

I am many Ties Up Work, Thomas Says

Socialist Candidate Reveals Levy's Office Has Six Millions in "Frozen" Contracts

(Continued from Page One)

though it is a matter of vital public importance.

"The matter of most importance in the Comptroller's report is his statement that frozen contracts now total \$191,338,775.12. By frozen contracts I mean work authorized and for which the Comptroller says funds are now available but on which no work has been done. On the basis of the usual figures this sum of money spent in public works would give employment to close to a hundred thousand men, or if the work were staggered, as the Comptroller suggests, to one hundred and fifty thousand men. Their idleness in these desperate times is due solely to the indifference or inefficiency of the administration of which you are a part. Indeed, your own office is directly responsible for \$6,371,327.13 of these frozen contracts."

Hits High Milk Cost

A ban on the sale of loose milk without a reduction in the price of bottled milk will work great injury on the health of the city's children, Thomas declared Saturday in a letter to Edward Fisher Brown, secretary of the Loose Milk Commission. "Merely to ban loose milk while leaving bottled milk at its present fantastic prices might well be a public calamity," Mr. Thomas wrote. At the same time the Socialist Party leader urged a scientific study of the degree of risk to public health in the sale of loose milk.

Prices of bottled milk, Mr. Thomas declared, are exorbitant. He pointed out that in Boston bottled milk can be bought for eleven cents.

"Renewing a demand that all franchises granted for bus operation in the city contain clauses safeguarding standards of wages, hours and working conditions of the workers on the lines, Thomas has forwarded to Deputy Comptroller Frank Prall a complaint against the Fifth Avenue Coach Company received by him from one of the company's employees. Mr. Prall is now engaged in investigating bids for bus franchises.

Thomas took time out from his New York campaign to travel to Charleston, West Virginia for a few days. Private ownership of the coal industry has brought chaos, waste and tragedy to the coal fields, Thomas declared in an address at a Charleston mass meeting called by the West Virginia Mine Workers Union to discuss the problem of aiding destitute miners and their families. Mr. Thomas prefaced his remarks on the coal industry with references to the unemployment situation. He criticized the refusal of the Red Cross to aid the needy jobless and declared the failure of the Federal government to take adequate relief steps constituted "a standing invitation to men to steal rather than starve, and to riot rather than rot."

Thomas will speak at the following meetings next week:

Sunday, October 11, 3:00 p. m.—Town Hall, 123 West 43rd street, N. Y. C.

Monday, October 12, 9:00 p. m.—McMillan Theatre, Columbia University; 10:00 p. m.—Outdoor meeting for Butchers' Union, Aldus and Southern boulevard, Bronx.

Wednesday, October 14—Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th street, Malmodes Lodge; P. S. 46, West 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue, N. Y. C.; P. S. 135, Linden boulevard and Schenectady avenue, Bklyn.

Thursday, October 15, 9:00 p. m.—Farragut Lodge, Masonic Temple, 71 West 53rd street, N. Y. C.

Friday, October 16—Outdoor rallies in Brown's district.

Saturday, October 17—City Affairs Committee Banquet; Yorkville Annual Campaign Banquet, Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street.

Oneal and Jager Speak in Linden Sunday Afternoon

James Oneal, editor of the New Leader and member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, will be the principal speaker at a meeting in Linden, N. J., Sunday, October 11 at 3 P. M. He and Henry Jager, the candidate for Mayor, will speak at Columbia Hall, corner of Wood and Linden avenues.

Chicago Socialists' Winter Work to Begin October 25

Senior, Germer, Polakowski and Vacirca to Be Among Speakers

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—The Socialist Party of Cook County will give a banquet, Sunday, October 25th, 6:30 P. M., at the beautiful Large Banquet Hall of Baron's Restaurant, 714 West Roosevelt Road. It will be a grand rally to begin the party's activity for the coming winter. Those who will participate in this banquet will take home a fund of information which would otherwise take much effort and research to get. There will be speeches by comrades who know their subjects thoroughly.

This is the program: Clarence Senior, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, will speak on "The Labor Conditions in Europe"; Adolph Germer, Editor of Rockford Labor News, will speak on "Labor Conditions up state in Illinois"; Walter Polakowski, State Senator of Milwaukee, will speak on "Socialist Legislation"; Vincenzo Vacirca, Author, Playwright and Ex-Deputy, will speak on "The Fascist Regime, and its Menace to World Peace".

Besides, there will be music, and a dinner served, as delicious as anyone can expect. All this for only \$1.00. Seats may be reserved and tickets ordered through the County Office of the Socialist

Pa. Socialists Plan Fight on Election Steal

Executive Votes to Meet More Often as Party's Growth Continues

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH.—The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania after several delays finally met in Pittsburgh Oct. 4th. One of the first acts of the committee was to decide to meet six times a year instead of quarterly to meet the developing needs of a growing party in the Keystone State. From now on the committee will meet the first Sunday of October, December, February, April, June, and August.

The Committee was presented with an account of the stealing of nominations in Cambria County by capitalist politicians and moved to demand the withdrawal of Republican and Democratic usurpers and in case of failure to withdraw, authorized the State Secretary to concentrate party resources in a direct campaign against the few unscrupulous individuals who have got themselves nominated.

The Committee authorized the Secretary to insist on a special meeting of the Park Hill Branch for October 11th in order that the branch might take immediate action against members in this Cambria County unit charged with aiding and abetting the theft of nominations. Speakers and an organizer were assigned to work in the County to clear up situation.

Local leaflets were referred to the State Editorial Board for approval and editing. A special subcommittee was appointed by the Executive to confer with the Westmoreland County comrades to plan a campaign of organization in this county that has shown gains in registered Socialist strength recently as to arouse state-wide attention.

In view of the fact that November, 1931 marks the 30th anniversary of the Chartering of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, all branches and Locals were called upon to arrange an Anniversary Banquet for November 13th for the purpose of raising an Anniversary Organization Fund. Plans were worked on for the creation of study classes in cooperation with the Rand School this winter.

It was unanimously voted to offer cooperation to the General Defense Comm. of the I. W. W. in routing a defendant in the Harlan, Kentucky, struggle through the state in the interests of defense activity of the General Defense Committee. A picture of the terrifying extent of starvation in the 'Coal fields was given in the report on the extended activities of the Miners Relief Fund of the Socialist Party. The matter of organizing a mass march of the destitute miners to the State Capitol at the opening of the special session of the Legislature was referred to a committee to study the problem of raising a special fund.

Not always actions show the man; we find who does a kindness is not therefore kind.

—Pope.

Communists Attack Rally in Brownsville

Socialist Meeting for Mooney Is Object of Hysterical Attack

CHICAGO.—The Communist Party, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Early orders will be appreciated in order to give the committee an opportunity to make their arrangements accordingly.

Vacirca to Lecture

How is Italy governed? How do people live in Italy? What is called Fascism? What about the labor movement in Italy? Does Fascism influence political affairs of other countries?

These questions are treated very inadequately by the American press and therefore very much misunderstood. For this reason, people who like to be well informed will welcome the opportunity to hear the above questions answered by a Socialist who not only understands them but also lived and suffered under fascist domination.

The famous lecturer, author and ex-deputy of the Italian parliament, our comrade Vincenzo Vacirca, who recently escaped from the clutches of Italian despotism, will speak in English on the subject "Life in Italy under Mussolini".

The lecture will be held Wednesday, October 14th, 8 p. m., at the Workers Lyceum (large hall), 2733 Hirsch boulevard, near California avenue, two blocks south of North avenue, under the auspices of the 7th Congressional District Branch of the Socialist Party of Cook County. Admission will be free.

Utica Socialists Wage Vigorous Election Fight

Perrotta Making Strong Campaign for Mayor—Other Nominees Busy

UTICA, N. Y.—Rev. Anthony Perrotta, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Utica, is waging a lively campaign, and Utica Socialists are sanguine of the result. Local Organizer Newton R. Jones, who is himself candidate for Member of Assembly in the 1st Assembly District, and who is acting as campaign manager, declares that the city will be covered with literature, and that a number of additional campaign headquarters will be opened. The extent of the campaign will only be limited by the funds which are available for it. The campaign manager feels that victory for Perrotta will be assured if financial support is forthcoming.

County Chairman Otto L. Endres, one of the old-timers of the Socialist movement, is candidate for President of the Common Council, Walter A. Haney is running for Comptroller, and another old-timer, Ernest R. Terrill, for City Treasurer. Frank Kintzle and Ray Newkirk are the Socialist candidates for Assessors, and Mrs. Erna Mader is making the run for Members of Board of Education. Hyman Perlman, James H. Wallace, John Focia, George R. Penney, Felice Constantino, Guy R. Tobey, are running for Supervisor in the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 15th wards respectively, while Edith Berkowitz, John L. Pettacchia, Joseph Ziggarelli, Louis Lison, Victor Munerati, John Forys and John P. Nestor Jr. are the candidates of the party for Alderman in the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th wards respectively.

The Socialist candidate for County Comptroller is Bert O. Gifford of New Hartford. Anthony Spadafora and John Seldama of Rome and Whitesboro respectively, are candidates for Coroner. Edmund B. Butler of Clinton is candidate for Assemblyman in the 2nd District, and Martial De Nero of Rome in the 3rd District of Oneida County.

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Va. Campaign Goes Forward At Top Speed

Richmond and Hopewell Workers Eagerly Receive Socialist Message

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Open Fighting Starts

When Jack Altman, candidate for Assembly, got off the platform and the singing of the International was begun, it seemed to be the signal for the Communists to fight the Socialist Committee.

A general free-for-all began. Every Socialist was surrounded by a group of the imported and nurtured "builders of a new world." Female "fainters" were going after eyes to scratch out, little "Young Pioneers" were hanging on necks, and older ones were battling in the most idiotic manner.

This is not the first time that Socialist meetings have been attacked. It probably will not be the last. The last issue of The New Leader had a story of like tactics employed by Communists in Pennsylvania. The Socialist Party of the 23rd Assembly District has had a number of such attacks. They have always bravely defended their meetings and intend to prevent any recurrence in the future. A statement by the branch says:

"It is a most unfortunate thing for the working-class when they must stand for such fascist attacks. It is a dangerous thing to allow to go unanswered. No peaceful meetings will be possible until stringent methods are used. The police are not an instrument of the Socialist Party, and ample protection cannot be expected."

The debate, which is one of a series being planned by the Victor League National Foundation in various cities, will be on the subject "Is Capitalism Worth Saving."

Members of various patriotic organizations, of the Chamber of Commerce of the District of Columbia, and other groups likely to side with Congressmen Fish are expected to furnish at least one half of the audience, while liberals, Socialists and advocates of independent political action will complete the audience.

Will those willing to devote a little time to selling The New Leader at the Tom Mooney meeting on Saturday and the Town Hall meeting on Sunday, kindly get in touch with the office of the paper, 7 East 15th street, New York City?

Philadelphia.—When "welfare capitalists" give dances for their employees they little expect that to provide a vehicle for Socialist propaganda. But that is exactly what the management of Lit Brothers, local department store, did on Friday, October 3rd.

The management of Lit's has handed out three wage cuts so far this year and laid off a considerable number of the employees. Wages at the best are miserably and scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. But every year the management hires the ballroom of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel and gives a high hat dance for the workers. The president and other officials make long sugary speeches about cooperation of employers and workers. Usually they succeed in pulling the wool over the workers' eyes and stop any budding dissatisfaction that may have existed among the clerks.

But this year different things

Unemployment Chief Issue, Bronx Socialist Nominees Tell the Citizens Union

Candidates Feel Questions Raised by Civic Reform Group Are Minor Issues

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Other Important Topics

"These are 'important topics' worthy of genuine and prompt consideration. To characterize as 'important' at this time the minor reforms you do mention, and to request candidates to answer them as a basis of determining their fitness for public office, is, to say the least, to miss the mark quite widely. A time when our entire economic structure is showing signs of collapse, the issues that we face are more vital than well-intentioned reformist patch-work such as the propriety of the transfer of night-club licensing from the Department of Licenses to the Police Department; or the establishment of a system of administrative fines not to exceed \$5 for minor violations of municipal regulations; or the statutory prohibition of judges (who are already required to devote their entire time and capacity to their public duties) engaged in business or stock promotion; or the distressing effects of billboard advertising on the aesthetic sense of tourists. The type of questions that one deals with proposed measures for the relief of our workers now idle without fault on their part) indicates that your mem-

The letter is signed by the following Assembly candidates: 1st—Murray Grose; 2nd—Abraham Mollan; 3rd—Julius Umanaky; 4th—David Kaplan; 5th—Henry Fruchter; 6th—Solomon Perrin; 7th—Herman Wolow; 8th—Ester Friedman. These Aldermanic candidates signed: 25th—Solomon B. Marcus; 26th—Sidney Hertzberg; 27th—Dora Wolinsky; 28th—Seymour Goodman; 29th—Louis Hendin; 30th—George I. Steinhart; 31st—Winston Dancis; 32nd—Louis Pankin.

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bers are not touched by the catastrophe which has sunk so many millions of their fellow countrymen into gloom and despair.

"The Citizens' Union, while composed of voters 'without regard to party,' has too much regard, in our opinion, for the capitalistic 'system.' The Citizens' Union was organized and is maintained for the avowed purpose of securing the honest and efficient government of the City of New York." As Socialists, we are and have always been in the vanguard of the fight against corruption, graft, dishonesty, incompetency and inefficiency in government. But also, as Socialists, we know that honesty and efficiency alone will not suffice to make government the true servant of the people.

"No matter how honest or efficient the present capitalist order may be, the present ills will recur. There are about 800,000 unemployed in the City of New York; over a million in this State; about seven million in our country. To prate about making Tammany honest in its government of our City, or making Republicanism honest or efficient in its government of our country, or of making any primary party honest or efficient in its joint government of our State, and not to see the fallacy of this position in the light of the government's Nero-like, to play the fiddle while Rome is burning.

"The irony of the situation is that our people are in want in the midst of plenty; there is tragedy in the now recognized fact that the present problems are the result of our class society. Production for profit and not for use will result in ever recurring agony and despair, in waste and in war, in poverty for the masses, in face of contrasting wealth for the few, no matter how honest or efficient well-meaning independents may seek to make the two senile parties. Thus it is that while in our immediate demands we have urged broad and adequate social legislation and the correction of our governmental machinery, our party's chief aim and primary purpose is the abolition of our present economic order and the establishment and maintenance of a system of planned production and distribution for use and not for profit.

"Socialist candidates, therefore, do not seek election merely on their personal fitness or individual views. They campaign to educate for the program of the working-class (the exploited workers of hand and brain)—a truly partial program in the light of past history and present opportunity—but with an impartial philosophy seeking to establish a genuine classless society."

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B'ville Lyceum Will Celebrate Next Saturday

Entire Socialist Movement to Cooperate in Marking 20 Years of Service

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16th A. D. Opens Campaign With Mass Meeting; Panken Speaks

The Socialist campaign in the 16th A. D. Brooklyn will be launched formally this Friday evening, Oct. 9, at 8:30 p. m., at a mass meeting in the Colonial Mansion, 1933 Bath avenue, Brooklyn.

Besides the local candidates, the speakers will be Judge Jacob Panken and Louis F. Goldberg. All comrades are urged to attend. Three other large mass meetings are going to be held in different parts of the district within the next two weeks. Besides these indoor meetings, the branch is carrying on open-air meetings in English, Yiddish, and Italian, by cooperation with the Jewish Socialist Verband and with Italian Socialists.

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MASS MEETING

Saturday, October 17, 8.30 P.M.

TOWN HALL

123 WEST 43RD STREET

AFTER THE SEABURY INQUIRY—WHAT?

Speakers

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Chairman
RABBI STEPHEN S

Crisis Finds A.F.L. Annual Parley in Uncertain Mood

Old-Time Confidence in Correctness of Conservative Policies No Longer Evident as 300 Delegates Meet in Vancouver—Job Insurance Demand Is a Threat

UNCERTAINTY and indecision appear to be the mood of the labor chiefs at the Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Labor. They are disturbed by the economic cyclone that has swept the United States and there is no longer the note of confidence expressed in old methods and policies.

About 300 delegates are in attendance, a small number compared to other conventions. This is due to the economic crisis which threatens the existence of many trade unions.

The Executive Council

calls for a shorter workday and workweek, no reduction in wages, assured employment to a minimum of workers in each plant and an increase where possible, keeping young people in school to save jobs for adults, and better organization of employment offices.

Want Voice on Relief

The report adds that millions of workers have to depend on charity this winter and urges labor representation on boards distributing relief, and it argues that if all employers take on an average of two workers each, all but a million of the seven millions of unemployed will have work.

It favors extension of every kind of public works and improvements and again approves old age pensions but it declares that unemployment insurance is suited to our economic and political requirements and unsatisfactory to American workmen and women.

However, it adds that unless the workers are provided jobs they will hold employers responsible for the consequences—which is interpreted to mean unemployment insurance. The old nonpartisan political policy is again approved.

Thus on unemployment insurance it will be seen that the Federation has passed from opposition to an attitude of indecision and threat. This is also evident in the meeting of the Metal Trades Department whose Committee on resolutions declared that it was the duty of society to guarantee employment and if it failed "we should demand of the government a system of unemployment insurance."

This view led several members to ask whether the Federation favored unemployment insurance and the answer was that it was considered an alternative of the failure of "industry" to provide jobs for the unemployed. The last convention of the Federation instructed the Executive Council to make a study of the question and this is as far as the council is able to go. Yet within a year it has abandoned its opposition which was based on fear that the "freedom" of the workers would in some way be impaired by enactment of unemployment insurance legislation.

The proposal that each of the 8,000,000 employers take on two additional workers is a simple method of providing 6,000,000 jobs but it does not take into consideration the economics of capitalism. Capitalists employ workers in proportion as the values they produce can be sold and if the Federation can show the employing class where the extra values can be marketed then 6,000,000 jobless workers will obtain employment.

Green on Wealth Distribution

The Executive Council report was undoubtedly written just before the general wage reductions two weeks ago, led by the United States Steel Corporation, and in an address to three departments of the Federation at Vancouver President Green said that "some of us are wondering whether the present industrial order is to be a success or a failure."

After reciting a story of vast accumulations of capital and the great increase in personal fortunes up to 1929, Green said he had been forced to the conclusion that "there exists in the United States a decidedly unequal distribution of wealth."

"No social order is secure where wealth flows at such a rate into the hands of the few and away from the many," he declared. "We cannot allow most of the wealth of our country to go into the hands of the few while the many remain in poverty. The sources of wealth are industry and the land. Labor is the source of created wealth, and labor will protest so long as the inequitable distribution of wealth continues."

"Our inheritance tax law should be greatly improved. No man should have a right to hand down his great fortune intact, any more than he should have the right to accumulate such colossal wealth in his lifetime. After a reasonable amount is left to his heirs, the fortune should be taken by the government through graduated inheritance taxes and redistributed to the people."

"There should be an increase in income taxes in the higher brackets and a restoration of the excessive profit taxes, which were abolished in 1921. I believe that the American Federation of Labor will support these proposals and will say to those men who have accumulated great fortunes: 'You

Ky. Unions Hit Terror In Harlan

State Federation Petitions for Official Investigation of the Mine Fields

FRANKFORT, Ky. (FP).—A petition from the State Federation of Labor asking an official investigation of the representatives of the law in Harlan County, particularly Judge D. C. Jones and Sheriff John Henry Blair and his forces, was presented to Gov. Flem D. Sampson by Secretary Peter Campbell of the Federation and Chairman H. F. Young of the Federation's legislative committee.

Campbell stated after the conference that the Governor indicated he was favorably disposed toward appointing a commission.

"I told the Governor," he said, "that I didn't want to take this into politics, but that there was no action by January 1 would feel it my duty to take it before the legislature and ask an investigation."

Miners Leave County

Four men held in jail weeks and in some cases months on charges of criminal syndicalism have been released on their promise to leave Harlan County. The same day, however, another active union man was taken into custody on the same charge, John Kimbel, in whose possession deputies said they found radical literature.

Among the four released was Vincent Blotta, former head of the relief kitchen in Evans, whose wife, while he was in jail, fell ill of "flux" from malnutrition, and now has typhoid. Blotta had been charged with four other crimes and offenses, besides criminal syndicalism.

"EDITOR AND PUBLISHER" LASHES HARLAN TERROR

"Conditions more cruel and unjust than the feudalism of the Middle Ages, because even the right to work the land or eat the bread is denied, are reported by trustworthy newspapers to exist in the soft-coal regions of Kentucky," says an editorial in Editor and Publisher, New York trade weekly.

"When honest reporters are shot by imported thugs of coal companies, dressed up in the official uniform of local government and drawing their blood money from corporation mine owners, and when a special writer of The New York Times staff finds it necessary to leave the district and go to Chicago to prepare his almost unbelievable account of Harlan County terror, there can be little doubt that events are occurring there which will not bear the scrutiny of the American people."

Debate From Britain

A. B. Swales, a member of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union of Great Britain, told the metal trades group that out of 220,000 members in his organization 47,000 are unemployed. While previous industrial crises had lasted from two to three years, the present crisis in Britain had lasted ten years and had forced a defensive policy on the trade union movement.

At the present time, due to unemployment, British workers are losing about \$3,500,000,000 a year, according to Mr. Swales. His union has paid \$50,000,000 in unemployment benefits in the last ten years. Five million people are suffering as the result of unemployment, with 2,500,000 unemployed registered, 600,000 who have run through their benefits, and 500,000 on short time.

The report of the Executive Council shows that the membership of the affiliated unions for the year ending August 31 was 2,889,550, a decrease of 71,546 compared with the previous year.

On Tuesday Senator Davis of Pennsylvania made the stereotyped address against unemployment insurance legislation. "We want to let individualism control our national life in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of the United States," he said. The statement is characteristic of the "statesmen" at Washington, many of whom have the intelligence and knowledge of a townhouse trustee.

However the issue will come up on the floor of the convention. A number of the state federations favor unemployment insurance, including Montana, Oregon and New Jersey, and the American Federation of Teachers has introduced a resolution favoring "a system of unemployment insurance, inaugurated and controlled by the States and subsidized by the Federal Government."

Nothing useful can be poured into a vessel that is already full of what is useless.—Tolstoy.

Cedric Long, Secretary of Cooperative League, Dies at Age of 42; Served the Labor Movement

CEDRIC LONG, executive secretary of the Cooperative League of the United States of America, died September 30, at the age of 42 after an illness of four months.

After completing his education at Harvard and Union Theological Seminary, Mr. Long entered the ministry. Following the war he threw himself into the labor and cooperative movements. With two other ministers, Harold Rotzel and A. J. Muste, he went into the Lawrence textile strike of 1919 in which his ability soon gained recognition. At the end of the strike he was made manager of the Lawrence local of the newly formed Amalgamated Textile Workers Union. In 1920 he was transferred to Passaic, N. J., as general organizer of the same union.

The conviction grew on him that labor organizations as such were best left in the hands of those who had come up from the ranks. He therefore turned from organizing men as workers to organizing them as consumers. For about a year he served the Consumers League as field organizer. In 1922

he joined the staff of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., and became executive secretary in 1924. In addition to administering the affairs of the league he found time to edit the American edition of "Consumers Cooperative Societies" by Professor Charles Gide of the University of Paris, and to write numerous articles on consumer cooperation. From 1923 until the time of his death he was editor of "Cooperation," monthly organ of the league. He has also served as member of the executive committee of the League for International Democracy and as president of Consumers Cooperative Housing Association. He was a member of the American Federation of Teachers, Consumers Cooperative Services, Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society and the New Era Life Association.

A widow, who is also an active worker in the cooperative movement, and one son survive him. The funeral services were private. Arrangements are being made for a memorial meeting, the time and place of which will be announced later.

"16. Promote an understanding

Where Was Gifford When U. S. Steel Voted Wage Cut?

Walter S. Gifford, chairman of President Hoover's Unemployment Relief Organization, which is trying to beg enough private donations for the unemployed so that taxation of the rich to feed the jobless will be avoidable this winter, is a director of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

This fact was overlooked when the Steel Corporation slashed wages, effective Oct. 1, and Gifford, in Washington, announced that he still was opposed to wage cuts.

When discovery was made that Gifford had been a director of the steel trust for the past year, and an effort was made in Washington to find him in order that he might be asked why he did not protest, as a director, against the wage-cutting policy voted by his own board, he had gone back to New York.

Gifford was in Washington, his assistants said, when the board of the Steel Corporation determined to slash wages affecting, directly and indirectly, over 300,000 men.

Socialists in the Unions Lay Down Code of Conduct to Advance Party's Interests

All-Day Conference of 300 Discusses Methods to Extend Influence of Socialism

A CONCRETE program for enlarging Socialist influence within the trade unions, and at the same time make it possible for the Socialist party to be of greater service to the unions, was adopted with unanimous and enthusiastic spirit last Sunday at a conference of Socialist trade unionists in the Rand School. Over 300 active members of trade unions attended the conference and discussed a program of action with vigor and keen interest.

The conference approved a four-weeks campaign to bring Socialist literature into the shops and to the union meetings. It was decided that as soon as possible a special labor department shall be created in the Party office. It decided on a concerted three months campaign to gather signatures for the unemployment insurance bill petition. Of special significance were resolutions approving a proposal that the party's Committee on Labor be empowered to issue statements in party's name on trade union affairs. A suggestion that the party encourage the formation of a Labor tribunal to adjust disputes between unions or between union members was also approved.

A Socialist Code

The conference also approved "a code of conduct" for Socialist party members of trade unions. This "code" provided:

"Every Socialist who follows a trade or occupation in which a union exists should make every effort to join it and should conduct himself in such a way within the union as to reflect credit upon the party in the eyes of his fellow members. He should first of all be an active and thoroughly loyal trade unionist, should recognize the necessity of holding workers together in the union regardless of their diverse political opinions, and should use tact in the expression of his views, so as to convince his fellows rather than to antagonize them. Acting in the spirit, he should on all proper occasions:

"1. Agitate for independent working-class political action and set forth the Socialist as opposed to the capitalist outlook in the labor movement.

"2. Favor educational activities to help and equip the workers to think for themselves.

"3. Oppose denial of union membership on grounds of race or of political, social, economic, or religious views or affiliations.

"4. Support modern forms of organization which will eliminate jurisdictional disputes, which will overcome the barriers in the way of organizing the masses of unorganized workers, mostly the unskilled and the semi-skilled, and make most effective the organized strength of the workers.

"5. Advocate and support democratic conduct of union affairs, with the right of members to criticize and express their opinions and impartial conduct of the administration in its relations with the membership, and should do all in his power to prevent disagreements within the union from leading to factionalism and schism.

"6. In collective bargaining keep uppermost the idea that the fundamental purpose of the union is to protect and advance the interests of the workers, and in organization campaigns appeal rather to the workers than to the employers.

"7. Support militant activity against yellow-dog contracts, injunctions, restrictions of the right to strike and picket, and other infringements on labor's right to organize, in other trades and industries as well as his own.

"8. Urge his union to demand and work for social insurance against unemployment, sickness, and old age, and for other progressive labor legislation.

"9. Oppose militaristic and imperialistic tendencies and work for the establishment of fraternal relations with the workers in other lands.

"10. Promote an understanding

ing of the larger aims of Labor and the necessity of socializing industry and establishing the cooperative commonwealth in place of capitalism."

Thomas, Panken Speak

Abraham I. Shiploff opened the meeting and acted as Chairman. Among those who addressed the conference, which lasted from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., were Norman Lee and August Claessens. The discussions and addresses were of the nature of an intimate and unrestricted discussion of Socialist policies with regard to unions, and of the responsibilities of Socialist party members who are trade unionists.

The Committee on Labor, which is headed by Louis Shaeffer, presented the following program of action and outline of the committee's functions:

"I. Action to enlist and organize the union-party members for a drive during the next four weeks to get Socialist propaganda and campaign leaflets into the hands of the organized working men and women at the union halls and in the shops, and where possible to get the floor at union meetings for party speakers.

"II. Action to enlist these members for a monster three-month drive to get at least 100,000 signatures of organized wage-workers to our petition to the State Legislature for the enactment of an effective unemployment insurance law.

"III. Recognizing that the workers constitute the most important element of the population for the Socialist Party, and that Socialism cannot succeed unless the great masses of workers are converted to its ideals, the Party created a special committee on Labor to carry the Socialist message to the workers.

The Committee's Work

"The task of this Committee on Labor is three-fold:

"1. To carry on Socialist propaganda and expound Socialist policies in the existing trade unions.

"2. To be helpful to the trade unions in all of their struggles and efforts to recruit new members.

"3. To carry the Socialist message to the unorganized workers; and urge them to join their labor organization.

"To accomplish the above mentioned purposes, the Committee on Labor proposes the following:

"(a) Establish contacts with as many unions in the city as possible and to offer speakers to talk to their members on vital social and labor problems from the Socialist point of view;

"(b) Furnish speakers in time of strike or lockout and similar emergencies;—individual party speakers should not accept to speak on such occasions except through the Party office.

"(c) Help in providing relief when needed during strikes and lockouts;

"(d) See that literature on Socialism, and its application to labor problems, is regularly distributed among trade unionists;

"(e) Render service to unions that need it along such lines as getting leaflets written, getting publicity in the press, and so forth;

"(f) Have Socialist representatives at hearings on Labor legislation and related subjects and urge the unions to be represented at such hearings.

"(g) As soon as possible, the Executive Committee should establish in the Party office a department for this purpose, to work under the direction of the Executive Secretary and the Committee on Labor."

Three Proposals Approved

The committee also submitted three propositions to the conference, all of which were voted for in the affirmative. These propositions were:

"(a) Shall the Executive Committee (directly or through its Committee on Labor) be empowered to issue statements in the name of the Party on matters pertaining to union affairs?

"(b) Shall the Committee on Labor be authorized, when grave difficulties arise in any union, to call a conference of party members in the union for the purpose of promoting harmonious action?

"(c) Is it advisable for the Party to encourage the unions to or-

Pact Is Signed Cutting Wages In Hosiery

Membership Restive—Strike in Milwaukee—Holderman Sees Gains

PATERSON, N. J.—(FP)—With a tentative national agreement calling for wage cuts up to 45 per cent already signed and a definite agreement due to be signed this week, with their national officers ordering them back to work and a united front of employers preparing reprisals if they stayed out, representatives of the 7-8,000 full fashioned hosiery workers of New Jersey, New York, and New England who struck last week against the new contract gathered at the Labor Institute in Paterson to discuss their future course of action.

A number of locals showed a disposition to defy the orders from national headquarters. Votes for continuing the outlay strikes were reported from Dover, N. J., and Wharton, N. J., in each of which about 1,000 are out, from 900 members of the local at Bonton, N. J., and from branch No. 12, in New England, which includes the workers in mills of the Propper-McCallum Co., at Northampton and Florence, Mass.

Employees of the Phoenix Hosiery Co. in Milwaukee and neighboring towns dug in for a real fight as the general manager, Parker Mageon, announced that his company would not agree to 100 per cent unionization of all plants, as provided in the new agreement, but would insist on the same exceptional treatment as accorded it in the past. Pres. Banachowitz of branch No. 16, Milwaukee, attacked the company's statement that the firm was willing to pay "the highest rate now being paid in the industry." The firm has been paying far below eastern union scales, said Banachowitz.

Refusal of the Phoenix Co. to sign the contract, even with its provision for reduced wages, caused the national office of the union to endorse the Milwaukee strike, and Alfred Hoffmann, organizer, has arrived to take charge of the situation. Holoproof Hosiery Co., other big makers of full-fashioned hose, are working under an agreement which does not expire until Nov. 15. Holoproof employees have voted to divert to the Milwaukee strike funds the 7½ per cent of their wages that they have been paying for general, national strike relief.

Hoffman expressed appreciation of the impartial attitude of the Milwaukee police. "In the district I just came from," said Hoffman, who was recently convicted of "inciting a riot" in Stroudsburg, Pa., on the testimony of scabs, "by the time a strike is four days old, half our people are either in jail on trumped up charges or in the hospital getting over serious wounds inflicted by company owned guards—or dead."

Vice-Pres. Carl Holderman says that 6,000 more members have been brought into the union by the agreement and another 3,500 would be brought in if the dissension were ended.

The new agreement provides for the complete unionization of the plants of the employers who sign the agreement, and has been offered to all employers in the industry. Twenty bosses who were not previously operating union shops, and who have 6,000 workers in their plants, have signed the agreement. Two others, whom he refused to name, are awaiting the end of the rebel strike to sign the agreement and bring 3,500 more into the organization.

"Another effect of the new national agreement has been to turn business from non-union mills," he added. "The Berkshire mills at Reading, key to the whole non-union situation, are running at one-third of capacity. Already, before the agreement is fully effective, the union has made definite gains."

Holderman estimated that the union had gained control over another 12½ per cent of the industry since the new agreement was announced.

Berger Foundation

Plans Debate on Nov. 27

The Victor L. Berger National Foundation is arranging for a big affair on Friday, November 27, the character of which will be announced later. Arrangements will soon be completed and an announcement will be made of the time and place.

In the meantime Marx Lewis, the director, requests sympathetic organizations and institutions not to arrange any affairs for November 27 so that there will be general cooperation of all organizations in support of the program being arranged on that date by the Foundation.

ganize a Labor Tribunal, to take up and adjust disputes either between unions or between members and their respective unions?

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The Future of Labor: Where Are We Going?

CAPITALISM HAS REACHED ITS BREAKING POINT—THE NEED FOR A VISION AND A ROAD-MAP TO THE NEW SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

By William Edwards

SOUTHERN Congressman

As the thread of his argument during a speech, asked, "Mr. Chairman, where was I at?" Today, confronted with the unemployment problem, the same question arises. The desire to avoid work is as old as history, but the struggle to find it and the inability to do so is an infant industry. In the early days of tribal strife for the means of sustaining life it was customary, with that end in view, to eat the prisoners of war. But some early economists discovered that this was a wasteful method of using prisoners. So they made slaves of them and set them to work raising food of other kinds, thus accomplishing the supposedly impossible feat of eating their cake and having it too. Later on, in the days of barbarism, they used their prisoners to provide water, make roads, build pyramids, etc., and if they ran short of laborers, they went to war with somebody and brought home more. Like some of our modern captains of industry, they were strictly non-union, but unlike them, they kept the slaves between jobs, instead of firing them. But even in those days, there were discontented agitators. Moses was the first known business agent. When the Jews were required to make bricks without straw, he called a strike. There probably were no unemployed waiting to scab on the strikers, as there is no record of a judge issuing an injunction. Later on, in Rome, there were discontented agitators disturbing the Chambers of Commerce and civic foundations, but no unemployment problem, as society emerged from barbarism to feudalism, there was still no unemployment problem, but a different form of employment. The centralized kingdoms or empires underwent decentralization. Instead of the king or emperor being the sole authority, he had to look to the dukes, lords and barons for support in a kind of aristocratic democracy in which combinations were effected for purposes of war, but for work of a useful kind some other means must be devised. So the institution of serfdom was born, under which in consideration of protection in land allotted to him by his overlord, he gave a certain time to producing the food and other necessities for his own family, somewhat like the farmer working on shares and living on next year's crops.

Some of the more clever of the serfs were promoted to the condition of freemen, with the right to shake terms of employment of other lords and to travel beyond the confines of their overlord's estate. Some of them were masons who built castles and churches. You may have heard of the Free and Accepted Masons, apprentices, craftsmen and mas-

ters. There were armorers, tailors, gold and silversmiths, carpenters, apothecaries, lead-belters and many others. These freemen later congregated in villages or towns, making a central point of exchange of products and obtained charters which made them immune from invasion. And the different trades formed guilds, composed of masters and freemen; and still there was no unemployment problem. An apprentice who ran away from his master was brought back and punished; a freeman frequently married his master's daughter and became a master himself; and then retired. He drew no dividends on stocks or bonds, because he didn't have any. While the people of that time were not exempt from disease or hardship, they did not starve in the midst of plenty. A ragged or homeless person was a curiosity. While they got no strawberries or stringbeans in winter, they did not wait till November to eat eggs laid in June. The lack of methods of distribution wrought occasional hardship and, of course, those with least means suffered the most.

The Coming of Capitalism

The distribution problem, not unemployment, led to another social change. The artisans in the towns found they could produce more than enough for the needs of their locality, or desired to obtain articles made in other towns, and merchants endeavored to trade outside their territory. And then they were confronted with the tariff. The ancient barons, like our modern ones, were strong believers in the tariff; and they always made sure that the foreigner paid it. It was strictly a Democratic tariff, for revenue only; they made no pretense of protecting their laborers against the foreign pauper ones. They didn't bother to get laws passed. They had no custom houses. It was the customer they were after. And when they met a merchant with a nice load of goods, examined it and levied their tax ad valorem or ad quantum or whatever it was, and took either the tax or the goods. Of course, these actions were strictly in restraint of trade and the merchants wanted to trade without restraint. So they invented the slogan: No taxation without representation. And the anti-tariff agitation and the French Revolution and a few other little things ushered in the new system of capitalism.

In the English cradle, the new infant grew up beside the decaying feudalism. The wage system replaced the old chattel or serf system, which was in many respects advantageous to those who wanted work done by the sweat of the brow—any old or young brute—so long as it was not their. They

had to pay wages to the workers while they worked, but they did not have to support them in idle times. The squire would rent his land to the farmer, who would hire his laborers and use them from plowing to harvesting and then the wages would stop and the laborer hid himself to the workhouse for the winter. And woe betide the individual who tried to keep out. The magistrates were the hunting and port-drinking squires and the ditto ditto established church parsons and the miscreant brought before them got his full desert. Sheep stealing was a hanging matter; snaring rabbits meant years in prison, and stealing a turnip frequently drew a two-year sentence. And killing a fox—Oh, my, my!

In the towns, industries which used to consist of the master, one or two journeymen and an apprentice, grew to the master who, by self-denial, economy, honesty—oh, you know the rest—had acquired the means to hire twenty or more journeymen, with a proportionate number of apprentices and, as the journeymen provided their own tools, all he needed was a bigger shop and more material. As the masters enlarged their handpower plants, there was born a Frankenstein, which revolutionized industry and changed the independent craftsmen to machine tenders, and as the cost of establishing a shop increased their number grew less and the number of wage workers increased.

Labor Grows Conscious

To make steam required coal and a new industry, coal mining, came about. Men, women and children flocked to the mines where no special skill was required except by the diggers. Cotton and woolen mills with steam-driven machines replaced hand looms and knitting needles. The daughters, who in the old days stayed at home till they married and made another home or became barmaids or scullery, kitchen, or lower or upper housemaids, or parlor or ladies' or nurse or chambermaids, governesses, housekeepers, cooks, or what not, now went to the mills and mines. In their greed for profits, the masters cut wages to the lowest point. The Manchester school of economists evolved the profound dictum that the wages or price of labor was that at which the laborer would consent to live and reproduce his species, and it seems that that theory has held good ever since. It all depends upon the scale on which the laborer consents to live and reproduce.

The task was to find the lowest common denominator. The workers didn't want to know it. They wanted to stop before they reached bed-rock. So they began to or-

ganize and, as trade unions were illegal, they had to work under cover. Strikes, lockouts and unemployment became common. And here is where the relics of feudalism, the aristocracy, came in handy. John Bright, an M. P., engaged in manufacture, introduced the corn laws to cheapen bread, so that laborers could live cheaper, and that hit the farmers and their landlords. So the landlords and farmers helped the workers to get better terms from their masters, and by playing both ends against the middle, the workers improved their condition to some extent. And the improvement has continued till the unions are represented in Parliament and will sooner or later become a majority; and unemployment is their biggest problem.

In America, we missed the stage of feudalism, and capitalism has had full swing, with the difference that, up till recently, there was plenty of publicly-owned land which could be taken on easy terms by those who objected to working for wages and with plenty of sweat on the brow and elsewhere, produce a living for their families. This life was none too good for many of them and resembled serfdom, as they were tied closely to the farm. But they got the full benefit of their labor. Later on, though, when the need arose for disposing of their product outside of the home they were met by two barons, who called themselves public carriers and commission men. At times, they found themselves worse off than their merchant predecessors; for whom the accounts were settled, they were in debt.

Building American Business

Necessities for the home were generally produced by the old hand system from the wool on the sheep to the clothes for the family, or from the tree to the chairs and tables. For commercial purposes, however, the factories with their machinery were in evidence. The power was more likely to be water mills than steam engines. The individual hand tool was superseded by the machine faster than the mother country, and the company or corporation quickly arose from the individually owned factories. Yankee ingenuity was devising machines for producing all kinds of knick-knacks. Nicely built factories dotted New England or were massed in different localities.

Workers from six to sixty years of age did their eleven or twelve hours' task, and the combined wages of a family supported them much better than those of the British mine and mill workers. The owners sent their children to college and on European tours and were the supporting pillars of the

church. In the Civil War, opportunity knocked at their door and they opened it wide. They contracted for oak-tanned shoes and substituted paper; all-wood suits they made mostly of shoddy; and by similar means the foundations of large fortunes were laid. Many a G. A. R. man tramped barefooted and ragged on account of a D. A. R.'s grandpa. Patriots of a similar type supplied embalmed beef to the men in the Spanish War, killing many more than the Spaniards did.

But what of it? Business is business. There was a very severe case of unemployment in the '70's, which was perhaps worse than the present one. It was not technological for machinery was not displacing men to any great extent. It was more probably the result of the specie resumption act with its gold clause. Greenbackers used to aver that it was slipped in by honest John Sherman unknown to the majority who voted for it. But banks failed one after the other, going down like a string of dominoes set on end. Manufacturers could not sell goods, borrow money or pay wages, and employment became the exception rather than the rule. The recovery took several years.

Up to comparatively recent times, the personal contact between employer and employee still existed. The boss knew the prodigal game from A to Z, but perhaps less about the sales end. That is the modern development. We have high pressure salesmen, advertising corps, scientists, high financiers, stocks and bonds, trusts and technological unemployment, and lots of it. We used to look for dull times during Presidential campaigns, but the high financiers and Democratic wheels, so there is not much friction in the old chariot now.

The Bloodless Revolution

The personal element has entirely disappeared as far as the larger plants are concerned. They don't want men or women. They want hands to tend the machines and as few as possible. They scrap the machines when they get out of date and new ones are expensive; out of date men may be scrapped and new ones hired without any additional expense. The financiers who control these machines know nothing about machines, but they know all about dividends and interest, and their hired men are expected to see that the returns justify a rising market. And when the stocks are split two, three or four for one, they must produce two, three or four times as much or get more for their product. Great game, this high finance! They do not make

two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but they call one blade of grass two or twenty and charge for the hay in proportion. It is said that brains make money, but the bump of acquisitiveness is perhaps the meanest one on the human cranium.

How did U. S. steel come, which was pure water when the trust was formed, get to 195 before the slump? Were the steel producers or the steel buyers robbed? Or did Fleischmann's yeast (which we are told does wonders) perform that miracle? Perhaps there is another reason. We mentioned the birth of a Frankenstein in the early days of capitalism. It was called the steam engine, which could perform the work of many horses or men; and it revolutionized production, distribution and society more than the bloody affairs preceding it. Then came electricity as a means for driving machinery, talking over distances, superseding torches, lamps, candles and gas for lighting purposes. Another bloodless social revolution. Then oil was taken from the earth, put into internal combustion engines and another bloodless revolution. As power increased, so did the machine. The one-ton crane became the 500-ton one. Instead of ten men with shovels unloading a coal car in an hour, the modern Hercules picks it up in its fingers and thumb, as a lady lifts a lump of sugar with the tongs, and dumps it into the hold or onto the pile in a minute. Instead of a score of men with picks and shovels making a pit or removing a pile of dirt, the steam or electric or gasoline shovel shifts its hand in and removes a truck load at a scoop. Instead of a swarm of men in a rolling mill, we see a few men on a floor with rolls and tables; a man in a cage up above; white hot ingots of iron floating around in the air and scrap-like rails or beams straightening out from the rolls and piling themselves on the floor. Instead of a swarm of masons building a six or sixty-story edifice, we see two or three gangs of men with cranes and power hammers setting up the steel frame for a thirty or forty-story structure—a few stories more or less don't matter. Another bloodless revolution. Erection which used to be measured in years is now measured in weeks.

The New Slavery
We said that most of the work from the days of savagery up was done by slaves. We had the captive slaves, the chattel slaves, the serfs and the wage earners. Then we had the machine, the inanimate slave, which requires no food—except oil—no clothes, no amusement, has no sex or children or aspirations, and which will work when power is supplied and some

human tender pulls a lever or touches a button. If it breaks a leg, an arm, a finger or its head, its human tender supplies another just as good and it doesn't know the difference.

(A queer thing about this inanimate slave is that there are cases where, instead of having to be whipped up by the driver, the driver is whipped up by the machine. Ask an auto mechanic at the moving platform in an automobile factory about that.)

But it only needs a certain number of tenders and when there are too many, there is this new-fangled technological unemployment. In the days of American chattel slavery, the Negro acted in a similar way to the modern machine. A few white overseers were required to get the most work possible out of the blacks for the benefit of owning masters. The rest became poor white trash, lower than the Negro slaves. But they could scratch out a living for themselves on the land. The modern poor trash who can't get a job overseeing a machine have no accessible land out of which to scratch a living, and no money to buy it from somebody who owns it. So after his resources have dwindled away, it is the river, the subway train, the gas jet or the breadline for him. And we are the most highly civilized nation on the globe!

President Hoover believes in sturdy individualism. Why, of course. We have Mellons and Morgans and Rockefellers; and bootleggers and high-jackers and gunmen and dope peddlers, all after the same object. But, far better, we have—or had—a Burbank, Steinmetz and Edison, and many men who couldn't cease their inventive activities, for the common good, if there were not a single dollar in it for themselves.

The abolition of human chattel slavery was not accomplished bloodlessly in this country. But it was accomplished. The slaveholders who had acquired their slaves perfectly legally—we will not say morally—were relieved of their ownership without compensation. The British accomplished it in a different manner. They bought and freed the slaves a few at a time and began educating them and continued the process till the finish. The prohibitionists did neither, but they rendered the saloons and breweries and distilleries, which had been legally acquired, useless to the owners, without any compensation whatever.

Now about the inanimate slaves who perform such a large part in the production and distribution of things we want, some of which we must have in order to live at all. They are individually or corpor-

ately, in any case privately owned, and are used only when it is profitable. Necessity for the product means nothing to the owners unless it means price, and when the supply exceeds the demand, as expressed in money, the poor whites' and blacks' number and suffering increase. It seems reasonable to suppose that if these modern slaves were owned by the whole people, instead of by only a few of them, they would be worked for use, instead of profit, for society with a small "s," instead of a big one; and technological unemployment would cease. If we wanted more, we could drive our slaves harder or longer; if less, easier or for a shorter time, or all take a rest without entailing suffering on anybody.

The Road Ahead?

How is such a revolution to be accomplished? A start might be made in the direction of social ownership of social necessities. It has been done as regards roads, bridges, museums, schools, postal service and other necessities which all went through the private ownership stage.

After all, it is the desire for distinction, rather than money, that urges the millionaire to become the multimillionaire, much as the Red Indian warrior displayed his scalps. Excessive riches and extreme poverty are the result of private ownership of the modern slave.

Lincoln said that God must love the poor—He made so many of them. The trouble is He made so many of them stupid too. From the boy threading bolts and the girl at the typewriter to the president of the A. F. of L., they need some operation to give them vision. Some visionaries have had the operation, but there are many more of them than there are millionaires. "Tis true 'tis pity; pity 'tis 'tis true." But "the old order changeth" and, while we are waiting, is it possible to retain the capitalist system and abolish abject poverty at the same time? As feudalism and capitalism existed together?

We are rapidly nearing the close of the capitalist era, and it were better it should die a peaceful, benignant death, rather than a violent, bloody one. The modern slave, which was socially produced, must be socially owned, as it is socially used and, sooner or later, in one way or another, it will be. "We don't know where we're going, but we're on our way."

Some of us know where we have been and have visions of the road ahead—but no maps. We cannot, if we would, stay where we are. We may find a straight road and we may run into a rough detour. But we must go on or go back; and going back, like war with the British, is unthinkable.

Perhaps we should pause and ask: Where are we at?

Socialists And A "Third Party"

Hillquit Urges Concentration on Building Socialist Party—Vladeck Sees Formation of New Party as Best Tactic

ACTIVITY of Socialist party members in such groups as the League for Independent Political Action, the Conference for Progressive Labor Action and, in New York City, the City Affairs Committee, was criticized by Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the party, tending to divert party efforts and to retard the growth of the party. In the course of a debate with E. Charnsey Vladeck on Socialist party tactics, held last Friday night at the Rand School, Mr. Hillquit urged concentration by Socialists on building up the Socialist party and extending its influence.

The debate was the first of a series arranged by the Rand School and the educational committee of the Socialist party at which party problems are to be discussed. The subject of the Hillquit-Vladeck discussion was, "Is It the Present Task of the Socialist Party to Promote a Third Party Movement?"

Opening the debate, Mr. Vladeck, the manager of The Daily Forward, declared that while Socialist principles enjoy a wider support today than ever before, the Socialist party has not gained by the growth of Socialist sentiment. Gov. Roosevelt, the Farmer-Labor Party, Gov. La Follette—these have appropriated Socialist principles and "cashed in" on them, while the Socialist party is without political power. Mr. Vladeck was extremely pessimistic of the party's future. If a period of industrial crisis such as the present does not bring power to the party, when can we expect the party to grow?

Sees Need of New Slogan

A successful political party needs two qualifications, Mr. Vladeck continued. First, it must give some concrete service to the people. In the years when the Socialist party was comparatively successful, we were giving valuable service to the workers through their unions and in their communities. The Socialist party today gives little or none of these services. The second qualification is a slogan, or a program, which can rally the masses. In the early days of the party's history, our slogan was social justice. It was more of a religion than a program. That is why so many people call themselves Socialists "in principle" but do nothing about building

a Socialist organization. We were admired, but got few votes. Our leaders were admired, but attracted no great following.

What is the slogan we can use now? Vladeck asked. Certainly not prohibition, tariff, farm relief, the five-hour day (which has been appropriated by the American Federation of Labor), the 6-hour day (which is the slogan of the manufacturers), or public works (which is the slogan of Gov. Roosevelt). The best slogan available is the slogan of a third party. The masses are disgusted with the two old parties. Such a slogan would be popular. With it, the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota captured the state and the city of Minneapolis. The large vote given Socialist congressional candidates in New York City and the vote given Norman Thomas for Mayor in 1929 were further indications of dissatisfaction with the old parties. The slogan of a third party would also be good Socialist policy because under the existing bi-partisan political system, the party can have no chance of political success.

Says Other Groups Grew

Though the third party movement is still fragmentary, Vladeck declared, it shows promise. In Minnesota and Wisconsin the idea has a strong following. There is some support for it in Massachusetts, California and in the Dakotas. The League for Independent Political Action, though but two years old, with no funds and one organizer, has 6,000 members who pay dues of \$2 a year and raise a budget of \$20,000 a year. The League for Industrial Democracy is an influential organization with extensive activities, all in the direction of Socialism. Why do not the members of these organizations rally around the Socialist party? Vladeck asked. The trouble, he found, was that the party was out of the drift of public affairs. Since this was true, we should move our tents into the market place where we would be in the stream of public life.

Vladeck felt that the party lost a good opportunity by failing to follow up intelligently after the La Follette movement of 1924. A good opportunity was lost because the party was too orthodox. Like the now almost extinct Liberal Democratic Federation of Great

Britain, we were 100 per cent Marxian and theoretically pure. Like the S. D. F., we will disappear unless we broaden our appeal.

Concluding his presentation, Mr. Vladeck said that many of the principles of the sponsors of a third party were identical with Socialist principles. We must break our habit of isolation and join with all forces in agreement on the need for forming a third party. Any such third party, he felt, would inevitably be a labor party since it would draw on the masses for its strength.

Hillquit Sees Party Confused

Mr. Hillquit agreed at the outset that if a better instrument for Socialism could be produced, he would not remain wedded to the Socialist party. Nor was he afraid that some other agency would bring in Socialism, or that others might steal the Socialist platform. If a genuine political labor party would swallow the Socialist party, he for one would not mind. But there was no such prospect.

The Socialist movement, said Mr. Hillquit, must be a labor movement; just as the Socialist parties of Europe are labor movements. A third party movement might attract 50,000 intellectuals and professional men and women, but it would be a middle class movement, not labor. The only safe and sane basis for a Socialist movement is the workingclass because it cannot become a true mass movement without the workers, because the workers are apt to develop a simple and harmonious political ideology based on the class struggle. The Socialist party of the United States unfortunately is not yet a mass movement of labor, Mr. Hillquit felt. Therefore it presents a confusion of views and has no unity of action or harmony of spirit.

A Socialist movement grounded in the working classes is more substantial and solid than a liberal movement and therefore finds it easier to withstand the assaults of its enemies. An independent political movement of workers can be relied on to come inevitably to a Socialist program. The British Labor party was a case in point. Organized as a conservative labor party, it had no formulated program, no declaration of principles or philosophy until the outbreak

of the war. But the class interests of the British workers drove the party gradually and irresistibly into the Socialist camp. That was why, said Mr. Hillquit, he welcomed the La Follette movement of 1924. He had no faith in the La Follette movement of 1924. He had no faith in the La Follette program but its sponsors and supporters were workers and the movement gave the promise of the possible formation of a labor party. The platform was not of any great importance. Its labor character was the La Follette movement was a direct result of the economic needs of the railroad unions which took the initiative in the movement. When these economic conditions changed, the movement lost its principal supporters and it collapsed.

Labor Party Not Inevitable

The first task of the Socialists at this time is to build their own party, Mr. Hillquit continued. It is not inevitable that the Socialist movement here should take final form in a labor party. In the advanced European nations, the Socialist parties are in some cases of the labor party type and in others political organizations without organic connection with the unions.

There is no prospect of a Labor party in America today. The Minnesota Farm-Labor movement is sporadic with no continuous labor basis or program. The Wisconsin progressive movement has nothing in common with Socialism. The entire middle west is barren of any signs of a political labor revolt.

The continuous hunt by Socialists of the will of the wisps of a new "third party" is a dangerous tendency. Many members hurriedly associate themselves with every new movement for a mythical third party. This tends to create the impression that the Socialist party is a mere temporary makeshift incapable of growing into an efficient party of opposition. It stunts the party's growth and makes for division. It is evidence of a political inferiority complex. As a case in point, Mr. Hillquit referred to "Labor Age," organ of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action. The C. P. L. A. was half Communist, half I. W. W. and half Liberal. Yet, in "Labor Age," it attacked the Socialist party as

muddled and hopeless. But on turning the pages of the magazine to find who are the responsible figures behind it and the C. P. L. A. we find names of leading members of the Socialist party.

Mr. Hillquit then referred to the League for Independent Political Action, the group headed by Prof. John Dewey. He challenged Mr. Vladeck's statement that the League has 6,000 members, saying that it had no active membership but merely a mailing list of persons who had indicated their interest. Some of the leading Socialists are or have been on the executive of the League which was so muddled it urged Senator Norris to lead the "third party" movement. The City Affairs Committee, and its support by Socialists, was another factor that tended to divert public attention from the party, Mr. Hillquit said. Some of the best of the Socialist workers, including the committee's executive secretary and its research director, were Socialists and the Committee got credit for work done and moves initiated by Socialists; yet the chairman of the committee, when accused of being a Socialist, almost threatened a libel suit.

Build Party First

"The difficulty is that we do not take our own party seriously. It is preposterous to say that we cannot succeed without some concrete and 'practical' services, or a 'slogan.' What services or slogans can we offer other than we now present? We must not compare ourselves with the two old parties, but rather with the other Socialist parties of the world. When we have educated our workers to a consciousness of their powers we will need neither practical services nor slogans. We are weak now. But even standing still we are rendering better service to the workingclass in propagating principles of social betterment than either of the old parties could. We must continue to hold aloft the beacon light of Socialism. To do that, we must build our own party in the first instance."

Some 400 members of the party attended the debate. Many took part in the question and discussion period. William E. Bohn, educational director of the Rand School, presided. The next debate in the series will bring a discussion between Leonard Bright and James O'neal on trade unionism and the Socialist party. It will be held soon after election day at a date to be announced shortly.

E. L.

At The Rand School

WITH class-rooms packed to capacity and in many cases over-taxed, the Rand School season for 1931-32 promises to be record-breaking. From all indications, the registration and attendance at lectures will surpass last year's, which in turn, was double the attendance of the year before. The registration in "Principles of Socialism," under David P. Berenberg, has been closed and a second group formed under A. I. Shipiloff. The same is true of the course in "American Socialism At Work," under Louis Stanley. In addition, the courses on Trade Unionism, Labor Problems, History, have larger attendances than at any previous time. As an indication of the development, interest in, and growth of the Social Movement, the attendances are of a telling significance.

The popular lecture courses have never been as crowded. In fact, in many cases, there was standing room only.

Hillquit-Vladeck Debate

The first of the series of six debates held under the joint auspices of the Educational Committee of the Socialist Party and the Rand School, was held Friday, October 9, at 8:30 p. m. Anyone interested in reviewing books of social and economic importance, particularly from the Socialist point of view, is urged to attend. Among the books for early review are Norman Thomas' "America's Way Out," Louis Adams' "Dynamite," "New Russia's Primer," and Morris Ernst's "America's Primer."

Adele T. Katz, who for a number of years has been lecturing on music and who has broadcast over the Debs Radio Station, will give a course in "Music in a Changing World." The course will begin Friday, October 23, at 8:30 p. m. Miss Katz will have H. Kurzweil assisting at the piano.

The Rand School is happy to announce that it is again conducting the dances in the Debs Auditorium and welcomes its friends and party members. The opening dance will be held Saturday, October 17, in the Debs Auditorium. Come and renew friendships, have opportunity for intellectual chat, and at the same time have a merry time.

New Activities

The large feature courses of the School began Thursday, October 8, when Alexander Wolcott was the first speaker in a symposium on the "American Theatre, Its Present and Future." The lecture will be held Thursday, October 8, at 8:30 p. m., the topic being "Shouts and Murmurs."

Union Square Rally

For Mooney Today

(Continued From Page One)
Local 7; German Painters and Decorators Union, Local 499; Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union; General Defense Committee; International Pocketbook Workers Union; International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Locals 62, 91, 89; II Prolétaire, Italian Socialist Party; Industrial Workers of the World; International Fur Workers Union; Journeymen Tailors Local 1; Joint Board, Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reefersmakers Union; Libertarian International Defense; League for Independent Political Action; League for Industrial Democracy; Millwrights Local Union 740; New York Press Assistants Union 23; N. Y. University Christian Ass'n.; Proletarian Party; Socialist Party; Sheepskin Leathercoats and Overall Workers Union 178; Socialist Consumers League 210; Teachers Union; Typographical Union No. 6; Tidewater Boatmen Union; Union Mechanics Ass'n.; Unemployed Union of N. Y.; Verband Internationaler Arbeiter, also Br. 15; Workmen Circle, Br. 1, 2, 3, 4, 25, 39, 42, 49, 64, 74, 87, 87B, 89, 100, 103, 136, 147, 183, 199, 203, 210, 315, 325, 352, 389, 398B, 439, 455, 479, 520, 644, 637, 686; Workmen Sick and Death Benefit Society; Women's Trade Union League; Workers Gymnastic and Sport Alliance of America, and other organizations.

The state of California will send two unique representatives to the rally. These are two old hearers from the state bearing the placards "California Justice is Dead" and "Pardon Tom Mooney—Innocent."

It was originally planned to enclose a replica of Tom Mooney's cell in San Quentin prison in the hearers but it proved too difficult to carry out. As they stand, however, they are graphic enough witnesses to the injustice perpetrated in the state of oranges and tennis champions against the labor cause, as embodied in Tom Mooney.

One of these hearers bearing the remains of California justice is already here, the other is en route. The first one, under the guidance of Byrd Kelo, field representative of the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, was towed throughout the towns and cities of California, thence North to Seattle, and from there eastward across the country, to stir up popular sentiment in behalf of this victim of the miscarriage of justice. It has travelled 15,000 miles, and millions of people have seen it.

THERE IS NO METHOD OF PROPAGANDA AS EFFECTIVE AS DISPOSING OF COPIES OF THE NEW LEADER AT YOUR OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Gelt! Gelt!

ECCENTRIC old ladies with hundreds of thousands of dollars in brown bags, zinc-lined and little-used bath-tubs, dogs that need the services of special chiropodists, and Mid-Victorian sailor hats pop in and out of the New York newspapers these days for the edification of the servant-girl trade and the underscoring of the lunatic nature of our present economic arrangements.

No sooner had we learned all about the private life of the late Ella Wendell who left a neat seventy-five million bucks behind to be fought over by anyone who could stretch a family tree over into the famous Wendell back-yard, than there appeared on the scene another ancient who had been lugging some four hundred thousand dollars in a brown paper bag which she reluctantly forked over to a bunch of lawyers claiming to represent her "best interests". It is said that she wept when she gave this sizeable wind to the lawyers, which makes me have some doubts as to just how insane the old dear really is.

Considering the fact that Harry Payne Whitney made \$52,000,000 after he was dead (that is the extent to which his estate increased) and that Tammany Sheriff Farley of New York City out of the mere deposit of his savings from his salary in a tin box was able to amass a quite amazing fortune I can't get much wrought up about the way that money is being hoarded, saved and accrued by harmless nuts these cuckoo days. There is the moral of course, which hardly needs pointing out in a Socialist paper, that money makes the moron go, but if Ella Wendell chose to take her dog to bed with her and sit up talking to him until after midnight, that was her own business. Myself, I've talked to a lot of human beings until long after midnight when I might far better have snuggled up for a good chat with an Airedale.

I'm excited about the way public monies go. Just now I have been reading about a new national bank which President Hoover has thought up, to have assets of half a billion for the apparent purpose of melting a lot of other assets which have been inadvertently frozen. I'm not a financial mystic so I can't exactly explain what a frozen asset is. But I figure that is what has happened to my assets. They are friz, that's what they are. And from the looks of things it will take a blow-torch to liquify them.

I expect that in this whole matter of finances, high, low and jack, I'm like most of you boys and girls, even if you won't admit it. That is hopelessly sunk. I sit down with a firm determination to find out all about what happened to the pound sterling. Of course I know at the outset that it must have been something awful because it got Ramsay MacDonald and Baldwin into a huddle and it's going to make a peep out of gloomy Phil Snowden so that he can go around on equal terms with Lord Gartersnapper and Lady Soakyrhead.

I know that I ought to be informed about these matters so that I can discuss them intelligently with my eager constituents in the Seventh Aldermanic District of Manhattan who of course are all wrought up about the "flight from the pound." First they were tearing their shirts about the "flight from the mark" and now they are griping about the "flight from the pound."

So that I can answer their questions then, I start in to get to be a financial expert. I read, "When there are no specific sinking-fund attachments to public debts, the repayment of public debt might be regarded, as far as the contract with creditors is concerned as a work of supererogation." If this is so, and I have the word of the financial editor of "The New International Encyclopedia" for it, why all the fuss?

On second thought however, there must be some catch in this. Maybe it's in that word "sinking-fund." I know from my own experience that none of my creditors regard the payment of my debts as a "work of supererogation." On the contrary, they look on it as a miracle. So it must be that I have been thoughtless enough to have attached a specific sinking-fund to my obligations. I will be more careful in the future. One must discriminate very nicely between funding debts and debts contracted in fun, although both are liable to sink you without notice. As my authority so clearly puts it: "Charges should be fixed at a level sufficient to sink the principal of the loan before the equipment of the public industry wears out or becomes obsolete and such a policy would involve the maintenance of a sinking-fund."

Now with these few elementary facts in mind, we come to the Gold Standard by way of Metuchen, Rahway, Elizabeth and Perth Amboy detouring from Route 166.

To begin with, the Gold Standard has nothing to do with the Golden Rule. The Gold Standard is something you slide off during crises. The Golden Rule is something you teach little children in Sunday School before they are quite bright.

England is now off the Gold Standard and all the Big Shots over there are so upset about it that they are taking it out of the unemployed. I don't know just what it was the unemployed did to push England off that thing, but it looks as though they were in pretty Dutch, because Ramsay says it hurts him more than it does them and when a Scotchman pulls this line, you can expect the worst.

Another issue Ramsay is going to run on is "Equality of Sacrifice." When you hear a renegade Socialist talk about "Equality of Sacrifice" hold your watches, boys. You're going for a ride.

I should have a few trenchant lines here about moratoriums. We have the cutest little one at our home. You must come over. He has yellow eyes and black whiskers and won't eat anything but chopped liver.

So now you understand why it is that things have got so balled up. It wasn't the capitalist system. Bless your innocent heart. It was mixing up moratoriums flat on their frozen assets.

Did I hear some naughty little girl say something about trying Socialism? Now, now. Tut and a couple of tuts. Doesn't the little girl realize how extremely delicate is the complex structure of our financial arrangements? As soon as you begin to tamper with it, all sorts of things which the financial experts will explain to you, will begin popping. Frozen assets will refuse to melt, moratoriums will go around butting their heads into tables and as for reparations, you can't imagine.

McAlister Coleman.

Scanning the New Books

Edited by LAWRENCE ROGIN

The Intellectual Revolts Against Industry

Escape to Mexico

By Norman Studer

IN the early days of the industrial revolution men like Thomas Carlyle, who could not stomach the raw brutality of the machine age, turned their eyes longingly back to feudalism. Today, in America, the escape from the machine takes on form in a flight in space rather than time. We need only to cross a stretch of muddy water to the South to be in a pre-machine age. We can set our O'Sullivan heels on streets where wheels have never turned, where the coarseness is called in for the sick and where each community is a primitive, almost self-sufficient economic unit. We can, in short, go to Mexico. A few fugitives have already found succor there from tabloids and time tables. We may expect their number to increase in years to come. Many, like the late D. H. Lawrence, will romanticize the Indian. Others, like Carleton Beals, will love Mexico without blinding themselves to her blemishes.

Carleton Beals has spent a greater part of fifteen years in this fabulous country, has slept in flea and germ-ridden hovels and in homes of the rich. He witnessed four revolutions. In his latest book (Mexican Maze, Lippincott, \$2) he gives us the rich gleanings of many trips into remote valleys and steaming tropical coasts.

Mr. Beals transmits with his warm prose style an unforgettable picture of this tragically beautiful country, with its Indian culture which flowers beautifully after centuries of oppression. He finds the Mexicans a people who possess what the United States, with all its material achievements, has been unable to attain. Standing in the cornfields of Milpa Alta, Carleton Beals reflects:

"Here in the peace of this upland village for one with somewhat faded city appetites, it becomes quite too easy to sentimentalize, to romanticize over these Indian peasants in their stone walled, dirt floor dwellings, sleeping simply on wooden pallets. Certainly poverty exists in Milpa Alta; sanitation is left to God and superstition rules these souls; black magic abounds and spirits dwell in every tree. Yet whatever physical and intellectual limitations rule their existence, a quiet grace adorns their lives, never swept into the stream of what the world calls progress . . . there is

millan, \$3) is a readable but dance-rousing facile popularization of many recent studies of Mexico. He compares two typical towns in the United States and Mexico: Middletown and Tepoztlan. In Tepoztlan Chase finds more happiness, more security than in Middletown. He ends his book with a chapter of advice in which he warns Mexico against accepting too uncritically the Yankee bearing machines.

Despite his attempt at impartiality, the total effect of Chase's book is to give a distorted impression of Mexico. By emphasizing the happy aspects he has romanticized conditions south of the Rio Grande, just as Carlyle romanticized the middle ages in Past and Present. Fresh from a study of unemployment in the United States, he makes much of the fact that the business cycle does not affect Tepoztlan. Yet, after all, is our insecurity any worse than the terrible physical insecurity in Mexico, where typhoid and small-pox epidemics rage with a fatal regularity and where syphilis and undernourishment are the too common lot of childhood? It is easy to sympathize with the Indian, but who would exchange places with him? Not Stuart Chase.

Stuart Chase fails completely to grasp the political situation in Mexico. On one page he finds it difficult to "become overheated as to American imperialism," and on another he tells how Dwight Morrow helped put an end to the program of land distribution and thus broke the back of the revolution. In his admiration for Morrow he betrays the common liberal weak-

ness of falling for good manners, forgetting that imperialism is just as deadly when it wears the kid gloves of Morrow as the brass knuckles of a Harry Lane Wilson. The basic problem in Mexico is, after all, not whether Mexico can or cannot keep her feudal system, so picturesque to touring economists seeking an escape from business cycles. Feudalism has always collapsed when it came into contact with industrialism. That is a historical truth. The basic question is one that neither Beals nor Chase has clearly faced: Will Mexico accept the machine under capitalism with its exploitation and misery, or under Socialism with its control by and for workers? Will Mexico face toward the United States or Russia?

The author then points out to the middle class—the farmer, the small merchant and shopkeeper—that the days of their independence are gradually dwindling; and that they, too, have an interest in the workers' world to come, and that they can help with their knowledge of technique, markets, materials and machines.

Finally, while specific wars may be caused by a variety of factors and reasons, in the last analysis war, in the capitalist world, are caused by the competition between capitalist nations for the control of markets and the supply of raw materials—oil, copper, coal, rubber, etc.—to enable each nation to compete more effectively with other nations. Yet, it is the sons of the toilers who fight these battles for the benefit of their masters. With the ever-increasing destructiveness of modern means of war, future wars are pregnant with catastrophe—the destruction of civilization itself. Only in the future world of the workers will most causes for war disappear. The toilers must make their choice; either permit the present owners to mismanage the world, "with the resultant poverty, disease, unnecessary injury and death, and the perpetual threat of war and ruin," or they must join "the greatest adventure that man has ever undertaken—the creation of the Workers' World, and the conquest of want, fear and war."

The Rand School has truly rendered a service to the American socialist movement in publishing this plain, yet effective appeal which was badly needed, and which the socialist-party branches can very effectively utilize for propaganda purposes. The school is ready and willing to do even more useful and necessary work, but the party-members owe it a duty in return. As the oldest organized agency for carrying on educational work in which the Socialist party is so vitally interested, the school should receive financial support to the utmost from the party membership, to enable it to extend its scope of usefulness, enhance its standards, and thus, in turn, more effectively to serve the party.

JACOB BERNSTEIN.



Drawn by Diego Rivera From Stuart Chase's "Mexico" (MacMillan)

millan, \$3) is a readable but dance-rousing facile popularization of many recent studies of Mexico. He compares two typical towns in the United States and Mexico: Middletown and Tepoztlan. In Tepoztlan Chase finds more happiness, more security than in Middletown. He ends his book with a chapter of advice in which he warns Mexico against accepting too uncritically the Yankee bearing machines.

Despite his attempt at impartiality, the total effect of Chase's book is to give a distorted impression of Mexico. By emphasizing the happy aspects he has romanticized conditions south of the Rio Grande, just as Carlyle romanticized the middle ages in Past and Present. Fresh from a study of unemployment in the United States, he makes much of the fact that the business cycle does not affect Tepoztlan. Yet, after all, is our insecurity any worse than the terrible physical insecurity in Mexico, where typhoid and small-pox epidemics rage with a fatal regularity and where syphilis and undernourishment are the too common lot of childhood? It is easy to sympathize with the Indian, but who would exchange places with him? Not Stuart Chase.

Stuart Chase fails completely to grasp the political situation in Mexico. On one page he finds it difficult to "become overheated as to American imperialism," and on another he tells how Dwight Morrow helped put an end to the program of land distribution and thus broke the back of the revolution. In his admiration for Morrow he betrays the common liberal weak-

ness of falling for good manners, forgetting that imperialism is just as deadly when it wears the kid gloves of Morrow as the brass knuckles of a Harry Lane Wilson. The basic problem in Mexico is, after all, not whether Mexico can or cannot keep her feudal system, so picturesque to touring economists seeking an escape from business cycles. Feudalism has always collapsed when it came into contact with industrialism. That is a historical truth. The basic question is one that neither Beals nor Chase has clearly faced: Will Mexico accept the machine under capitalism with its exploitation and misery, or under Socialism with its control by and for workers? Will Mexico face toward the United States or Russia?

A Workers' World

The Rand School of Social Science has just brought out a 16 page pamphlet, by David P. Bernenberg ("A Workers' World," retailed at 5 cents), a member of its teaching staff for many years. It is a most elementary exposition of Socialism written in a simple, lucid style, so that any one who reads English may understand it. It has the virtue of simplicity, and some of its paragraphs remind one of Kropotkin's masterly essay: "An Appeal to the Young."

The pamphlet briefly outlines the precarious position of the workers in the capitalist world, and draws a striking contrast between them and the owners of industry. For most workers there is no hope for escape from their dependency and insecurity. Is there no escape then? Yes, the workers must own the industries and the instruments of labor, operating and managing the same through a truly democratic organized society, in which there would be no poverty, no alternative periods of prosperity and depression, few industrial accidents, little disease; comfort and leisure for all, with equal access to the world's store-house of knowledge and culture to everyone, now the privilege of a few. This vision of a better and nobler humanity—a world of opportunity and hope, is depicted by the author with a touch of charm and eloquence. This ideal, however, cannot be realized by the grace of the owners of industry. Action by the workers is necessary. They must organize into unions, go into independent politics, take control of the government, and socialize industry. While this

process goes on, they must utilize both agencies for the betterment of present conditions—higher pay, shorter hours, safeguards against old age, accidents, disease, and unemployment. The socialist government is here to help the workers extend the scope and functions of the government, and finally to take over the industries.

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JACOB BERNSTEIN.

The Chatterbox

Another Open Letter to J. P. Morgan

DEAR Jay Pee. How's your old boat getting along? Thinking of getting a new model? My tub is on the fritz, plugs along on five bum cylinders and is just a rattling sweet thing. It will have to do until this depression is over . . . and you just take my advice, old boy, and make your old one do. You can't tell just what will happen, and . . . all that. But that isn't what I'm writing you.

I really want to hand you a gladiolus for that suggestion to the farmers to burn up their wheat and in that way help out your country and customers who are loaded up to their three plied necks with the stuff. I can see your point perfectly. If all the hicks were dumb enough to plough, harrow, sow, fertilize, harvest and thresh their grain without asking you first, they ought to suffer for their brainlessness and neglect. Only you might have been much smarter and suggested that all the farmers go out and fling themselves and their families into the fire they make of their wheat as well.

That would be fundamental. You would eliminate the evil that is besetting your gang of speculators at the root. No more farmers, no more wheat, no more wheat, then wheat will be worth \$2.00 or \$20.00 a bushel, and gee! what a profit. I haven't patented this idea. So, you can organize a \$500,000,000 holding company, called Kill-The-Wheat-Growers Corporation, sell the stock to the public . . . whatever is left of it, I mean, and just figure me in for a broker's commission.

But won't you please hold up on that matter until you've got another suggestion. I have to make some thought. A pretty wise bird down in your street mentioned something the other day about the fact that you and your club members are overloaded with gold and that is why money is too cheap, and because of that, the depression will continue.

If that is the case, then why not follow your own advice to the farmers on their useless surplus? Why not send out a circular to all your branches and partners, commanding them to dump all the surplus metal in mid-ocean, and burn up all the paper, coupons, mortgages, bonds and the like, that will become worthless anyhow in another month or so, if the stock market keeps up its dizzy dance down to Gehenna. I could be fundamental too, and ask that the present owners and investors go down with the gold ingots for sinkers, and those that like the warmer treatment into oblivion jump merrily into the blaze of colored paper. . . I have a sneaking idea, about one hundred and fifteen million of us would find our worries gone, and our lives the happier for such a happening.

You know the old adage, old pal, "what's sauce for the goose, is sauce for the propaganda. . . I know thirty million farmers that would keep their barn floors creaking with a dance of jubilation and about forty five million workers who would about themselves into croak-frogs cheering the delightful event.

What do you think of this swell idea? Hope you'll be able to work that in between trips to your grouse hunting estate in merrie England.

Then I've doped out another scheme to keep the stock market up. You noticed of course how the Wall Street gloom went gally-west, when the U. S. Steel and other of your pals announced a 10% cut in wages. Zowie, how the ticker bucked and did the highland fling! It didn't last long however, and I reason it out that you didn't order a large enough cut in workers' wages.

Imagine how the Coolidge boom days would look, if for instance you issued a 75% reduction in payroll earnings of the poor boob who pour iron and roll it into shapes for the market. Just think what a return the coupon clippers could get if you saved so much of that heavy expense bill that goes out to labor! Why not try it, before those dumb-bells get wise to your racket and pull a 100% reduction on all dividends, interest and profit to your boys.

I want to further compliment you on the splendid way in which you pulled off that \$800,000,000 loan to Uncle Sam so he could pay his war veteran nephews that highly perfumed dol . . . "cursed be the word . . ." I'm only learning now how cleverly you pulled the deal. All you did was to get the boys together, get prices on printing \$800,000,000 worth of national bank money, took the government bonds in, put them up for security against the money you printed, and collected a little over \$16,000,000 as a sort of commission on a printing bill. Gosh, boy, you've got the sweetest racket in the world. Is there any chance for a nice little Yiddisher boy like me to muscle in on it? Maybe, you'll remember me when the next loan comes up. I know of course how you'll print money for you at half the rate you had to pay that bunch of highbinders who did the last job for you. It's really a shame the way those regular printers of yours take advantage of you, just because you're a rich man . . . I promise you the lowest wholesale prices, and all I want is a little commission . . . on the printing bill I mean. Of course, I don't expect you to give me anything out of the regular charge you make to Uncle Sam for the privilege of lending him his own money on his own security. After all it was your brains that worked out that scheme, and you're entitled to the full value of your brain labor.

Another thing I just want to warn you about before I close. Your old cronies and some of the lads you've been keeping in their government jobs are about to double-cross you. Just when you've been grabbing up all the big and little weak banks that are flopping because of slow assets, and getting them at Woolworth prices, they're talking of saving the rest of the weak ones with a half billion dollar Federal Reserve scheme. Now that's what I call unethical, and certainly butting in on your private business. I hope you won't let them get away with it, saving the country for any of those other sentimental reasons we usually feed to the dumb hicks when we want them to go out and collect foreign debts in default. Watch out, and hold them to the ethics of the game.

So in closing let me tell you a little story about ethics. . . A little son of a clothing dealer on Canal Street came to his father one night and complained that his teacher had given him a failure mark because he could give no example about ethics on oral test. But the teacher has promised to give him another chance if the next day, after consulting with his elders, he could give a good example when called upon again. The father thought a moment carefully and then offered the following: "Supposing a customer should come in to my place and buy a suit. He offers me a brand new twenty dollar bill in payment. I feel it carefully and find that another twenty dollar bill is stuck to it. The question then enters my mind, shall I tell my partner or not . . . ?" That, my son, is ethics. . .

And isn't it so much like life in dear old Wall Street, old timer. . . Cheerio, then until my next offering. . .

Fraternally yours,

S. A. de Wit.

British Labor Ready for Poll On October 27

Jobless Riots Led by Socialists in Glasgow as Unrest Mounts

THE British elections have finally been set for Tuesday, October 27. There is a realignment of political groupings with the Labor Party welcoming the fight at its annual conference at Scarborough. The Liberals appear to be hopelessly split which leaves Lloyd George frantic as the party is too weak to indulge in the luxury of an inner fight.

In the meantime jobless riots at Glasgow, led by John McGovern, Socialist member of Parliament, continued for two days. He was arrested and committed for a breach of the peace. Outside of Parliament there was an unemployment demonstration which was dispersed by mounted constables. David Kirkwood, a Clydeside Socialist, the next day rose in Parliament and shouted:

"We are going to Glasgow to do what we can to defy law and authority. If we are going to jail we won't be satisfied. We will have to take our lives or we will take yours. We are not going to stand by and see our people clubbed."

An uproar drowned the rest of his speech.

MacDonald Fate Uncertain

Prime Minister MacDonald is shaping the platform for the National Government and 22 Liberals are supporting him, leaving the party split from top to bottom with Lloyd George and the other Liberals to choose their course. The Merton miners in the Seaham division which MacDonald represents have asked him if they were free to nominate him and he answered yes. The decision rejecting MacDonald a few weeks ago was carried by a vote of 40 to 39 and the Merton organizations will ask the divisional executive to call a special meeting to reconsider its position.

In some constituencies it is probable that as many as six candidates will seek election. National Conservative, National Liberal, Lloyd George Liberal, Laborite, Independent Laborite, and a Mosley candidate. The latter, however, is a weak group that has made practically no headway since it deserted the Labor Party last summer.

At the annual Labor Party conference the business was compressed into a week-end meeting so that the members can get back to their constituencies to participate

Spanish President Quits Post Temporarily After Attack by Socialists on Land Policies

As predicted by The New Leader when the Spanish revolution occurred, after the revolution settled accounts with the monarchy, the militarists and clericals, the class struggle between the workers and the bourgeois section of the revolution would assert itself.

This week President Zamora resigned because of a clash with the Socialists. Jimenez Asua, Socialist chairman of the committee working on the question of landed property, charged that Zamora was attacking his resolutions from the government bench. Zamora resigned but was persuaded by his friends to resume his post within an hour. The incident has widened

the breach in the chamber along class lines. It is probable that a way will be found to take over surplus land from large estates so that modern collective farming can be started. The status of the church is also being considered. The Socialist Congress, which fixes party policy, has refused to consider any half-way stand, asserting the best the church can hope for is to be tolerated as a free body, unrecognized officially and receiving neither government aid nor cooperation. They demand that education be taken out of the hands of the church, and it is on this point that the hottest debate is likely to develop.

City Affairs Group to Hold Conference On Civic Problems

The first annual conference on civic problems of the City Affairs Committee of New York, will be held Oct. 16th and 17th, at the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd street. The topic "Politics and Government in New York" will be presented at the Friday session at 8:15 p. m. Dr. Henry R. Linville, National President of the Teachers' Union, will speak on "Politics and the Schools."

"What's Wrong With Our Political Organization?" will be the subject of the address of Annie Matthews, co-leader of the 19th Assembly District, Democratic Party. Professor Joseph McGoldrick of the department of government of Columbia University, will take for his topic, "Can We Reform New York Politics?" Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein will preside.

On Sunday, Oct. 17th, at 10:15 a. m., the subject for discussion will be, "A Ten Years Housing Program For New York." Following are the speakers: Lewis Mumford, author of "The Golden Day" and "Sticks and Stones," will speak on "Planning for a Civilized City." Edith Elmer Wood, author and lecturer on housing at Columbia University, will speak on "Houses for the Poor." "Where Shall We Live?" will be the subject of the address by Clarence S. Stein, architect of Sunnyside Gardens and Radburn. Helen Alfred will preside at this session.

The mass meeting under the auspices of the City Affairs Committee will be held in Town Hall, 123 W. 43rd street, Saturday, Oct. 17th, at 8:30 p. m. Among the speakers who will be heard on "After the Seabury Inquiry—What?" will be Norman Thomas.

Alessandri Gets Big Vote In Chile Poll

Presidential Candidate Backed by Workers Receives 40 Per Cent of Total

FOUR weeks after the naval revolt, Chile held a presidential election in which Arturo Alessandri, supported by the workers, received 40 per cent of the vote. The conservative bloc representing the upper classes elected Juan Esteban Montero who succeeded the dictator President, Ibanez, then resigned to run for the presidency.

Clarity has not yet been reached in the Chilean labor movement. Alessandri is reported as receiving the support of the "lower classes," including Democratic-Socialists and even Communists and yet Manuel Hidalgo ran as a candidate for President on a Socialist ticket although it was reported that he might decline at the last minute and support Alessandri. Whether he did is not reported in the press dispatches.

What is evident is that the class lines are being definitely drawn in elections. Years ago Alessandri was President and his regime was so favorable to the workers that he was ousted and exiled by a reactionary clique. Both Montero, who is a university professor, and Alessandri are opposed to the domination of Chile by American capital.

A dispatch to the New York Times states that Alessandri "was supported by the lower classes in vast numbers but was firmly opposed by the capitalist groups, which were fearful that Left-Wingers would obtain excessive freedom that would be detrimental to the established order."

"In this respect the election appeared somewhat of a struggle between the higher classes of Chile on one side and the more democratic groups on the other. Whether this feeling of class distinction will gradually die down when the new government comes into existence or eventually will lead to some reaction in the less favored sections of the population, observers find it difficult to foresee."

Heywood Brown, Bishop Francis McConnell, Paul Blanchard and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. John Haynes Holmes will act as chairman. The doors for the mass meeting will open at 7:30. There will be no charge for admission.

Stalin Doubts Crisis Is the End Of Capitalism

News of Russia remains a conflict of opinion although the Moscow correspondent of The New York Times sends an interesting story of the Communist view of the world depression. He declares that the Soviet press does not think that the capitalist system is hopeless because of its breakdown and that Stalin does not think it is "the culminating earthquake" that will destroy it.

Then the Soviet rulers are concentrating more attention on their economic plans of reconstruction and the depression is likely to hamper it if the crisis becomes more acute. With the capitalist decline outside of Russia, foreign imports will cost more and thus impose more hardships on the masses to get essential machinery and materials abroad. Occupied with pressing economic problems, the Communists are said to be not interested in intensified agitation in other countries.

Although the Soviet Government has not published figures of the expected wheat crop a forecast states that it will be approximately equal to the crop of last year which was the largest on record. Rain damage, it is said, will offset the expected results of increased acreage and use of tractors and machines.

The Times correspondent reports that the Stalingrad tractor plant has reached a daily production of 100 machines, that the Kharkov plant will open October 1, and that experience at the first plant will enable Kharkov to avoid the "infant maladies" of the first one.

As for progress made in the Five Year Plan, an American engineer writing in the Soviet Bureau Economic Review, gives a very optimistic view just before he returned to Russia. A German engineer, on the other hand, presents a rather pessimistic opinion.

ENGINEERS BACK JOBLESS INSURANCE

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—(FP)—That unemployment insurance on the model of some of the plans now practiced in England, Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland is feasible is the conclusion of the unemployment insurance committee of the American Association of Engineers, which has just completed a three-year study of foreign systems.

Linda Watkins Scores in "Sob Sister" at the Fox

A Celebrated Cast at the Tobis Vanderbilt Theatre



Twelve of the thirty-three stars who appear in "Die Grosse Sehnsucht" ("The Great Passion") at the Tobis-Vanderbilt.

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

PARIS BY WINDOW

"THE LEFT BANK." Written, produced, and directed by Elmer Rice. At the Little. Elmer Rice, in "The Left Bank," again lays emphasis on the environment of his drama, but instead of a street scene, he has an entire quarter of Paris—viewed (by the characters, in frequent static talk) from the window of a bedroom in a Montparnasse hotel. Here some American expatriates and tourists gather, for general and specific denunciation of their mooring country, "where a sensitive being can thrive." The woman, who since her arrival in Paris has become a mother and a more practical surveyor of things around, feels the roots of her home country drawing her and—this is the "moral" of the tale—knows that, however had a home may be, it still is the source of one's strength, of one's fertility. Americans living in Paris live there, no matter how long, and how full of scorn of the U. S. as aliens, as only half-realized potentialities.

Unfortunately for the full portrayal of this theme, the plot intervenes. The plot demands that the man who prefers Paris to New York be no real artist, but a weakling who cannot really write (so we feel sure) and who succumbs to the sex lures of any half-clever and half-petty damsel. Furthermore, the plot brings to him a plaything from the States, and provides her with a solid American husband who knows what he wants and who feels that our good old land is the place that will give it to him. And the plot sends him back to this country with the wife of the would-be writer.

Despite its plot, the play has frequent amazing moments, for Rice is deft with character suggestions, and pat with well-turned dialogue; he keeps the evening swift-moving. It is good to find some one ready to define humanism—even though he is under the tip of the sword, and to do it. Other subjects that interest intelligent folk are swept in the current of the play, and help keep it better than its story.

"NIKKI." By John Monk Saunders. Music by Philip Chappin. Lyrics by James Dryden. At the Longacre. In Kipling's Jungle Book is a story of a mongoose, a pleasing

MUSIC

\$1—CHAMBER MUSIC—\$1. Six Sat. Eve. Concerts, Oct. 31st, Nov. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Garden String Quartet, Cornelius Van Vleet Trio, Russian Symphony Chorus, Budapest String Quartet, Broza String Quartet, Musical Art Quartet.

\$1—ARTISTS' RECITALS—\$1. Six Sat. Eve. Concerts, Oct. 31st, Nov. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Mitcha Levitzki, Charles Nargle, Alexander Kuznetsov, Yelka D'Arny, Benno Rabinoff, Cornelius Van Vleet, Irving Place & 10th St.

DANCE RECITALS Six Sat. Eve. Dance Recitals, Oct. 31st, Nov. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. The Ted Shaw, Hans Wiener, Dancers, Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey & Miriam Marmon, Charles Nargle, Alexander Kuznetsov, Yelka D'Arny, Benno Rabinoff, Cornelius Van Vleet, Irving Place & 10th St.

Makes Screen Debut in Dramatic Play on "Sob Sister"



Linda Watkins, Broadway stage star, has feminine lead in "Sob Sister," which has its first Brooklyn showing at the Fox Theatre.

little animal whose function in life it is to kill cobras. The creature Kipling tells of, Rikki-Tikki-Tavi, is a valiant, eager thing, and fights well. But it leaves one with an impression of sadness. And in India 30,000 persons still die of snake-bite every year.

The young generation of lads whose minds were poisoned by the war is another sad story, pictured in Saunders' play through an air-corp group. Torn from their home-roots, left with a tic in the eyes (from lice under the bandage) or hands forever seared from a heroic descent, they know that life is too terrible to take seriously, that all one can do is jest—drink to keep up strength to jest—and wait to die. They too are doomed; perhaps the one thing that can save them is symbolized in Nikki—a girl herself sad, herself uprooted by the same storm that swept the world, ready to join the jest, but to bring to the sober hours her sympathy, her love. The war-men must fight through to their personal salvation with the help of the war generation of women. In "Nikki," four out of five get pyorrhea—no diarrhoea—just die.

That slantwise sort of verbal humor, jests like Attie salt rubbed over a wound, marks the swift movement of "Nikki," recalling the mood of "The Sun Also Rises" and the first act of "Hotel Universe." Even without music the play is effective; but, especially in the Lisbon scenes, the chorus is colorful and alive, and one good song—"Taking Off" (which, although Nikki is going to bed, refers to airplanes) rings through the evening. An unusual type of musical play, "Nikki," one that will appeal to the intelligent.

Hortense Monath to Give Piano Recital in Town Hall Oct. 24

An American pianist, Hortense Monath pupil of Arthur Schnabel will give a recital in Town Hall, Oct. 24. Critics and the public will remember the excellent impression she created as Hortense Huserl, at her debut in Town Hall last season.

BROOKLYN

FOX BROOKLYN Flatbush Ave. & Nevins St. **SOB SISTER** Romance of a Girl Reporter with JAMES DUNN-LINDA WATKINS On the Stage FANCHON & MARCO'S "CARMENESQUE" Idea "HAPPY" Sam Jack KAUFMAN SUNKIST BEAUTIES Ken & Don—Eddie Magill

"Smiling Lieutenant" Proves Popular in French Version at the Little Carnegie Thea.

So popular has the French version of Chevalier's "The Smiling Lieutenant" proved at the Little Carnegie Playhouse on West 57th street, that it is being held over for a second week. Audiences who are contrasting it with the original English version, find its Gallic charm enhanced by the subtleties of the language, and an authentic atmosphere of Continental sophistication given to the production by the direction of Ernst Lubitsch and the same principals of the original production. Claudette Colbert brings her native French charm to her role, and the cast further includes Miriam Hopkins, George Barbier, Hugh O'Connell, Robert Strange, Janet Reade and Granville Bates.

Angna Enters to Add Many New Numbers to Her Program at the Morosco Thea. Oct. 11

Sunday night (October 11th) Angna Enters will present her "Episodes and Compositions in Dance Form" at the Morosco Theatre including on her program many new numbers. The seven which will be offered for the first time will be selected from the 12 new compositions heretofore announced: Dementia Praecox; Good Night Ladies!; Ikon-Byzantine; Stars and Stripes Forever; Hurry Up, It's Time; Medieval Night's Dream; Auto Da Fe; Art D'Amour; American Ballet; and Societe Anonyme-Modern-Greco-Roman Art (Paris, Berlin and Madison avenue).

The Yiddish Ensemble Art Co. to Present Series of Plays at the Civic Repertory Theatre

The Yiddish Ensemble Art Company has taken the Civic Repertory Theatre for the present season, opening the week of October 26th. The company will be conducted under the same repertory system as the Civic Repertory and the Moscow Art organizations. A drive for 10,000 subscribers has been put into effect.

A series of modern and classic plays will be presented in Yiddish. Among these will be the works of Pinsky, Levick, Dymow, Gottesfeld, Ash, Tolstoy, Gorky, Tchekov, Andreyev and later a few plays by American authors will be added to the repertoire.

A number of the actors in the Yiddish Ensemble Art Company were formerly connected with the Yiddish Art Theatre on Second avenue. The company will include Bina Abramovitz, Julia Adler, Judah Bleich, Joseph Greenberg, Bertha Gutentag, Liza Vuron, Helen Sellinsky, Tennen Holtz, Lazar Freed, Bela Nadolsky, Leonid Snegoff, Max Rosenthal and Joseph Schwarzbarg.

Arthur Lubin to Direct And Produce "When The Bough Breaks"

"When the Bough Breaks," a new play by Jerome Sackheim, Assistant story Editor for RKO, will shortly go into rehearsal under the direction of Arthur Lubin. Mr. Lubin will be remembered for his deft direction of "This One Man" which starred Paul Muni last year.

"Die Grosse Sehnsucht" With 33 German Stars At the Tobis-Vanderbilt

Over thirty of Germany's most popular stage and screen stars are to be seen at the Tobis-Vanderbilt where "Die Grosse Sehnsucht," (The Great Passion) has its American premiere.

"Represents the Modern American Theatre at Its Best" THE LEFT BANK

"The Left Bank" is Mr. Rice's mature play... Characters are a fashion of life. And what his young Americans talk about is a gaudy hotel bedroom on the Boulevard Montparnasse are the sort of things that interest intelligent people... "The Left Bank" represents the modern American theatre at its best. —J. BROOKS ATKINSON, The Times

44th ST. Thos. W. of B'way. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30 **LEE SHUBERT Presents JULIAN WILBUR'S Production—THE Good Companions** A New play by Jeffrey Dell with CHARLES LAUGHTON **LYCEUM** Thos. 45 St. E. of B'way. Evening at 8:30 Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Co-Author and Producer of "After To-Morrow"



John Golden, producer of many fine plays, is also co-author of "After Tomorrow," which is proving successful at his theatre on 58th Street. Mr. Golden will shortly bring to a Broadway playhouse the new play by Rachel Crothers.

"Grand Hotel," Produced Superbly by Herman Shumlin, Still Packs Them In at the National After 11 Months on Broadway

At the National Theatre the town's longest-run drama, "Grand Hotel," is still packing them in and still holds the high honors of being the biggest money-getter among the dramatic shows on Broadway. So much so, in fact that they had to sneak in a few extra chairs for the Labor Day matinee.

Things are pretty much in order at the National—the show itself boasts of a new Baron in the person of the youthful and handsome Albert Van Dekker—but outside of that the regular favorites—Eugenie Leontovich, Sam Jaffe, Hortense Alden, and Siegfried Rumann and the brilliant surrounding cast of fifty hotel people—are still drawing enthusiastic salutes of applause at the end of each of the eighteen rapid fire scenes.

A trip backstage reveals that the terrifically complicated business of operating the famous table stages and the twelve-second scene changes has been reduced to a science so that each move, although rapid is carefully and leisurely timed to the split second.

Some interesting facts about the theatre and a few members of the company were uncovered on this visit.

The doorman at the front of the house hasn't seen the show yet and is thinking of asking for a night off to find out why the lobby between the acts is always filled with a buzzing crowd of appreciative theatre-goers. Incidentally, this white-haired, tall, thin, ticket taker admits that once he was an assistant conductor at the Metropolitan Opera.

SAM JAFFE Few people know that the young man who plays the part of the dying and not so strong Kringel in "Grand Hotel" is, in addition to an actor and a talented musician, an amateur boxer and an ardent fight fan. Sam Jaffe, whose reputation was made in "Grand Hotel," can tell you the ring history of every fighter in the ring today and of many who used to be champs.

APOLLO THEATRE, 42nd St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:30, Pop. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 8:15 to 10.

GEORGE WHITE'S 1931 SCANDALS with Rudy Eibel Willie & Eugene VALLEE MERRMAN HOWARD Everett Ray MARSHALL BOLGER Quadruplets THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOW GIRLS ON THE STAGE

EARL CARROLL VANITIES

9th Edition—All New—with WILL MARONEY ROTH DEMAREST Mitchell & Durant Fifty Notable Principals and a Company of 200 Featuring 75 of the most beautiful 75 girls in the world 75 Nights Entire Orch. \$3, Balc. 50c MAT: Tues., Wed., Thurs., Entire Orch. \$2, Sat. Mat. \$2.50, Balc. 50c. SEATS FOR 8 WEEKS AT BOX OFFICE

44th ST. Thos. W. of B'way. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30 **LEE SHUBERT Presents JULIAN WILBUR'S Production—THE Good Companions** A New play by Jeffrey Dell with CHARLES LAUGHTON **LYCEUM** Thos. 45 St. E. of B'way. Evening at 8:30 Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

James Dunn and Linda Watkins in Newspaper Tale—Colorful Stage—Fanchon Marco Revue

"Sob Sister" which met with such sensational screen popularity in Manhattan, is at the Fox Theatre this week for its initial Brooklyn showing. In this picture, James Dunn of "Bad Girl" fame is co-starred with Linda Watkins who comes to the screen from the New York stage. Both stars take the parts of newspaper reporters—Dunn on a conservative sheet, with Miss Watkins, as Jane Ray, reporter for a sensational tabloid. It is her cheap methods of news-gathering and her dominant interest in her career, that almost wrecks the romance which starts when the pair first meet.

"Sob Sister" was directed by Alfred Santell from the screen adaptation of Edwin Burke. Minna Gombell, Molly O'Day, George E. Stone and Howard Phillips are the other featured players.

Fanchon & Marco have produced for the stage an idea titled "Carmenesque" which bring familiar bits of the popular opera in new and startling settings. Featured in this idea are Melina and Davis, "Laughs Till It Hurts," Rose Valyda, "Lady with the Lovely Baritone," Ray Sax, "The Musical Dance Marvel," Three Matadors, "Dances from Bull Fighters' Land," Three Madonnas, "Stepping Senoritas" and the Sunkist Beauties.

"An American Tragedy" On "Hip" Screen—Also Big Vaudeville Bill

Another eight act vaudeville bill, full of mirth and youth is on display at the Hippodrome this week with Ike Rose's Sixteen Midgits in an entirely new revue and Bud Harris, the big droll dorkie with Tom Brooks and Paul Harris whose imitation of Bill Robinson is next to the real thing—heading the festivities. The famous Riefenbach Family whose world add a dash of circus to the equestrian feats have thrilled the show, while the dynamic singing comedienne Primrose Semon with Blanche Saure offer "Manhandlers." Clever characterizations by A. Abbott and Lee Gresham and Gladys Blake continue the merry pace. The Marcus Sisters and the Carlton Brothers present new ideas in dancing.

"An American Tragedy" screen adaptation of Theodore Dreiser's great novel featuring Phillips Holmes, Sylvia Sidney and Frances Dee is the film attraction at the Hip.

lean harvest with leslie banks a play about money by ronald jeans presented by the firm of kenneth macgowan & joseph verner reed with a supporting cast including nigel bruce leonard mudie vera allen and twenty others settings by lee simonson

FORREST (Theatre Opening Tues. 4th St. W. of B'way, MAT. WED. & SAT.—10c to 5c. Evenings at 8:40 to 12 best seats

CLOUDY WITH SHOWERS

with THOMAS MITCHELL **Morosco Theatre** WEST 45TH STREET Evs. 8:30, Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:40 Seats (Evs.) 1c to 5c at Box Office

Alfred Lunt Lynn Fontanne

in a picturization of their greatest stage success **The Guardsman** Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's triumph with ROLAND YOUNG, ZASU PITTS From the play by FERENC MOLNAR **ASTOR** 45TH ST. & B'WAY. Twice Daily 2:30, 8:30 3 Times Sun. & Hols. at 2-4-6-8:30. Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c to 1c. Evs. 50c to 12c. Seats on sale at box office

EAST of BORNEO Strangest Love Story Ever Told A Universal Picture with ROSE HOBART CHARLES BICKFORD **RKO CAMEO** 42ND STREET & BROADWAY All Seats 1 P. M. 35c

In MacGowan and Reed's First Production of the Season



Leslie Banks, popular English star, has the leading role in "Lean Harvest," which is scheduled to open at the Forrest Theatre Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

"Devotion" with Ann Harding Stays On at The Mayfair Thea.

Ann Harding in "Devotion" based on Pamela Wynne's novel "A Little Flat in the Temple" has captivated the audiences at the Mayfair Theatre to the extent of being retained a second week at that RKO house. Besides Miss Harding's enchanting performance, critics generally have acclaimed, the supporting cast which includes Leslie Howard, Robert Williams, Dudley Digges, O. P. Heggie, Allison Skipworth and Louise Closser Hale, as one seldom seen in any single picture. Robert Milton directed.

In "Devotion" Miss Harding gives a performance quite on a par with that in "Holiday" which the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science has just selected as one of the five best of the year.

ROXY THE WORLD'S THEATRE 7th Ave. & 50th St.

SMART WOMAN with Mary Astor - Robert Ames Edward Everett Horton John Halliday - Noel Francis R.E.O.-RADIO PICTURE **Special!! Football Thrills** BEHIND THE LINES in slow motion! —and on the stage— "The Birthday of the Infants" Roxyettes—Singing Ensemble—Ballet Roxy Symphony Orchestra

CAPITOL Broadway and 81st Street Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.

WILLIAM HAINES IN PERSON —On Screen— "New Adventures of GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD" A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture with JIMMY "Johnny" DUBOIS, ERNEST TORRENCE, Lella Hyams —On the Stage— MILTON BERLE in "Great Guns" Cast of Broadway Favorites, Yasha Bunchuk and Grand Orch., Capitolsians Metrotone News

Tobis Vanderbilt POPULAR PRICES American Premiere

CAMILLA HORN in **DIE GROSSE SEHNSUCHT** (The Great Passion) with Lil Dagover, Walter Janssen, Liann Haimy Fritz Korner, Fritz Rasp, Charlotte Susa, Franz Lederer, Anny Ondra **MUSICAL—NOVEL—TUNNY BURLESQUES OF RECENT HITS**

Willy Forst and Betty Bird in UFA's

European Musical Hit **UFA Cosmopolitan Theatre** Broadway at 59th Street

8 RKO ACTS including SYLVIA SIDNEY in **AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY** **HIPODROME** 6th Ave. & 42nd St.

In Herman Shumlin's Long Running Broadway Play



Siegfried Rumann plays the German capitalist in "Grand Hotel," the play by Vicki Baum, which is still running at the National Theatre.

The UFA Cosmopolitan Holds Over Again "A Student Song of Heidelberg," Now in 5th Week

Now in its fifth week, a period equivalent to a six months' run in some of the smaller houses, "A Student Song of Heidelberg," at the UFA Cosmopolitan in Columbus Circle, is making one of the real continental film successes which this city has seen since the foreign-language theatre—German, Italian, French, Spanish and what not—began to take hold in earnest. From its opening night, "Heidelberg" has played consistently to good houses at the Cosmopolitan.

GEORGE ARLISS distinctive—magnificent as Alexander Hamilton

with DORIS KENTON and JUNE COLLYER **HOLLYWOOD** Broadway & 51st Street 50c to 1 p.m. Mon. to Fri.

EDWARD G. ROBINSON in "The finest talkie of the season"

"FIVE STAR FINAL"

Louis Weitzenkorn's bombshell drama **Winter Garden** Broadway & 50th Street Midnite Shows Popular Prices 35c to 1 P. M. Monday to Friday

WILLIAM POWELL at his dramatic and romantic best in "The Road to Singapore"

DORIS KENTON & MARIAN MARSH at both **STRANDS NEW YORK** Continuous—Popular Prices

"The GAY DIPLOMAT"

with Ivan Lebedeff, Genevieve Tobin, Betty Compton "He made affairs of state affairs of heart" **WARNER B'WAY** 52ND ST. Continuous—POPULAR PRICES

OOH, LA, LA! ... irresistible. Singing and Talking MAURICE CHEVALIER

Playing and Talking IN FRENCH! in "THE SMILING LIEUTENANT" with Claudette Colbert—Miriam Hopkins **LITTLE CARNEGIE** 57th St. E. of 7 Ave. Cont. Noon to Midnite—Pop. Prices

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

Socialist News Gathered From Many States

Bouma's Campaign for Congress Gathers Momentum in Milwaukee—Cleveland Active

NATIONAL headquarters has secured a stock of a new dollar edition of Bellamy's classic, "Looking Backward." Bellamy predicted the radio, the League of Nations, the five-year plan, and other present day institutions.

Haywood Brown, in an interesting introduction, says that many Socialists have told him, "You know, it is the first thing that got me started thinking about Socialism." He calls attention to the fact that Bellamy and his Utopian Socialism were "essentially native American as Norman Thomas, the present leader of the Socialist party in this country."

It is a good introductory book and a good book for Socialists, especially those who may occasionally despair of the world's progress. It will be sent for 41 postage from the Socialist party of America, 2653 Washington boulevard, Chicago.

WESTERN SPEAKER AVAILABLE.—A Levin of Los Angeles is making some trips in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States for national headquarters. He will leave Los Angeles shortly, travel north through Portland to Seattle, across to Spokane and Northern Idaho to south. Locals or members largely wishing to arrange meetings should write national headquarters immediately.

Colorado

Victor and surrounding towns are beginning to be fired by the message of Socialism. J. T. Landis, former secretary of the Pueblo local, has moved to Victor and already begun to order application cards by the hundreds. A local has been organized, and Victor, which once was carried for the party ticket, will stage a comeback at the next election.

Illinois

Another Chicago branch has just opened permanent headquarters. The Jackson Park branch is holding a meeting place and library last Saturday evening at 1505 Cable court, between 56th and 57th streets, Lake Park and Harper avenues.

Indiana

Terre Haute is planning a Debs meeting on Sunday, Oct. 18, with Fred D. Warren as principal speaker. The local is holding a series of unemployed meetings a week. A great many street corner meetings are being held.

Kansas

The state convention in Topeka last week decided upon three regional conferences in the state this fall. They will be held at Concord, Mo., Kansas City, and Arkansas City. The Concord conference will be held within the next two weeks, with E. Haldebrand as the chief speaker. The main reason for the meetings is to assure the party a place on the ballot next year and to discuss questions of organization. Comrades and sympathizers interested in the party should write Magill, state secretary, 401 West First street, Garnett, Kan.

Wisconsin

Larger crowds are turning out for Socialist speakers riding O. J. Bouma in his race for Congress in the First District. In spite of this, the capitalist press plays up only the Republican and Democratic speakers. The stalwart Republican Blanchard spoke to an audience of exactly 46 persons in Racine while a short distance away 600 persons listened to Bouma. One party press writer wrote to Blanchard's talk. In Kenosha, Sheriff Benson spoke to 500 while Beck, an other Republican, spoke to precisely 87 persons. In Burlington the two old party meetings gave up in despair, and the audiences went over to the Socialist hall. Only the Socialist and labor press report these every day occurrences.

California

SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco College of Social Sciences, organized by Local San Francisco, now has two classes each week.

Each Monday night a class in "The History of Society," conducted by William A. Abernethy, is held. The course is excellently handled and fairly well attended. It covers the materialist conception of history, economic determinism and the history of class struggle.

A class in public speaking was started with Comrade Backus, instructor, but due to illness he is unable to carry it. St. George and McNamara have taken over the group.

Oregon

PORTLAND.—Local Portland has increased its weekly bundle order of "The New Leader" from 25 to 50 copies and has ordered 150 copies of the Debs edition. Oscar Ameringer will speak at the Labor Temple Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 8 p. m. George Kirkpatrick of California will also speak at several meetings in November.

Ohio

LOCAL CLEVELAND will make a concentrated drive for its candidates the next three weeks. Two were ruled off on the ground of insufficient signatures, leaving Joseph Martinek in the Second District and Joseph Sikovich in the Fourth. The campaign committee will print 30,000 copies of the municipal platform and distribute them for auto windshield with the names of the candidates. A special committee is writing a campaign leaflet. In addition, 10,000 leaflets are being carried the names and pictures of the candidates and a short synopsis of the platform will be printed. A number of indoor rallies are planned, besides street meetings. Four classes are being held weekly. Two rallies will be held Oct. 23 and 25 for Martinek and Sikovich with the cooperation of sympathetic organizations. About 3,000 leaflets advertising these rallies will be distributed. Several rallies will be held among fraternal groups.

The Money hearse driven by D. C. Webb, Joe Gwathkin and a third companion was in Cleveland last week. Unfortunately, the hearse was out of order and most of the time it was being fixed up. We had one meeting with the hearse on the square. Several other meetings were held with very good response from the crowds. Cleveland Yipels held an International Youth Day demonstration on Sunday, Oct. 4. A large crowd turned out. The demonstration was very

Last Chance to Register

The last days for New York registration are Friday, October 9, and Saturday, October 10. Unless you register, you will not have the right to vote. Polling places are open Friday from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., and on Saturday from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Virginia

MEETINGS.—Monday, Oct. 12, Richmond, Highland Park, 8 p. m. Speakers, Herman R. Ansell, David G. George and W. F. Billings.

Tuesday, Oct. 13, Hopewell, local meeting, 7:30 p. m. Petersburg, mass meeting, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Cyrus Ritchie, John J. Kafka, James P. Rice, W. F. Billings and David G. George.

Wednesday, Oct. 14, Chester High School, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Richard L. Johnson, John J. Kafka and David G. George.

Thursday, Oct. 15, Richmond, campaign banquet, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Herman R. Ansell and other local candidates, W. F. Billings and David G. George.

Friday, Oct. 16, Richmond, place unemployed convention, 2 p. m. Speakers, Ansel, George D. M. Saunders, Billings, and others.

Saturday, Oct. 17, Richmond, unemployed convention, 2 p. m. Speakers, Ansel, George D. M. Saunders, Billings, and others.

Sunday, Oct. 18, Richmond, 2 p. m. Final session of the unemployed state convention.

Monday, Oct. 19, Henrico County, place unemployed, 8 p. m. Speakers, Herman R. Ansell and N. J. Mills.

Monday, Oct. 19, Surry Court House, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, George Billings, John G. Davis and Norris.

District of Columbia

Socialists of the district, their forces augmented by a number of new members, have mapped out plans for a series of undertakings during the coming week. A meeting will be held Tuesday evening in the office of Marx Lewis, the members decided to conduct a lecture series in the Typographical Temple, for many years the headquarters of Socialist activities in Washington. Prominent out-of-town speakers are expected to take part.

The first of the series will take place on Friday evening, Oct. 16, in addition to the lectures, which will present the Socialist point of view on unemployment, militarism, public utilities, race and allied subjects, several meetings will be held, and at least one debate.

Manhattan

CHELSEA.—The branch was compelled to give up its clubrooms at 8 Van Nest place. Temporary headquarters are now at 130 Charles street. The branch is holding a series of meetings and activities. The first of a series of enrolled voters' meetings will be held last Thursday. Street meetings are held in various parts of the west side. The next speaker will be Comrade Marion Severn, at 100 West 72nd street, almost every evening. The headquarters are open all day and any information regarding branch and campaign activities can be obtained by calling Susannah 7-8565, and ask for our secretary, Comrade Evelyn Koch.

UPPER WEST SIDE.—A meeting of the executive committee will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 8:30 p. m., at our headquarters. All executive committee members must attend. Members who can assist at open air meetings are to be held at 100 West 72nd street, almost every evening. The headquarters are open all day and any information regarding branch and campaign activities can be obtained by calling Susannah 7-8565, and ask for our secretary, Comrade Evelyn Koch.

YORKVILLE.—The annual campaign dinner of the Yorkville branch will be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 17, at 7:30 p. m., in the Labor Temple, room 10, 247 East 84th street. The dinner will be held at 8:00 p. m. The Yorkville branch is holding a series of meetings and activities. The first of a series of enrolled voters' meetings will be held last Thursday. Street meetings are held in various parts of the west side. The next speaker will be Comrade Marion Severn, at 100 West 72nd street, almost every evening. The headquarters are open all day and any information regarding branch and campaign activities can be obtained by calling Susannah 7-8565, and ask for our secretary, Comrade Evelyn Koch.

LYNN.—Lynn local, organized recently by Joseph A. Colwell, is holding classes on Mondays with a growing attendance. These study classes are the most successful educational activity carried on among the younger members in recent years. Sessions are held every Monday at 8 o'clock at 21 Essex street, but the session on Columbus Day will be omitted.

A Socialist club has been organized through the efforts of Comrade Trimble at the Boston University School of Theology.

ATLANTA.—A local has been organized through the efforts of Comrade Trimble at the Boston University School of Theology.

LEWIS TOUR.—Comrade Lewis spent a week in the Western part of Massachusetts with meetings at Pittsfield, Springfield, North Adams, Greenfield and North Adams. These meetings were held with the help of Comrades Wicks of Greenfield and Rev. Edward Ernst of New Salem. Lewis reports that for the first time in his experience as organizer in New England, it is possible to get members to join as the result of street meetings.

STATE COMMITTEE.—The committee will meet Sunday, Oct. 11, 2:30 p. m., at 105 Springfield avenue, Newark. Important campaign matters require the attendance of every member.

NEWARK.—Organizer Rosenkrantz reports that the Saturday meeting in Military Park exceeded all others. Over 500 people listened attentively to Comrades Graves and Davidson; 500 to Lewis. One hundred tickets were sold for the lecture on Oct. 11 in Lippitt Ballroom, 643 Broad street, next to theatre, at 7:45 p. m. Algonquin Lee of the Railroad will lecture on "An Economic Plan for America from a Socialist Point of View." Next week in the same hall at the same time on Oct. 18, McAlister Coleman will lecture on "The League of Nations." Speakers this Saturday in Military Park are Theodore Shapiro, George H. Goebel, Henry Green, A. Lewis and Mario Genova of Plainfield.

SOUTH ORANGE.—Two campaign meetings are scheduled for 8 p. m. next Friday evening, Oct. 16, in Essex County. One will be held at Ironbound Community House, 136 Van Buren street, Newark, and the other at the Labor Lyceum, 700 South 14th street, Irvington.

Howard W. Williams, director, League for Independent Political Action, will address both meetings as will Herman F. Niessner, Socialist candidate for Governor. Other speakers will be Comrades Alfred and Andrew P. Wittel, both candidates for the Assembly from Essex County; Dr. Louis Reis and James Kelly, The Bronx; and William M. Feigenbaum, scheduled to speak tonight at Inwood. These meetings were held by the Cedarhurst and vicinity branch. Merrill reports that Arnold Korn-

New York State

State Secretary Merrill reports that Locals Utica and Rockland County have been running a race for upstate leadership in party activity and number of good-standing members. Both locals have passed Buffalo and Schenectady. In proportion to population Utica has more than 50 per cent more good-standing members than Local New York, while the proportion to the population of Rockland County is at least 100 per cent larger than that of Greater New York.

NASSAU COUNTY.—The campaign was opened in Cedarhurst last Monday evening with J. J. Coroneo of New York City as the speaker. Former assemblyman William M. Feigenbaum is scheduled to speak tonight at Inwood. These meetings were held by the Cedarhurst and vicinity branch. Merrill reports that Arnold Korn-

Debs Memorial Meeting To Be Held On October 20

Socialist Branch Activities in New York—Bronx Waging Hot Fight

Over 50,000 cards were printed for distribution by the various branches, calling on the voters to register. Morris High School was taken for a county ratification meeting for Friday evening, Oct. 9, at which the speakers will be Jacob Frank, August Claassen, Dr. Louis Hendin, Samuel Orr, David Kaplan and others. Henry Frucher will act as chairman. Hunts Point Palace was hired for a county-wide mass meeting to close the campaign, at which meeting prominent leaders of the party will be present.

It was decided that the last Saturday evening, Oct. 10, should be devoted to a public demonstration and parade, culminating in a mass meeting of protest in Borough Hall of the Bronx. At this meeting demands will be made upon the Borough President of the Bronx and other officials of the city to take drastic steps to alleviate the conditions of the unemployed and hungry workers of the borough.

A theatre party for the benefit of the party has been arranged at the Prospect Theatre for Nov. 12. Tickets are available and all branch officers are urged to secure tickets. On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11, at 2 p. m., a regular speakers' conference will be held under the leadership of Dr. Louis Hendin. Samuel Orr will lead the discussion. The county committee will meet next Monday, Oct. 12, at 8 p. m. It is very important that delegates be present.

1st A. D.—The first social gathering was held last Sunday evening. It brought out a crowd that taxed the hall to capacity. Among the guest speakers were Louis Weiser, former Socialist Party secretary, and the 7th A. D. Branch, Murray Gross acted as chairman. A collection was raised for the campaign in the district.

2nd A. D.—An important meeting will be held Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 8:30 p. m., in the Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome avenues. An appeal will be made to the unemployed and their friends to join in the campaign. Meetings in the district are extremely successful. Efforts will be redoubled in the last few weeks.

6th A. D.—A campaign luncheon and social gathering will be held Saturday, Oct. 10, 8:30 p. m., in the auditorium at 808 Adee avenue. There will be plenty of refreshments, a fine musical program, and a number of brief addresses. The campaign will be among the guest speakers.

3-5th A. D.—A joint branch meeting of the 3-5th A. D. will be held Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 8 p. m., at 908 Prospect avenue. A dance and social party will be held on Saturday, Oct. 10, 8:30 p. m. The arrangements committee has taken great pains to make the evening a success.

1st A. D.—An additional Yipels circle has been organized of juniors between the ages of 12 and 16 years which meets every Tuesday evening at the clubrooms, 20 East Kingsbridge road, at 8 p. m. The group is doing excellent work in the territory in conjunction with the senior circle and the party branch. Literature distribution and also of New Leaders is going on. The group is enjoying a number of parties and socials. Both Socialist and non-Socialist for the Sunday morning forum after election. Advertisements for the ball journal for the coming year are being distributed. A group is busy with the distribution of leaflets for the affair of Nov. 14. Several street meetings are being held every week on various corners.

AMALGAMATED COOPERATIVE HOUSE.—The branch last Monday was a success. More than 175 persons attended. Four new applications were received, which brought up the total membership to nearly 140. The group is doing excellent work in the territory in conjunction with the senior circle and the party branch. Literature distribution and also of New Leaders is going on. The group is enjoying a number of parties and socials. Both Socialist and non-Socialist for the Sunday morning forum after election. Advertisements for the ball journal for the coming year are being distributed. A group is busy with the distribution of leaflets for the affair of Nov. 14. Several street meetings are being held every week on various corners.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—The campaign in the 22nd and 23rd A. D. has gotten into a vigorous stride. The branch is holding a series of meetings and activities. The first of a series of enrolled voters' meetings will be held last Thursday. Street meetings are held in various parts of the west side. The next speaker will be Comrade Marion Severn, at 100 West 72nd street, almost every evening. The headquarters are open all day and any information regarding branch and campaign activities can be obtained by calling Susannah 7-8565, and ask for our secretary, Comrade Evelyn Koch.

8th A. D.—A campaign luncheon and social gathering will be held in its headquarters, 327 East Ninth street, on Sunday evening, Oct. 11, at 7 p. m. A fine luncheon will be served. Among the guests of the evening will be Jacob Frank, William Karlin, Henry Rosner, Edward Levinson and August Claassen.

Brooklyn

BROOKLYN FORUM.—All Kings County branches will cooperate to promote the largest meeting of the winter season arranged under the auspices of the Kings County committee, namely, the Sunday evening forum in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. A program of debates and symposiums with noted speakers has been arranged for every Sunday evening beginning with Nov. 8. Every Brooklyn branch should obtain a supply of tickets which are on sale in books of ten. An effort should be made to circulate these tickets so that a capacity audience may be obtained for each lecture. Tickets may be obtained at all Socialist party branch headquarters, at the city office or at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

DOWNTOWN.—Meetings arranged under the auspices of the branch in the Brooklyn Heights and Borough Hall section are increasing in number and effectiveness. The branch has developed an excellent group of speakers. A new platform was constructed so that three meetings can be held on Friday evening on various corners in the 3-5th A. D. The noon meetings held every Tuesday in and around Borough Hall are immensely successful.

18th A. D.—Among the activities of the campaign being waged by the two branches in the 18th A. D. are the following: Friday, Oct. 9, annual campaign banquet, Fields Manor, 1439 St. Johns place, near Utica avenue. Speakers, Harry W. Laidler and possibly Norman Thomas.

The public school meeting held last Tuesday evening was fairly well attended. The next one is scheduled for Wednesday, Oct. 14, in P. S. 135, at Linden boulevard and Schenectady avenue. Speakers, Louis Waldman, Jacob Anzani, Harry W. Laidler, Jo-

seph Viola and probably Norman Thomas.

19-20th A. D.—A meeting of the branch will be held on Friday, Oct. 9, in the home of Comrades Well, 88 Harmon street, at 8 p. m. All members are urged to attend.

21st A. D.—The annual campaign dinner has been arranged for Sunday, Oct. 11, at 8:30 p. m., in the Lenox restaurant, 793 Flatbush avenue. Admission is \$1.50 per person. A good program of speakers is being planned. The guest speakers will be Charles Solomon, McAllister Coleman, Theodore Shapiro, Anne Gould and others.

22nd A. D.—The first of a series of hall meetings will be held Saturday, Oct. 17, 8 p. m., in P. S. 149, at Sutter avenue and Vermont street. Speakers, A. I. Shipiloff, Charles Solomon, McAllister Coleman, Murray Baron and David Brenlow.

23rd A. D.—The meeting of P. S. 178 scheduled for last week will take place this Friday, Oct. 9, at Dean and Saratoga streets. The speaker will be Charles Solomon, McAllister Coleman, Theodore Shapiro, Anne Gould, Friedman, Chanin and Sadoff. The meetings at the street corners in all parts of the district are carried on by the housewives. The housewives are making every effort to encourage some attempts to disrupt our meetings by the destructive Communist elements, but our comrades dealt with the situation as the occasion required. The housewives are expressing their already begun last Sunday. Comrade Rosen and the campaign manager have not only worked out methodical plans for systematic and thorough canvassing, but Comrade Weisberg and Gussar have made it more pleasant for the comrades to do the work by serving them with coffee and cake at the Lyceum. The special campaign issue was widely distributed. Comrades Straussman and Judah Altman are regularly selling Socialist literature, which quite some success, and they are making every effort to increase the sale of The New Leader at each gathering. The membership drive which Organizer Guller and Comrade Liechtrman have carried on has already begun to materialize, with new members having been proposed at the last meeting.

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UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ EMBROIDERS UNION
Local 68, 141 E. W. 1, 15th St.
Algonquin 4-567-3688. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the office of the Union, 2 L. Friedman, President; Fred P. Katz, Treasurer; Andrew Strick, Sec'y. Agent: William Weingert, President; Charles Weber, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Sec'y, Corresponding Sec'y.

LOCAL NO. 8. OFFICE and headquarters: Brooklyn Labor Forum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone Stage 4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Plafum, Fin. Sec'y; Fred P. Katz, Treasurer; Andrew Strick, Sec'y. Agent: William Weingert, President; Charles Weber, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Sec'y, Corresponding Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 234 A.M.O. & B.W. of N.A.
7 East 15th Street
Tompkins Sq.—6-7234-7235-7236
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
SAMUEL SUSSMAN J. BELSKY
ISIDORE LEFF
Business Agents

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

CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four"
Office, 40-45 W. 17th Street, Chelsea 3-4905. Regular meetings every Friday at 210 East Fifth Street. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office. Louis Feinberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
New York Joint Council
New York Joint Council,

