance against the loss of your job—through the dismissal wage—through a Federal Labor Board to help control joblessness—through public works when men need the jobs most—through control of mergers that put men on the street—through a tax on the great and useless fortunes that mean inequality—through taxing out of existence the stock gambling that precedes unemployment—and most important, through taking away the licenses of the reckless drivers, through Government control of competition that fills stockrooms with shoes and clothing and autos that nobody has money enough to buy, that draws workers to factories that never can run more than part-time, that raises prices and fights for lower wages.

Their licenses must be taken up. And finally realize public ownership of great industries and abolition of workless incomes.

This Is Socialism

This Is Socialism

Remove Fear From the Homes—Vote Socialist!



Drawn by Harry Bressler.

Hunger Won't Wait

By Clarence O. Senior
National Executive Secretary of the
Socialist Party

WHILE millions of people are on the borderline of poverty and semi-starvation; while thousands are grubbing in garbage cans for their meals and walking the streets half the night to find shelter down an alley or behind a furnace in some building with a kind janitor, the rulers of America are sitting around tables discussing the sad plight of the unemployed. That is, the few that are concerning themselves about the plight of their slaves.

They will organize one committee after another.

They will issue fervent pleas for action.

They will raise more money for charities to dole out.

They will get lots of publicity.

They will not get down to the root of the problem.

They will not touch the causes of unemployment.

They will be meeting again in a few years to go through the same hocus-pocus.

Only the Socialists are tackling the problem at its source. Their immediate remedies will also help in the cure of the disease. Unless their voices are heard and heeded on every hand, nothing will come out of this depression except the seeds of future depressions.

The Socialists demand:

1. Unemployment insurance, to enable those who cannot find work, at least to eat and live like a human being.
2. Old age pensions, to enable older people to retire in comfort and leave their jobs to the unemployed.
3. Six hour day and five day week without reduction in wages.
4. Taking the children out of industry. This

alone would mean over a million jobs for the adult unemployed.

5. Adequate public employment exchanges.
6. Public works by national, state, and local governments.
7. Cancellation of the post office speed-up plan.

These measures will check the ravages of unemployment. They will make the lot of the worker less hard, but—the evil will not be cured as long as the machinery of production and distribution is in private hands and under private control for the amassing of profits irrespective of the public welfare.

Do not be fooled by commissions to investigate. HUNGER WON'T WAIT.

HOOVER was on an unemployment commission in 1921. Nothing has been done, although the commission held dozens of meetings and issued a report which recommends some of the things the Socialists have advocated for many years. Why doesn't HOOVER put the recommendations of his own commission into effect?

HUNGER WON'T WAIT! Unless the Socialists poll a large enough vote to scare the capitalists into ACTION we will see bread riots, window-smashing, murder and robbery unparalleled this winter. And who is to blame an unemployed man for stealing when we have not stopped the capitalists who have been robbing the workers, both as consumers and producers, for many decades.

Stop this wholesale robbery of and charity to the workers.

Charity is just retail retribution.

Stop these cycles of unemployment, poverty, and starvation.

Stop private ownership and control of public necessities.

VOTE SOCIALIST!

NOV. 4.

VOTE FOR THE RIGHT TO A JOB THAT LASTS—
VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET STRAIGHT: FOR GOVERNOR, FOR CONGRESS, FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Waldman to Poll Record Socialist Vote, Is Prediction

Candidate Winding Up Great Fight

Demands State Compensation Fund — Hits "Stagger" Plan — Reveals Roosevelt-McCooley Deal

By Edward Levinson
LOUIS WALDMAN, Socialist candidate for governor, swung down the homestretch in his campaign this week as his campaign gathered momentum which promises to bring the largest Socialist vote in the history of New York State.

While Mr. Waldman and his fellow Socialists have refrained from making predictions, Socialist headquarters was informed this week of an estimate made by Chairman Maier of the State Republican organization that the Waldman vote would run somewhere between 200,000 and 250,000. This would mean a Socialist increase of 10 per cent. Waldman, the party's candidate for governor in 1928, polled 101,000 votes. The highest vote ever polled by the party in the state was in 1920 when Jacob Panken, running for U. S. Senator, polled 208,155 votes. In the same year, Eugene V. Debs, for president, polled 203,201. Since that year, however, the vote has declined heavily, falling as low as 99,000 in 1924, and then to 83,000 in 1926. Registration in 1920, when the party polled its highest vote was 3,543,956. Registration this year totals 4,809,207.

Waldman, William Karlin, Socialist candidate for attorney-general, and Elizabeth C. Roth, nominee for lieutenant-governor, have left prophesies to others while they plunged into the fight. Since his return from the best upstate tour in ten years of party history, Waldman has addressed some 20 meetings in the city. An equal number await him before the returns begin to come in. Karlin, likewise, is addressing four and five meetings nightly, while Mrs. Roth is campaigning 16 hours a day in the Buffalo district.

Made Unemployment Main Issue

Continuing to emphasize unemployment in all addresses, Waldman in N. Y. C. this week covered a variety of campaign issues. Tuesday night he discussed for the first time the Socialist demand for the setting up of a state fund to be the exclusive carrier of workmen's compensation insurance. The same day he answered Governor Roosevelt's brazen defense of Tammany corruption. Monday, Waldman discussed the unemployment relief proposals of Governor Roosevelt and President Hoover. He attacked the proposals to "stagger" the unemployed. The Socialist candidate pointed out that this proposal would not increase the earnings or the consuming power of the workers and would therefore fail to help in any industrial recovery. In a series of addresses Saturday, Waldman attacked the Public Service Commission as administered under Governor Roosevelt. He pointed out that the utilities have coined exorbitant profits without the slightest interference from the commission.

Waldman's campaign has been assisted somewhat by the colorless efforts of his opponents, Governor Roosevelt, and Charles H. Tuttle, Republican nominee. Publicity given Waldman in the non-Socialist press has been not quite adequate. With the fight a close one, partisan feeling in the newspaper offices made the Socialists fight hard for every inch of publicity they obtained. Had Waldman been accorded a more evenly fair treatment in the metropolitan press, it would be certain that his vote would rise to staggering proportions.

Tuttle and Roosevelt Go Through Motions

Mr. Tuttle opened his campaign by warning over Waldman's attacks of early September on Roosevelt's appointments to the judiciary, particularly the appointment of General Sessions Judge Amadeo A. Bertini, concerning whose unexpected elevation from obscurity to the bench reports of office-buying are rife. The Bertini matter disposed of, Tuttle's campaign began to slump miserably until at the present writing his opposition to Roosevelt has become perfunctory.

Governor Roosevelt's campaign was dominated by a tactic of evasion and silence. To avoid heightening of interest in the fight, Roosevelt remained aloof until about two weeks ago. Then he entered upon a series of recitals of every accomplishment in the history of the state and modestly annexed credit for these accomplishments, some of questionable value, to himself. Early in the fight, and all through last summer, the erstwhile "liberal" governor had compromised himself by a series of defenses of and deals with Tammany Hall which he had fought in his earlier years in politics. At every stage this year, Roosevelt has shielded Tammany from investigation. He did not hesitate to ac-

For Governor of New York State



Louis Waldman



William Karlin, for Attorney General

cept as his running mate as candidate for attorney-general, a McCooley office boy, John J. Bennett by name. In New York City last week, Roosevelt brazenly defended his course and resorted to bitter attacks on the men in all parties who have done their best to root out Tammany corruption.

In this setting, Waldman fought the campaign on broad issues of social reconstruction. First, he urged unemployment insurance. After making an address in Utah in favor of the idea, Roosevelt came back to New York to run on a platform which promises to "study" the problem. The G. O. P. platform does not even mention unemployment insurance, but contents itself with advising workers to save their money in times of prosperity to tide them over hard times.

Waldman has given second place in his address to water power and public utilities. He has urged state ownership, development and operation, to the point of distributing current to the consumers. Governor Roosevelt came out flatly against "putting the state in the electricity business" and urged that the state construct power houses, at great cost to itself, and then turn the electricity over to private distributing companies. The Republican party has insisted that the status quo remain, with the private utility companies holding undisputed sway over the consumers.

Waldman, Roosevelt and Tuttle have clashed similarly on other issues—old age pensions, crime, public utility regulation, workmen's compensation, and injunctions. The line of demarcation between Tuttle and Roosevelt is not so clear, but thanks to Waldman's campaign millions of voters know exactly where the Socialists stand.

Hits Compensation Procedure
Establishment of a state fund to be the exclusive carrier of workmen's compensation insurance would make \$14,000,000 available for compensation awards, Waldman declared Tuesday in three addresses. Mr. Waldman asserted that a state fund could carry the insurance fund, and it would not add a cent of increased cost to industry.

The Socialist candidate criticized the administration of the Workmen's Compensation law on three counts. He attacked the "dilatatory tactics" of private insurance com-

panies in attempting to hold up payments of awards. Mr. Waldman also rapped the compulsion of injured workmen to use physicians and hospitals prescribed by the private companies, and attacked the failure of the law to cover all occupational diseases, particularly silicosis.

Cites Big Utility Profits

Citing figures indicating profits of 10, 12, 15 and 20 per cent taken by public utilities in New York State, Waldman Saturday assailed Governor Roosevelt and the Public Service Commission under his administration for permitting these high profits. Mr. Waldman said the commission is responsible directly to the Governor and that Governor Roosevelt must in turn accept responsibility for it during his term of office.

Speaking at a series of public school rallies in the Bronx, the Socialist candidate demanded to know why Governor Roosevelt had forced the resignation of Commissioner Prendergast but permitted George V. Van Namee to remain on the commission. Mr. Waldman asserted Van Namee was as friendly to the utility interests as was Mr. Prendergast. He suggested that Van Namee remains on the commission because he is a Democrat and has been active in political efforts for Governor Roosevelt.

A third point in Mr. Waldman's address on the public service commission was a demand that cities and municipalities be given the right to generate their own electricity and sell current to adjoining cities and localities. He asked, if Governor Roosevelt is a sincere advocate of municipal ownership of power plants, why the Governor had not in two years caused a bill granting the cities this power to be introduced in the Legislature.

Waldman greeted the arrival of Governor Roosevelt in New York City with a bombardment of questions regarding the endorsement given Judge Crosey by the Brooklyn Democrats.

Crosey, Waldman declared, by the standards of a progressive political party, deserves defeat, yet Governor Roosevelt forced a Democratic endorsement of him in order to keep the Brooklyn Republican judge from discussing Tammany corruption of the bench. The nomination of John J. Bennett for attorney-general was the price Governor Roosevelt paid "Boss" McCooley of Kings County in return for the Crosey endorsement. Mr. Waldman asserted. The Socialist vigorously assailed Mr. Bennett's record, saying the Brooklyn Democrat could not legally qualify for a municipal court judgeship.

Ernest Harrsen

Ernest Harrsen, for many years a member of the Chelsea Branch, (3rd, 5th and 10th A. D.), passed away suddenly last Monday. Comrade Harrsen was also a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, a skilled craftsman and had worked in several European countries. He was a member of the Socialist Party of Denmark before coming to the United States. Comrade Harrsen was a splendid example of the sturdy, dependable type of Socialist. He always gave his time, skill and financial support to the movement. The Socialist Party is proud to have had Comrade Harrsen in its ranks. His passing is a distinct loss to us.

Remember The New Leader Dance, Election Night at the Rand School Ballroom

Unions Aiding Socialist Fight In Milwaukee

Quick and Sheehan Winding Up Vigorous Campaign for Congress Seats

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
MILWAUKEE.—The candidacies of William F. Quick and James P. Sheehan, Socialist Party candidates for congress in the 4th and 5th districts, are receiving the support of a number of the international unions.

William F. Brandt seventh vice-president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, arrived in Milwaukee Monday to work in the campaign of Sheehan, who has been a member of this union for 42 years. Brandt was assigned here for this work by I. M. Ornburn, the international president of the cigar makers.

A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, has mailed a letter to every member of his union in the Fourth and Fifth districts urging them to work and vote for the election of Quick and Sheehan.

Quick has been a member of the local machinists' union for over 15 years.

With the endorsements of Quick and Sheehan by the state legislative boards of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, it is expected that the national officers of these organizations will also take similar action.

Shiplacoff Due on Sunday Closing Rally

Brownsville and Williamsburg Socialists Putting Full Efforts Into Fight

WITH the campaign drawing to a close in the 10th Brooklyn, Congressional District, there is every indication of a record vote for A. I. Shiplacoff.

The message of Socialism has been planted in sections where Socialists are still called Bolsheviks. The crusading zeal and idealism of the comrade manifested itself last Sunday evening. Several Yip-sels and campaign manager, Murray Baron, were apprehended by the local police for putting up posters. After spending two hours in the police station, the young Socialists elected promises from several policemen to vote Socialist.

Literature, posters and more literature is the theme of this campaign. An enrolled voters' meeting in the 5th A. D. proved encouraging. Watchers are being called for final instructions. Others who care to volunteer their services can report at 167 Tompkins Avenue or 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, headquarters of the Socialist Party.

The final meeting of the campaign will be held at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, on Sunday evening Nov. 2nd, at 8 p. m. Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas and Shiplacoff will speak.

For Congress, 23d District, Bronx



Samuel Orr



Irving Knobloch, for Assembly, 8th A.D., Bronx

Thomas Congress Fight Wins City-wide Attention; McCooley Concedes Big Vote

Socialist Drives Somers Into Silence and Republican Into Obscurity

By Brooklynite
NORMAN THOMAS'S campaign in the 6th Congressional District against John H. McCooley, Brooklyn boss, closes on a high pitch of enthusiasm, with Thomas standing head and shoulders above his opponents.

The situation at the beginning of the campaign, when the Socialist's candidacy was urged by a large number of voters in the district, and applauded by newspapers and leading thinkers of the country, of all parties and of no party, is almost unchanged.

Thomas is still recognized as the dominating personality in the campaign. But there has been a subtle change nevertheless, created by the Socialist's almost incredibly frequent appearance before the voters, at many house meetings, on street corners and before large audiences in places like Erasmus Hall and Girls' High Schools, where Socialist meetings have never been held before. Thomas has brought Socialism to literally thousands of persons who have never given it a thought before. He stands forth, therefore, as the apostle of a new economic order, opposed to two apologists for the old parties, distressed and uncertain in the face of an economic breakdown which they know not how to repair.

McCooley Family Wins Share of Attack

Bringing to the front in Brooklyn as he has for the past year in the whole city the issue of corruption, Thomas has made specific, verified charges about the judiciary in Brooklyn, about the financial profits derived by the McCooley family from the bossism of its head and about a widespread system of favoritism to politicians and mulcting of the city by the McCooley machine. He has charged that corruption is as widespread in Brooklyn as it has been proved to be in Manhattan, but that the tightness of the McCooley machine's control has prevented investigation or comprehensive disclosure of fraud.

Outstanding in the campaigns of his opponents have been the unwillingness of Andrew L. Somers, Democrat, to meet Thomas on the corruption issue and the virtual silence of Joseph G. Meyerson, Republican, who has offered only a half-hearted defense of the Hoover administration and whose name will be encountered by many voters for the first time when they see it on the voting machines Tuesday.

Unemployment and the exposures of Democratic corruption, it is conceded by political observers, will count heavily in Thomas's favor at the polls. The total registration in the district is about 315,000 this year. In the 18th Assembly District, the strongest Socialist district, there has been a large increase in registration over previous years, indicating an aroused public interest in the campaign, a circumstance which is always acknowledged to bode ill for the predominant political machine.

Without a special campaign in the district, Thomas last year running for Mayor polled about 18,000 votes there. This was about one-sixth of the total vote. Political leaders concede an increase in the Thomas vote this year. It is generally believed that he will run ahead of the Republican candidate and impartial observers concede Thomas a good chance to defeat Somers.

Democrats Give Thomas 30,000 Votes

To win Thomas will have to double his vote of last year in the district, it is believed. He will need 35,000 and 40,000 votes. In view of the intensive campaign he and the Socialist organization have made, and of the strong support he has received from the League for Independent Political Action and independents generally, there is believed to be a good chance of his getting this vote. The lowest estimate of the Thomas vote, said to be granted by Democratic leaders, is 30,000.

While Socialist campaign leaders are making no pre-election claims of victory for any of their candidates, they are expecting a strong vote for all. Charles Solomon candidate for the State Senate in the 8th District, who has made a fiery and effective campaign, will run close to Thomas, it is believed. In the 18th A. D., Jacob Axelrad is expected to make a strong showing, with an outside chance of election. The vigorous campaigns of Joseph Wolfe in the 17th and of Simon Wolfe in the 21st A. D. are also expected to be reflected in an

For Congress, Sixth District, Kings



Norman Thomas



Charles Solomon for State Senate, 8th S.D., Bklyn.

unprecedented Socialist vote.

It has been a unique campaign. House meetings, which have enabled the candidates to meet several thousand residents of the district intimately have been held, as far as is known, on the largest scale ever attempted in a political campaign. Everywhere Thomas and the other candidates have spoken to large crowds. Hundreds of street meetings have been held, thousands of pamphlets and posters distributed. Hundreds of enrolled Democrats and Republicans have rallied to the Thomas banner.

His high standing and the interest in his opinions on national, state and local questions have given Thomas an excellent press, unusual for a Congressional candidate in New York. His speeches have received more attention in the newspapers than those of either of the other two candidates.

Somers Tries One Public Statement

At the outset of the campaign Thomas announced he was running against McCooley and meant to break the boss's grip on the borough. Somers he characterized as "McCooley's man in Congress" and demanded of Somers whether the Democrat would stand by "his political associates," judges Vause and Martin.

Stung, Somers struck back by charging that a "bankruptcy ring" was behind Thomas in an effort to drive the Democrat out of politics. He asked also whether Thomas had resigned a blanket resignation at the behest of a "Socialist Executive Committee." He said he had gone into politics as a result of a vow to his mother and father, in which he promised to carry on the family tradition.

Thomas demanded that Somers name the members of the bankruptcy ring which had approached the League for Independent Political Action, John Dewey and the 6,000 citizens in the district who had asked him to run. He refuted

the charge that any Socialist has ever been asked to sign a blanket resignation. He accused Somers of being a member of a political ring "which buys and sells judicial nominations and treats public office like private plunder."

Somers failed to follow up his charges or to repeat them. Democratic leaders are said to have intervened to prevent his answering Thomas. From that time Somers has failed to engage in debate with Thomas, either on his affiliation with McCooley or on any of the other issues.

Promises by Somers to work for a shorter week for government workers and other Socialistic measures drew from Thomas a demand to know why Somers had suddenly awakened to the problem of unemployment and a charge that the Democrat had done nothing in Congress to relieve unemployment. He attacked Somers for supporting a cut in taxes on the rich and for supporting militaristic legislation.

Hoover's Tin Coin Put to Good Use

Meyerson's support of Hoover, Thomas declared, eliminated him from the campaign. The Socialist laid at the door of the Republican administration at Washington major responsibility for encouraging speculation in Wall Street and for failure to take any steps afterward to relieve industrial distress and unemployment.

Producing a coin distributed by the Republican Party in the Presidential campaign two years ago, Thomas read aloud before a large audience at Erasmus Hall High School one night the inscriptions on both sides. One side read: "Lucky Hoover Piece."

"Good for four years of Prosperity," read the other side.



Simon Wolfe, for Assembly, 21st A.D., Bklyn.

Dropping the coin on the floor, Thomas announced:

"You can hear it. It's tin." Night after night Thomas offered the Socialist program for relief of "a sick world." He proposed as measures to relieve and avoid unemployment the establishment of compulsory unemployment insurance, the shorter work day and the five-day week, a planned system of public works, a national system of free unemployment exchanges, co-ordinated with state and city exchanges, reduction of the tariff.

He deplored the alienation of water power sources from the people and singled out for attack the

N. E. C. To Meet In Newark, N.J. November 15th

Reception Is Arranged—Members Will Address Rallies In Bayonne and Other Cities

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
NEWARK, N. J.—The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will meet in Newark on November 15th and 16th. A public reception will be tendered to the committee on Sunday evening the 16th at 6 p. m. It will be in the nature of a supper and will be held at the Workmen's Circle Institute, 190 Belmont Avenue. The price is 75 cents per plate. Tickets are now available at the party office, 105 Springfield Avenue; Telephone Mitchell 2-3373.

The reception to N. E. C. members is certain to be a notable event. It is some time since this important body held a session in Newark and party members and sympathizers are expected to turn out in large numbers for the occasion. Committee members are: Morris Hillquit, Mayor Dan Hoan of Milwaukee, James O'neal, editor of the New Leader; Joseph W. Sharts of Ohio, Mrs. Meta L. Berger, wife of the late Congressman; Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston, James Maurer of Reading and Clarence Senor, national secretary.

On Saturday evening members of the committee will speak at meetings in places near Newark. Morris Hillquit is scheduled to speak in Bayonne at the Labor Lyceum, 72 West 25th Street. Mayor Hoan will be in Trenton and James Maurer in Elizabeth.

The meeting of the N. E. C. in Newark will doubtless be a great forward step in the powerful organization which the comrades there are building. The number of people who can be accommodated at the banquet is limited. Those who wish to reserve plates should do so at once.

Canada Socialists Aid Thomas

The Norman Thomas Campaign Committee acknowledges receipt of \$38.00 contributed to the campaign by Ira W. Payton in behalf of the Socialist Local in Canada. The Thomas headquarters extends its sincerest thanks to the local for its support.

administration's policy in connection with oil shale lands in Colorado, declaring it another potential oil scandal.

Two Big Rallies Sunday Will Close Campaign

Seeing a world war imminent unless the nations really disarm, unless they recognize Soviet Russia and unless they cancel the German reparations and interrelated debts, Thomas proposed as the first act of Socialist Congressmen the calling of a world conference for wiping out debts and adjusting economic difficulties.

Two large meetings were to be held Saturday night at P. S. 156 and 144 in Brooklyn, at which Thomas and other candidates were to speak. Sunday the campaign will be virtually brought to a finish with large meetings at Girls' High School, Halsey Street and Nostrand Avenue, and P. S. 219, Clarkson Avenue and East 93rd Street. Among the speakers will be Thomas, Louis Waldman, Heywood Brown, Norman Ernst, B. Carney Vladeck and Jacob Panken.

An urgent call for watchers at the polls Tuesday, who must be on duty to assure the full Socialist vote being counted, and who are particularly needed in view of Thomas's chance of election, has been sent out from headquarters in the 6th Congressional District, at 1110 Eastern Parkway and Utica Avenue, President 1155. All watchers are urged to report for assignments immediately. Headquarters are open Sunday.

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Where Particular People Gather
Delicious home cooking
Luncheon, 50 cents and 75 cents
Dinner, 85 cents and \$1.00
Special rates for banquets and parties
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Live in a modern fireproof hotel by the sea for less than in the crowded city—\$9.00 per week and up for one; \$12.00 per week and up for two. All hotel services included. Tennis and handball courts. 37 minutes from Times Square (B. M. T. Brighton Beach Station). Phone SHeephead 3000.

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Brooklyn Bar For Goldberg; Raps Cropsey

Lawyers, By Overwhelming Vote, Denounce Judge Who Runs On Both Old Tickets

THE candidacy of Louis P. Goldberg, Socialist, for justice of the Supreme Court in the second department, which includes Brooklyn, has been thrust dramatically into the forefront of the campaign by the recent and unprecedented action of the Brooklyn Bar Association which, by the crushing vote of 98 to 4 adopted the report of the Association's Judiciary Committee mercilessly flaying Justice James C. Cropsey, bi-partisan candidate for reelection. At the same time, the special meeting of the Association approved Goldberg in the following language:

"Louis P. Goldberg is the nominee of the Socialist party for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, second judicial district, and is forty-two years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1910 and has, since then, been actively engaged in the general practice of law; in the conduct of such practice, he has tried cases in the various courts of the state of New York, including the county and supreme courts therein, and has prepared briefs and argued appeals in the Appellate Division and Court of Appeals. Therefore, this committee finds him qualified to fill the office for which he has been nominated."

The Association overwhelmingly found that Cropsey "throughout his judicial career has been persistently arbitrary, discourteous and abusive toward lawyers, litigants and witnesses." The Judiciary Committee, which investigated the Cropsey candidacy, unanimously reported to the special meeting, Dean Richardson, of the Brooklyn Law School, was reported as saying of Cropsey "there is not a judge on the bench who has treated lawyers more like dogs than this judge." John A. Ruston, a leading Kings County Republican, former district attorney, and close personal friend of Cropsey, said: "We're children if we don't let that report go through as it stands."

Cropsey Well-Hated

There was a sign of general relief when Cropsey's fourteen years term on the bench approached its conclusion in this campaign and thousands prepared to vote against him with special satisfaction. When the McCooey machine in Kings, under pressure of Roosevelt fearing the Republican judge, keen disappointment supervened, Goldberg, however, nothing daunted, took up the fight on Cropsey with the Brooklyn Bar Association. He wrote to the Association, charging Cropsey not only with anti-labor bias, but with persistent violation of the canons of judicial ethics as formulated and adopted by the American Bar Association. Called before the Judiciary Committee, Goldberg detailed his indictment and was requested by the Committee to submit it in writing. In a long detailed statement, Goldberg adduced proof of Cropsey's anti-labor bias, his interference on the bench, his disrespect for those having business before him, and even of race prejudice.

The language of the Judiciary Committee's report strongly suggests Goldberg's correspondence with the Association. Cropsey, who has long been regarded in labor circles, as bitterly hostile to the trade unions, especially in injunction litigation, has been condemned by the Central Trades and Labor Council which body calls for his defeat on the ground of his conduct as a judge in labor disputes.

The Association also endorsed the candidacy of Alexander Canhan, Socialist candidate for judge of the county court of Kings County.

Remember The New Leader Dance, Election Night at the Rand School Ballroom

Panken Leads in 14th; Resort to Violence Fails To Help Tammany Case

West Side Socialist Quarters Wrecked—Sirovich Record Torn to Shreds Final Rallies Arranged

By Marx Lewis

DRIVEN to desperation by a rising Socialist vote which threatens to engulf them Tuesday, Tammany candidates in the 14th Congressional District, led by W. I. Sirovich, the congressional nominee, have inaugurated a campaign of terrorism in an effort to stave off defeat.

Breaking into the headquarters of the headquarter, 8th A. D., Man. ters of Judge Panken, the Socialist nominee, on the West Side of the district, at 146 Seventh Avenue, last Sunday morning, Tammany henchmen destroyed everything in sight and stole a list containing the names of several hundred floaters. The list was to be presented to Harold Riegelman, deputy attorney-general in charge of election frauds. Except for the damage done to the property, the loss of the lists did not prove serious, thanks to the precaution taken by Socialist campaign managers to have a duplicate list placed under lock and key elsewhere.

At the same time, Tammany henchmen began their attacks at Socialist meetings, but the resentment provoked by these attacks compelled them to change their tactics.

The last-minute attempts to defeat Judge Panken have confirmed the predictions of political observers that Sirovich and his followers, worsted at every turn by the sharp and unanswerable attacks that Judge Panken and the other campaigners have been directing against him night after night, outdoors and at house meetings, and through the mails, will resort to these methods in the hope that a campaign of terrorism will convince the voters that Panken cannot win, or will have his victory taken from him on Election Day.

Violence Rouses Panken Supporters

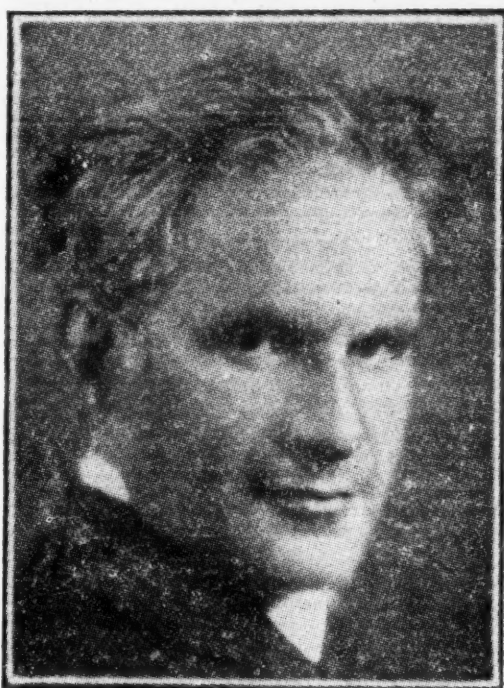
Instead of accomplishing that, the attacks on the Socialist headquarters and Socialist meetings have produced a contrary effect and aroused a spirit which is expected to increase the plurality by which Panken will be elected. On the West Side, as a result of the destruction of the headquarters, a flood of assurances of support have come from men and women who would not have been inclined to the Socialist appeal under ordinary conditions. Some of them brought contributions to help cover the damage done.

Anticipating a victory, Socialist managers will utilize the few remaining days of the campaign to developing a fitting climax at a series of indoor rallies to be held on Friday night, and a still larger series of open-air meetings to be held on Saturday night, to be followed by a parade. Over 20 trade union and other organizations have promised to take part in the final rallies, furnish speakers for the meetings and automobiles for the parade.

Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist Party, Louis Waldman, candidate for Governor, William Karlin, candidate for attorney-general, Morris Rothenberg, Zionist leader, and others will take part in the closing rallies.

While proceeding with the plans to climax the campaign properly, attention is being concentrated on Election Day, when the Socialists are afraid that an effort will be made to rob them of their victory. Louis Schafer, who is in charge of the watchers, organized for Election Day at a meeting of watchers held last Sunday after-

For Congress, 14th District



Jacob Panken

noon at the 6th A. D. headquarters, 96 Avenue C. Irving Alexander was placed in charge of the 6th A. D., which all parties concede will be carried by Panken. Another watchers' meeting to take care of the 16 election districts on the West Side of the district was held at the West Side headquarters on Friday evening. Charles Grossman will be in charge of the watchers there. The organization of the district will be completed on Sunday evening, when the last of the watchers' meetings will be held to guard the count in the 8th A. D., at 133 Second Avenue.

Hardest Fight In 8th and 10th

The fight will be contested more bitterly in the 8th and 10th Assembly Districts, and in those districts special precautions will be taken to insure an honest count. During the next few days the floaters' lists will be submitted to the attorney-general's office and warrants issued for those found to have registered illegally. Members of the Lawyers' Committee for the election of Judge Panken have charge of the legal work in apprehending and punishing the floaters.

The last week of the campaign finds the fight narrowed down between Panken and Sirovich, there being slight reason for believing that Colonel Spafford, the Republican nominee will be making a serious showing except on the West Side of the district, which he is expected to carry. If the vote of the Tammany nominee can be cut down on the West Side, and held to the normal vote of the Democrats in the 8th A. D., the election of Panken is certain.

A canvassers' squad, which has been out day and night in the 8th A. D. have brought back reports indicating that not only will the Tammany vote in the 8th A. D. be held down, but that Panken will carry the 8th A. D. Socialist statements as to Sirovich's record in Congress, his bank and radio deals, as a result of which he became a millionaire in less than four years, since he was first elected to Congress, have worked havoc with Sirovich in that district.

Tammany seized upon the pro-Zionist sentiment which it thought existed in the district as a means of attacking Panken. In circulars which were distributed, but from which he left out his own name or connection, the Tammany candidate declared that Panken was a follower of Macdonald, agreed with his policies, and was therefore to be held responsible for the Labor Government's decision regarding the Palestine mandate. Panken immediately countered by stating that while he disagreed with the policy enunciated by the Labor Government, he would prefer to stand with Macdonald than with Curry, Ewald, Healy and the crew, indicted and unindicted, with whom Sirovich associated.

Sirovich Canard Brings Quick Reply

In paid advertisements in the Jewish newspapers, Sirovich charged that Panken had collected fees for the work he had done for the labor unions while he, Sirovich, as a physician, treated people without charge. The Socialist immediately exposed the conditions which prevail in the hospital of which Sirovich is the superintendent, and the lucrative practice which enabled Sirovich to become a banker.

During the last few days the Socialists gained the upper hand by the way they were able to put Sirovich on the defensive. He was called upon to explain how he received a quarter of a million dollars' worth of stock for "nothing," and how he had acquired stock in a radio corporation after appearing for that corporation before the Federal Radio Commission. While exposing his personal rec-



Marx Lewis
Manager of the Panken Campaign and candidate for Congress in the 12th (Manhattan) District.

ord, and his record as a congressman, Panken went after Tammany Hall and the Democratic Party on corruption, on old age pensions, child labor, unemployment and other immediate issues. The Tammany candidate sought to disclaim responsibility for the misdeeds of his party by declaring to audiences that while his party's record may be poor his was good.

His greatest weakness was exposed by Panken when he made public a speech Sirovich delivered on the floor of the House, praising the present immigration law, which disparages families, and referring in disparaging terms to the immigrants. The district is composed of immigrants, and this acted as a bombshell in the Sirovich camp. Sirovich has been kept busy since explaining what he meant, which is an unenviable position for a candidate to be in.

In a final appeal Panken addressed to the voters, he stated that issues, not personalities, were the prime consideration before the voters, and that on those issues the Socialists alone have a sound and practicable solution for the difficulties which affect the workers. "We will win," Panken declared "no matter how much my Tammany opponent spends, and no matter how much he misrepresents, and no matter how much he may try to terrorize the district, because I stand for a new political deal, for a new social order, and a better world for men, women and children to live in. I speak for the present and the future; my opponent speaks for the past, for the forces of darkness and corruption, for an antiquated social system which condemns millions to starvation and leaves to a few an overabundance of the good things of life."

Marx Lewis, campaign manager for the Socialists, has issued an appeal for adults to serve as watchers, for young people to assist them at the polls and to carry messages to the headquarters, and for a large group of people who may not be able to watch but who will be able to picket the polling places.

"We have the votes, enough and more than enough to win, but we must get them properly counted if the victory that lies within our grasp is not to be snatched from us," he declared. "We have done our very best, and we have brought our hosts within reach of a victory. We must now have the help of our comrades and friends to see that we are not robbed of the fruits of our victory."

"Everyone can help, in one way or another. Those who can help are asked to report or telephone to any one of the following headquarters: 6th A. D., 96 Avenue C, Telephone Orchard 9528. 8th A. D. and general headquarters, 133 Second Avenue, Telephone Dry Dock 4494. 10th A. D., 146 Seventh Avenue; Telephone Watkins 9601. Lawyers' Committee, 189 Second Avenue, Shuysant 4260."

Gerber Carries Congress Fight And N. Y. Fight

Fraternal Organizations Give Socialist Great Aid in 19th Cong. Dist.

DESPITE the avalanche of detail which surrounds his job as chairman of the State Campaign Committee, G. August Gerber, candidate for Congress in the 19th Congressional District, hasn't faltered in his own campaign. Though the 19th Congressional District has been strongly Democratic for more than a decade, the inroads made by Gerber's organization, and especially the Morning-side branch, this year have already won a large number of additional supporters to our cause and many new members to the party.

One of the most encouraging boosts Gerber has received has been the support of more than a half dozen well known and strongly organized fraternal institutions including the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. This support has been entirely unsolicited and it has been offered chiefly in deference to the splendid character and unflinching loyalty of the candidate. The work on the part of these lodges include the organization of a campaign finance committee, the writing and mailing at their own expense of more than twenty thousand letters and a vigorous door-to-door canvassing campaign throughout the entire district by fraternal brothers who have wholeheartedly endorsed Gerber though, up to this year, their sympathy has always been with the two older parties.

The work of the fraternal group is grafting to the members of the Socialist Party not alone for the poignant effect this campaign will have upon the minds of the voters, but mainly because a man qualified to receive such tremendous backing from Masonry, Knights of Pythias and other strong groups, must necessarily be above all else, a fearless, outspoken, upright citizen and brother, with a record absolutely devoid of taint and dishonesty. To members of the party who have come into close association with Comrade Gerber, these qualifications are as much a part of his general make-up as the favorite cigar usually protruding at a jaunty angle from the right side of his mouth.

There will be other campaigns though, and other elections. The fortitude of the Hendersons under such trying circumstances has proven conclusively to the branch members, and should prove to the entire party, that the professor from Columbia is the type of red-blooded, fair-playing candidate always acceptable to the ideals and spirit of fair play so much a part of every Socialist's make-up.

buhr's name had been substituted for his own. Subsequent inquiries at the Board of Elections proved conclusively that Neibuhr was, despite his refusal to run, the Senatorial candidate and Henderson, a victim of circumstances.

Instead of losing faith and becoming disconsolate, Comrade Henderson and his wife stepped out on Saturday evening and addressed the largest street corner gathering in the history of the branch's outdoor campaigning. But instead of boosting the qualifications of Henderson, they vigorously fought to win the prospective voters' support for Neibuhr.

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For Congress, 19th Dist., Manhattan



G. August Gerber

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"WHY POLITICS MATTER"

11 A. M.—ALEXANDER WOOLCOTT, Author, Reviewer, Critic
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DR. JOHN L. ELL

Broun's Sincere Appeal Wins Warmth of Ward Hitherto Held by G. O. P.

Campaigning With Broun a Rich Experience — Opponents Who Fail to Measure Up

By Jacob C. Rich

LET me report at the outset that Heywood Broun's campaign has not been a bit funny. I know that many in Socialist party ranks and elsewhere received the announcement of his nomination with something akin to a patronizing smirk. The attitude was something like this: Well, it's all right to have someone on the ticket as well known as Heywood Broun, but, after all, we all understand it's only in fun. Let me record, then, that it hasn't been funny. Not in the ordinary sense, at any rate.

Least of all has it been funny to Broun. He has gone through with it in deadly earnest, losing none of that engaging charm in the process that makes his writing so attractive and popular. The one obstacle that he has had to overcome, aside from the fact that he is running on a usually disapproved ticket, has been the supposition that it is only a lark with him. In fact his Republican opponent, Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, to credit her with political acumen, chose as her most popular weapon the argument that he is out only for a lark. A little later in the campaign she discovered that Broun's participation in the race had ceased being funny and, in truth, never was funny. The lady is very badly concerned about it now, I assure you. I am rash enough to predict that when the election returns roll in this Tuesday she will realize that so far as her political ambitions are concerned, Broun's candidacy has been the Great Tragedy of her life. I sincerely hope so, to be sure.

Without wearying you with details, let me suggest that you follow Broun through a day's program. You may be winded before the evening is on and that is only the beginning of the second shift for him.

The Candidate On the Street Corner

He has had to address breakfast, luncheon, tea and dinner groups in the district, having a meeting or so interspersed in between. At the height of the campaign he had at least two and often three radio appearances to make during the day. There was time out for conferences with campaign workers and advisers, for interviews with newspaper and magazine people, for contacts with men and women who could help in the work. In addition he had to maintain his regular column, of course, and he has had some exceptional ones lately.

Every evening found him at the Hotel Hargrave, the official party headquarters as distinguished from the "non-partisan" headquarters of the "Hon. Algonquin." From the Hargrave he set out with a machine full of party workers and literature to spread the gospel of Socialism from the street corners of his district. His dignity and renown sat very lightly on Broun. In the most unassuming manner in the world, this man who commands an audience running into the millions through his syndicated articles and radio talks, would get out on the sidewalk, lean informally against the machine and begin to talk. He preferred small crowds; he believed that he could get across better to a small crowd than a large one. Soon enough, of course, the crowd grew larger than he had bargained for. Those who stopped, stayed to listen, and others came along. The sidewalk became congested and Broun was sometimes forced to mount the platform on the back seat of the car in order to be seen and heard by all. Even here, however, he had none of the platform manner, none of the flourishes and fireworks of the soap-boxer.

Broun Least Amused of All

Broun found that his reputation for humor had preceded him, and I imagine that many times during the campaign he regretted that he had ever been born with the knack for the amusing. People would raise their faces to him, wreathed in smiles, and the smiles just wouldn't rub off. The least amused of all in that crowd would be Broun himself. He was in real earnest. Husky of voice, with a resonant burr in his throat that was most engaging, he would set forth the issues of the campaign, punctuating his remarks with fist against palm, intent, sincere, effective. Not that he lost his sense for the ridiculous. There was always a gay thread of humor in the broad ribbon of argument that he unraveled. After all how could one retain a straight face against such devastating absurdities as Mr. Currey's assurance that "Tam-

For Congress, 17th Dist., Manhattan



Heywood Broun

many Hall stands for clean government" or his famous last line to the Grand Jury, "I'm insulted"? Hoover's ponderous inanities and Coolidge's inane platitudes would get a rise from men with much slower reflexes than Broun's. On the other hand how could one laugh in the face of such dire poverty throughout the land, of unemployment, and the gnawing fear of misery about to stalk among an already tortured populace? It is not funny to see bread lines, nor is it funny to see civilization hurtling toward another bloody rampage of war and human destruction. These are the things Broun spoke about—unemployment and the Socialist measures for the relief and eradication of unemployment; graft and corruption and the pausing indifference to governmental rotteness; disarmament and world peace. And since he has none of the calculating caution of the politician, he also sponsored such obviously popular issues as birth control and equal rights for women in industry. To bring things closer home, he spared neither his Democratic opponent, Magistrate Brodsky, nor the Republican incumbent, Mrs. Pratt. The one he attacked on his Tammany affiliations and the other on her altogether blank and colorless record in Congress.

A Day at Campaign Quarters

Broun's day's work did not end with the street meetings. Many times he had to squeeze in a meeting or dinner on behalf of other party candidates. Sometimes there was a meeting of theatrical workers as a night-cap, or a final radio appearance to make, and since he writes his radio talks in advance, that was no lark, either. Where he found time and energy for all this, is something for you and me to marvel at. It seems to me both cruel and foolish to mention larking in view of such evident devotion, application and sincerity.

It has been a treat to visit the Algonquin headquarters throughout the campaign. Everything was done with such gusto, with such relish for the work in hand. There was Ruth Hale, her tousled, bobbed head bedeviled with a thousand details of campaign managing; thoughtful and efficient through all the confusion, considerate and mannerly without a scintilla of the slick or suave, her relation to her husband-candidate a curious blend of camaraderie, affection and understanding. There was the office staff, with devotion that comes only from admiration and regard for the persons involved, sparing Broun and Miss Hale from the cranks and barnacles that would attach themselves and expediting the approach of those who would really help. There was the procession of brilliant men and women humbly marching in to proffer their services. Morris Ernst, chairman of the non-partisan committee, would rush in, vibrant with energy, full of reports and doings and proposals. And, of course, Broun himself of glamorous personality, strong likes and dislikes, receptive to advice and scoldings yet doing what he thinks best, all the same. It was a busy and happy office.

Reporters and campaign workers liked to stay at that office, to stay and chat and wear out their welcome. I suppose, although for my own peace of mind, I hope not.

Record Socialist Vote Seen For Miss Gilman in Md.

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BALTIMORE.—Speaking to an audience of 700 or 800 people who filled the auditorium of the Workmen's Circle Monday, Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, showed that Governor Ritchie, who is running for reelection as a Democrat, has nothing to say to the jobless workers in Maryland. His platform does not even mention this problem of unemployment. Waldman declared that Ritchie is only interested in the booze issue.

Turning to the Grand Old Party, the New York Socialist declared it is equally unwilling to make any adequate provisions for the problem of the jobless man. He presented a telling argument in favor of the Socialist program of unemployment insurance, social insurance in general, reduction of the hours of labor, extension of public works, and public control of industry. Waldman was enthusiastically received.

Miss Elizabeth Gilman, Socialist candidate for Governor of Maryland, pointed out the evil trends affecting workers on the United Railways of Baltimore. The corporation has reduced the number of men on the cars one-half while its president receives the ample salary of \$60,000 a year. Regulation has broken down, especially in the payment of huge salaries to officials, a matter over which the commission has no control. Miss Gilman was well received by the audience.

Other speakers were William A.

Toole and Dr. S. M. Neistadt. Oldtimers predict a large Socialist vote in Maryland, as large as that received by Eugene V. Debs in 1920.

Big Rally Sunday

Frank Crosswaith, Negro Socialist of New York, will address a mass meeting Sunday, at 2:30 p. m. in Elks Hall. Miss Gilman will also speak at this meeting, emphasizing why Negro workers should refuse to support the capitalist parties. William C. Jones, editor of the Afro-American of Baltimore, will preside. Sunday evening Crosswaith will speak in Amalgamated Hall. Miss Gilman and Charles W. Ervin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will also speak at the evening meeting.

The Socialist Party has also adopted an address to the Negro people of the state which reviews the camouflage of the capitalist parties and concludes with three important measures which it favors. One proposes that the per capita appropriation for teachers, salaries, schools and equipment shall be equal throughout the state. A second measure demands increased appropriations for Bowle Normal School "and either an institution of college rank be established for Negro education or that adequate state maintenance be provided Morgan College." The third proposal reads: "Because Negroes are practically ineligible to civil service examinations for municipal and state offices, we propose equality of employment opportunities to civil service appointments."

Maurer Arrested for Defying Pittsburg Ban On Meeting; Phila. Labor Endorses Fight

McDowell and Weissbart Also Held In Pittsburg—Phila. Action Unprecedented

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—James H. Maurer, Socialist candidate for Governor, Arthur G. McDowell, state organizer of the Socialist Party, and Louis Weissbart, were arrested last Sunday for attempting to hold a meeting at the noon hour on the Grant street steps of the City-County Building. They were fined ten dollars each the next morning.

Before the meeting a committee of representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union and of the Socialist party called on Police Superintendent Walsh in an effort to persuade him to rescind his refusal of a permit. Walsh claimed Gifford Pinchot's meeting the day before had proved that a dangerous traffic situation would be created by a rally in front of the City-County Building. The Socialists retorted that Walsh had refused them a permit before the Republican meeting had been held.

"Comrades, friends and fellow workers—" McDowell began, when he was interrupted by two policemen who grabbed him around the waist and forced him backwards. "My name is Maurer and I want to know—" the Socialist candidate for Governor started to say. Two policemen took Maurer by the arms. One of them asked if he had a permit.

"No, I have no permit," Maurer said. The three men were pushed through the revolving doors of the City-County Building to the Ross Street side of the building. They were detained in the office of the Police Traffic Bureau until a patrol wagon arrived.

"I want to know if there is one law in Pittsburgh for the Republican candidate and another for other candidates?" Maurer said as he was being led to the patrol wagon. Walsh offered to give a permit for a meeting in some other place, but the Socialists insisted on their right to a meeting in the same years.



Will you help Broun carry this Torch to Wash?

[This is a drawing of Heywood Broun, Socialist candidate for Congress from the 17th district, Manhattan, made by Percy Crosby, the famous creator of "Dippy," as his contribution to the Broun campaign.]

Vladeck Campaign Rouses Nation's Largest District; Big Victory Already Won

For Congress, 8th District, Brooklyn

Old Parties Forced to Fight Back for First Time in History of Huge Section

By William M. Feigenbaum

THE great campaign in the 8th (Brooklyn) Congressional District has proven to be a complete success. With more than a week to go at the time of writing, with no indication of what the Socialist party's vote will be, it is still possible to claim a smashing victory.

This great, sprawling district, covering 16th A.D., B'klyn, the whole southern end of Brooklyn from Brownsville and Canarsie to Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge, has been acutely aware of the fact that there is a Socialist campaign. Both old parties know that there has been a Socialist campaign. Both old party candidates now claim that they stand for social reform measures that their platforms do not mention, and that is the victory that the Socialist campaign has won.

The brilliant and magnetic personality of B. Charney Vladeck has impressed itself upon the district and he is by way of becoming a real leader of public opinion in his territory, which is exactly what the territory needs, and what will pave the way for future victories no matter what the exact vote will be this year.

District Has Over 800,000 Inhabitants

The 8th Congressional district has a population of 802,000, and includes three of the largest assembly districts in the country, the 2nd, 9th and 16th, Kings. The districts were carved out in 1916 when there were vast open spaces filled with swamps, farms, huge dumping grounds for garbage and automobiles and undeveloped land of all kinds between the settled communities. The districts were made up to take in the large areas not included in other and more homogeneous districts.

In the last fifteen years the open spaces have been filled, and hundreds of thousands of people live where only recently there was waste land. The population is made up of all race stocks; about half are Jews, and there are tens of thousands of Italians, and in Bay Ridge a large Scandinavian population. Coney Island lies wholly within the congressional district. Its huge population has moved in within the past few years; most of them are Jews, but there are likewise many Italians.

Flatbush contains the homes of many families who have attained a little prosperity, while in other sections the people are miserably poor.

In the district are hundreds of thousands of people who come from a Socialist environment. Thousands of Socialist voters of the East Side and Brownsville have moved out to this district, but they have scattered and it has been found difficult to hold them together, even to establish contact with them.

A McCooey Stronghold Invaded

The district is one of the most boss-ridden in the city, for the reason that so many of the residents are small business men, professionals and salaried workers who have been bluffed into believing that they cannot get along except by enrolling as members of "Boss" McCooey's organization.

The large Italian population of the 16th A.D. was long terrorized and exploited by the Frankie Yale racketeers. The Italian workers had no contact with public affairs except through Frankie. The dominant party boss undoubtedly looked the other way when the racketeers plundered and as Frankie delivered the votes everything was satisfactory.

The territory is excellent ground for Socialist propaganda and organization, but it required a start.

In previous campaigns, when I had the high honor of leading the fight as candidate for Congress, we found that we were baffled by the fact that the district was so vast and that it was impossible to arouse the district as a whole. That has been done now, and the way is clear for victory.

The ground had been cultivated by a devoted group of comrades who had done all they could for the movement. But what was needed was a concerted drive all along the line. Under the leadership of B. Charney Vladeck, that drive has been made.

Vladeck has had tireless support of a hustling group of assembly candidates, Morris Rosenberg in the 2nd, Robert L. Bobrick in the 9th and Hyman Nemeser in the 16th. They have been on the street corners, in the public halls nightly. The whole campaign has been under the direction of Nemeser, who has carried the burden of campaign manager as well as as-



B. C. Vladeck



William M. Feigenbaum, for State Senate, 4th S.D., B'klyn.



Robert L. Bobrick, Morris Rosenberg, for Assembly, 9th A.D., B'klyn. 2nd A.D., B'klyn. assembly candidate.

In previous years we have won the respectful attention of those non-partisan organizations that took the trouble to invite us, but the two old parties paid no attention to us, waged little or no campaign and let the terrorized voters do the rest.

At the beginning of this campaign Vladeck declared that whatever else might happen, he would see to it that from now on the old parties would not ignore the welfare of the masses so contemptuously. That has already come to pass.

The Republican platform is silent on such questions as old age pensions and unemployment insurance. The Democratic party has taken no stand for unemployment insurance. But in front of Republican headquarters on Bay Parkway, where our fight has been waged most vigorously, there is a huge sign demanding old age pensions and unemployment insurance, while Democratic speakers are "pledging" their party to work for the same measures. Thus far has the Socialist campaign succeeded—we have driven the old parties to steal some of our planks and advocate them with whatever show of sincerity they can muster.

The campaign started with a huge rally at the boxing arena on Coney Island. More than 7,000 people turned out to listen to our local candidates, Comrade Waldman, and our "all-star" congressional team, Panken, Thomas and Broun. That set off the campaign at a high pitch of enthusiasm. It has not lagged for a moment since. We held a meeting at the poverty-stricken Gerritsen Beach community, never before visited, and 350 people turned out and wildly

cheered the Socialist candidates.

We tried a meeting in a school house in Sheepshead Bay, a desolate neighborhood far from any car line and surrounded by the homes of poor people. Over 300 people turned out and listened with rapt attention.

We held fine meetings in Canarsie and in every corner of Borough Park. We have been holding meetings of record size on Kings Highway and Avenue J, sections inhabited by professionals and salaried workers a little better paid than most. Everywhere our speakers are warmly greeted, people ask for literature and inquire about the party organization.

We held a magnificent meeting in Sea Gate, that exclusive section at the end of Coney Island that is now being victimized by the McCooey ring, and more than 500 people turned out, a majority of all the voters in the election district. The local Democratic boss came and heard remarks about the system of which he is a part that made his ears burn. We carried that district in 1924; we will carry it again.

We have held meetings in nearly every school, and wherever we go great crowds greet us and are won by the charm, the wit and the brilliance and the magnificent earnestness of Vladeck.

55,000 Votes Needed to Win

Civic organizations are calling upon him to speak for them and be their spokesman; he is duplicating in the 8th the success that Norman Thomas has achieved in the 6th.

Since the lamentable slump in the Socialist strength during the past decade we have been meeting hundreds of formerly active Socialists who shrugged their shoulders as if to say that there wasn't any use in carrying on. They have changed their minds; they are all carrying on. They are serving on committees and doing everything in their power to advance the campaign.

This is no old-time Meyer London campaign, with the mass of people in the streets wildly cheering. It is another day, another kind of district. We are waging another kind of campaign. We are actually reaching the people. But for that reason the campaign is the more effective.

There will be a great increase in the straight party vote, and a substantial vote for Vladeck. If we poll 55,000 votes we will carry the district. Norman Thomas polled close to 25,000 with no intensive campaign. If we hold the Thomas vote and add 10,000 to it, we will have won a mighty victory.

The final rally of the campaign will be held at the Thomas Jefferson High School, Pennsylvania and Dumont avenues, on Sunday, Nov. 2nd, at 8 p. m. The greatest task ahead now, next to getting out the vote, is to count the votes. Watchers meetings will be held Monday, November 3rd, at 8 p. m., at the four headquarters. Watchers in the Midwood, Brighton Beach and Coney Island sections should report to 2202 Mermad avenue; in the East New York and East Flatbush section to 482 Sutter avenue, in the 9th A.D. to the Boro Park Labor Lyceum; and the Bensonhurst, Mapleton and 16th A.D. to 6610 Bay Parkway.

Remember The New Leader Dance, Election Night at the Rand School Ballroom

Thoughts During A Finale

TOTTERING down the last mile of the campaign that reaches its climax next Tuesday when ever so many people in the Seventeenth Senatorial District of Manhattan will enthusiastically refrain from voting for us we look back upon our candidatorial achievements with mingled emotions.

Up to the time of writing, ours has been a strictly all fresco campaign. And for the benefit of your roughnecks who don't know what all fresco means, we hasten to explain that it means out of doors. Apparently those in charge of my campaign think that the fall air is good for what remains of my constitution. I have lifted my voice beneath the stars over Jamestown, Elmira, Cortland, Buffalo, and Sutter avenue night after night. So injured am I to street meetings that from now on when I see a little knot of six or eight people gathered together, whether they are watching a dog fight, a drunken man going home or an excavation it will be all that I can do to refrain from mounting the nearest grocery box and beginning, "My fellow citizens . . ."

I must say that the heckling this year wasn't up to standard. The Communist hecklers were particularly disappointing. They forgot the point of several questions they were sent out to ask and once one of them went straight through his speech with the question mark at the end and left out both "Social-Fascists" and "doity yeller reformers." If these boys don't do better next year when it looks as though I would run either for or from the office of sheriff, I'm going to be quite peeved and see to it that they get black marks in that Wolker's College or whatever they will be running then.

And where were the Single Taxers? Can it be that all, all are gone, the old, familiar faces which in former years glared so balefully up at me preparatory to issuing an orthodox Georgian blast? I hope not. What would the question period be without the familiar: "Don't you understand that all these evils you complain of would be rectified if we taxed land values for all governmental purposes?"

No campaign would be complete without the annual candidatorial show put on by the League of Women Voters in the Seventeenth Congressional District. This is one of the festive interludes in an otherwise grinding business and I haven't missed one of these shows for years. The women ask all the candidates on all the tickets to stand up before them and speak little pieces telling why they should be elected. It is one occasion on which the Ts have it. "I was born in dis district ladies and I ask youze to vote fer me as a poisonal favor. My mudder was a lady . . ." etc.

Bill Bohn who is running in that district for Assembly had never been to one of these shindigs before and when it was his turn to speak he expressed his amazement at the bare-faced effrontery of the old party boys in no uncertain manner. He was especially amused by the great concern which some of the candidates, notably the Tammany outfit, showed about the poor. But Bill should remember that the altruistic barometer of the old-line politician rises to near the bursting point on the week before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. How these boys love the poor right smack up to the time that the poor get their votes in.

Now we Socialists do not love the poor. We see too many of them. We should abolish them as fast as we could get around to them. For despite the Biblical remark to the effect that the poor we have always with us, we have a hunch that this need not always be so.

Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, Broun's Republican opponent in the Seventeenth, has begun to unsheathe her claws. Whereas she purred prettily enough at the beginning of this campaign, she is now descending to a campaign of back-biting and spitting that would be beneath the dignity of any cat that I have ever had, and Heaven knows I have had a lot of them. Her nastiest slur in my opinion is that Broun is "exploiting the miseries of the unemployed for political purposes."

This is a sweet-scented line coming from a woman whose fortune derives from the sweated workers of the Standard Oil and who incidentally is spending no inconsiderable portion of that fortune in the most questionable manner among the poor of her district to further her private political ambitions. I'm not as good natured as Heywood is about this venomous woman who smears over the poison of her remarks with one of those sweetly-sick society smiles. In my opinion she is campaigning on the low level of a Tammany ward-heeler and nothing would delight me more than to wake up next Wednesday morning and find that Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt has been soundly licked.

Likewise am I sore at one of the snobbiest editorials I have yet read which appeared in the New York Evening Sun and which was called, "Nativity of the Socialists." The underpaid white-collar editor who got this thing off makes a lot of the fact that the majority of our candidates were born in Russia. He drags Norman Thomas and Heywood Broun and myself in as exceptions. For which we do not thank him.

As far as I am concerned the fact that I was born in West Seventy-third street, New York and that some of my people came over here as early as 1635 is about as important as would be the fact that I cannot yet pronounce the word "photograph" correctly or that I have a healthy dislike for cauliflower.

There is a beautiful irony in the idea that such tripe should appear in a sheet which is forever yelling around that this is the land of opportunity and that its chief end is to produce a race of "rugged individuals" who rise to the top irrespective of their origins. Und so weiter.

It so happens that the shoddy bunch who now run the Evening Sun, which is of course nothing more than a schmier of ads thinly surrounded by dull reading matter, have as much idea of what constitutes true aristocracy as a hop-filled Chinese coolie has about the internal combustion engine.

There was once a real New York Sun in this city, conservative as they come, fighting with a world of wit and humor any attack upon the status quo, but nevertheless an urbane and civilized newspaper upon which it was a delight to work as I can testify, having labored for four long years in that old-fashioned brick building, down on Nassau street. But it couldn't keep up with the drag go-getting pace of the newer journalism and under the successive blows of the flat-footed Rieck and the chain-store Munsey it went by the boards, leaving in its wake this degenerate thing called, "The Evening Sun." That such an editorial as the one to which we have referred could ever have appeared in the old Sun is unbelievable. Not only would good political strategy have barred it, but good taste as well, something which the Evening Sun's editorial writers will never acquire.

One thing about the ending of campaigns for the Socialists, they begin all over again the day after election and on that day, too, the ancient wheeze "Good morning Senator" which has been pulled upon me so regularly during these past months is hereby declared defunct, "spurio verbenk!" null and void.

McAlister Coleman.

Scanning the New Books

The Out of Work's Story of the Depression

Tales of Sufferening

By Henry Rosner

Some Folks Won't Work, by Clinch Calkins (Harcourt Brace & Co. \$1.50) is a book about unemployment which lacks the usual paraphernalia of the economist. It does not discourse learnedly about the nature of the business cycle or technological unemployment. It just tells us simply and graphically what happens to the family when the breadwinner loses his job; what goes on inside the brain of the man or woman who has been deprived of the opportunity to earn a livelihood.

I suspect that a book of this type is much more important at the present juncture than one which thoroughly dissects and analyzes our economic structure with a view towards eliminating this horrible cancer of our body politic. There are enough brains in this country to solve this problem or to devise an intelligent ameliorative program. A tremendous amount of constructive thinking has already been done on this subject. We Socialists have made probably the greatest contribution of all.

But of what use is it if people refuse to give political power to those who have a plan and a program for removing this blight whose devastating effects in the long run are greater than those of war. Such power will not be granted until human beings not suffering are made conscious of the terrible ordeal that the unemployed undergo.

"Some Folks Won't Work" does this in a very popular manner by the simple expedient of permitting the unemployed to tell us of their privations. Here are a few of the stories which are told.

Handel was a skilled worker in the Goodrich Rubber Plant at Akron, Ohio. He was married and made fairly good money so that he and his wife got along very

nicely. A long lay-off came so that he moved to Pittsburgh, his birthplace, where he hoped to obtain steady employment. For 18 months he was unable to find steady employment. Let him tell how he felt during this ordeal.

"To my dying day I'll never forget the weeks when I could not find any work—not even for a day. I remember one night when I'd been out of work a whole month and the rent was four months due, one of my friends told me he heard they were hiring men over to Spang-Chalfants—six miles away. I did not even have the price of a car check and I'd borrowed all I had the nerve to and more from my relatives. So I got up the next morning before five o'clock and walked all the way over there across the river without any breakfast—only to be told at the mill they had not taken on a man in three months. I pretty near jumped off the bridge on my way home that day. If it hadn't been for the wife and kid, I guess I would have."

"How did we live all that time? Like pigs—only with not so much to eat. Do you know that little lane in the hollow under the Meadow Street Bridge. Perhaps you never got down that far. You can't drive a car down there, for the mud and you're apt to lose your rubbers in a half-dozen places. Well, up that lane, back of Monti's house, there is a shack not much better than a shed, with two rooms, nothing else, no heat, no electricity and no water. For four months we lived there—if you can call it living. An oil lamp and an oil stove was all we had for light and heat. We used an outside privy toilet and got all our water from a sink in our neighbor's cellar. We tried to forget we had ever known the comforts of civilization."

There are many such stories told. There is evidently something wrong with a civilization which

permits human beings to suffer such privations. A book of this sort will help to rouse the American conscience to the need for intelligent planned action, instead of the circus being put on for us by our governments. What that program should be does not have to be told to a New Leader audience.

Early American Slavery

Early Amer. Slavery—18 modern

A survey of the studies in American history reveals a chaos of interpretation. They range from the polyantha text books used in high schools and the Legion history for mushheads through various gradations of careful rationing of truth to the special studies published by the universities. With few exceptions it is only in these university monographs that we find scientific candor and unbiased interpretation.

An example of this type of scholarly work is a study of slavery in Virginia by Theodore M. Whitfield, Ph. D. (Slavery Agitation in Virginia, 1829-1832. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.75). Others have studied slavery in Virginia but Prof. Whitfield confines his to an important four-year period when the state definitely passed from uncertainty regarding slavery to an aggressive defense of it in terms of a new philosophy unknown to Jefferson, Madison and Washington.

The increase in the free Negro population, fears of the influence of the free Negro on the slaves, the desertion of the state by small farmers and workers because of employment of slaves in mechanic trades and encroachment of the large slave estates upon the free farmers, the rule of the state by a minority of powerful slave owners, and the inequality of representation and taxation between the ruling minority and other econ-

omic interests were factors that supported an agitation for some plan of emancipation. One is likely to forget that many petitions were received by the legislature from Virginians in this period pleading for some program for the extirpation of slavery.

A chapter covering the period of 1619-1829 provides the background for a study of the struggle in the Constitutional Convention of 1829-1830 and the debates in the General Assembly in 1831-1832. The economic antagonism underlying the struggle between slave owners in the East and free farmers in the West, between white mechanics and slave mechanics, and between the advocates and opponents of colonization of free Negroes or of slavery are apparent.

Back of each suggestion and program was a group or combination of economic groups, whatever might be the constitutional, party, humanitarian, or religious argument. Cutting across all issues was the fundamental conflict between the upper and those whose interests were more or less in opposition to them. Through an unfair basis of representation the powerful minority controlled the state government and a general white basis for the suffrage would have stripped it of power. On the other hand because of its wealth and power this ruling minority could command the services of the best lawyers and editors who held the fort for the ruling class through compromise and bargain. The same may be said of our ruling class today.

Here and there in the study the reader gets some idea of what the white working class was thinking. They exhibited a consciousness of class in this struggle which took two forms. "The progressive invasion of their trade by Negroes, free and slave, produced in the breasts of white mechanics a spiro of antagonism and drove the more bold to settle their affairs and join the steady stream of emi-

grants coursing down the western side of the mountains." The white mechanics who remained "asked restrictive regulation of their black competitors. Require that in every shop operated by a slave the master maintain a white overseer constantly employed in the same trade. Prevent slaves 'going at large' except for the commission of specific tasks arranged beforehand by the master himself. Let all payments for such work be made to the master in person. Punish employers hiring under other conditions with heavy fines." Other demands took the form of urging the exclusion of free and slave Negroes from occupations which white workers desired to fill.

There is a rather curious analogy between this course and that of wage workers in the North at the same period. Many of the latter also migrated West to avoid exploitation in Eastern factories. On the other hand those who stayed in the East endeavored to keep the aliens out of the skilled trades.

The struggle ended with the emergence of a philosophy of class rule which put an end to the vague democratic ideas of the school of Jefferson. One of the leaders in formulating the new creed was Thomas Roderick Dew of the College of William and Mary. Unlike the Babbittology of this Hooverian era, the sociology of Dew was based upon a study of history and the social sciences. You might disagree with his conclusions, but when he showed that power had been associated with the possession of property in all ages he reasoned from sound premises. "Inalienable rights" and "natural rights" in the writings of Locke and others were laid away in the tomb of Jefferson.

Prof. Whitfield has done a fine piece of work and his many quotations from a variety of sources add to the interest and value of the study.

JAMES ONEAL.

Labor Council Stays Loyal To Tammany

Holland, City Job-Holder, In Tirade Against Socialists - Few Progressives Heard

By Louis Stanley

THE annual so-called non-partisan political endorsements of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity were bestowed at the meeting of October 23 and proved that the officials of that city central were supporting Tammany Hall more brazenly than ever. As usual, the progressive forces were scattered.

Approval of the Democratic State ticket came in the form of a joint report of the four chairmen of the county non-partisan committees. The authors made a declaration in favor of Roosevelt, Lehman, Tremaine and Bennett. "For the reason that the record of humanitarian and remedial labor legislation proposed and enacted under their supervision and direction has been unsurpassed in the history of our State." The report was signed by Joseph P. Ryan, President of the Central Trades and chairman of the Manhattan and Richmond non-partisan committee; Jerome B. Keating, chairman of the Bronx committee; Charles E. Sinnigen, chairman of the Queens committee, and Joseph S. McDonough, chairman of the Kings committee.

Delegate Herman Woskow of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, who on former occasions has shown his readiness to face the wrath of the Central Trades officials, arose to take issue with those who advocated the endorsement of the Democratic candidates and platform.

He began by appealing for an intelligent discussion of the issues. President Ryan interrupted him to feign indignation at the supposed insinuation that the discussion might not be intelligent. The Tammanyites present relished the heckling. Woskow continued with his analysis. He stated that the test of labor's allegiance should be the attitude of political parties towards the unemployment problem. He read to the delegates the planks dealing with the subject in the Democratic and Socialist platforms, pointing out that the former merely called for "the creation of a commission to make a scientific study of unemployment" in its various aspects, while the latter made specific demands: the immediate launching of public works, the establishment of additional employment offices, the six-hour, five-day week, ratification of the child labor amendment, compensation on discharge by public and private employers, old age pensions at sixty, and state insurance against unemployment.

Ryan Says He Wrote Planks Ryan again rushed to the defense of the Democratic Party. He had never read the Socialist platform but he was convinced that the Democratic was better.

He accused Woskow of misrepresentation. Why, he, Ryan, and John M. O'Hanlon, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders had helped to frame the labor plank for the Democrats, and it was the fault of organized labor if its representatives did not call the attention of the politicians to all of labor's demands. Of course, it was true that not everything that labor desired had found its way into the Democratic platform but then, it was to be remembered that a political party—meaning, Democratic or Republican—represented various interests in the community and labor should be satisfied with what it was able to obtain under the circumstances.

Abraham Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union expounded his conception of independent political action for the workers. He said that the committee's report was justified, if the delegates accepted the non-partisan policy of "rewarding the friends of labor and punishing its enemies." He objected to the principle involved and announced that he was not interested at present, in any political party. Both old parties evaded three questions which are vital to labor: (1) a state insurance fund for workmen's compensation; (2) the ratification of the child labor amendment; and (3) compulsory unemployment insurance. He did not believe that the non-partisan policy can be made to work. If labor officially refuses support to the Republican party, why should the Republicans grant labor any favors? In the industrial field, Lefkowitz pointed out, labor is solidly together. In a strike we unite ranks. In the political field, however, labor is at present divided. We must build firmly and resolutely from the bottom up.

Curiously enough Ryan let Lefkowitz finish before ruling the speaker's remarks out of order. The Central Trades, said Ryan, accepted the non-partisan policy and, therefore, any criticism of the principle followed by the committee chairmen in their report was out of place. Lefkowitz insisted that this was the proper time for such a discussion. Ryan declared that it should be taken up at other meetings under "good and welfare."

Holland Attacks Socialists James Holland, former president of the New York State Federation of Labor and now a member of the graft-accused Board of Standards and Appeals in New York City at \$7,000 per year, now plunged into a tirade against the Socialists. The Socialists, he said, had never been friends of labor. They would not support anybody who was not of their ranks. He remembered the case of William O'Brien, president of the Granite Cutters' Union, who ran on a labor ticket but could not receive the endorsement of the Socialists. The Socialists have always been good "butters-in." They have been "butting in" and they have been "buted out." Are we going to wait until the Socialists get into power before getting something for labor? In forty years he had not seen the Socialists do anything for labor. He could not get the five Socialists in the New York Assembly to vote against prohibition. The Socialists are not in favor of labor's rights. They are like Communists, like Bolsheviks.

Woolcott Refuses To Speak at Hunter; Reveals His Past

When Alexander Woolcott was asked by the Shakespeare Society of Hunter College, New York City, to make an address before it late this month, he made the following reply this week:

"I am flattered by the invitation of the Shakespeare Society but fear Dean Hickinbottom might learn at the last moment that I had once addressed the students of The Rand School. Even if this horrid scandal could be kept from her ears, I, myself, would suffer from the discomfort any self-respecting speaker must feel in using the platform which a fossilized mind had denied to Heywood Broun."

Heywood Broun was barred from speaking before the Social Science Group of Hunter College two weeks ago by the action of Dean Annie Hickinbottom, who cancelled an invitation to Mr. Broun at the last minute because she said she had discovered he also spoke at The Rand School.

When Louis Waldman, now Socialist candidate for Governor, was in the legislature, asserted Holland, Waldman did all in his power to obstruct labor's legislation. Next to "Al" Smith, Roosevelt is the best governor New York State has ever had.

Tom Rock, a trustee of the Central Trades and practically the only Republican among the delegates, arose to correct the statement made by Holland that "Billy" O'Brien had run on a labor ticket. He had been nominated in 1901 with the fusionists and ran on the same ticket with Seth Low. Rock warned that credit should be given to the Republicans for the passage of the seventeen bills favorable to labor by the last legislature. After all the Republicans were in a majority in the legislature and without their aid labor could gain nothing.

Woskow tried to refute the statement by Holland that Waldman had been unfriendly to labor by calling attention to the fact that the Socialist assemblyman had introduced bills providing for a complete system of social legislation, including unemployment insurance. Ryan intervened again by asking whether such legislation was friendly to labor and reminded his hearers that the New York State Federation of Labor had declared itself in favor of unemployment insurance before it knew what the attitude of the American Federation of Labor would be.

After this the report favoring the endorsement of the Democratic State ticket was adopted with only Woskow's name recorded in the negative. The endorsement of other Democratic candidates or Republicans endorsed by the Democrats went through with few hitches. Lefkowitz called attention to the anti-labor record of Congressman Anning S. Prall when the latter was president of the Board of Education. Ryan said that Prall had reformed. Robert Brown of the Shoe Salesmen's Union referred to the case of Judge

Mullan, a Republican endorsed by the Democrats, who in a case four years ago had declared that there was no such thing as peaceful picketing. Brown said he would have objected to Mullan sooner had he suspected that the Central Trades would have endorsed a Republican. Ryan and Secretary Quinn were asked to investigate his charge. Woskow asked about Leonard Kaye, president of the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 23, and a Socialist candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District. Ryan said that John Boylan, the incumbent, was a friend of labor and that the Socialists ought to know better than to run a candidate against a good man. A delegate said that was right and praised the Socialists for moving Norman Thomas into Brooklyn. Others indicated their approval of this action. Nevertheless, Thomas, Panken nor any other Socialist candidate was endorsed by the non-partisan committees or even given consideration. The Tammany dominated Central Trades and Labor Council remained true to color.

L.I.D. Theatre Party Nov. 12 "Hotel," the continental drama by Vicki Baum, which has electrified European audiences, will on Wednesday evening, November 12, at the National Theatre, in West 41st street, have the New York Chapter of the L. I. D. as its guests. The L. I. D. has reserved "Hotel's" second night in this country for its members and friends. Members of the Socialist Party and readers of The New Leader are cordially invited to join the theatre party. Tickets may be obtained and reserved at the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th street, Algonquin 5865. Tickets are \$3, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.50. Please make your orders promptly. Orders may be placed at the Rand Book Store, 7 East 15th street.

A Study of Unemployment SOME FOLKS WON'T WORK Clinch Calkins

"Unemployment of those able and willing to work is perhaps the gravest indictment of the social order, and never have individual cases been presented with more validity than in this volume by Clinch Calkins."—JAMES ADAMS.

"From 30 cities, from 100 occupations, the settlement workers of the country have gathered this testimony on unemployment. And Clinch Calkins has made a moving epic of it—with the arresting interest of fiction."—Paul Kellogg.

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Two Socialists Arrested in Poughkeepsie

Coronel and Herling Defy Ban on Campaign Rallies—Trial on Wednesday, Nov. 5th

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Two Socialists campaigning for Louis Waldman, their candidate for governor, were arrested here Monday night when police broke up a meeting in front of the Court House.

John Herling, of New York City, was first arrested on charges of interfering with traffic and disorderly conduct, and a few minutes later Jean Jacques Coronel, who is field organizer of the party for this district, was taken into custody on similar charges, when he attempted to continue the meeting.

Detective George Leadbitter and Sergeant James Costello made the arrests, acting under orders to prevent any meeting attempted in defiance of Chief Sheedy's mandate that the former should not be used for a political gathering. Herling spent about 10 minutes in jail and was just being released in bail of \$1,000, furnished by Simon King, local hotel owner, when Coronel was brought in. Coronel was booked but was spared going to jail as Mr. King was already on hand to act as bondsman for him.

Prevention of the meeting has been anticipated for two days as party leaders had freely announced their intention of holding the meeting in front of the Court House although Chief Sheedy warned them they couldn't and assigned them a space in New Market Street. A Democratic rally had been permitted on the corner from which the Socialists were barred.

Four Vassar College students who distributed handbills announcing another meeting and who were with Herling and Coronel when police broke up the gathering accompanied the speakers to police headquarters but were not charged with any law violations.

They are Riva Miriam Stocker, Jr., Maxine Lichtenstein, senior; Evelyn Rosenthal, sophomore, and Jane Bickford, sophomore. Chief Sheedy later issued an order that students or anyone else found distributing the handbills in the future will be placed under arrest as it is a violation of a city ordinance.

When arraigned in court on Tuesday morning, Herling and Coronel asked for a jury trial and also for an adjournment. Judge Harcourt of the City Court granted a jury trial to be held Wednesday evening, October 29th. Later another postponement was granted to Nov. 5th. Bail was reduced to \$500 for each and King put up new bonds to cover the amounts.

Remember The New Leader Dance, Election Night at the Rand School Ballroom

When the time comes that the shuttle will weave and iron implements move of themselves, there will be no further need of masters and slaves.—Aristotle.

The Chatter Box

Song For The Golden Horseshoe

[To the gentlemen and ladies, of fine address and fat bank balances, who lorted it over the opening performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last Monday night this little fairy tale in doggerel is humbly dedicated. And indeed do we hope that the moral and the metre of this verse will in no way deter nor mar their future enjoyment of this winter's offering in music and misery. Vesti la giubba . . .]

There in the Golden Horseshoe
Bespangled and bejewelled,
And there while the music mounded,
You sat and lolled and drooled.

And out on the blasted flagging,
Drooped to a shuffled tread,
We moved to the prod of hunger,
And wished that we were dead.

You sat while the music cymballed,
Warm and sleek and clean,
We trudged where the traffic grunted,
Cold and spavined and mean.

You were the delicate blossoms,
Risen from pampered seeds;
We were the blighted grasses,
The trampled brush and the weeds.

So was it in the Russia,
And the years ago are few,
When we were the scurried peasants,
And the lazy lords, were you.

The Caesar and his fattened lordlings,
Bespangled and bejewelled,
Sat in a Golden Horseshoe
And laughed and lolled and drooled.

While out on the frozen tundras,
And all through the towns of dread,
The moujiks crawled in hunger,
And wished that they were dead.

Now, tell us where the Caesar is,
And the rest of his glittering crew,
And if you will not remember
Then all the worse for you . . .

My hand does not falter today. Gens Debts sits along side and every now and then he scans a line or a rhyme, and nods approvingly. Gens will never be dead for me. I shall never know that his body or his spirit is interred. That is why I had no memorial poem for him on the day of his passing from the living.

Let rather this trenchant thing that rasps and bites above these words be for him in memory . . . if such a gesture may be made.

Sunday night . . . rest night . . . no street meetings . . . just rest . . . The sweet music from a string ensemble thins out . . . The clock chimes nine times . . . "Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience . . . we are pleased to present . . . Mr. Ziggenbottom, executive secretary of the Wall Street unemployment relief fund . . . Dear folks on the air . . . while you are so warmly seated in your homes . . . and this serious situation can be solved . . . now every one of you who have an odd job to do about your homes . . . cleaning the furnace, fixing the lawn, repair work, painting, anything, everything . . . you don't know what a lot of money a dollar or a dollar and a half may be to the poor unfortunate who has no work and is starving . . . everybody can help . . . and if all of you do your bit now . . . will be solved . . . so remember that while we of Wall Street are raising empty thousand dollars each week to carry on for the relief of the worthy unemployed . . . you my friends . . . Another clock chimes far away . . . Crash . . . static . . . crash . . .

"Ladies and gentlemen . . . odd jobs, a dollar or a dollar and a half . . . the hell you say . . . excuse me folks . . . forgot to introduce myself . . . this is me . . . Jimmy Higgins speaking . . . this is us . . . thirty million of us skilled and unskilled American workers butting in on this here bunkum being handed out to you folks by the fat porkers.

"Just you folks don't bother about that odd job and that dollar and a half. The time's come when we're going to put the likes of Mr. Ziggenbottom and his bunch doing the odd jobs. That's all they're fit to do anyway.

"What a crusty they have. Here are we buddies that build your houses, dig your coal, make your clothes and food and trimmings, all your cars, radios, radiators, stoves, pots, pans, everything . . . and we being told by a cheap push of fat bugs . . . we ought to be taken care of by you nice ladies and men with charity jobs, otherwise we'll starve on the breadlines . . .

"Is that so . . . Starve will we? Well just you tell that pack of overfed fias they've got one more little guess coming to them . . . And that's how they're going to live when we get through mopping up the dirty mess they've made of things.

"You just tell that Park Avenue snooter we thirty million boozes have just organized ourselves into one swell army of voters and fighters. We're through with that old army game of G. O. P. and the donkey. We've got our own party and our own leaders . . . We're marching in on the polls this Tuesday . . . and our theme song is . . . 'We want our country back, and to hell with charity . . .'

"And say won't Andy Mellon squeal, and won't the whole Wall Street Cootie Club get the gizzard creeps when we shake them out of the billions they've stolen from us . . .

"Work . . . I'll say there'll be work . . . work for every man and woman able to work . . . play . . . sure we'll play . . . and it won't be midget golf either . . . If that spindly geezer John D. Sr. can do nine holes in an afternoon . . . I with my tough stuff can go eighteen and never take an extra breath . . . Music . . . sure . . . none of your canned stuff . . . Metropolitan, Chicago Opera . . . Martini, Ponselle . . . the real stuff . . . college . . . sure for me and my gals and boys . . . car, house, insurance, clothes, food, light, friends, everything, get me, everything . . . and for sure . . . No more depression, slack, unemployment . . . no more, nothing but pep, and work and play . . . That's me . . . that's us . . . after this Tuesday . . . Charity . . . odd jobs . . . your dollar and a half . . . excuse me nice people . . . I know it isn't very elegant to say . . . but thank you just the same . . . but just throw them all down the flush drain and pull the water on.

"From now on we're the bosses . . . get me . . . Crash . . . thump . . . Hey, dad did you hurt yourself . . . you must have had a bad dream napping on the couch . . .

I look up into the smiling face of my son Gens, and grin like a lamb.

S. A. deWitt.

When watchers of the vote are necessary it is because thieves swarm about the polling booths. Volunteer for service against the thieves.

All wars are simply a question of theft—Veltair.

Copley's Music List Varied And Interesting

The Stage

The Movies

Music

The Week On The Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

MORE MUSIC MERIT
"GIRL CRAZY." Music by George Gershwin. Lyrics by Ira Gershwin. Dances and ensembles by George Hale. At the Alvin.

THE dude ranch story of a millionaire's spoiled son, presented in "Girl Crazy," does not detract from the excellent music George Gershwin gives it. The young man, sent West to recover from women and wine and women, turns his ranch near the town of Custer, Arizona, a completely manned town (no females dwelling therein) though a charming one brings the mail into a glorified night club and gambling resort. This does not prevent him from being the hero of the play, and—despite the many mellow girls from the East, who with difficulty remember their maiden innocence—winning the sweet wild rose of the rancho. Ginger Rogers is this mighty sweet maid, and Allen Kearns a fair hero. But there is more pleasure in the music they offer than in the plot; constant pleasure in the music, whether it be the lively love tunes, such as "Embraceable You," the quaint foursome products like "Blidin' My Time," or the hot pourings of scorched Ethel Merman whose "Look What Love Has Done For Me" almost justifies the torch song.

Between songs, the play supplies rough but ready humor from William Howard, as the Jewish taxi driver, who becomes the Arizona sheriff, and suaver comic play from William Kent as head gambler and the hot girl's husband. Solo and company dancers swirl fast and pleasantly, helping add another deserved hit to the season.

SHAKESPEARE FROM THE BOOK
"TWELFTH NIGHT." With Jane Cowell. At Maxine Elliott's.

A clown, mummung, turns a page of a great book, and we behold, in the appropriate mood of make-believe, the back-drops Raymond Sovey has made for "Twelfth Night." Page after page turns, one for each scene, so that the sense of amusing unreality—which the Elizabethans more simply attained—is kept upon us.

There is a grace to this play, "Twelfth Night—or What You Will" that Jane Cowell captures in her Viola; and an absurdity in its humor that Walter Kingsford and Arthur Hohl balance between them as Sir Toby Belch and his shivering crony Aguecheek, and that Leon Quartermaine as Malvolio

To Conduct His Chorus at Carnegie Hall



"The Singing Horsemen of the Steppes" have finally come to this country. Serge Jaroff, the conductor, and his Cossack chorus will be heard at Carnegie Hall this Tuesday evening. This group of singers has been heard throughout Europe, and their popularity have made them a drawing card of much importance.

makes affectedly pompous and the more absurd. The plot itself is cloaked in a poetry that performance still holds charming; and Jane Cowell is radiant with the qualities the romance requires, and makes this production glamorously worth while.

FOR CHILDREN
"THE FOREST RING." By W. C. de Mille and Charles Barnard. The Children's Players.

The Children's Players, under the direction of Adrienne Morrison, opens its season this year, at the Theresa Kaufman Auditorium on East 92nd street, with William C. de Mille's and Charles Barnard's half-serious and slightly too sophisticated fairy tale, "The Forest Ring" is written with charm and a simple moral in view, but is unfortunately complicated by inconsistencies in character and

Eighteen Nov. Concerts On The Copley List

Richard Copley announces the following list of concerts and recitals under his direction during November: 2nd, Nina Koshetz in the first of a series of four Russian historical song programs at Town Hall, assisted by Dr. Walter Damrosch; in the evening at Carnegie Hall, Sidney Sukoenig, pianist; 5th, Ernesto Dodds, Argentine operatic baritone giving his first New York recital in Carnegie Hall, and the Misses Waller and Macnochie offering their second "Old Song Pictures" at the Barbizon Plaza; 7th, Patricia O'Connell, soprano, Town Hall; 8th, Vasa Pirhoda, violinist, Carnegie Hall; 9th, second concert of The Friends of Music at the Metropolitan Opera House, also the second Russian song program by Nina Koshetz assisted by Samuel Chotznoff; 12th, first New York recital by Harriet Cohen the English pianist; and Lillian Steuber in a piano recital at the Barbizon Plaza; 14th, Mary Huggins, piano recital, at Town Hall in the making his piano debut in the same hall that evening; 15th, second piano recital by Severin Eisenberger in Carnegie Hall; Rose Eisen in a piano recital at Town Hall in the evening; 16th, Nina Koshetz, Russian song programme in Town Hall assisted by Samuel Chotznoff; 19th, The Compinsky Trio in Town Hall; 23rd, Friends of Music Concert in Metropolitan Opera House and Frederic Fremantel's song recital in Town Hall.

humor. The little girl in the play—Jane Adams—seemed more like a buxom and practical executive, of the modern, feminist variety, than like a child who believed in fairies. While most of the funny lines about how the fairy business was and how the birds were with "scab labor," in the form of incubators, were lost on the children.

"Be kind to dumb animals" for they are only human—in feeling—is the moral of the de Mille-Barnard tale. And the advice of transforming beasts who enter the magic forest ring, into humans, makes the point more obvious and, I have no doubt, more deeply touching for the children in the audience who sit rigid in their seats while Ursula, the mother bear, tries to rescue her three little "children" from the cellar of Aunt Sabrina's house. Hank Struble, the forests' hated "killer," had looked up the cubs in order to skin them for human-beings' comfort. But Jane Adams, Sabrina's niece, by joining forces with the fairies and beasts of the forest, succeeds in circumventing Hank's purpose and finally returning the little bears to their mother.

The entire production is a playful and charming one. The sets are simple and the acting is good—particularly Eunice Osborn as "Ursula" and Lois Shore as "Jane Adams." The play, however, would have seemed more really a children's play if Jane had been, physically and mentally more like a child, if the fairies had looked less like conventional opera stars and if the authors had held more to the child's level of humor.

APOLLO THEATRE

George White
Flying High
with Bert Lehr—Oscar Shaw
NOTICE
If any ticket broker tells you he has a seat for this show, kindly phone box-office, 2400 Wisconsin, specify locations you desire, and we will reserve these seats or nearest locations to them, at regular box-office prices.
Mail orders filled as per locations requested

IMPERIAL THEATRE

"Princess Charming"
(By arrangement with Clayton & Waller of London)
with EVELYN HUBERT, ROBERT HALL, GEORGE GROSSMITH, JEANNE AUBERT and VICTOR MOORE
Albertra Bach Ballet

Civic Repertory

14th St., 8th Ave. Eves. 8:30. Sat. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
WEEK OF NOVEMBER 2nd
Mon. Eve. "THE GREEN COCKATOO" and "THE LADY FROM ALFAQUEQUE"
Tues. Mat. "ROMEO AND JULIET"
Tues. Eve. "SIEGFRIED"
Wed. Eve. "ROMEO AND JULIET"
Thurs. Eve. "SIEGFRIED"
Fri. Eve. "ROMEO AND JULIET"
Sat. Mat. "SIEGFRIED"
Sat. Eve. "THE CRADLE SONG"
Sents 4 weeks adv. at Box Office & Town Hall, 113 W. 43 St.

The Beautiful and Talented Star of "Bad Girl"



Sylvia Sydney forges nearer the top with every new part she plays. At the Hudson Theatre she is to be seen in Vina Delmar's "Bad Girl," and interesting play produced by Robert V. Newman. All tickets to this show, by the way, can be bought at the box office only.

"The Big Trail" at Fox Geo. White Selling All Tickets for "Flying High" at Box Office

There's a cheerful program at the Fox Theatre on Flatbush and Nevins, this week which includes "The Big Trail" on the screen; with "Smiles" Idea and the Roxyettes occupying the stage.

A mirthful mixture of carefree hilarity is presented by Fanchon & Marco "Smiles" Idea, featuring Eva Mandell, zeppelin of melody; Seymour & Cornob, supreme hick comics; Dorothy Neville, the Sarah Bernhard of Song; David Winter, popular pianist, and the Sunlight Acrobatic Specialists.

New History Society Begins Series of Interesting Lectures

The opening lecture of the New History Society will be given at the Ritz Carlton tomorrow at 9 P. M. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler and Mirza Ahmad Sohrab are co-operating on these lectures and will each speak on the next twelve Sunday evenings. Mr. Chanler's general topic will be the "Principles of Baha-u'llah" and Mr. Sohrab will speak on "The Cause of Baha-u'llah." Basanta Koomar Roy will act as chairman. Mr. and Mrs. Chanler are sponsors for the movement in New York City. These lectures are free.

MAJESTIC Thea. 44th W. of Bway Eves. 8:30; Mat. E. Day & Sat. 2:30
NEW MUSICAL HIT
NINA ROSA
By Harbach-Bombard-Caspar with
GUY Robertson ETHELIND Terry
Armida Leonard Cecely
and 100 OTHERS
350 Mex. Seats \$3 to \$4.40;
450 at \$1 to \$2.50

Paul Munie
IN A NEW PLAY
This One Man
Morosco Theatre
45th Street, West of Broadway
Eves. 8:40; Mat. Sat. & Elec. Day.

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
30th Street, East of Broadway
Eves. 8:40; Mat. Wed. & Sat.

67 Glittering Scenes—1,000 Laughs
HERB WILLIAMS
JIMMY SAVO
JACK BENNY
Cast of 129 and Most Beautiful Girls in the World
Prices
Frs. \$1 to \$6, Mat. \$1 to \$3.50 & Tax
62 GOOD BALCONY SEATS at \$1.00
NEW AMSTERDAM
Theatre, W. 42nd Street
Nightly & Pop. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

TORCH SONG
Settings by CLEON THROCKMORTON
Comedy by KENTON NICHOLSON
Staged by ARTHUR HOPKINS
"The Most Wonderful 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 Bway
Eves. at 8:40. Mat. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Gangland's Code in "Doorway to Hell" Shown at The Strand

Probably the most understanding study of gang psychology yet presented has been set down by Rowland Brown, a newspaper reporter, in "The Doorway To Hell," which has been made into a picture by Warner Bros. and is now being shown at the Strand Theatre.

Lewis Ayres, the youthful star of "All Quiet on the Western Front," portrays the young Napoleon of crime, Louis Ricarno, who tried to do what no other underworld character has ever succeeded in doing—quit the game with a whole skin.

In "The Doorway To Hell," the author has shown a youthful gangster who through sheer courage and forcefulness elects himself the head of a gang of beer barons. Outwardly gentle, he is the ruthless king of the underworld. Having amassed his pile, he marries the sweetheart of his lieutenant, announces to the gang that he is through and moves to Florida with his wife. Discord, jealousies and distrust soon break up the smooth-working organization Ricarno had perfected. Its members plead with him to come back, they resort to threats and finally strike—a foul blow which drives Ricarno back to his role of killer—an avenger.

"Journey's End" Comes To the Little Carnegie, "Raffles" Starts Sat.

Ronald Colman's conception of the celebrated amateur crackman, "Raffles," is announced as the leading attraction at Leo Brecher's Little Carnegie Playhouse for the four days commencing Saturday, November 1st. Kay Francis is leading woman in this mystery romance.

Beginning Wednesday for a three-day run Little Carnegie will present "Journey's End" with Colin Clive in the famous role of Captain Stanhope which he created in the stage version of R. C. Sheriff's play.

Theatre Guild Presents Elizabeth The Queen

Elizabeth The Queen
Guild Theatre
52nd Street, West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30; Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

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 hoop, gets in ten complete plays. I recommend 'Bad Girl' most heartily."
—MARK HELLINGER, The Mirror.
HUDSON Mat. Wed. and Sat. Theatre, W. 44th St.

Theatre Guild Presents ROAR CHINA

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

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

Earl Carroll Vanities

8th Edition
67 Glittering Scenes—1,000 Laughs
HERB WILLIAMS
JIMMY SAVO
JACK BENNY
Cast of 129 and Most Beautiful Girls in the World
Prices
Frs. \$1 to \$6, Mat. \$1 to \$3.50 & Tax
62 GOOD BALCONY SEATS at \$1.00
NEW AMSTERDAM
Theatre, W. 42nd Street
Nightly & Pop. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

THE WOMAN'S SIDE OF IT!

WAR NURSE
Now it is told:
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
with ROBERT MONTGOMERY, ROBERT AMES, JUNE WALKER, ANITA PAGE, ZASU PITTIS, MARIE PREVOST
ASTOR Theatre, Bway, & 45 St.
Twice Daily 2:50—8:30
3 times Sun. & Hol. 3-6-8-50
All Seats Reserved

John Galsworthy's ESCAPE

Against him—the hand of every man... For him—the heart of every woman...
An RKO Radio Picture with GERALD DU MAURIER
Edna Best—Mabel Poulton
Directed by Sir Basil Dean
CAMEO 42nd St. 4TH & BWAY WK

"Reno" Can Be Seen at the Beacon



Ruth Roland, popular when silent pictures were in vogue, makes her return to the screen in "Reno" now at the Beacon Theatre. Pictured with her is Kenneth Thompson.

Irma Duncan and Dancers at Carnegie Sunday, Aft. Nov. 2

On Sunday afternoon, November 2, at Carnegie Hall, the Isadora Duncan Dancers, directed by Irma Duncan, will give a performance for the benefit of the Isadora Duncan School of New York City. For the first time an all-American group will be seen which has been developed according to the Isadora Duncan methods.

CAPITOL The BIG HOUSE

Broadway and 51st Street
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.
2D WEEK
The BIG HOUSE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Cosmopolitan Production
with CHESTER MORRIS, WALLACE BERRY, LELA HYAMS, ROBT. MONTGOMERY, LEWIS STONE, GEORGE F. MARION
Capitol's Big Show, Wesley Eddy, June Carr, Jimmy Cleson, Chester Hale Girls, Capitoline, Bunchuk Orchestra, Hearst Metrolone News, OUR GANG Comedy

OFFICE WIFE

What Really Goes On in the Office After Hours?
Warner Bros. WINTER GARDEN
Continues... Popular Prices
Midnight Shows

The picture Gangdom dared Hollywood to make!

Warner Bros. present
"The Doorway to Hell"
with LEW AYRES
Star of "All Quiet" and "Common Clay"
WARNER BROS. STRAND
B'way & 47th St. Continuous Popular Prices
Midnight Shows

The Perfect Romance With the Perfect Cast!

OUTWARD BOUND
A Warner Bros. & Vitaphone Picture
WARNER BROS. THEA.
B'way, at 51st St.
Daily 2:55-8:45
Sun. 3-6-8:45
Good Seats 50c, 75c, \$1.00

"Journey's End"

The picturization of R. C. Sheriff's celebrated play with COLIN CLIVE
"A remarkable achievement."—The Nation
LITTLE CARNEGIE
PLAYHOUSE
57th St. East of 7th Ave.

Otis SKINNER

as the rascal of Baghdad in
KISMET
A First National & Vitaphone Picture
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE
Bway & 51st St.
Daily 2:45—8:45
Sun. 3-6-8:45

Theatre Parties

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

Concerts

CARNEGIE HALL
Monday Evening, November 3, at 8:30
COPELAND
Pianist
Dir's. G. A. BALDINI Baldwin Piano

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. EVE. at 8:30, NOV. 4

AMERICAN DEBUT
The Singing Horsemen of the Steppes
DON COSSACK
RUSSIAN MALE CHORUS OF 36
Serge Jaroff, Conductor
Seats \$1 to \$2.50. Now at Box Office
2nd & 3rd Recitals at Carnegie Hall, Sat. & Sun. Eves. at 8:30, Nov. 8 and 9

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3:00

ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS
(Members of the Isadora Duncan Studios, Inc., New York City)
Directed by
IRMA DUNCAN
Popular Prices \$2 to 50c, at Box Office

TOWN HALL

Sunday Afternoons at Three O'Clock
NOV. 2nd, 9th, 16th, 1930 and JAN. 4th, 1931
NINA KOSHETZ
With the distinguished assistance of
In a series of
Four Russian Historical Recitals
Tickets at Box Office
Mgt. Richard Copley (Steinway)

Philharmonic Symphony

KLEIBER, Conductor
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30
Conductor: JOSE ITURBI, Pianist
WAGNER—BACH—TCHAIKOVSKY
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Nov. 6, at 8:00
Frs. \$1 to \$1.50. Sun. Aft., Nov. 9, 8:00
BACH—STRAUSS—SCHUBERT
MODERN—JOSEPH STRAUSS
ARTHUR JORDAN, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

BIJOU

WALTER Woolf and VIOLET Heming
in ELMER HARRIS' American Version of PRINCE BIRESCO'S
Spicy Hit
LADIES ALL

BROOKLYN

BIGGEST SHOW IN BROOKLYN
Flatbush Avenue & Nevins St.
FOX
The Mightiest Entertainment Ever Produced—Raoul Walsh's
"The Big Trail"
2nd Week 32 ROXYETTES
Eva Mandell—Norman Thomas Quintet—Dorothy Neville Fanchon & Marco's "SMILES" Idea

In "The Big Trail" at Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus to Open At Carnegie Nov. 4

The Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus, 36 strong, under the leadership of Serge Jaroff, will make its American debut in Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, November 4th, in a program of all-Russian music.

F. C. Coppicus has brought the Chorus to this country for a six weeks tour which is already fully booked and includes in twenty-five cities of the East, Middle-West, and Canada.

Adele T. Katz' Second Lecture Mon. Nov. 3

Miss Adele T. Katz, musicologist, will present the second of her series of eight lectures on new forms of old music, in the Corot Room of the Barbizon Plaza, Monday afternoon, November 3rd.

Brahm's "First Symphony" will be fully analyzed and the main theme will be interpreted by Herman Kurzwil at the piano. Beethoven's "Eroica," which was presented the previous Monday, is used as a contrasting form of expression—the older and newer symphonies showing the relative change in harmonic structure.

John Wayne is a new star in the film world. He makes his bow to the picture fans in "The Big Trail," which is now at the Fox Brooklyn and Roxy. A fine stage bill is also at the Fox Theatre.

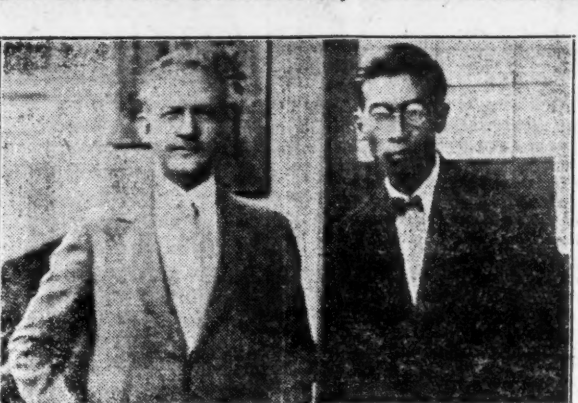
Diana Seaby Goes From Chorus to Cast in George White's "Flying High"

Diana Seaby, late of the chorus of George White's musical comedy hit, "Flying High," at the Apollo Theatre, was one of those girls incited by the desire to do greater things. While indulging in the nightly routine last spring this seventeen-year-old blonde dancer was training her voice in the ranges through which she hoped it would some day be allowed to run in solo magnificence. And her agile toes were twirling through new and difficult tasks as she prepared them for the arduous of ballet or black bottoms.

Such determination would of course be rewarded in any decent work of fiction. In professional life it is more apt to earn the admiration of her dressing room mates. But George White is an alert producer who doesn't overlook good bets, even when they're dancing right under his nose. He had an eye on Miss Seaby, and when the opportunity came he thrust her into a leading role in his production.

Miss Seaby is a healthy American girl, a swimmer and diver of no mean ability. Like any other girl of this emancipated age she was eager to make something of herself, and she chose the stage as the medium of her self advancement. Her progress has been rapid, but not fresh.

Two Celebrated Conductors of Famous Orchestras



Henry Hadley, conductor of the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, while in Japan last summer, called upon his friend, Vicent Kono, conductor of the Tokyo New Symphony Orchestra, who is pictured with him. Mr. Hadley and his orchestra begin their series of concerts at Mecca Temple, Sunday evening, November 16.

"The Costello Case" at The 8th St. Playhouse

At the 8th St. Playhouse, "The Costello Case" a Sono-Art World-Wide drama will be the chief attraction for the week beginning Friday Oct. 31. Tom Moore, Lolo Lane, Roscoe Karns, Wheeler Oakman, Russell Hardie, William Davidson and others comprise the cast of this mystery drama which is said to parallel the Diamond

Murder case. A Comedy, News-reel, and other shorts make up the programme.

At the Fifth Ave. Playhouse For the week beginning Friday Oct. 31, The Intimate Playhouse at 12th Street and 5th Ave will present Greta Garbo in the "Legend of Larsa Berling," a silent drama. Greta Garbo supports the glamorous Greta.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

NEW PAMPHLETS

After the announcement of the printing of the "Primer of Socialism" by Art Young, America's foremost social cartoonist, and "Socialism—What It Is and How to Get It" by Oscar Ameringer, the national office was deluged with orders for these two pamphlets. These pamphlets did not arrive at the time expected but they should be ready in a few days. Orders should be sent to Socialist Party of America, 2633 Washington Blvd., Chicago. Each pamphlet is ten cents and quantity rates will be quoted.

Indiana

Gary comrades are more enthusiastic than they have been for some time after a meeting at which new members were taken in. Literature was sold and a good collection was received. The local is now laying plans for intensive educational and propaganda work during the winter. The meeting was held in the Public Library auditorium where the local will meet. Comrades in Gary and vicinity should write to Hazel M. Wooten, R.R. 2, Gary, and get in touch with this wide-awake local.

Kansas

Ross Magill, state secretary, is making a tour through the states and is meeting with a great deal of interest. More literature is being distributed in Kansas during this campaign than any time in over ten years and more persons are participating in the work of the party than at that same period. The address of the state secretary is 401 W. 1st St., Garnett.

Illinois

Literature distribution continues in the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th districts in Chicago. A mass meeting at Labor Lyceum for the 5th district candidates, Comrades Seckind, Hancock, Koop, Gold and Collins, was the most successful. Four meetings have been held by Andrew Laffin with unemployed union men. Mass meetings continue to be held on street corners and in public school buildings in the 2nd, 6th and 7th districts.

Nebraska

Wilhelm Martens, an active and loyal member in Germany, died last week in Chardon. Comrade Martens was forced to flee from Germany to get away from the Bismarck persecutions of the Socialists. He went to Nebraska and invented a new method of farming which made him widely known among agricultural experts in the middle west. The national office has been notified that Comrade Martens' will has been probated and \$12,000 has been left to the Socialist Party of the United States, Inc., which is the legal corporation empowered to receive bequests for the Socialist Party.

Montana

Irrespective of party political affiliations, a number of leaders of the Butte labor unions have organized the Butte for State Senator chib, and have begun an active campaign for the Socialist candidate to the upper house. Mr. Thomas was recently endorsed by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly.

Thomas is a member of the Carpenter's Union, and for many years has been active in the labor movement in Butte and Montana. "The club is soliciting funds from unionists and is going to close the campaign with a large rally for labor's representative in the November election," according to the Montana Labor News.

Pennsylvania

Fred General, secretary of the Wilkes-Barre local and a graduate of Brookwood Labor College, has been appointed state secretary. He will have charge, with Comrade McDowell, of the organization work in the field and will better enable the Pennsylvania party to take advantage of the wonderful opportunities that are now lying before them.

Wisconsin

Mayor Hoan has asked employees of Milwaukee to cut down hours and put on two shifts of people working one week each instead of laying off a number of persons and working the overtime. Mayor Hoan has also asked all department heads to speed up public works and give him an estimate so that he will know just how many people can be taken care of by this means.

California

Many old-time radicals are rubbing their glasses with astonishment as they read that Gene Debs is slated to speak at various points in southern California for the Socialists. But it is true and the Socialists are indeed true. This Gene is a nephew of the great Socialist agitator.

Connecticut

Local Bridgeport held a fine ratification meeting Oct. 23. Many new applications were received. The speakers were Jasper McVey and Fred Cederholm, candidate for Governor and the state organizer. Local Bridgeport is to hold open house on Election night at their headquarters, 708 Madison Ave.

New Jersey

We plan a very active winter of education. Henry Jager will open up a school of social science in Camden, after the election, where weekly classes in history, economics, and the social sciences in general shall be taught. He also wants to train future speakers for the movement.

N. E. C. in Newark

The upper part of the National Executive Committee in Newark will be held Sunday, Nov. 16 at 6 P.M. at the Institute, 190 Belmont Ave. The price per ticket is 75 cents. The object of Frank Manning, county organizer for Essex County, is to get a mass of people at the supper rather than to make money on the admission. Tickets can be procured at 125 Spruencourt Ave., Newark, from Mr. Manning. The N.E.C. sessions will be held at the Workmen's Circle Institute, at the address given.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 15th

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee will speak at Elizabeth; Councilman James H. Maurer of Reading at Jersey City and Morris Hillquit, national chairman at Passaic. Thus the N.E.C. meeting will be used to rebuild the party not only in Newark but in other sections of New Jersey where it is favorable, but not highly organized.

Hudson

For the first time in years the Socialist Party held a rousing meeting in the City Hall of Hudson, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Hudson is a fortress of capitalism.

NEW YORK STATE

An application for a charter has been made by Socialists living in the City of Rome. Oneida County. Reports from Utica indicate that there has been a big revival of Socialist sentiment there due to the efforts of the Democrats and the primary. Utica Socialists are distributing all the literature sent to them.

Campaign Committee organizers in the field continue to turn in new applications for membership at large in the Party organization. State Secretary Merrill appeals to all party members and leaders to have all the literature sent them put in circulation before election day. None of our campaign literature should be found lying on the shelves after the election. The State Secretary, Cory, Socialist Assembly candidate and others also spoke from the floor. Comrade Young, Curate of the Church, presided.

NEW YORK COUNTY

A three-cornered debate was held at the annual election forum of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Mr. Harrison, Republican candidate for Assembly, 1st District, Mr. Cushman, representative of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau, and Comrade Dorman, Socialist candidate for Assembly, 1st District, addressed this meeting. Miss Dorman made a most effective plea on behalf of the underprivileged—especially the boys and girls. Mr. Arnold, Republican Congressional candidate and Comrade Cory, Socialist Assembly candidate and others also spoke from the floor. Comrade Young, Curate of the Church, presided.

NEW YORK COUNTY

A successful street meeting was held on Friday, Oct. 24, at Court St. and Atlantic Ave. Speakers, Comrades Young, Lewis and Cory. Several members have been assigned other branches by addressing rallies.

Boro Park

A very successful committee distributed every lithograph at our office. Outdoor meetings will continue up the Boro Park. The English-speaking branch are Robert L. Bobrick, Mason Morrell and Douglas B. Krantz. The affair planned for Nov. 8 will feature several members of a Russian Theatrical Group besides a poetry recital by Douglas B. Krantz.

Williamsburg

A number of street and public school meetings have been held successfully. Following Election, educational and organization work will be increased. A Sunday evening forum will be established. August Claessens will deliver a series of lectures for the Y.P.S.L. Circle 6, beginning Sunday, Nov. 16.

23rd A.D.

The final huge rally will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 2, in the Thomas Jefferson High School, 2nd Avenue. The speakers are William Karlén, B. V. V. of William M. Feigenbaum, David Breslow, Theodore Shapiro, W. B. Robinson.

23rd A.D.

Following Election, the membership will redouble its efforts to increase its ranks and prepare for many activities. A splendid campaign has been conducted by the Brownsville Branch in the 10th Congressional District.

21st A.D.

An excellent meeting of the new branch was held Monday evening in the campaign headquarters, 2201 Bedford Ave. Gilbert R. Sackman, former member of the 18th A.D. Branch, delivered an interesting talk. Membership is increasing rapidly thanks to the dynamite efforts of Simon Wolfe and his Organization Committee. Numerous hall and street meetings have been held.

Midwood

A special meeting will be held Monday, Nov. 3, at 8:30 p.m. in our headquarters, 1114 Kingshighway. Instructions will be given to watchers. After Election the intensive work of increasing the membership will be continued.

Brighton Beach

The first campaign has resulted in reviving this branch. Shortly after Election, it will meet in the new Workmen's Circle Center and share the clubrooms with the Workmen's Circle. The branch is being established, literature will be distributed and an active drive for membership will be made.

QUEENS COUNTY

The Committee met at amica, Sunday, Oct. 26. The secretary reported that the delegates favored appropriating \$50 for the purchase and distribution of 10,000 leaflets on taxation and unemployment insurance, and that over 5,000 had already been distributed on taxidrom. The 5,000 would be raised for its maintenance.

BRONX

Every Socialist and sympathizer who can watch Election Day is urged to get in touch with County headquarters, 125 E. 42nd St., without delay. It is expected that every Assembly District will be covered with watchers. Indications are that a large Socialist vote will be cast.

3-5th A.D.

Following Election Day, efforts will be made to obtain a new meeting place and to establish a forum. Intensive work will continue to increase the membership.

6th A.D.

A splendid campaign has been waged in the upper end of the 6th A.D. Efforts have been made to organize two additional branches. Organization work will continue to strengthen all of the branches. Plans have been made for an intensive educational and membership drive throughout Winter months.

KINGS COUNTY

Watchers Are Needed

To assure the count on Election Day every Socialist and sympathizer who can devote part or all of her time is urged to get in touch with the district campaign headquarters or the city campaign offices at 7 East 13th Street and 45 West 45th Street.

1-3-4th A.D.

A three-cornered debate was held at the annual election forum of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Mr. Harrison, Republican candidate for Assembly, 1st District, Mr. Cushman, representative of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau, and Comrade Dorman, Socialist candidate for Assembly, 1st District, addressed this meeting. Miss Dorman made a most effective plea on behalf of the underprivileged—especially the boys and girls. Mr. Arnold, Republican Congressional candidate and Comrade Cory, Socialist Assembly candidate and others also spoke from the floor. Comrade Young, Curate of the Church, presided.

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ROCKAWAY

Three public school meetings arranged in the Rockaways last week were fairly successful. The splendid advertising that these meetings received, informed most of the people that the Socialist Party was on the job. Following Election Day all efforts will be redoubled to strengthen the branch. A program of educational and social activities will be announced shortly.

Campaign Headquarters

The following is a list of various Socialist campaign headquarters in Greater New York. Should you have difficulty as a watcher on election day, telephone to the headquarters in your district.

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

ALBUQUERQUE, 4620, A. Claessens.

NEW YORK COUNTY

12 C.D., 204 E. Bway, City, Drydock 8825.
14 C.D., 133 Second Ave., City, Drydock 0494, 96 Avenue C, City, Orchard 9528. 129 Second Ave., City, Stuyvesant 4620. 146 Seventh Ave., City, Watkins 9601.
15 C.D., 241 East 84 St., City, Call Laban, Regent 10038.
19 C.D., 415 West 123 St., City, University 9338.
20 C.D., 62 E. 106 St., City, Lehigh 1731.
21 C.D., 149 W. 138 St., City, 600 W. 181 St., City. No phone—in emergency call Washington Heights 8186—or Harlem 3469.

BRONX COUNTY

Main headquarters, 1167 Boston Road, Kilpatrick 7457.
2 A.D., 1405 Walton Ave., Jerome 5627.
3-5 A.D., Hunts Point Palace, Intervale 9601. So. Blvd. & 163 St., Intervale 1848.
6 A.D., 2749 Wallace Ave., S. Libin, Olmly 9867.
7 A.D., 4215 Third Ave., none.
8 A.D., 20 E. Kingsbridge Rd., Kellogg 1514.

KINGS COUNTY

1-3-8 A.D., 122 Pierpont St., Triangle 6883.
9 C.D., 110 Eastern Parkway, President 1155. 17 A.D., 114 Macon St., Decatur 5747. 21 A.D., 2201 Bedford Ave., Defender 2070.
22 C.D., 639 Bay Parkway, Beach View 6505. Boro Park Labor Lyceum, Ambassador 5680. 42 St. and 14 Ave. 1114 Kings Highway, none. 215 Brighton Beach Ave., Sheepshead 3699. 1219-20 Ave., 482 Sutter Ave., 2292 Mermald Ave.
10 C.D., 219 Sackman St., Dickens 3237. 167 Tompkins Ave., none.
11 C.D., 4-13-14-15-20 A.D., none.
167 Tompkins Ave. 11 Arion Place, Pulaski 2413.
22 A.D., 218 Van Sicken Ave., Glenmore 8725.

QUEENS COUNTY

County Committee, 43-51 Carolin St., Stillwell 2686.
Jamaica, 10019-136 St., Hollis 5376.
Far Rockaway, 2122 Baywater Ave., Far Rockaway 2737.

RICHMOND COUNTY

Richmond, 202 Gordon St., John 2577.

At the Rand School

Leo Wolman, Director of Research, American Clothing Workers of America, and a member of President Hoover's Committee on Unemployment Statistics, was the second speaker in the course on "American Civilization Today," last Monday at the Rand School, 7 E. 13th St. His subject was "Mass Production and Labor Unionism." Again the Debs Auditorium was crowded. Dr. Wolman held that the growth of giant industry does not present insuperable obstacles to union organization, but that it does create a need for clear thinking to work out union politics adapted to new conditions.

Louis Waldman, Socialist Candidate for Governor, will be the third speaker on Monday, Nov. 3, Election

UNION DIRECTORY

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

BONNAZ EMBROIDERS UNION
LOCAL 68, 1 L. G. W. U., 7 E. 15th St.
Algonquin 3673-4. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, 2 L. Freedman, President; Leon Zittab, Manager; Nathan Reisel, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL No. 9. Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone Stags 4521. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Plam, Fin. Sec'y; Frank P. Katz, Treasurer; Andrew Sussman, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, 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
HEBREW
LOCAL 234 A.M.O. & B.W. of N.A.
175 E. B'way Orchard 7766
Meat Market and 3rd St. Sec'y: SAMUEL SUSSMAN J. BELSKY
ISIDORE LUFF
Business Agents

CAPMAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Office, 133 Second Ave. Phone Orchard 9880-1-2. The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 E. 10th St., Sec'y: T. S. 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, 40 East 12th Street; Stuyvesant 5556. 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 WORKERS OF AMERICA
New York Joint No. 21 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone Watkins 8091. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Telephone Algonquin 6300-1-2-3-4-5. Sydney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

INTERNATIONAL PAINTERS' UNION
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. HUNTER 8088. Morris Kaufman, General President; Harry Begon, General Secretary-Treasurer.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL
OF N. Y.
LOCAL 101, 105, 110 and 115 of The INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C. 23 West 31st Street, Penn. 7922. Meetings every Tuesday, 8:30 P. M. Charles Stetsky, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION
LOCAL 2, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and Headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stags 0798. Reg. meetings every Tuesday night at 8 P. M. Hertzberg, Vice President; Sam Kroll; Business Agent, H. Kallphorn; Secretary, Samuel Mindel, Treasurer, H. Heib.

HEBREW TRADES
175 East Broadway; Telephone Drydock 8810. Meetings 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Peinstein, Secretary-Treasurer.

LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY
A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Unions and their members. S. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 E. 7th St., Rooms 2700-10, New York. Board of Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:30 p. m.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
3 West 16th Street, New York City. Telephone Chelsea 2148. Benjamin Schlesinger, President, David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
LOCAL No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Telephone Wis. 0011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union, Maurice W. Jacobs, President; Samuel Perlmutter, Manager-Sec.; Max Stoller, chairman of Exec. Board; David Frubling, Asst. Manager.

LITHOGRAPHERS
OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Office, Amalfithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Handley, Secretary; Frank Schel, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thonen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION
LOCAL 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Headquarters, 30 Broadway, Union Spring 4548; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, Wisconsin 1750. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Sec'y, at Executive Board, Saul Hodes.

MILK DRIVERS' UNION
LOCAL 584, I. U. of T.
Office: 203 W. 14th St., City, 2nd floor. Sec'y: 2nd Thursday of the month, 2nd floor, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8 P. M. at 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Lubin, Secretary-Treasurer. SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION
LOCAL 8363, A. F. of L. 7 E. 15th St., City, Algonquin 7078. Regular meetings second Wednesday of each month, 8 P. M. night at 7 E. 15th St. Max Shack, President; A. Weitzer, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Rec. Sec'y; J. Rosenblatt, Secretary and Treas. Wm. R. Chilling, Business Agent.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION
LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L. 7 E. 15th St., City

NEW LEADER

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

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year Postpaid in the United States \$2.00
Six Months Postpaid in the United States 1.00
One Year to Canada, \$2.50; to other Foreign Countries 3.00

The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggles 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.

600 SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1930

Moribund Parties

BENEATH all the issues in this election is the repetition of a trend that has happened a number of times in American politics. The two leading parties are owned by the same interests and represent the same interests.

The Jeffersonians averted an oligarchy of control by defeating the Federalists in 1800. The Federalists survived, though a shadow of what they had been, to 1820 when they joined with the Jeffersonians in giving an almost unanimous vote to Monroe for President. There were no marked party divisions in Congress, no more than there are today.

The Federalists became the National Republican and the Jeffersonians continued as Republicans. After the election of 1824 the Jacksonians emerged as the Democratic Party and as a farmer-labor party destroyed the alliance of the upper class parties in 1828. Some of Jackson's messages were radical denunciations of the capitalist and banking aristocracy of the East and appeals to farmers and mechanics to act in unison against the ruling classes.

National Republicans became Whigs, heirs of the old aristocratic propertied interests and were fought as such by Jacksonian Democrats. By the early fifties both Whigs and Democrats became tools of slave property. They repeated the history of the first two parties and a new alignment was necessary.

The new party was the Republican, pledged against the further expansion of slave property. The Whigs were destroyed and the Democrats fought for slave interests. The latter were then destroyed and capitalism had a free field for conquering the republic.

The Republican Party carried the banner of big capital and the Democratic Party the standard of little capital to the end of the nineteenth century. In 1904 the Democrats raised the white flag and marched into the camp of big capital but continued to mouth middle class phrases for a decade or more. In 1928 Raskob and Company moved the Democratic Party into the General Motors Building and since then the two parties have engaged in friendly rivalry for the job of serving the capitalist and banking plutocracy that rules the United States.

This is the fourth time in American politics that two major parties have become allies of the same ruling property interests. They have become fat and moronic, servile and filthy, fit agencies for the grafters and racketeers in city politics for the corporate capitalism of state politics, and for the greater capitalist and financial organizations of the United States.

Let the reader make his own test. Endeavor to ascertain any difference between the two parties on unemployment, the tariff, injunctions, corporation and merger dominion, agriculture, war, militarism, foreign policy and any other problem of interest to the dispossessed urban and rural workers. The two parties, their leaders and candidates, are ranged in solid support of capitalist interests on these problems.

It is because issues and differences have died that the two-party politics of upper class rule has given us the gangster and the racketeer, the grafter and the scoundrel, in city administrations. It is because of their oneness that intellect has died and that their candidates have become ranters, demagogues, and bootlickers of vulgar millionaires.

It is because brains are superfluous baggage in these parties that their leaders are aghast at the collapse of capitalism and that they cannot do what slave-owners at least did—provide for their victims in a period of national emergency.

This is the reason why a second party to oppose the capitalistic allies is so essential and the Socialist Party fills the need. Resting its claims upon the unrepresented workers who suffer from diseased capitalism, its immediate measures and ultimate aims square with the requirements of the hour. A vote for its candidates and program is the only intelligent vote that will be cast, the only vote that is worth while casting.

Tammany Approves Tammany

TAMMANY leaders and workers have again surprised the world by approving Tammany candidates for office. Undaunted by a skeptical world, heroically charging the serried ranks of plutocracy, hoisting the banner of virtue in politics, and religiously observing the time-honored 'nonpartisan policy' for which they have bled and died, these loyal workers in the Tammany department store have spoken.

It was a solemn evening last week when the Central Trades and Labor Council went through the ceremony that is now an annual feature of political campaigns. It is good for a few appointments for 'deserving' leaders now and then and when one of the boys pulls down a fat appointment 'labor is recognized.'

Meantime let us not forget that organized labor must never become a 'tail to any party kite.' Hasn't that been the slogan for many years against those who urge independent party organization? Sure. Then remain 'nonpartisan,' boys, and get the reward that always comes to virtue.

The farce has been carried to such an extent that up in Albany Congressman Corning, who openly takes pride in an anti-union enterprise which he owns, has the 'nonpartisan' endorsement of faithful union leaders in that outpost of Tammanyism. When this policy takes the course of supporting frank enemies of trade unionism, when it supports the Walker squad in New York City whose police department helped to defeat Interborough workers in their attempt to destroy the company union on the lines, the farce is complete. Decent union men and women will pay no attention to such 'nonpartisan' action.

Hints for the Jobless

YOU are unemployed and want help. Much of American capital was once unemployed. It needed help and got it and it has continued to get it to this day. Here is how it is done.

Owners of capital obtained a government which they called an 'Umpire of Fairness.' It was fair to them. They wanted railroads. The Umpire voted them millions of acres of land. It gave them vast sums of money. Owners of other unemployed capital wanted rich coal, mineral and oil lands. The Umpire voted these to them. Still others wanted timber lands and quarry sites. The Umpire gave them away.

Manufacturing capital wanted help. The Umpire raised a tariff fence around manufacturing plants, raised it higher, and higher, and higher. Shipping corporations wanted aid. Handsome subsidies were given. Railroads wanted more help and mail contracts signed by the Umpire were largely subsidies. Almost everything asked of the Umpire was given.

Of course the silk hat fat boys wouldn't call these gifts 'doses.' No. They call it 'American enterprise.' Hoover called it 'rugged individualism.' The government of the fat boys and for the fat boys he calls the 'Umpire of Fairness.' Let's do the same. Let's have an Umpire that makes decisions for us, a Socialist Umpire, one that will forget the fat boys and that will serve us. Why not?

IN A NUTSHELL

Socialist votes have never returned in the form of lost jobs, breadlines, and private charity doses. These are Republican and Democratic election returns.

Capitol is not, never was the friend of labor; and from its nature and constitution never can be. Capital is the wolf, labor the lamb.—Beaconsfield.

Charges of bartering jobs over in Queens County have been made public. Will Borough President Harvey favor us with another hymn on 'patriotism' just to prove that the charge is wrong?

The great cry that rises from all our manufacturing cities, louder than their furnace blast, is that we manufacture everything there but men.—John Ruskin.

Perhaps the reason why Hoover's famous 'Umpire' is not on the job in this period of unemployment is that many players have thrown their bats at him.

All men are created free and equal. The aim of Socialism is to maintain this natural equality, and to draw from it the greatest possible benefit.—Grant Allen.

A Plea For Socialism Now

In the London New Leader this week, G. D. H. Cole, eminent British economist and member of the National Economic Council, discusses the unemployment caused by machine displacement. After describing the British situation he concludes that there is no remedy under capitalism. Since the United States, within a few years, will be in the same desperate plight as Great Britain is now, his conclusions should stir American Socialists to greater efforts.

By G. D. H. Cole

THE only remedy for this trouble is Socialism—in other words, the determination of industrial policy, in accordance with the needs of the community, and not of the employer, by considerations not of profit, but of total welfare. Until we have established this Socialist principle as the basis of our productive policy, rationalization is bound to go on causing unemployment. It makes more glaring that ever before the difference between the rival policies of production for profit and production for use.

Every Socialist, of course, will readily see this, but it is not so easy to find ways of applying the lesson within the capitalist system. There is, in fact, no remedy under the profit-making system. As long as we allow that system to survive, we shall be driven to makeshifts, such as the provision of additional employment by the State on public works, the provision of cheap credit facilities, and even of subsidies, to selected forms of private enterprise—all manner of devices designed to counteract the growing tendency of capitalism to thrust men on the industrial scrapheap. These makeshifts may, in our present plight, be a good deal better than nothing, but there is in them no hint of a remedy.

That is why the people who carp at the notion of 'Socialism in our time' seem to me to be mere defeatists. We have reached a situation in our affairs for which a large measure of Socialism—not the mere scattering of doses, but constructive control of industry—is the only remedy. If that remedy is not to be applied in our time, what is? Failure to apply it will not mean standing still, but sinking deeper and deeper into the slough. It will mean fiercer and fiercer attacks on wages, more and more unemployment, a working class movement weakened and depressed by long adversity—certainly not the foundations on which a constructive policy can best be built.

We need to express the policy of 'Socialism in our time' in a really constructive way, to think out the means with all the wits at our command. But anyone who is scared off attempting it by the difficulties is no Socialist. It is not Socialism but sheer futility to preach a remedy post-dated till that distant and purely hypothetical day when rationalization, having first thrown us all out of work, will somehow have got us all back again. We have sometimes been accused of thinking in Utopias; but surely none of us ever conceived an Utopia so mad as that.

Father Ryan Urges Employment Insurance

WASHINGTON. (FP)—Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, head of the social action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, has advocated unemployment insurance legislation as the best immediate relief measure for the millions of American workers who are sure to be jobless this winter, in an address to the National Catholic Charities convention in the capitol, Oct. 1. He told the charity workers that they might as well realize that unemployment conditions are growing worse, and that many who last winter had savings are now destitute.

Nuevo Mundo Celebration

An Italian Banquet to celebrate the Fifth Anniversary of Il Nuovo Mondo, the only daily Italian Anti-Fascist and labor newspaper in the U. S. A., will be held on November 16th at the Irving Plaza Hall, 14th Street and University Place, at 6:30 p. m. Among those on the Banquet committee are August Bellanca, Salvatore Ninio, Nicola Cuneo, David Dubinsky, Arthur Garfield Hays, Heywood Brown, Roger Baldwin, Morris Ernst, V. Charnay Vladiček, Arthur Warner, Eduardo Lindeman, Domenico Crachi, Dr. Ettore Tresca and others. Marguerite Tucker is organizing secretary of the committee.

Remember The New Leader Dance, Election Night at the Rand School Ballroom



Out of Work

By Douglas Krantzor

WE were out of work and the rent was due. I came to his home, one night, and were it not for the fact that I, myself, was rather handicapped financially, I would have been glad to offer a helping hand. His wife, a pale, little woman with tear-stained eyes, approached me. 'Sit down, Charlie will be home any minute.' We sat and talked about her two little children—about unemployment and then Charlie came in. His face was haggard. The lines underneath his eyes were heavy. I could read pain, and sorrow and anguish in his expression. He greeted me solemnly. I did not ask him if there was any luck. I could see there was none. His supper consisted of some brown bread and tea. That was all.

I had known Charlie now for some time and during that period, I have met no man more honest, more sincere in all his work. He was considered an excellent, reliable worker. No one found fault with him. Yet, when conditions took a turn for what they are today, he lost his job and what little money there was saved went towards the bare necessities of living. He turned to me and without looking into my eyes, muttered, 'If I don't get something, what is one to do? Guess I'll have to steal. Yes, guess I'll have to steal because...'

Here I interrupted him. 'Charlie, I know how bad conditions are but keep on trying. Perhaps, tomorrow, something will turn up.' After several attempts to cheer them up, I told them, 'I walked down the streets, my heart wanted to beat against man's inhumanity to man. The following day I met Sam. "Did you hear," he, "about Charlie?" I said, "I at him. "Well," he continued, "the poor fellow committed suicide." The words chilled me. I repeated the words to myself, "Charlie committed suicide." It was gruesome. It was horrible. I asked "But, how about his wife and children?" And the reply was that some society was to take care of them while the little, pale woman was sent to a hospital.

I left Sam and as I walked along the crowded street I wanted to grab every man and woman and shout, "See, see, you with your confounded indifference to politics; you with your stupid smugness to conditions; you with your morose outlook on life—you are to blame. You killed Charlie."

Remember The New Leader Dance, Election Night at the Rand School Ballroom

L. I. D. Luncheon On November 8th to Discuss Unemployment

The first luncheon of the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy will be devoted to "Unemployment," Saturday, November 8, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd street. Heywood Brown and Charles Lathrop, secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Episcopal Church, as the main speakers, will discuss the social significance of the problem of unemployment.

In addition to a discussion of unemployment, the emergency as it presents itself to New York City will be faced by prominent authorities. A positive program to meet the emergency will be offered by Darwin J. Meserole, president of the National Unemployment League, Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, Edward J. Rybicki, director of the Civic Employment Bureau, William Hsiao, executive director of Welfare Council. Guests will be seated in order of application. Make your reservations in advance at the office of the L. I. D., 122 East 19th street, Algonquin 5865.

Republican Candidate On Socialist Ballot!

A Republican candidate has succeeded in getting himself on the Socialist ticket for the office of Justice of Municipal Court in the 6th Municipal Court District, Manhattan. The Socialist Party did not nominate a candidate for office in this district as the party had no lawyer qualified to run for this office. Some one voter on Primary Day wrote in the name of Alfred E. Herz. Mr. Herz was written to by the Board of Elections asking for his acceptance or declination, and he replied that he accepted the nomination. The Socialist Party is absolutely helpless in the matter for under the law the candidate's name written in on the ballot places him on the ticket. The Socialist Party protests against this action on the part of Mr. Herz and advises all Socialists in the Yorkville district not to vote for Alfred E. Herz, Republican candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court, 6th District.

The only protection against a recurrence of such trickery is the nomination of candidates by the Socialist Party for every office. The increasing strength of the Party in Yorkville and the coming in of the many new members will make it possible to find qualified candidates for judicial offices and that will positively prevent a repetition of this.

Job Insurance In England

THE British system of unemployment insurance is a positive aid in preventing the pauperization of unemployed workers, declares Margaret Bondfield, British Minister of Labor, in an article in the September issue of the American Labor Legislation Review. Unemployment insurance, she asserts, aims not at the relief of destitution but at its prevention by insuring the worker against the risk of unemployment.

Miss Bondfield, the first woman Minister of Labor in Great Britain, points out that under the British system of unemployment insurance, benefits are paid, not as charity to the needy, but in return for premiums paid into the insurance fund by employers, employees, and the government. Such a method of insuring against the risk of unemployment is, she declares, quite different in principle and effect from a charity dose. "It constitutes the finest example of wage spreading both as regards the individual and industries that has ever been brought into existence. The relief of unemployment can no longer be left to discriminate unorganized charity. It demands the most scientific examination and treatment that industry and society can give."

"One of the great advantages of twenty years' experience of unemployment insurance is that we know more about our unemployment than that any other country in the world," writes Miss Bondfield. Great Britain is the only country which, by publishing accurate weekly statistics, "advertises" the number of its unemployed. One unfortunate result, Miss Bondfield points out, has been that many Americans receive the mistaken impression that England has a large "standing army" of unemployed workers. In Great Britain, 60 per cent. of those unemployed on any day have been unemployed less than one month, three-quarters of them less than three months, and only a small proportion are still unemployed at the end of six months. "This," declares Miss Bondfield, "effectively disposes of the idea that there is a standing army of the unemployed."

It is the slave who makes the tyrant, and then murmurs at the master whom he has himself instituted.—Henry Grattan.

Remember The New Leader Dance, Election Night at the Rand School Ballroom

The Work All Can Do

By BEN HANFORD

The best work and the most important work in the Socialist movement is a kind of work that all can do. No matter what the things a comrade may be unable to do, each and every one of us can distribute literature.

And that is the most important thing in our movement. Every Socialist in the United States should distribute a book, a pamphlet, or a few leaflets and papers every single day between this day and election day. The people are ready to read our literature. It will be a crime of omission on the part of our comrades if all those outside the Socialist movement are not supplied with means of enlightenment.

Let each comrade see that his nearest neighbor has some Socialist pamphlet, paper or leaflet. See that all the people in your tenement, all the people in your block, all the people in your city, all the people in your township, have something to read on the subject of Socialism between today and election day.

If you work in a factory, see that every person in that factory has a Socialist leaflet at least once each week between this and the 4th of November. If you belong to a trade union, see that every member has some socialist literature before election day. See to it that at every meeting of your union every man is given a Socialist paper or leaflet.

Do not leave this work for someone else to do. Do it yourself. Do it now.

Put your faith in print. Distribute Socialist literature, and you will get Socialist results. Distribute Socialist literature, and we shall have Socialism in our time.

West Virginia Miners Need Aid In Fight

Re-organized Union Is Heading Battle—Emergency Committee Enlists To Help

OSCAR AMERINGER, fighting editor of "The American Miner," and Adolph Germer, Vice-President of the reorganized United Mine Workers of America, are in New York City seeking aid for the strike of more than 800 coal-diggers at Ward, West Virginia. They appeared this week before the Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief, headed by Norman Thomas, and that organization immediately sent out an appeal for clothing and money to assist the hard-pressed miners.

The strike at Ward near Charleston, is now in its third month and the men are holding firm despite the fact that the Kelley's Creek Colony Company against which the walkout is directed, is doing all in its power to break the spirit of the men. The company has imported fifteen armed guards and has unsuccessfully attempted to bring in scabs from Pittsburgh. Already three hundred eviction notices have been served upon the strikers and now the company is endeavoring to persuade the gas company to cut off the gas used by the strikers for cooking and heating so that they will be frozen out.

John L. Lewis and his fellow racketeers, who boast that they have a quarter of a million dollars in the treasury of the old U. M. W. of A., urged the men to go back to work two weeks ago, saying that there was not enough money in the treasury for further strike relief. After twice turning down by unanimous vote the proposals made to them by the Lewis henchmen that they accept the company's cut and return to work, the strikers appealed for aid to the reorganized group headed by Alex Howat and Germer. Since then money has been sent into the district from Illinois. When the food first arrived from the Illinois group, 65 families of strikers had their first meal in twenty-four hours.

The strike assumes a national importance inasmuch as it is an attempt to slash wages in the mine fields to the starvation levels. The men walked out when the company announced a cut from forty-four cents a ton to thirty-eight and a reduction for day men as low as \$3.00 a day.

THE NEW LEADER urges that funds be sent immediately to the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief at 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City.

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Music by Carl's Columbians

November Fourth

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