

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

The Machine Age—The Sino-Japanese Muddle—
Hoover and Laval—The Bank of the United
States—Socialize Banks and Railroads
—Some Plain Talking

WISDOM AND PROGRESS

THOMAS EDISON was never a pure scientist but he was a very great inventor and had come to symbolize in our minds the whole process of conscious invention or the conscious application of science to the industrial arts and our way of living. This is a new thing in history. The machine age itself only goes back to 1769 when the steam engine was patented. Almost down to Edison's time the progress of invention was more or less accidental and unorganized. It is now organized and deliberate. Edison was partly responsible for this revolutionary development and fittingly symbolized it.

Is that development good or evil? That depends on how we use it. Edison himself lived under the capitalist system and worked under it. He seemed to be unaware of the social problems that the age of machinery to which he contributed so much has set up or intensified. Nevertheless I do not think his was the type of mind that would work only for profit. He might have done better service under a Socialist order, driven by his real curiosity and his desire to apply practically the secrets of science.

But to get back to our question. Of itself it may be good that we have electric lights rather than oil lamps, automobiles instead of ox carts. But it is not good if these inventions outstrip our power to manage them for life rather than death, for health rather than endless worry. The secret of proper management of invention can only be found in planned control of machinery for use and not profit. That is to say, electricity and all the other powers of science, in themselves neither good nor evil, will be good only if they are controlled to the end that poverty, economic insecurity, and war shall be abolished. This requires the achievement of international Socialism. The inventions of Edison must be managed by the method and in the spirit of Debs.

THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA

WAR clouds over Manchuria have grown a little lighter during the week. Perhaps the imperfect machinery so painfully set up for the peaceful settlement of international quarrels by the Kellogg Pact, the League of Nations, and the often forgotten Nine Power Pacific pact will not be wholly vain. It must be remembered that there is a solid peace sentiment in Japan itself as well as much social unrest. This is proved by the collection of more than 2,000,000 signatures for a disarmament petition. So far American public opinion has kept sane and Secretary Stimson's policy has seemed wise. Our condemnation of the militarists who have made Japan clearly the aggressor in Manchuria must not blind us to the fact that in general the Japanese have been neither better nor worse than we have been in like circumstances or would be if we had interests in Manchuria like Japan.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

POSSIBLY the peace and no small part of the happiness of the next decade may partially depend upon the result of conversations between Premier Laval of France and President Hoover. Neither of them is of anything like heroic stature. Yet they may be the moustache of a greater or less degree of folly in expression of what they think is the public opinion of their two countries. Laval himself probably wants peace, but his government is pretty well dominated by the Nationalist political oligarchy in France which comes close to taking the position that the world can go to hell if France is secure. It is to be hoped, however, that even this oligarchy will realize that France also is part of an interdependent world. Some of the time Briand says that clearly, French power in Europe which is greater now than since the time of Napoleon may be bought for too bitter a price.

But we Americans cannot act like pharisees. We also have tried to go it alone. We also are capable of being imperialists in the pursuit of what we think is our own profit or our own security. Neither nation can lecture the other. Both nations must help to find the road to peace. In finding that road the United States could well afford to lead a movement to wipe out debts and reparations provided that the money that was saved was not used to increase armaments. Whether we could afford the consultative pact that Premier Laval is said to seek, is another matter. Such a pact should not be made with France alone. Our government, however, should be willing to agree at least to consult with other nations before we insist upon the right absolutely to trade as we will with a nation which goes to war, contrary to the Kellogg Pact, without using any of the existing instruments of peace. We should, in other words, let it be known that we are willing to act much as we have acted in the quarrel between China and Japan. More than that we scarcely can do in the present state of the world.

BRODERICK INDICTED

THE indictment of Superintendent Broderick, at the head of the New York Banking Department, may or may not have been facilitated by Tammany's desire to divert attention from the Seabury inquiry or to get even with Mr. Broderick's friend, Gov. Roosevelt for not vetoing the Legislative appropriation for the Seabury inquiry. On the face of it, however, it looks as if there was a case against Broderick, at least for negligence in enforcing the banking law in the failure of the Bank of United States. Governor Roosevelt, whether Mr. Broderick is criminally guilty or not, made a grave error in judgment when he ignored our Socialist request shortly after the failure of the Bank of United States to have an official investigation of the Banking Department. Failure to get at the facts and clean them up has had a worse effect on public confidence than could have resulted from any proper official investigation. At this late day a criminal trial may have its uses but cannot take the place of that investigation.

MAKING GOOD BANK LOSSES

THERE is considerable talk about asking the State of New York to make good losses of depositors in the Bank of United States. Of course, nothing like this should be done at all until every possible means has been taken to make good losses at the expense of directors and stockholders. Then, if Mr. Broderick was really criminally negligent, there may be a case against the state to consider the losses, if any, of the depositors with a view to indemnifying them wholly or partially.

Unless criminal negligence of a state official can be proved, however, it is not the business of the state under capitalism to indemnify depositors who picked the wrong capitalist bank. The claims of the unemployed come miles ahead of the claims of depositors. This is not an argument against setting up a proper fund to guarantee bank deposits. That ought to have been done under compulsion of the state or federal government by the banks long ago. This credit pool we hear so much about should be used now to keep weak banks from failing. This is a different thing from voting money out of the Treasury to depositors in banks that have failed. Only criminal negligence of responsible bank superintendents can justify consideration of such action. In the end we must come to socialization of the whole banking process and the sooner that can be intelligently done, the better.

SAVING THE RAILROADS

By the same token, we shall have to come to the socialization of railroads—and the sooner, the better. The railroads did not get what they asked for but they did get rate increases which it is already evident will not satisfy the railroads or put an end to the talk of wage cuts but which will create further difficulties for shippers of the articles on which the increase was granted. Society has a duty to maintain an essential industry or service according to a proper plan, but even a conservative ought to admit that when it becomes necessary for the public through governmental agencies to save an industry like railroading it is about time for society to own what it has to save and to link up what it owns to other essential industries and services which are also its property.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

THE saddest thing about the A. F. of L. Convention in a distant corner of the continent is the fact that in this time of critical depression no one paid much attention to it. No one thought that the official voice of that small part of American labor which is organized would say anything very important. It didn't. To be sure, the grim realities of the time forced some plain talk from old line labor leaders, but the A. F. of L. adjourned without providing any effective machinery of support for the wage strikes which it threatens to conduct in behalf of the wage scale. The convention took the preposterous position that employment insurance would further enslave the workers. The kind of social insurance, including unemployment insurance, on the contrary, the one thing most likely to give workmen a sense of bare subsistence that they will have the courage to doles of their employers and the political charity of Tammany Hall and its coalition.

Against Wage Cuts!

For a Workers' City!

For Unemployment Relief!

WORKERS MASS DEMONSTRATION

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SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 2 P. M.

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Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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The Curse of Capitalism

Hoover's Only Hope For Millions of Unemployed
Workers Are Pinnacles of Uncertain Charity

OUT of this dark night of capitalism the voice of President Hoover has heard in millions of homes, pleading with the well-to-do to fill the alms-bags in thousands of communities. It was the beginning "of the mobilization of the nation for a great undertaking to provide security for those of our citizens and their families who, through no fault of their own, face unemployment and privation during the coming winter."

The old polyantha "rugged individualism" was missing in this address. It was an anxious man, possibly a frightened man, whose voice was carried to many millions in a national hook-up of 150 radio stations. "In many localities our need will be greater this winter than a year ago," said the speaker.

Yes, some twenty millions of men, women and children, "through no fault of their own," await your almsmen with their hated charity. Down all the stretch of this hell to its last gulf are strong men with the wolf-stare of hunger in their eyes. They amble in the shadows of industries that are palsied. *Machines are idle and raw materials await the touch of Labor's genius to transform them into wealth that will assuage hunger and distress.*

A Puzzled President

What is this strange blight that has stricken the capitalism which Hoover and others but yesterday were praising as a blessing? Why the almsmen in almost every city and town throughout the nation? Why must this tragedy and this humiliation come to the millions who feed and house and clothe the human race?

The speaker does not know or pretends not to know, but there was one passage in his plea for alms which suggests a man who fears that the whole capitalist system stands indicted before the world. Mr. Hoover said:

"I would that I possessed the art of words to fix the real issue with which the troubled world is faced into the mind and heart of every man and woman. Our country and the world are today involved in more than a financial crisis. We are faced with the primary question of human relations, which reaches to the very depth of organized society and to the depth of human conscience."

Yes, but what are those "primary human relations" that are rooted in the capitalism that has become a curse to the world? The speaker approached an abyss, peered into it, and then withdrew. The primary relations of human beings in capitalist society will not bear any fundamental investigation. To thoroughly probe them is to reveal why millions must be fed from the alms-bags of the masters who have reduced them to destitution.

Masters and Slaves

The human relations, fundamentally, are two-fold. On one side there is mastery and on the other there is servitude. It is the relationship

"Mother of Humanity" Adds 300 of Its Employees To Army of the Destitute and the Unemployed

JUST when the country is most in need of a nationwide relief organization to help in distributing cash relief to 10,000,000 unemployed and their 20,000,000 dependents, the American Red Cross has laid off between 300 and 400 of its field workers, clerks, accountants and other personnel. In the name of strict economy, the organization headed by the President of the United States has slashed its payroll right and left—though chiefly at the bottom—while curtailing its actual service to the public. It is preparing for its annual begging of funds on Nov. 11, while its high executives have continued to declare that there will be no need for appropriations by Congress, this winter, to care for the victims of unemployment.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, has returned from Europe with new assertions to the country that America is not so badly off as other countries, and that private charity and municipal appropriations will be able to meet all demands for the coming six months. But since his return the headquarters staff has been terrorized by knowledge that many jobs would be abolished. On Oct. 17—the day before President Hoover's broadcast of appeal for the solution of unemployment relief by individual donations in each community—between 30 and 35 stenographers and typists were dismissed. One of them testified that she was let out before she had time to transcribe her shorthand notes. This, in answer to a statement by the publicity director that two weeks notice was given to all who were discharged.

Dismissals have been going on steadily since July.

As a result of the economy policy, the Red Cross has forced its remaining staff to work 7½ hours daily instead of 7 hours—the standard government workday in Washington. It has withdrawn from its recreation work in veterans' hospitals—a move which has been sharply protested by the Association of Disabled War Veterans. It has saved about \$250,000 from its annual budget.

Last winter, when the Arkansas and Tennessee farmers were starving, due to the 1930 drought, the Red Cross executives went to Congress and protested that they had funds sufficient for all relief emergencies in that region. A few weeks later Payne asked for \$10,000,000, which was voted by Congress. Meanwhile \$5,000,000 of Red Cross funds had been expended on the same job. In spite of the suffering throughout the drought area, Red Cross headquarters echoed every word of opposition to direct federal food relief which was spoken by Hoover, Secretary Mellon and other administration leaders.

During the deepening crisis of unemployment suffering of this year, the attitude of Payne and his associates has been identical with its attitude on relief of hungry farmers. It has been an instrument of White House resistance to the appropriation of federal funds to feed, clothe and shelter the unemployed, because such funds would be made up through taxation of the larger incomes and estates.

of enormous power by a few and dependence on the part of millions. This mastery and this servitude, this power and this dependence, are as old as written history. *Its forms have changed over the centuries but its essentials are the same.*

In all its changing aspects it has been due to the power of one group or class to live upon the labor of another group or class. That power has been buttressed upon the coercion of the minds of its victims. The slave and the captive, the bondsman and the serf, the wage worker and peon, have submitted because of fear of something unknown. Often the wrath of God was invoked by the kept men of each ruling class when the workmen threatened to strike off their chains. When this coercion failed more drastic measures were employed.

Perhaps it was captives in wars who were put to work in the fields. In some parts of the world captives were eaten but masters became "humane" when they found that a slave in the field would produce more meals than a slave in the pot. For hundreds of years they were tied to the soil as serfs and the fruits of their labor were taken by their landed exploiters.

New Tyrannies for Old

It is a fascinating and instructive story but it cannot be told here. Over the centuries governments changed, society changed, methods of

enterprises from public funds, graft, watering of stock, cheating of investors, profiteering, plunder, special legislation for particular groups and classes, and so on. *One cannot enumerate all the dirty sources of power and of the accumulation of capital.*

Capitalism Becomes Sacred

Within a hundred and fifty years the raw materials, railroads and great industries have been gathered into giant organizations of capital and the human relationships of power and dependence, of mastery and servitude, are as glaring as they ever were. Millions of wage workers are cutcasts in industry. There is no demand for their labor power. The alms-bags are being passed around to keep them from freezing and starving the coming winter.

If the kept men of other eras coerced the minds of those in servitude so kept men coerce today. The fear of a wrathful God, however, no longer restrains. The kept men talk of "rugged individualism," of the "principles of the fathers," and of the "American system." Capitalism is enshrined in mystic words. It is assumed that to alter its fundamentals is an unpardonable sin. Flag worship is cultivated and the bones of the "founding fathers" are venerated. *The Socialist aim of the abolition of capitalism is considered the greatest sacrilege of all.*

So by these means minds that should think are drugged but there is the dawn of intelligent thinking today. The old slogans are losing their charm and Hoover blessing the national alms-bag is a pitiful figure today. When the agents of capitalism are compelled to beg alms to keep the masses from starving the system is the most miserable failure in all history.

To Win Security for All

We must have the natural resources and the industries as the basis of a social democracy before the workers can completely abolish the dependence and insecurity which face them. As slave owners had to part with their property so the modern masters of industry must surrender their power and ownership to society. That is the fundamental aim of the Socialist masses in all countries. Political power is one agency by which the transfer can be made and that is why a Socialist ballot is important.

Meantime we shall work and fight for every measure of relief, every increment of power we can wrest from the ruling classes, and enlist increasing numbers for the struggle for liberation through a Socialist commonwealth of collective democracy.

This is the answer of intelligent toilers to the aims-collectors and alms-givers of a bankrupt social order. The capitalistic system of industry is a miserable failure; its passing will remove a curse and make security possible for all.

THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES OF A POLITICAL "OFF-YEAR"

By Morris Hillquit

THIS is a political "off-year," by which is meant that no public offices of great emolument or patronage are to be filled in the coming election.

It is true that the life and fate of the seven million New Yorkers will not be vitally affected by the choice of a Borough President for Manhattan, and that the voters will have very little to say in the selection of judges, whom our interlocking bi-partisan political machine is seeking to impose on them ready made.

But the elections of 1931, here and elsewhere, will be of tremendous interest as a manifestation of public sentiment in the face of the desperate situation into which the American people have been precipitated. They will test the political mettle of the country, and if there is any mettle in the electorate, they will indicate a widespread revolt against the existing order of things, against the government in city, state and nation, against the ruling classes and the dominant political parties. The coming election should witness an extraordinary large growth of the Socialist vote, as a vote of protest and a vote of awakened political intelligence.

For nothing has served to demonstrate the impotence and hopelessness of the ruling classes and powers than the appalling extent of unemployment and the general condition of economic misery.

OUR country is today as rich in natural resources as ever. It has the same marvelous machinery of wealth production and the same abundance of trained and willing workers. The paralysis of American industries and the sufferings of the American workers are due solely to the planlessness, waste and chaos of private capitalism. The cure of the evil is economic. It lies in the introduction of a system of planned production for social use.

In the face of this simple and fundamental problem organized government has failed lamentably and ludicrously. The national government has done or attempted nothing substantial to relieve the frightful national calamity of steadily increasing and seemingly endless unemployment. Mr. Hoover is mobilizing the great financial resources of the country in aid of the bankers, stock owners and stock speculators. He is reported to have in contemplation even more magnificent support for the railroads and real estate owners, but for the millions of the jobless work-

ers facing starvation through capitalist mismanagement, he has nothing but the cold and empty advice of "self help." What is dignified relief for the capitalists is a demoralizing "dole" for the workers.

The Governor of our State, probably one of the most progressive and human of old-party politicians, has managed to force through the legislature an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the relief of the unemployed. \$20,000,000 for all of the jobless workers in the State, about a million and a half of them! That is an average of about \$13 for each unemployed person, equivalent to about two days' wages, to keep the unfortunate victims of our crazy social order alive during the dread winter ahead of us. What a pitiable gesture on the part of the richest state in the richest country as compared with the extent of the unemployment relief granted by most of the poverty-stricken countries of Europe.

BUT the most pitiable and cynical exhibition of callous indifference to the sufferings of the workers is presented by our own "imperial city." With an army of unemployed estimated at 750,000 and a proposed budget of the startling sum of \$634,000,000 for the coming year, the city government has nothing to offer the workers but the cold and empty advice of "self help." What is dignified relief for the capitalists is a demoralizing "dole" for the workers.

(Continued on Page Two)

Town Hall Rally to Close Thomas Campaign Saturday

McConnell, Broun Among The Speakers

Broadcast Arranged for Eve of Election Day; Many Meetings Next Week

Due to an unusually fine response to an appeal for funds the Norman Thomas Non-Partisan Committee is able to help the Thomas campaign for president of the Borough of Manhattan with numerous important activities. The splendid response from non-Socialist-party members, coming as it does in an off year and at a time when people are pressed for money is indicative of the general trend and should encourage Socialists to greater effort on behalf of the party.

There will be a large rally at Town Hall, 1 West 43 street, on Saturday, Oct. 31st, at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the Non-Partisan Committee. Thomas, Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein of the Free Synagogue, Heywood Broun, Bishop Francis McConnell, Morris Ernst, and Dr. Harry W. Laidler will be among the speakers. All street corner speakers are asked to announce this meeting.

The Committee has arranged to have Thomas broadcast over station WOR on Monday night, November 2nd at 9:45 p.m. It is urged that all who have radios should arrange a "house meeting" that night. Invite your friends and neighbors and have them listen to Mr. Thomas' talk. Experience has shown that such meetings are unusually effective. The Manhattan Campaign Committee will be glad to co-operate by sending one or more speakers, and suitable literature to all such meetings.

All the Branches which have radios should arrange meetings at their headquarters that night. These should be especially successful in view of the fact that the broadcasting will take place the night before Election.

Thomas Denounces Tammany on Labor

The record of Tammany on labor was vigorously denounced by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan, this week. Mr. Thomas criticized the endorsement given Tammany candidates by the Central Trades and Labor Council, declaring it would have no political significance but was merely evidence of political trading between "labor and political racketeers." The Socialist leader assailed Joseph P. Ryan, president of the central trades council for supporting Mayor Walker's salary "grab." He charged that the president of the motion picture operators union last year bought at the expense of the union eight expensive trucks with sound apparatus which he used in the Tammany campaign.

"Leaving out of account at the moment any straight Socialist argument, the plain fact is that organized labor in its own basis, if it were sincere, could not possibly endorse the Democratic ticket," Thomas said. Let me cite just a few of the reasons.

"The Democratic administration has not even yet arranged to enforce the law requiring the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on city contracts; The Democratic administration has done absolutely nothing to protect subway and bus workers against the 7 day week or to assure them the right to organize; The Democratic administration supports the rotten padrone system whereby the superintendents, or rather the custodian engineers of some 790 schools, hire their own help as cheap as they can get it; The Democratic administration has done nothing at all to substitute decent housing like that in poorer European cities for the slums in which the workers live.

"Only today I have received proof of the kind of thing that Democratic judges countenance. Judge John E. McGeehan has recently granted an injunction against the Millinery Workers Union making completely illegal any and all picketing of any sort. This he granted on the request of a reorganized firm which repudiated the agreement its predecessor had with the Union, threw out union workers and substituted for some of them men receiving a much lower rate of pay.

"Of course, a strike was called and picketing was begun. Judge McGeehan was asked for an injunction on the basis of weak affidavits, all of them specifically and directly contradicted. Judge McGeehan granted the injunction without hearing any argument whatsoever. But labor goes on and on endorsing the Democratic ticket."

Mrs. Cile Bendel

Mrs. Cile Bendel, mother Mrs. Emil Bromberg, member of the Williamsburg, Brooklyn, branches of the Socialist party, passed away last week. The branches wish to extend their deep regret and sympathy to Mrs. Bromberg.

Tune In --- Tune In

NORMAN THOMAS on WOR

Monday Evening, Nov. 2nd, 9:45 P. M.

Election Day Eve

NORMAN THOMAS, the Socialist candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, will broadcast a talk on the issues of the campaign as they confront the workers of the city.

SOCIALISTS AND SUPPORTERS of the Socialist party can increase the value of this broadcast a hundred-fold by arranging radio house parties for the evening, inviting their neighbors in to hear Thomas present the Socialist position.

SOCIALISTS who arrange house parties can turn the event into a propaganda event as well as a social affair. The Socialist party will be glad to supply house meetings with a speaker who will answer questions or lead a discussion before or after the Thomas address. If you arrange one of these house meetings and would like a Socialist speaker, communicate at once with the Socialist party, 7 East 15th street, N. Y. C.

Station WOR

Nov. 2, 9:45 P. M.

Norman Thomas

Socialist Nominee For Bench Censored For Shur on Women

Benjamin Daublin, one of the 14 Socialist candidates for justice of the N. Y. Supreme Court in the 2nd district, has been withdrawn from the campaign.

The action was taken by the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party following the publication by Mr. Daublin of his views on the capacities of women to serve as jurors. Replying to a questionnaire of the League of Women Voters asking whether he favored women acting as jurors, Mr. Daublin wrote: "No, no, no—hell no. As soon as women show better intelligence, reasoning powers, smoke less, chew less, read less tabloids; in fine, become culturally better than at present, then, perhaps, yes."

At a meeting of the Socialist city executive committee, Miss Marion Severn offered the resolution repudiating Mr. Daublin's view. It was adopted unanimously. It declared that "whereas Benjamin Daublin has made a public statement which is contrary to the platform, policies and principles of the Socialist party," he be withdrawn as speaker from the platforms of the Socialist Party, and from all participation in the political campaign."

Two Mass Meetings In Bronx County

The great Socialist campaign in Bronx County comes to a climax with two huge mass meetings. The first of which will be held in the new DeWitt Clinton High School at Mosholu parkway and Sedgewick avenue, on Friday, October 23rd, at 8:30 p.m. This auditorium seats about 2500 people. The Amalgamated Cooperative Branch has been working diligently to get out a record crowd. Speakers: Morris Hillquit, Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas, Esther Friedman, Samuel Orr, Louis Panken.

The concluding rally in the low-organized labor in its own basis, if it were sincere, could not possibly endorse the Democratic ticket," Thomas said. Let me cite just a few of the reasons.

Woman Socialist Running for Mayor In Tampa, Florida

(By a New Leader Correspondent) TAMPA, Fla.—For the first time since the memorable year of 1910 when this capitalistic ridden city of cigar makers, largely of Latin origin, experienced one of the most desperate strikes in the South, during which strikers were persecuted and jailed, the Socialist Party has entered the municipal election. Josephine De La Grana, a woman comrade, is our candidate for Mayor. She is a woman of education and well known as a snappy radical writer.

Our candidate has but one opponent, and owing to general unemployment the workers are thinking our way. Comrade De La Grana will draw a sizable vote and our movement will experience a healthy growth. Local Tampa is small in numbers and its organization is largely the work of our untiring secretary, Edward A. Buckland, on old time Socialist from Massachusetts and ex-mayor of Boston colony.

Florida, at the time of the great strike, had many locals and one year polled 12,000 votes. The Socialist candidate for Mayor that year was elected and counted out and in the next few years war hysteria and Communist wrangling brought inactivity. There is now an awakening and the prospects are bright.

CLAESSENS IN PITTSBURGH PITTSBURGH.—August Claessens will speak at the Moose Temple, 628 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Friday evening, November 6, at 8:15 o'clock.

Laidler Outlines 10 Points In Socialist City Program

A TEN POINT program for New York City urged by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, candidate for the Board of Aldermen on the Socialist ticket in the 43rd Aldermanic District, Brooklyn, gives a fair idea of what Socialists elected to the Board of Aldermen could be expected to work for. Referring to conditions in his own district, Dr. Laidler also severely criticized his Democratic opponent John J. Campbell, for his poor record in the Board of Aldermen during the last nine years and his subservience to Boss McCooley. Campbell's chief interest, Dr. Laidler declared, seemed to be the giving of a holiday to city employees on Good Friday and the granting of permission to churches to maintain a vault without paying a fee. Dr. Laidler urged the election of aldermen dedicated to the task of redeeming the city from dishonest and grafting officials and from the grip of public utility monopolists.

Dr. Laidler's program included:

- 1—A persistent campaign against graft in every department of government and the shattering of the Curry-McCooley political machine. The appointment and election to judicial office of men of broad social vision and of high integrity.
- 2—An unending war in cooperation with state and national governments against the tragedy of unemployment. Immediately the city should begin the undertaking of public works for which nearly \$200,000,000 of appropriations have been made, speed the construction of subways and of new sources of water supply, develop, in cooperation with the state, an efficient and comprehensive system of public employment exchanges and adopt the principle of the five-day week.
- 3—A frontal attack on the New York slums, which are among the worst in the cities of the Western World. Since private builders have failed to do so, the city should follow the successful examples abroad of building healthful and comfortable apartment houses for working class families with low income in the place of the thousands of old law tenements now housing over 1,500,000 New Yorkers. The securing to the community of an increasing share of the value of land created by social effort.
- 4—The public operation of a unified transit system by a municipal corporation representative of the riding public, the technical staff and of labor. In building subways, special assessments should be imposed on abutting property owners.
- 5—The municipalization of gas and electricity and the passage of a law in Albany permitting a city to secure possession of its utilities by a majority vote of its citizens at any election.
- 6—The development of a program of parks and playgrounds which will bring these recreational centers within the easy reach of all children. The program of the New York Regional Plan Committee for a 50 per cent increase in park space in Brooklyn should be row.

Brooklyn Peace Rally To Be Held Sunday

There will be a peace mass meeting held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25, at 3 o'clock. "How May Another World War Be Averted?" will be discussed by the following: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, M.P. of Canada; Professor Harry A. Overstreet, of the College of the City of New York; Reinhold Niebuhr, editor of The World Tomorrow; and Lynn Harold Hough, former president of Northwestern University. Henry Neumann, leader of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society, will preside. There will be no admission charge to the meeting, which is sponsored by the magazine The World Tomorrow.

Campaign Issues of An "Off-Year"

(Continued from Page One)

000,000, there is practically not a dollar provided for the relief of the jobless workers.

In these times of general economy and retrenchment we are presented with a budget of city expenses which exceeds the one of last year by more than \$10,000,000. The Mayor of New York glibly explains that the increase is due "to economic conditions and unemployment," but when we turn to the itemized statement on which the assertion is based we find a paltry increase of subsidies to charitable institutions,—about \$4,600,000 to cover past unemployment relief, \$1,365,000 for old-age insurance and \$4,300,000 to the Department of Education on account of the increased attendance in higher grades, which "is believed" to be caused by the inability of the students to get jobs. In the coming year the unemployed workers of New York will have to live on past benefits supplemented by purely intellectual nourishment, a diet entirely at variance with that of the Tammany district leaders.

If we add to that the growing wave of crime and lawlessness, undetected, unpunished and unchecked and the multiplying evidence of corruption permeating our whole municipal body politic, we shall have to lose hope in the intelligence and manhood of the American workers if they do not demonstrate their revolt at the ballot box in the coming election.

N. Y. Memorial Meeting Held For 'Gene Debs

Thomas and Hillquit Call for Dedication to Cause Debs Loved

THE spirit of Eugene Victor Debs brooded over a memorial meeting held by the Socialist Party Tuesday at Washington Irving High School on Irving Place, New York City, on the fifth anniversary of his death.

From the platform on which stood a huge red-draped portrait of Debs, Socialist speakers urged that the fiery spirit of the great proletarian be held up as a symbol, like the Party's torch, for the workers of America to follow.

"The International" was magnificently sung by the male chorus of the Finnish Branch led by Professor Alex Mala, and the young August Tyler of the Ypsels roused the audience to thunderous applause by his call to youth to emulate the example of Debs and set their faces firmly against all wars.

Esther Friedman spoke of Debs as the lover of all humanity and Morris Hillquit outlined the two outstanding aspects of Socialism, the economic and the idealistic. Debs, he said, was in the true sense of the word one of the great prophets of the religion that is Socialism. Today more than ever, is his spirit needed to guide us.

Norman Thomas contrasted the spirit of the meeting with the heat and dust of the municipal campaign from which he had turned to do reverence to Debs. In the lobby of the school in which the meeting was held was a picture of Thomas Edison, and Thomas pointed out that all the labors of scientists such as Edison would prove of no value to mankind unless we could find ways to adjust our social system to the advances of science. McAllister Coleman presided.

American Legionnaires Raid California Socialist Rally

Riot Follows When Busick Is Dragged From Platform — Police Watch

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES.—A mob of about 20 American Legion men, uniformed in their Legion caps, broke up a meeting of the Socialist Party in the Glendale College Auditorium October 8th.

William W. Busick, State Chairman of the Socialist Party of California, was addressing the meeting on "Unemployment." In the auditorium of the Pasadena High School the night before, Busick had addressed a packed house and at the conclusion of his speech over 300 of the audience joined the Socialist organization, one of them being Fred Jackson, Editor of the Pasadena Labor News, organized labor's official paper.

The speech had proven so effective that Busick decided to deliver the same address in Glendale. He had been speaking about five minutes when the Legion mob entered. The Legionnaires split up into three groups and filed down each aisle until they reached the platform, where they demanded that Busick stop speaking and get out of the hall. Busick refused, and called the Chief of Police Fraser and Detective Woodward, who were sitting in the audience, to arrest the men for disturbing the peace, whereupon the forces of lawlessness and disorder mounted the platform. After a brief struggle Busick and half a dozen Legionnaires went down into the orchestra pit, where the rest of the mob piled on.

Lynching Threatened

When Busick pushed some of the Legionnaires away and straightened up he again called to the chief of police, but the chief merely stood and looked on while the mob dragged Busick up the

aisle. Several of the men in the audience made an attempt to rescue Busick but were knocked down by the Legion men. One man showed his Legion button to the Legionnaires and said, "I am a member of the American Legion and heard what this man was saying. He was telling the truth but if he hadn't been you have no right to break up this meeting. If he did something wrong, let the police arrest him."

One of the legion mob knocked him down and when he got to his feet he tore off his legion button and threw it to the floor. In the scuffle to throw Busick down the steps of the school, one legion man was badly hurt, among other injuries having his arm broken. The legion mob pulled Busick across the grounds towards the legion hall, where they kept shouting they would "string him up" and teach "labor agitators" not to come to Glendale. Halfway across the grounds a detective interfered and the legion struck at him; he showed his badge but they refused to turn Busick over to him, saying that Lieutenant Hynes of Los Angeles had "tipped us off about this bird and his meeting and we aren't going to let him speak and we are going to teach him a lesson."

During the turmoil several who had been in the audience came up and said they were not Socialists but they believed in the constitutional right of free speech and they told the officer that the legion men hadn't even listened a minute to what Busick was saying, but had marched directly to the platform and yanked him off. The legion men again started to take Busick to their hall, but Busick and the three or four friends who were with him put up a stiff fight. The audience, which had followed the mob out into the grounds did not realize what was happening. They were not Socialists, this was the first meeting the Party had held in Glendale and they had come to hear Busick speak, but gradually

it dawned upon them that they were witnessing an attempt to lynch a man. One by one the members of the audience took part in the scrap against the legion men and as the forces fighting for free speech began to grow larger legionnaires began to get the worst of it. A pitched battle was in progress when a carload of uniformed police arrived in answer to a riot call and Busick was arrested and taken to the police station.

Labor Aids Socialists

In the station Busick again demanded that the Chief of Police arrest the legion men, who had followed to the station, for riot, assault and battery and disturbing the peace. Busick identified the men who had broken up the meeting and they admitted it and said they would do it again if he ever tried to speak in Glendale. The chief refused to arrest the legionnaires, and after a private conference with the leaders of the mob came to Busick and said, "We are going to let you go; these men aren't going to file any charges against you." Busick again demanded the arrest of the legion mob but the chief let them go, telling Busick that he should come in the morning if he wanted to file any complaints against the legion for breaking up his meeting and assaulting him. Busick reminded the chief that he himself had been a witness to the attack and the men should be held now, but the chief refused. When Busick asked for the names of those who had assaulted him the chief refused to tell him, saying, "They are willing to let you go; you should be glad to let it drop."

Busick announced that charges would be filed against the members of the Legion who took part in the affair and against the chief of police for failure to perform his duty. Busick also announced that a meeting would be held in Glendale next week. "The legionnaires meet to demand booze," Busick said, "yet they are unwilling to have the unemployed meet to demand food. It seems that the legion is only interested in thirsty drunkards, not in hungry human beings."



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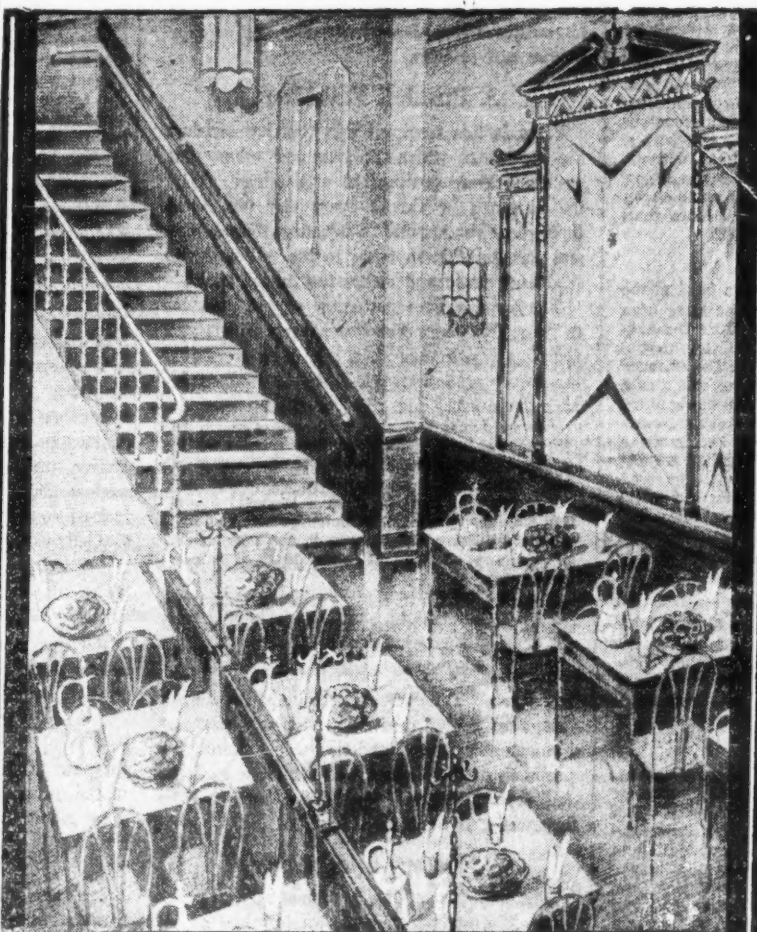
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AFL Rejects Pleas for Job Insurance

Warm Debate at Vancouver Brings Attack on Official Policies

BY ALL odds unemployment insurance legislation was the most important issue before the Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council in dealing with the unemployed crisis had no recommendations to make to the convention except to outline two alternatives: that capitalists should provide work for the jobless, or that industry should have fastened upon it compulsory unemployment insurance legislation.

The Council also reported that it had outlined a program for the emergency which the "managers and owners of industry have refused to consider." This program included the five-day week and shorter work day; maintenance of wage standards; division of work; prohibition of child labor; stabilization of industries; planning for a long period of stabilization; and urging President Hoover to call a national conference of employers and representatives of the trade unions.

All this had been ignored and the Council so reported to the delegates. Moreover, the general wage cuts led by the United States Steel Corporation were being carried out as delegates were en route to the convention. This was the answer to the trade union program. The Council declared that American workers "labor charity" and implied that unemployed insurance means a "dole" and yet the latter might be imposed on industry if the capitalists will not provide work.

Report Is Attacked
The Committee on Resolutions had the matter in hand as well as a resolution of the American Federation of Teachers in support of unemployment insurance. A fine debate followed in which it was evident that the conservatives had lost some of their following and that sentiment in favor of jobless insurance had gained much since the Boston convention a year ago. Duncan of Seattle and Tobin of the Teamsters led the fight against the policy of negotiation and Matthew Wolf fought for the old point of view. He read from the recent report of the British Royal Commission and tried to interpret the report as condemning unemployment insurance. The delegates had recently listened to the British fraternal delegate who had outlined how the British legislation had helped the working class. Wolf was coolly received as it was obvious that he had set himself up as a better judge of this legislation than the official representative of the British workers.

Both Duncan and Tobin were vigorously applauded during their

What the Child Should Eat

Hoover Department Prescribes a Full Diet But Fails to Tell Where It Will Come From

TEN MILLION unemployed were given official notice, Oct. 19, through a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture that "The foods which a child should eat every day for good nutrition are:

"Milk—at least a pint; preferably a quart.
"Butter—at every meal.
"Cereal, Bread, or Potato—at every meal.
"Vegetables, other than potatoes—at least two daily; one raw or quickly cooked; leafy kinds often.
"Fruit—once or twice a day; citrus or other raw fruit or tomatoes daily.
"Eggs or Meat—the older child may have both.
"Sweets—in small quantities at end of meal."

In the same bulletin, issued by the Bureau of Home Economics, parents are warned that "The food the child eats makes a difference in his growth and development and fitness for life. Be sure that his diet includes all the materials necessary for good bones, sound teeth and other needs. Start when he is an infant to make him like a wide variety of wholesome foods. Serve him carefully planned, well-prepared meals at regular hours."

This constructive advice was issued on the same day that the Hoover-Gifford Unemployed Relief Organization began its drive to beg from the generous element among the American people sufficient funds to head off the demand for adequate direct federal appropriations to feed the families of the 10,000,000 unemployed.

speeches. Duncan took occasion to rap Senator Davis for a silly speech he had made and called attention to the addresses of the British delegates. "You did not hear the British fraternal delegates referring to unemployment insurance as a 'dole' did you?" asked Duncan. "No. They told you that unemployment insurance has done more to maintain the standards of the workers in Great Britain than any other agency in this crisis."

Hoffman of the Meat Cutters struck a note of sarcasm regarding the "dole." "You can call a horse a cow, but that does not necessarily make a horse a cow," said Hoffman. He was dissatisfied with the committee's report regarding the "question of liberty" and declared: "So far as labor in the United States is concerned there is no liberty here. Whenever the capitalist class becomes involved in a fight with labor the first thing they do is to enact legislation that will curb labor."

British Denied Floor
Trotter of the Typographical Union asked that the British delegates be given the floor to consider Wolf's criticisms of the British act. But Chairman Green declared he did not think that they desired to participate in the debate.

Furusheth of the Seamen said that liberty for the workers is largely a myth and big business rules the world. He was pessimistic. He was opposed to unemployment insurance and yet he was in a quandary because "if we cannot get what we must have now, bread, the committee does not tell us how to get the bread nor does the Executive Council."

Howard of the Typographical Union was opposed to insurance and yet was puzzled as to what should be done. Hanson of the Teachers was in favor and quoted from the speech of the British delegate. Hunter of Washington supported insurance and reviewed some dramatic class struggles in this country. Allen of the Post Office Clerks made an effective speech in favor and gave some attention to Wolf's remarks.

Tobin of the Teamsters had heard much about the dole. "You know I am inclined to think," said Tobin, "that the term is used

Socialist Voice Raised Again in Trades Council

Delegates Attack Endorsement of Tammany Men—Speak for Socialist Ticket

FOR the first time in many years Socialist delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity put up some show of effective opposition to the "non-partisan" endorsement of Tammany Hall candidates for city and state office, entered pleas on behalf of Socialist candidates as friends of labor and spoke for Socialism in general. Officials of the city central labor body defended their position chiefly on the ground of practicability. The Socialist blasted the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor of rewarding the "friends" and punishing the "enemies" of labor by showing the inconsistencies in the application of the doctrine in New York City. Had the Socialists made adequate preparations for the presentation of their facts and arguments they could have made an even more favorable impression than they did.

The Practice of Practical Politics
The debate was opened with the report of delegate Sinnigen, chairman of the Non-partisan Committee of Queens County. His committee declared that "the interests of labor will be best served by the election of Democratic candidates." Delegate Boettjer of the Firemen asked whether the Queens Democratic nominees had been questioned as to their attitude on the eight hour bill for firemen which the Central Trades had endorsed. The Queens Democratic aldermen had voted to keep the bill in committee. Sinnigen assured Boettjer that the Queens aldermen endorsed by this committee would vote right at the proper time. Delegate Laderman, Socialist, delegate of the Pocketbook Makers' Union, inquired whether the committee had examined the Socialist candidates in Queens and if so, why it had not endorsed them. Sinnigen replied that they had been questioned, that their arguments were found feasible but that from a practical standpoint it was thought better to support the Democrats. The latter were all in favor of labor's measures except Zimmerman in the Sixth Assembly District who was pushing a bill to tax outdoor advertising despite the opposition of the printing trades. Sinnigen explained in answer to objections from the Printing Pressmen and Lithographers delegates that to oppose Zimmerman would only antagonize him further. Laderman wanted to know whether the committee's report was non-partisan.

Two of the Socialist candidates, Barnett Wolfe and Charles Garfinkle, had been labor officials, Wolfe of Laderman's own union. Were they not friends of labor? Is it more practical to endorse Democrats who will throw you a bone or get solidly behind candidates whom labor really wants? President Ryan countered by stating that it was not a bone but a piece of meat that labor was getting. Besides, he said that Norman Thomas, spokesman for the Socialist Party, had declared on Oct. 12 that he did not want the support of all of organized labor. Thomas had attacked racketeering in the unions and sought only the support of the honest portion of labor. Ryan then repeated an argument he has used on other occasions, that the Socialist party is not a labor party because the workers have not rallied to it in large numbers. He was, therefore, in favor of the predominant old parties until the workers form a labor party of their own. Delegate Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union, not a Socialist but a long standing advocate of a labor party, pointed out that it was inconsistent and ridiculous to support an avowed enemy of the printing trades on the basis of non-partisan politics. Sinnigen revealed that four members of the committee who were interested in outdoor advertising had agreed to the Zimmerman endorsement. Gaa, Socialist delegate of the Painters, criticized the Democrats for being in favor of liberal proposals when they are in the minority, as at Albany. In New York, where they have been in the majority, for example, they have resisted the application of the prevailing rate of wages law. The painters still receive \$11 a day, on public works, instead of the \$13.20 to which they are entitled. He assailed the injunction judges of the old parties and said that labor should be in a position to demand what it wants instead of asking for favors. This gave the delegate of Cooks the opportunity to launch an attack on Judge Fawcett of the Second Judicial District who was running on both the Democratic and Republican tickets altho he had been free with injunctions against strikers. Heller, delegate of the Retail Dairy and Grocery Clerks, brought forth proof of this in the form of an injunction writ signed by Fawcett which he placed upon Secretary Quinn's desk. The report of the Queens Non-partisan Committee was approved with the endorsement of Zimmerman held up until a conference could be held with him.

Tobin Wants Militancy
Tobin mentioned this as a contrast with the neglect of the starving masses. He had always disagreed with Socialist advocates who would "socialize the world" and still disagreed but "we are confronted with a serious condition. There is something wrong. You tell me that something can be done. I say to you it can be done and it must be done before we go any further." Every laboring corporation is opposed to unemployment insurance and if the convention adjourned without doing something, "this labor movement is not what I believe it to be, still fighting, still militant."

Frey of the Metal Trades Department opposed and Mahon of the Street Railway Employees favored unemployment insurance. Olander of the Seamen also opposed and President Green took the floor in a long speech in defense of the report and it was adopted. There was no roll call so the strength of each side cannot be determined but the advocates of a social policy had made so much headway that some predict that they will carry the measure at the next convention.

The report of the Council on injunctions admitted that no progress had been made in legislative relief. The passage of the Clayton Act in 1914 had been hailed at that time as "Labor's Magna Carta" but the Council reported the following to the delegates:

"The enactment of the Clayton law—intended to limit and restrict injunctions in labor disputes—has only encouraged the issuance of an increasing number of injunctions as well as the severity of limitations and restrictions imposed on Labor."

Congress had neglected all appeals of the trade unions for relief from this evil. On this the report declares:

"It is indeed a sad and deplorable commentary upon the legislative branch of the government in that it fails speedily and effectively to remedy this situation. Certainly organized labor is not alone in demanding redress and freedom from the chains that are enslaving them to industry and industrial masters."

Two years ago the council claimed a majority in both houses of Congress as favorable or sympathetic to the A. F. of L. program. Its report on injunction relief is strangely in conflict with the claim made at the Toronto convention.

Abolish the System!
Wexler of the Bronx County Non-partisan committee reported endorsements of all the Democratic candidates because they had labor records of either 95 or 100 per cent. Woskow, Socialist delegate of the Printing Pressmen's Union and candidate in the Seventh Assembly District, pointed out that the Democratic Party stood for the present system with its accompaniments of unemployment and other forms of misery. The Socialist Party, he said, stood for the eradication of all this wretchedness. Wexler said that the Democratic incumbent was preferred to Woskow because he had already been in office and had a 100 per cent labor record.

Upon motion of Sinnigen the central body voted to oppose the candidacy of Judge Fawcett, altho he was a Republican endorsed by the Democratic Party.

A motion made by Johnson of the Iron Workers was passed requesting labor representation on the fact-finding committee asked by Budget Director Kohler to investigate prevailing rates of wages.

10,000 Rally For Mooney in San Francisco

Older, Steffens and Ammeringer Demand Full Pardon—Fairbanks, Jr. Brings Message

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—The Pardon Tom Mooney convention in San Francisco—one of a series across the country—was a great success. Ten thousand persons crowded the Civic Auditorium, and thousands more heard a three hours' broadcast over a coast network. Robert Waitaker acted as chairman.

Fremont Older, Lincoln Steffens, Fred Moore, Oscar Ammeringer, and John D. Barry were the principal speakers. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., flew from Los Angeles with a letter from Rupert Hughes, and letters were read from Judge Griffin and from Mooney himself. Mooney's letter asked for a boycott of all California products. In the morning the delegates from all over the state presented their reports. The entire Pacific Coast cast of "Frederick" was introduced to the enthusiastic audience by Dixon Morgan, who is presenting the play in the West.

Just before the convention, the California State Federation of Labor announced that it would continue to give full support to the move to obtain pardons for Mooney and Billings, and that it would fight for changes in the state law to prevent "a recurrence of such a travesty of justice."

Russell and Anderson To Debate on Parents As Guardians of Young
Bertrand Russell, famous British educator and Sherwood Anderson, novelist and editor, author of "Perhaps Women," will debate the subject of child rearing on Sunday evening, Nov. 1st, at Mecca Temple, 55th street and 7th avenue, under the auspices of the Discussion Guild.

Mr. Russell will defend the affirmative of the question "Shall the State Rear Our Children?" taking the position that present day methods of child rear and our system of education have failed. He will contend that "parents are harmful" and urge that "the State have full control of children."

Mr. Anderson will oppose a system of state institutions, uphold the "family" as the very foundation of civilization and defend the home as our most important ally.

Authorities on child psychology, heads of child study associations and settlement houses, and representatives of teachers' groups, parents' organizations and social workers will comprise a committee of honorary chairmen to welcome Mr. Russell on what is generally regarded as his last visit to America, and Mr. Anderson, who is coming out of retirement after many years of editing and writing in the South.

Miss Katz at Rand School
Adele T. Katz, eminent musicalist, delivered her first lecture at the Rand School, this week, at 8:30 o'clock, assisted by Kurz Weil at the piano. Miss Katz discoursed interestingly on 16th and 17th century music, the first of her series of eight lectures on "Music in a Changing World."

Every Friday evening at 8:30, until December 11th, Miss Katz will trace the development of music from its early polyphonic forms to the music of today. In the order named, the subsequent lectures will follow, "Early 18th Century Music," "Later 18th Century Music," "The 19th Century Music of Romanticism," "Later Romanticism," "Early 20th Century Music," and "Later 20th Century Music."

Miss Katz is also giving two other lecture series, one on "The Development of the Opera," at the Hubbell Studio, Steinway Building, 113 West 57th Street, every Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock—and the other on "An Approach to New Music," in the home of Mrs. Lawrence Gunst, 525 West End avenue, every Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Kurz Weil will be at the piano in each of these series.

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Smouldering Fires of War in the Far East

Imperialist Ambitions of Japan in Manchuria Threaten a New World Conflagration

Familiar events are repeating themselves in distant Manchuria—and unless the workers of the western world understand what is happening we may soon be in the midst of war more devastating than the last. Isolated political riots and murders, "national honor," "national destiny," all these are being held up again to cloak the imperialist ambitions of the Japanese ruling classes. Behind these incidents and slogans lie the danger of war.

Paul Porter, field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, has just returned from a four months' trip through Japan and China. In the course of the tour he met many of the political and military leaders involved in the current crisis. He has studied Japanese economic conditions at first hand. In this article he traces the significance of the Japanese-Sino crisis and what it may mean to the workers of the world.

By Paul Porter

MANCHURIA is today only of remote interest to American workers. So was Sarajevo in 1914. The analogy is not far-fetched. The consequences of imperialist conflict in far-away Northeastern Asia may again involve workers of all nations in the sort of bloody slaughter that followed the assassination of an unremembered Austrian archduke sojourning in Serbia.

Two wars have been fought on the soil of this prized territory in the last forty years, and under a capitalist-imperialist organization of society, another war is virtually inescapable. Irrespective of any temporary pacification of the present Sino-Japanese dispute that may be achieved, there will remain sharply antagonistic interests, economic, political and military, that are certain to flare up at a later date.

What is this Manchuria that was an important factor in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894, the Russo-Japanese war of 1904, and is today the cockpit of a latent conflict that may conceivably embroil the nations of the world in another crusade for glorious death?

The Prize at Stake

Geographically, it is a land of fertile, undulating plains and forested mountain slopes, rich in deposits of coal and iron ore. In territory Manchuria is approximately the size of the combined areas of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Great Wall of China separates it from China in the Southwest. In the West it merges into Inner Mongolia and on the Northwest, North and Northeast it is bordered by Siberia; in the Southwest by Korea. The Southern promontory, Liaotung Peninsula, comes within close shipping distance of Japan, and its chief port, Dairen, has become second only to Shanghai among Chinese shipping centers. Dairen and the entire tip of the peninsula, including Port Arthur, however, are leased territory controlled by Japan.

Less than one-half of the best soil of Manchuria has been brought under cultivation, and the mineral resources have scarcely been tapped. The country is in a stage of development comparable to that of the American West fifty years ago.

Politically and historically, Manchuria is a part of that loosely integrated country known as China. It has been since the Manchus imposed their rule upon the Chinese empire in the middle of the seventeenth century. Ninety-five per cent of the thirty million population is Chinese, and each year this number is augmented by the influx of one million Chinese peasants from the famine areas of Shantung and Chihai provinces. Approximately 200,000 Japanese and 800,000 Korean subjects of Japan reside in Manchuria; their numbers increase slowly. The remainder of the population is principally Mongol and emigre Russian.

The choicest commercial and industrial states are in the hands of Japan, whose investments exceed one billion dollars. The port city of Dairen, the South Manchurian Railway, the Chosen (Korea) Government Railway, and important coal mines, flour mills, banks and trading organizations give the island empire the economic dominance of all South Manchuria. No Chinese governor of Manchuria dares go far in interfering with the maintenance and expansion of these stakes. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang encouraged the building of Chinese railways that were roughly parallel to the S. M. R. That is one reason why his troops are being pushed to the south of the Great Wall, and why the Japanese militarists are proclaiming that no government in Manchuria now exists.

Japan's Trade Slump

Chinese competition in Japan's sphere of influence, however, probably would not have precipitated a crisis at the present time had not Japan's trade with China suffered a disastrous slump. Two commodities, raw silk and cotton manufactures, constitute approximately 70 per cent of Japan's exports. The United States receives most of the raw silk, and China, her second largest customer ordinarily purchases a large share of the cotton goods and altogether 25 per cent of her exports. Since the World War, when there arose a new group of industrialists dependent upon the markets of Central China, there has been a neatly balancing equilibrium between these commercial interests and the colonial interests in Manchuria.

The present government was formed by the Minseito party which receives its chief support from the foreign traders. The

Seiyukai, or opposition party, represents in a general way the big landholders, the militarists, and those industrialists particularly interested in Korea and Manchuria. The Minseito government has favored "cooperation with China for co-prosperity," but Chinese boycotts and tariffs and the fall in the value of Chinese currency have destroyed the precarious equilibrium, and thus given new impetus to aggression in Manchuria.

This government, for the intended benefit of the foreign traders, restored the gold standard in January, 1930; but just at that time silver bullion began its disastrous fall in price. China uses silver as the basis of its monetary system, and the lowered exchange value of its currency, operated as a highly effective tariff, to the great joy of the new Chinese industrialists. Moreover, the new National government of China established a direct tariff and Chinese capitalists encouraged boycotts against Japanese products which made further inroads into the Japanese export trade.

While Japan's total foreign trade shows a yearly \$100,000,000 excess of imports over exports, her normal trade with China yields a two to one favorable balance. This favor-

able balance has melted rapidly.

The Diplomatic "Incidents"

The return to the gold standard brought also a sharp drop in commodity prices, and bankruptcies, wage cuts and increased unemployment. Tariffs in India, Australia and the United States, and the Wall street panic in November, 1929, further disorganized Japanese foreign trade, and helped bring Japan to an economic position gravely precarious. A workers' and peasants' revolution is not improbable.

The militarists sensing this and smarting from a mild rebuff at the London Naval Conference, and fearing a further loss of prestige as a result of the coming disarmament conference in February, have taken matters into their own hands. The Japanese Constitution, framed while feudal influence was still strong, provides that the Ministers of War and Navy shall be responsible only to the Emperor. As early as last July it became apparent that the Minister of War, General Minami, was defying Baron Shidehara and Prime Minister Wakatsuki, who had been chief of the Japanese delegation to the London Naval Conference. His frank prediction of war over Manchuria and Inner Mongolia aroused a storm of resentment in China as anticipated.

Several incidents, as irrelevant to the real causes of conflict as the murder of Sarajevo was to the causes of the World War, inflamed feelings in both China and Japan to a high pitch. The first incident of significance was a riot at Wanpaoshan, Korea, in which more than one hundred Chinese settlers were killed by Koreans. The riot originated in a dispute over the land rights, but there is some basis for the belief that it was tacitly encouraged by Japanese soldiers, and possibly even incited by them for the purpose of directing Korean independence agitation into a program against China.

The other important incident was the murder of the Japanese Captain Nakamura, while traveling incognito in Inner Mongolia. Presumably he was killed by Chinese soldiers or bandits (frequently the same), but the Japanese government has never explained why he was traveling with a false passport and carrying the sum of \$50,000. Chinese claim that the money was for the purpose of bribing Mongolians to revolt.

The Pressure on Japan

The incident has been magnified in Japan to almost a matter of "national honor"; a military funeral for Nakamura and inflammatory speeches have enabled the mili-

tarists to ride high on the crest of patriotism. In the occupation of Manchuria, ostensibly because of an alleged bombing of the South Manchuria Railway by Chinese, they have made a bold gamble for power and at the moment are disfiguring Japanese policy.

This high-handed action will, of course, call forth denunciation from liberals of all countries, who, however, will overlook the harsh facts that compel Japan in an imperialistic world to act in an imperialistic manner. It is indubitably true that the national existence of Japan is dependent upon her imperialistic ventures in Manchuria, and no government, liberal or conservative, that operates under capitalism, can surrender the privileges won in two costly wars.

The pressure of population is the basic factor in all domestic and foreign policy of Japan. Sixty-five million people live in a territory smaller than the State of California, and only 15.5 per cent of this territory can be cultivated. Each year the population increases almost a million. The food and mineral resources of the country are strained almost to the breaking point.

Nationalization of the land and application of scientific technique in rice culture might provide more food, but not enough. Emigration to the United States, and Australia is barred, nor have the Japanese ever been a successful colonizing race. Why not birth control then? In fact, dissemination of birth control knowledge has been legalized within the last three years, but so long as the number of guns in the world increases each year, Japanese statesmen will expect an increase in the number of men to carry them.

The development of Japan as an industrial nation, then, is the one remaining alternative that promises food for the growing millions. But Japan, lacking iron ore and high grade coal as well as adequate food, can industrialize only if she can secure these materials in Manchuria which has them in abundance. Manchuria, moreover, with its annual influx of one million Chinese offers a steadily expanding market for industrial products, and its undeveloped resources are hungrily eyed by Japanese capitalists itching to invest the surplus funds they have trimmed from the workers' pay checks.

An Apt Imperialist Pupil

In understanding Japanese imperialism, it should be remembered that the Japanese people were forced into the imperialist struggle against their own volition. For

two and one-half centuries they lived in almost complete isolation from the rest of the world. When the American Commodore Perry sailed with his fleet into Tokyo Bay in 1854 and compelled them to open their ports to trade, the nations of the West were fast seizing the choice ports of China and carving for themselves their respective spheres of influence. Japan would surely have suffered a like fate had she not quickly copied Western methods for her own protection.

Czarist Russia had already penetrated into Manchuria and was seeking a foothold in Korea, "a sword pointed at the heart of Japan." It was largely fear of Russia and the desire to keep her from Korea that led Japan into a war in 1894 with China, which exercised a protectorate over Korea. Japan compelled China to yield Formosa in the South, which both England and France had sought, and the Liaotung Peninsula of Manchuria.

Immediately Russia, France and Germany "in a spirit of cordial friendship" ordered Japan to return the Liaotung Peninsula, which she sullenly did. Whereupon China's benefactors proceeded to demonstrate further their friendship for her. France took her from Indo-China; Germany, found the convenient murder of two missionaries a pretext for seizing the port of Tsingtao; the Russian fleet, sailing to dislodge the Germans, took instead Port Arthur and what is now the city of Dairen, the very land that they had compelled the Japanese to return. A corrupt Chinese minister of Foreign Affairs was bribed to approve Russia's occupation of Manchuria, to grant a twenty-five year lease to the tip of Liaotung Peninsula, and to grant the privilege of constructing a short-cut railroad across North Manchuria to the Siberian port of Vladivostok.

The Prospects for Peace

In 1904 Japan had her revenge when she thrashed Russia to a standstill and seized her leased territory and the branch line of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. That branch is now known as the South Manchurian Railway. In 1915 she had her revenge upon Germany when she drove her from Tsingtao, and although at the Washington conference seven years later she was forced to return control of the city to China, she still retains valuable privileges there.

Such in brief has been the course of imperialist struggle in the Far East. It is idle to suppose that the League of Nations (chiefly a league of imperialist nations), a

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AND THAT OF COURSE, MAKES EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

Ding in The N. Y. Herald-Tribune

Kellogg Pact, or unlimited sweet peace sentiments, can avert another war. No one familiar with the temper and the basic justice of Chinese nationalism can believe that the Chinese will acquiesce in the further encroachment upon her territory which the harsh cir-

cumstances of the present-day world compel Japan to attempt. The threats of war will disappear only on the death of capitalism. International Socialism could end the rivalries of Chinese and Japanese capitalists, allocate the raw materials of the world according

to national needs, organize marketing on an intelligent basis, and control by direct and indirect means the growth and distribution of population. These are the prerequisites of peace, in Manchuria or anywhere, but capitalism can provide none of them.

The Bolshevik Dromedary: A Reply To Sinclair

Karl Kautsky Writes a Rejoinder to American Socialist's Attack on His Book, "Bolshevism at a Deadlock"

By Karl Kautsky

This article by Karl Kautsky was also written for the London New Leader which also ran Comrade Sinclair's article and we understand that it will appear in a Socialist publication in Germany.—Editor.

I am not I who compare Bolshevism to a camel, but the well known Socialist and poet, Upton Sinclair. In so doing he does not mean to disparage Bolshevism, but only myself, who do not appreciate the creature's work. He praises Bolshevism and sharply attacks my book, "Bolshevism at a Deadlock," an English translation of which has recently been made accessible to English readers. He cannot too strongly condemn my work. "I call this book a humiliation to the Socialist movement of Germany," he says, and a danger to the Socialist movement of the world." The editor has invited me to reply, which I gladly do.

The world-wide economic crisis has within the last year taken on such proportions that there are many among us who think that the final collapse of capitalism has already begun. In connection with this there has come an intensified publicity [Ger. Reklame] in Soviet Russia for its Five-Year Plan. Over there constructive progress, here bankruptcy—"this apparent contrast has caused many Social Democrats to waver in their opinions and to ask whether the Bolshevik method is not, at least for Russia, the way of salvation from the economic troubles of our times. It is easy for men to believe in what they wish for. Out of the terrible distress of the moment grows an urgent desire to see in Russia the rock upon which the church of the future is to be built. Bolshevism is for the time in fashion within our ranks. One of the best known and most eloquent exponents of this new mode is Upton Sinclair.

It is no wonder that Soviet Russia has a peculiar fascination for poets. Because there is something mysterious about it, it gives free scope to their imagination; as seen from abroad, whatever goes on there seems highly dramatic, in marked contrast to the prosaic clearness of everyday activity in

the trade unions and Socialist parties of Western Europe.

Thus, Bernard Shaw enthusiastically admires Soviet Russia, though nobody can tell exactly why, since he spent only a few days there, in one of the high-class hotels which are kept up in Moscow for distinguished foreign guests and in which they can no doubt be very comfortable. For all of that, one wonders why Shaw was in such a hurry to leave what seemed to him a paradise and go back to the British inferno. But Shaw is a "Devil's Disciple," and we must not expect him to act like other folk.

Shaw's laurels as a panegyrist of dictatorship (not only at Moscow, by the way, but equally at Rome) would not let Sinclair sleep. He, however, does not content himself with a few witty remarks, but launches a long treatise against me, to prove that it is the greatest shame for me to think so ill of Soviet Russia as I do.

Excusing himself, he says: "The regard which I feel for Kautsky as one of the teachers of my youth, and as a man who has grown white-haired in the service of the workers, cannot keep me from speaking frankly." That is self-understood, Comrade Sinclair. I do not yet count myself among the dead, of whom we must say nothing but good. So long as one still has vital strength to criticize others, as I criticize the proceedings of the Bolsheviks, one has no claim to mercy if he falls into error. And if Sinclair's manner of criticizing me is now and then coarse and discourteous—well, I bear in mind that I have to do with a poet. "Poetic indignation" is not the use of rhyme, metre, or rhythm. Sinclair's article, entitled "Karl Kautsky and the Russian Dromedary," appeared in the New Leader of August 18.

Kautsky uses the German word "Dromedary," which has a somewhat broader meaning than we commonly attach to the word "camel." Creative imagination is inspired, not the use of rhyme, metre, or rhythm. Sinclair's article, entitled "Karl Kautsky and the Russian Dromedary," appeared in the New Leader of August 18.

movement without thinking as a Marxist. But even so, those who reject Marxism ought at any rate to know what it means. Alas, Upton Sinclair does not.

He begins his disquisition with a complaint about my position on the question of war. In 1907, he tells me, he proposed that the Socialists should "pledge themselves to revolutionary action to prevent war," and he indignantly states that the German Social Democrats would not accept his proposal, and that I then wrote him that "after a war, and especially after an unsuccessful war, then will come our time." From this Sinclair infers that the German Socialists, leaders, myself included, wished for an unsuccessful war.

Now what is the truth of the matter? The German Social Democrats, like those of all our countries, were of course thoroughly convinced of the necessity of combating the war danger by all means at their disposal. But we could not and would not give a pledge that we would bring about a revolution at a given moment, because every Marxist knows that revolutions are spontaneous outbursts, which cannot be brought about at our will. Nothing could have been more unscrupulous than to give a pledge which we could not fulfill.

I at that time opposed the demand for such a pledge all the more because historical study had taught me that revolutionary parties are never weaker than at the outbreak of a war. On the other hand, their power grows during the course of the war, especially if it leads to defeat. I accordingly EXPECTED that, if it should come to war, revolution would break out in the defeated countries at its close. But neither I nor my friends at any time DESIRED an unsuccessful war FOR ANY COUNTRY. We earnestly strove for peace through mutual understanding. Long before the outbreak of the World War, in my book entitled "The Social Revolution," I declared that we could not wish to come to power through a lost war, since that would mean revolution under circumstances most unfavorable to us.

How right I was in this apprehension is clearly shown by the economic situation in Germany, Austria and Russia since 1918. Equally did events at the beginning of the war in 1914 demonstrate that we had been right in not admitting that the outbreak

of the war would be greeted by a revolution. Nowhere did an attempt of the sort take place—not even in Russia, where a strong revolutionary movement had got under way in July. The outbreak of the war stopped it instantly. The Bolsheviks themselves made not the slightest effort toward a revolutionary rising at that time. The prevailing popular feeling made it impossible. And when Italy entered the war in May, 1915, no revolution came in response to it, although on Italy's part it was unquestionably an aggressive war.

Does Sinclair perhaps think that the non-appearance of all these revolutions was due to the articles I had written? So it would seem. But even so, I do not know what his reference to this subject has to do with the subject matter of his article against my book. One thing, however, he makes clear. Sinclair does not at all understand the Marxian conception of evolution, if he believes that we can promise a revolution at a specified time and bring it about or prevent it at will.

Not only in an indirect way, but also directly, does Sinclair attack the Marxian view—the Marxian "formula," as he calls it. He thinks that the revolution which came at the end of the war did not conform to the expectation which I as a Marxist had entertained, but ran altogether counter to it. For, he says, I had prophesied the social revolution for Germany, and instead there came only a capitalist republic. Moreover, on the ground of the Marxian "formula," I had declared that a Socialist revolution in Russia was impossible, and yet it came.

As a matter of fact, I had expected political revolution in all the defeated countries, and it came in all. To what extent the political would become a Social revolution depended upon the power of the proletariat at the time, which no one could foresee, and which I had not pretended to foresee.

As to Russia, the opinion that the revolution which all Socialists expected to occur there at the close of the war would not at once become a Socialist one—this opinion was not mine alone, but was held by all Social Democrats who had some understanding of Russian affairs and especially by the whole Social Democracy of Russia, including Lenin and Trotsky. By these two, of course, it

was held only till the end of the year 1917. But even at that time it was their opinion that, in view of its economic and cultural backwardness, Russia could attain to Socialism only if the industrial countries of Western Europe simultaneously set up a Socialist order. They regarded a Socialist world revolution as the necessary condition to the success of the Socialist revolution in Russia. Only when the world revolution upon which they had reckoned failed to take place, did the Bolsheviks strike it off their books and come to the conviction that they could after all establish a permanent Socialist order in Russia without having its prototype in the West.

Until 1917 the Bolsheviks, along with all other Social Democrats the world over, accepted the Marxian "formula," that only an industrially developed country, with a proletariat strong in numbers, in power of organization, in political and intellectual capacity, could lead the way to Socialism, and that Russia accordingly could not. Upton Sinclair ridicules me for still holding to this "formula" and for its sake refusing to see that the methods of the Communist dictatorship have actually created a Socialist system of production overnight in a nation of ignorant peasants. According to him, I hold that Marx must be right at all costs, and therefore I stubbornly deny the success of the Bolshevik Socialistism, although it is as clear as day.

To illustrate my supposed mental attitude, Sinclair tells the old story of the farmer who, seeing a dromedary for the first time, looked at it in amazement for a while and then, shaking his head, declared: "There ain't no such beast." This comparison seems to Sinclair so striking that he gives his article the title, "Karl Kautsky and the Russian Dromedary." Unlucky camel, so ridden to death!

Sinclair thinks that the success of Bolshevism is so obvious that only doctrinaire egotism can question it. He forgets that in an article on "The Prospects of the Five-Year Plan," published in the magazine Gesellschaft and incorporated as a preface to the English and French translations of my book, I expressly stated what had been my attitude toward the Bolsheviks at the outset:

"If they had succeeded in realizing their expectations and promises it would have meant a tremendous success for both themselves and the

Russian people. The Marxist theory could no longer be supported. It was proved wrong, but it had on the other hand proposed a brilliant triumph for Socialism—viz., they had taken the road to the immediate removal of all distress and ignorance of the masses in Russia and showed it to the rest of the world. "I would have been only too glad to believe that it was possible! Too glad to have been convinced! The strongest and best founded theory must give way when it is refuted by deeds—real deeds—not merely by plans and promises."

That was my attitude toward the Bolshevik camel. Though it had trodden Marxism under its feet, I would gladly have mounted it, if it had really been a living animal and not a mere imitation.

Unfortunately the studies of Russian conditions, with which I had busied myself for half a century, made me very doubtful as to the vitality of this dromedary.

Without submitting any evidence whatever, Upton Sinclair brings this indictment against me: "That I, angered by the impudence of the Bolsheviks in creating a flourishing Socialist commonwealth and thereby violating the Marxian 'formula,' have refused to see the most obvious facts and have hurriedly and indiscriminately raked together all the accusations against the Soviet state that I could get out of the publications of the reactionary (or so-called 'White') Russian refugees in Berlin and Paris. (To Be Continued Next Week)"

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What's Scaring You?

THE Saturday Evening Post blows in about thirteen hundred dollars worth of white space in the New York Times for an advertisement headed: "What Are You Afraid Of?"

I think it only fair that all of us should write in to The Post, whose editor is so solicitous about our timidity, and tell him what we are all afraid of. So I will set an example to all you girls and boys and help out the worried Mr. Lorimer and his boss, the upset Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the White House of American peddlers.

I am afraid of all sorts of things, Mr. Lorimer. I am afraid of ladies when they are in a position to detect liquor on my breath. I am afraid of hotel doormen when I am not in a position to have liquor on my breath. I am afraid of dreams in which I fall miserably in my entrance examinations to Columbia University. I am afraid of my campaign manager when I don't show up to street meetings, and I am afraid of bank cashiers and the Edison Company's questionnaire, which wants to know what my bank connections are. And I am slightly afraid of people who can quote statistics out of their heads, though I feel that these last must be more or less fakers, as, when hard pressed, I can make up perfectly gorgeous statistics myself.

It is true that Mr. Lorimer is more concerned with the larger and more public aspects of fear. He comes straight out, in this grand, ad of his, and says, "Are you afraid of your Country?" "Are you afraid to Buy Normally?" "Are you afraid of your Leaders?" "Are you afraid of your Government?"

Well, Mr. Lorimer, as far as our leaders go, I would say that they are more to be pitied than feared. I do not expect that any considerable number of people except, of course, the White House hired hands, tremble with fear when Mr. Herbert Hoover gives them a frown.

I would be much more scared of my janitor in a pet than Mr. Mellon in a towering rage. In fact, I am that bold I can stand right up and say, "The hell with Mr. Mellon." In fact, I do say it.

It is quite evident that the Saturday Evening Post, looking over its waning advertising, has a bad attack of the jitters, and that this call to courage is nothing less than a printer's ink bromide. "Courage and common sense," says The Post, "will conquer situations that look desperate to the timid. The New Day that our bright young writers, and some older ones who are not so bright, talk so glibly and so vaguely about, will in the end come from the same old sun, with some of the mists burned away. But the sun and the moon and the stars change slowly; and the laws that govern human nature, human actions and human growth will only be changed or modified over fairly long periods of time. Meteorites may blaze up fiercely in the night, but their glory is short-lived and then they fall to earth. Slow and orderly advance alone is tolerated in the scheme of things. But there is nothing to be afraid of in that."

All of which is a new way of stating the old gag that "you can't change human nature." And we suggest that the Saturday Evening Post, instead of telling us that all over again, break the glad news to Stalin. A cablegram will cost much less than ads in the Times, and the boys in Russia will undoubtedly be interested to hear that the laws against changing anything are immutable.

Just a lot of old meteorites, that's all those Russians are, blazing up fiercely in the night, destined to fall back to the earth and become once more substantial readers of the Russian version of the Saturday Evening Post.

The apostles of "gradualism" inside our party ought to rejoice in the endorsement given them by the Post's dictum that "slow and orderly advance alone is tolerated in the scheme of things." Look at the slow and orderly advance that we have been making since 1929. A whole nation marching with sober and ordered tread towards the collective poorhouse.

Straight up over the hill we go, ranks closed, files in decent step, making good old American snoots at nasty meteorites. And the sun and the moon, which according to Mr. Lorimer do not change, will give us the same sympathetic attention as they have evinced heretofore.

O sun! O moon! O Cyrus H. K. Curtis! While you stand in front of American heavens we timid ones take hope anew, assured by you that we'll pull through (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off., B. S. & A. U., S. O. E.)

One of the most pathetic animal stores that we have read about for a long, long while is that of a trained bear who was fed corn likker and went berserk, rending his chains and breaking out into the forest primeval. Headed by his sobered keeper, a posse finally tracked him down, miles away from any human habitation. When they came upon him, he was sitting in a remote clearing, going through his entire repertoire of tricks. It seems that he was hungry, and that this was the only way he knew whereby to obtain food.

I don't know just why it is that I am instantly reminded of the present leadership of the American Federation of Labor when I think of that pathetic bear. I have the firm-rooted idea that when the "New Day" which the Saturday Evening Post fears does arrive, and the chains are struck away from Messrs. Green, Wolf and Company, they will still be sitting up on their haunches, growling against unemployment insurance, and rolling over and playing dead at the mention of the word "Socialism."

For judging by the results of the Vancouver convention, these are the only tricks they know for the obtaining of capitalist crumbs.

Incidentally, New York Socialists, at any rate, are not content with muzzled sniffling. On the afternoon of October 31 next, we are going to raise a mighty roar against wage cuts and for unemployment insurance. I beg every reader of this column, here and now, to pledge himself and herself to be out on Union Square early that afternoon. This demonstration of our solidarity with such unions as have still the guts to bite back at their would-be trainers must be one of the most convincing that the party has made. We have got to get out there and show the world that we are done with muzzles and chains, and that we want life for the workers, not just a bear existence.

McAlister Coleman.

gives a week free from toll and the other days hours is a practical, level-headed problem when applied it will secure a higher life, with more leisure, a higher purpose, better educational facilities, and lead to a full solution of the labor

By Louis Stanley

THE old practice of relying upon the economic power of the workers and the employers for maintaining the terms of agreements between unions and "bosses" received another blow two weeks ago when one trade union brought suit against an employer for breaking a contract with it, while an employers' organization threatened a similar suit against the union in its industry. Both cases involved claims for damages sustained because of the alleged violations of the compacts.

The first case was an application of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for a temporary injunction restraining Samuel Fishkin & Co. of New York City from disregarding its agreement with the A. C. W. by sending work to non-union contracting shops. Twenty-five thousand dollars is the sum demanded by the union to compensate it for the damages it suffered because of the breaking of the contract. The dispute arose from the factional quarrel now taking place among the men's clothing workers between the supporters of Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated, and those who have joined with Philip Orlowsky, ousted manager of Cutters' Local No. 4, in forming the International Clothing Workers' Union in opposition to the A. C. W.

The Hillman group sought the discharge of cutters loyal to the Orlowsky side. The case was appealed to Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Acting Impartial Chairman for the industry. In the meantime, Samuel Fishkin tendered his resignation from the New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange which was in contractual relations with the Amalgamated. The union countered by bringing suit against the Fishkin firm, at the same time making Orlowsky co-defendant.

The second instance involving the possible intervention of the courts to preserve a collective agreement occurred last week when the attorneys for the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America notified the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers that they had been authorized "to institute suits for damages against the locals of your union and the individual members of the locals who are responsible for the strikes now existing in several mills in direct violation of the express terms of the agreement between the association and the union." The latter refers to the walk-outs in 14 out of the 46 mills covered by the manufacturers' organization, where the workers have refused to work under a reduction of wages of 30 to 45 percent, accepted by the national officials of the union as effective September 21. The purpose of the cut was to make it possible for union manufacturers to compete with the price and wage slashing open shop manufacturers, but ho-

What had happened in the meantime was the institution of suits by trade unions to enforce the terms of collective agreements. The case of Schlesinger vs. Quinto in 1922 was fought by Morris Hillquit on behalf of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the New York Joint Board of Cloakmakers. An injunction was asked by the union to restrain the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association from violating the agreement by restoring piece work in place of the week work for which the agreement called. The union gained its point and the employers lived up to the agreement until its expiration on June 1, 1922.

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slery workers in the East and in Wisconsin have rebelled against the lowered wages.

The Old Way: Strikes
The old fashioned attitude on the enforcement of labor contracts may well be described in the words of the investigators for the United States Industrial Commission in 1901 who reported that:

"There have been, especially, very few cases in which suits have been brought by or against unions for violation of agreements between them and employers regarding the conditions of labor. The labor organizations have preferred to rely upon enforcing such agreements by the threat of strike, rather than to incur the expense of litigation or to run the risk of finding themselves possessed of no adequate legal powers to enforce them before the courts."

In the days of militancy the unions preferred to fight it out. Even as late as 1920 John R. Commons and John B. Andrews in their standard work, "Principles of Labor Legislation" wrote:

"The so-called 'contract' which a trade union makes with an employer is merely a 'gentlemen's agreement,' a mutual understanding, not enforceable against anybody. It is an understanding that, when the real labor contract is made between the individual employer and the individual employee, it shall be made according to the terms previously agreed upon. But there is no legal penalty if the individual contract is made differently. To enforce the collective contract would be to deny the individual's liberty to make his own contract."

It is significant that when the authors were preparing the 1927 edition of their work the situation had changed so considerably that they omitted the above paragraph completely and substituted a footnote which modestly confessed that in a large number of recent cases trade agreements had been treated as contracts instead of merely expressions of usage.

Schlesinger vs. Quinto

What had happened in the meantime was the institution of suits by trade unions to enforce the terms of collective agreements. The case of Schlesinger vs. Quinto in 1922 was fought by Morris Hillquit on behalf of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the New York Joint Board of Cloakmakers. An injunction was asked by the union to restrain the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association from violating the agreement by restoring piece work in place of the week work for which the agreement called. The union gained its point and the employers lived up to the agreement until its expiration on June 1, 1922.

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Justice Wagner who is now United States Senator from New York, stated in his decision granting the injunction against the employers:

"It is elementary, and yet sometimes requires emphasis, that the door of a court of equity is open to employer and employee alike. It is no respecter of persons—it is keen to protect the legal rights of all. Heretofore the employer alone has prayed the protection of a court of equity against threatened irreparable illegal acts of the employees."

"That the damages resulting from the alleged violation of the agreement would be irreparable at law is too patent for discussion."

This case received an immense amount of publicity and it encouraged both employers and workers to go into court to enforce the terms of an agreement. Thus, in 1927 in the case of Moran v. Laesette New York Plumbers' Union No. 463 obtained an injunction restraining the employers from locking out members of the union because this was in violation of an existing agreement. Later the injunction was dissolved. Also in the same year the Brooklyn, N. Y., painters union in Meltzer v. Kammer was forbidden to call a strike by the terms of a court order secured by the employers on the ground that the period of the agreement had not yet expired. The needle trades unions became particularly active in bringing employers into court to force them to obey the labor contract.

Is a Labor Contract a Contract?
The fact is that up to a decade ago many courts did not consider a trade agreement a contract in the legal sense. Judges usually accepted the point of view expressed in the leading case of Hudson v. Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals in 1913, which specifically stated that the agreement was not a contract. "It is just what, on its face, purports to be nothing more. It is merely a memorandum of rates of pay and regulations. It is not an offer, for none of its terms can be construed as a proposal. It comes squarely within the definition of usage. . . . In some of the older cases the judges used language to indicate that they looked upon trade agreements as contracts but this view received its greatest backing from the decision in Schlesinger v. Quinto in 1922."

To exact money damages for violations of labor agreements is a comparatively new procedure. Until recently the only case known where money was actually collected was Honor v. New Orleans

Longshoremen's Union, decided in 1909. Here an employer received \$1200 damages for breach of a trade agreement. A few weeks ago the Boston Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union won a remarkable decision in a report handed down by the court appointed by the Supreme Court in an equity suit brought against the firm of Factor and Friedman which the union claimed had violated its agreement. The master stated:

"I find that the union has suffered injury and sustained damage as the result of the conduct of the firm. The firm knew, or reasonably believed that this loss would be inflicted upon the Union and it intended it to be so. The immediate and consequential result of the firm's action has been a loss in wages to the idle members of the Union from Oct. 4, 1930, to the date of the filing of this report of thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars, the same being the wages which said idle members of the union would have received from the firm during that period if the collective agreement had been performed by the firm."

"There is also evidence of damages sustained by the union concerning its reputation in the Boston labor market and the amount of dues lost by it, but although I find that the union has sustained loss and damage to its reputation and from its inability to collect dues, the firm's acts being the efficient cause thereof, I am unable to find with any degree of certainty what these damages are."

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Danger of Legal Enforcement
Going to the courts to enforce trade agreements has been justified on the ground that it gives employers a taste of their own medicine. This argument has been particularly strong in connection with the securing of injunctions against employers. The practice, however, may have grave consequences for organized labor:

1. The decisions are more likely to be against labor than against the employers. The judges are capitalistically minded. In general they will employ their skill in legal quibbling to favor the employers. In Berkhanner v. The Cleveland and Morgantown Coal Company, for example, the Circuit Court of Monongalia County in the Fairmount Coal Field of West Virginia refused to compel the operator to adhere to the Jacksonville wage scale although reference was made by the union attorneys to the Schlesinger v. Quinto case in New York. The judge claimed that a conspiracy had not been shown.

2. Money damages sustained against unions might be disastrous. The early unions avoided incorporation in order to escape possible damage suits. Since the Cor-

richmond, S. I. Speakers, E. P. Gottlieb, Walter Dearing. Saturday, Oct. 24, 8:30 P. M.—Harison and Richmond avenues: A. Claessens, S. I. Speakers, Water Dearing an others. **THOMAS SCHEDULE NEXT WEEK** Saturday, Oct. 24, 8:30 P. M.—Labor Temple, 14th street and 2nd avenue. N. Y. C. Outdoor rallies—79th street and 1st avenue; 106th street and Madison avenue; Broadway and 72nd street; Dyckman and Sherman avenues.

Sunday October 25, 7 P. M.—Woodlawn Heights Presbyterian Church, 240th street and Marsha avenue. Monday, Oct. 26—Tomorrow Tomorrow Dinner. Tuesday, Oct. 27, 8:30 P. M.—Young Israel Synagogue, 229 E. Broadway, N. Y. C. 9 P. M.—Hendington Hall, 9:30 P. M.—Amity Lodge, 135 W. 79th street, N. Y. C. 10 P. M.—Tree Court, 150 W. 85th street, N. Y. C.; 10:30 P. M.—P. S. 136, Edgecombe avenue and 135th street, N. Y. C.

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 9 P. M.—Y. M. H. A., 62nd street and Lexington avenue Association for the Deaf, 10 P. M.—Fulton City Palace, 163rd street and Southern boulevard, Bronx. Thursday, Oct. 29—Bridgeport, Conn.

Friday, Oct. 30, 9 P. M.—Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, N. Y. C. 9:30 P. M.—P. S. 64, East 10th street and Avenue B, N. Y. C. 10:30 P. M.—P. S. 101, Lexington avenue and N. Y. C. Saturday, Oct. 31, 3 P. M.—Union Square, 8:30 P. M.—Town Hall. Many rallies later in the evening.

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onado Coal Company case which was decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1922, the argument that unions may be sued has been strengthened. Chief Justice Taft wrote in part that "the suitability of trade unions is of primary importance in the working out of justice and in protecting individuals and society from possibility of oppression and injury in their lawful rights from the existence of such powerful entities as trade unions. . . . Funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes."

The lawyers for the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers probably had Chief Justice Taft's opinion in mind in menacing the striking workers with damage suits.

3. The principle of legal enforcement of trade agreements will be used against workers who find that injustices are being done them although the agreement is ostensibly being observed. Illegal strikes which often constitute the only way that exploited workers have of registering their protest against wrongs perpetrated against them by employers, arbitrators or even union officials would become easily subject to control under the practice of judicial enforcement of agreements.

4. Reliance upon the courts to defend themselves against violations of agreements will help to sap the militancy of unions. While the resort to courts cannot be held responsible for the loss of fighting spirit among the unions, it is not without significance that the readiness to go into court for help corresponds with this decline in vitality. Formerly unions felt strong enough to fight for their rights under an agreement and they had to be prepared at any moment to put up such a fight. They could not grow lax. Turning to litigation instead of organization to preserve the union and the loyalty of its members may help to undermine the morale of the unions.

5. Most important of all is the danger that the power of the courts to uphold labor contracts may be extended until the legislators and the judges will feel it their duty to regulate unions in greater detail. Already the American Bar Association has proposed a bill which would make arbitration provided for in labor agreements enforceable by the courts. The danger of unions being controlled by the government is genuine. The enforcement of trade agreements by the courts may in the United States lead to a Fascist form of trade unionism and it should be avoided by trade unions despite the immediate benefits that may be derived.

Debs Memorial Rally
In Philadelphia Today
(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA.—The Debs Memorial Meeting sponsored by the Socialist Party Saturday evening, October 24th, will draw every active member of the labor movement to the Labor Institute, 810 Locust Street. The principal speakers will be James H. Maurer, leader of the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania, and Alexander McKeown, local President of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and Socialist Candidate for Mayor.

On the fifth anniversary of the death of the greatest labor leader this country has ever

"The Cat and the Fiddle" Leaps Up at the Globe

Holds Over at the Cameo



Albert Mog and Margot Ferra as they appear in "The Song of Life" now in its second week at the Cameo Theatre. On the same program is Eisenstein's first sound film.

In "Lean Harvest" at the Forrest Theatre



Vera Allen, young graduate of Barnard college, does a fine piece of work as the smart society wife in MacGowan and Reed's splendid production of "Lean Harvest".

"The Spirit of Notre Dame" Plays to Fine Houses and Holds Over at the Mayfair

The continuous capacity business of "The Spirit of Notre Dame" at the RKO Mayfair Theatre naturally warrants its being held over a second week. The picture which brings to the screen football's most potent personalities—Frank Carideo, the original Four Horsemen, Miller, Layden, Crowley and Stuhldreher, Bucky O'Connor, John Law, Moon Mullins, Al Howard, Art MacManmon and John O'Brien; as well as Lew Ayres, William Bakewell, Andy Devine, J. Farrell MacDonald, and Sally Blane has a most unique appeal. It is attracting throngs from all walks of life, regardless of age, class, race or creed. This thrilling tribute to Knute Rockne is indeed worthy of the signal honors bestowed on it by Mayor Walker, other public officials, statesmen, the clergy, Universities, fraternal organizations and all lovers of clean, manly sports.

The Celebrated Conductor of the "Friends of Music"



Arthur Bodanzky will again conduct the "Friends of Music" when this important organization opens its season at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25.

A Famous Cartoonist in Little Carnegie's French Film Popular And Is Held Over



None other than Peter Arno, who on Wednesday of next week, will bring his long awaited satirical musical comedy, "Here Goes the Bride" to the Chanin's 46th Street Theatre.

In Brooklyn Premiere at the Fox Theatre



Charles Farrell has the leading role in "Heartbreak" which opens at the Fox Theatre today. On the stage is a new Fanchon and Marco Revue, and the first Brooklyn appearance of Abe Lyman and his band.

In Popular German Film at the Europa



Kaethe Dorsch, Famous German Musical Comedy star has the feminine lead in "Die Lindewirtin Vom Rhein", the new romantic German screen opera now in its second month at the intimate playhouse on 55th St.

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

PLAY ON AND ON

"THE CAT AND THE FIDDLE." A musical love story. By Jerome Kern and Otto Harbach. At the Globe.

I can say without hesitation that "The Cat and the Fiddle" is the best musical play of seasons. With a good story, frequent flashes of wit in the lines, clever songs with excellent tunes effectively sung, and a splendid company, the play tells its tale in most captivating fashion. This is one of the plays with music that needs no chorus to add decoration; yet it provides extra spectacle in the performance of the hero's operetta "The Passionate Pilgrim," the charming finale of which we watch, as "the cat" with her fiddle intrigues against the heroine—the young American girl who loves the composer, though she can write nothing better than jazz.

Shirley's brother—the heroine is Shirley Sheridan—used to deliver bonds, when they were worth delivering; now he and his wife are trying to dance. And Eddie Foy, Jr., does "the protecting brother more than justice, while Doris Carson has the most insouciant shoulders (and more) as his partner. George Kirk has good moments as the song vendor; Georges Metaxa in the man who has the joy of wooing Bettina Hall as Shirley; Odette Myrtil is the one who fiddles with their happiness; Lawrence Grossmith her (oh so English) protector, and Jose Ruben the other half of the producing firm. These names are enough to guarantee the quality of the work; but the minor figures are neatly caught, (such as the cafe's maid who finds one man "without posterior motives") the details of business are excellent, and "The Cat and the Fiddle" deservedly something that will make a good many gay dogs laugh "to see such sport"—and young couples run away for a spoon.

IBSEN REMAINS

"THE PILLARS OF SOCIETY." By Henrik Ibsen. The New York Repertory Company. At the 48th Street.

The excellent performance which the New York Repertory Company gives, of Boucicault's "The Streets of New York" continues in their presentation of Ibsen's "The Pillars of Society." Long unseen in

Distinguished Dancer and Creator of Dances



Albertina Rasch, internationally known figure who turns out dances for musical comedies, revues, vaudeville, etc.

this city, the play maintains its validity as a picture of life, as an indictment of the dishonest bases of great fortunes, of the "public benefit" which these "pillars of society" can plead, to excuse their private oppression and injustice. Consul Bernick commits murder; and the fact that fate spares his victim but, emphasizes the condition in his mind. The end of this play stretches a bit the long arm of coincidence, and we may feel that the American big business man would be less likely to feel remorse and make open confession; but the play is still highly stimulating and excellently presented, a treat for all who enjoy substance in the drama.

WHAT PROFITETH IT A MAN—

"LEAN HARVEST." By Ronald Jeans. At the Forrest.

The author of the first Charlot's Revue has in "Lean Harvest" produced what starts out as a brilliant comedy, but turns out to be a simple homily, teaching that while money makes the mare go, it's not always pleasant to ride a mare. The lesson that other values in the world are more important than wealth is not new, though constantly needed; but it remains the conviction of this cynical critic that the best propaganda is not propaganda, but reality truly presented. Propaganda fails as soon as it is recognized as deliberate. This talk of gliding the philosophical pill is also ancient; but a doped child dreads the doctor; most persons today, in their amusements, seek the sugar-coating and spew the medicine. A play that is not a preachment, but merely a picture, cannot be thus divided or set aside.

"Lean Harvest" is therefore likely to be fruitless, from the standpoint of ethical reflection. It is divided in its interest, and trite in its teaching; but some of its comedy is with the season's brightest, and Leslie Banks and Nigel Bruce are ever welcome visitors from England's stage.

Chicago's "Century Of Progress" on Display at the Roxy

New York's first opportunity to see what Chicago's "Century of Progress" Exposition is to look like is offered in the form of a complete model of the Exposition now on display in the rotunda of the Roxy Theatre. The model is built to architect's scale and shows the entire exposition ground on the shores of Lake Michigan. The Foreign Pavilions, Fine Arts Palace, Temple of Science, "Old Europe" Groups, and Fort Dearborn are all depicted, and the famous Soldiers Field is shown in the background.

"Hip" Offers Fine Bill; "Road to Singapore" on The Screen; Smart and Varied Stage Program

The Hippodrome's amazing amusement value is most pointed this week when in conjunction with the showing of "The Road to Singapore" a hit picture with William Powell, three of vaudeville's outstanding acts are featured on an ideal bill of eight. Lew Pollock with his talented company that held forth seven consecutive weeks at the Palace; Mel Klee, the blackface comic popularly known as the "Prince of Walls"; and Billy Lytell and Tom Fant, two men about town, are alone worth a visit to Sixth avenue. However, in addition, the show boasts of "Telepavision" a new and unusual novelty; Joe Wong, the "uke" strumming Chinaman; Joseph and Roky La Rocca; Whitey, the canine star with Ed Ford and the Six American Bel-fords.

In "The Road to Singapore" William Powell is supported by a splendid cast including Doris Kenyon, Marian Marsh, film find of the year, Louis Calhern, Alison Skipworth and Lumsden Harr. As a suave and seductive idler he is at his dramatic best.

Herbert Mindin is added to the cast of Linda Watkins' coming Fox picture, "Circumstances." This is the first picture William Cameron Menzies has directed alone.

GILBERT MILLER presents "The SEX FABLE" A Comedy by EDUARD BOURDET with MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, RONALD SQUIRE, HENRY MILLER, Thea. 124 W. 43 St. Matis. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Evenings at 8:30 sharp

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"The most remarkable character actor New York has been privileged to see in years." —John Mason Brown, Eve. Post. GILBERT MILLER presents "PAYMENT DEFERRED" A New play by Jeffrey Dell with CHARLES LAUGHTON LYCEUM Thea. 45 St. E. of Bay. Evenings at 8:30. Matis. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Earl Carroll VANITIES 9th Edition—All New—with WILL LILLIAN WILLIAM MARONEY ROTH DEMAREST Mitchell & Durant Fifty Notable Principals and a Company of 200 Featuring the most beautiful girls in the world 75 Nights Entire Orch. \$3. Bal. 50c MAT. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Entire Orch. \$2. Sat. Matis. \$2.50. Bal. 50c. SEATS FOR 2 WEEKS AT BOX OFFICE EARL CARROLL 14 W. 4th St. 7th Ave. & 8th St.

Anny Ondra's Second N. Y. Appearance at the Tobis-Vanderbilt in a New Musical Farce

Anny Ondra, who was called "The German Marion Davies" when she appeared in America for the first time in "Meet the Sister" at the Warner Theatre last Spring, is again seen at the Tobis-Vanderbilt Theatre, this week. The pert Miss Ondra's latest starring vehicle is a musical farce—Eine Freundin so Goldig wie Du. If this could be translated at all it would mean A Girl Friend As Sweet As You. Felix Bressart, Adele Sandrock, Siegfried Arno and Andre Pilot are in the all-star supporting cast.

"Die Lindewirtin Vom Rhein" in 2nd Month at the Europa

"Die Lindewirtin vom Rhein" (The Inn at the Rhine), the romantic German screen opera, is now in its second month at the Europa Theatre. The music of this German production has proved to be unusually popular with the audiences of the Europa Theatre and thousands of pieces of sheet music and records with the melodies of the film have been sold in the lobby of the theatre. The waltz hit "When Our Hearts Go Waltzing Along" (Mein Herz hat leise Dein Herz gegruesset) has been repeatedly played and sung for various broadcasting stations.

Kaethe Dorsch, Germany's musical comedy star, and Hans Heinz Bollmann, famous German opera and radio tenor,

A Ted Harris Production WONDER BOY A Comedy by Edward Chodorov and Arthur Barton ALVIN THEATRE, W. 32d St. Phone Col. 5-7070

APOLLO THEATRE, 32nd St. Eves. 8:30. Pop. Matis. Wed. & Sat. \$1 to \$2. GEORGE WHITE'S 1931 SCANDALS with RUDY VALLEE and Ethel MERMAN WILLIE & Eugene HOWARD EVERETT MARSHALL ROYCE GALE QUADRUPLTES THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOW GIRLS ON THE STAGE

LAWRENCE LANGNER'S New York Repertory Company in "STREETS OF NEW YORK" DOROTHY GISH ROLLO PETERS Romney Brent, Moffet Johnson, Fania Marinoff, Jessie Busley, Frank Conlon 48th St. Thea. Eves. \$1 to \$3. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. \$1 to \$2.50

ROBERT LORRAINE Halide Wright and Dorothy Dix in THE FATHER By AUGUST STRINDBERG Preceded by "BARBARA'S WEDDING" By J. M. BARRIE "One of the great works of the modern drama. And Robert Lorraine has put the seal of greatness on it." —J. Brooks Atkinson, Times 49th St. Thea. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. \$2 to \$5

Abe Lyman Band at Fox Brooklyn; "Heartbreak" On the Screen; Big Revue on the Stage

Marking his debut as featured part of the program in a deluxe motion picture theatre, Abe Lyman this week makes his initial bow at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre. The screen features "Heartbreak", a drama of supreme valor, with Charles Farrell and Madge Evans in the leads, supported by Hardie Albright, Paul Cavanagh, John Arledge, Claude King, and John St. Polis. The theme winds around an American boy serving in the Viennese Embassy who falls in love with a Countess whose twin brother is an Austrian ace. Conflict comes with the war. Both the brother and the American are aviators sworn by the young Countess not to harm each other in the air. The American lad's unwitting shooting down of the brother's plane, his grief and his desperate fight for forgiveness, lead up to a heart-gripping romantic finish.

Lean harvest with leslie banks a play about money by ronald jeans presented by the firm of kenneth macgowan & joseph vermer reed with a supporting cast including nigel bruce leonard mudie vera allen and twenty others settings by lee simonson FORREST THEATRE, 10th Street West of Broadway MAT. WED. & SAT.—7:50 to \$2 Evenings at 8:40—\$1 to \$3 best seats

"Represents the Modern American Theatre at its BEST" says THE NEW YORK TIMES of THE LEFT BANK ELMER RICE'S new play "A better play than 'Street Scene'." —ARTHUR RUIH, Herald-Tribune. LITTLE Thea. W. 41 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MORRIS GEST presents Nikita Balleiff's New Chauve Souris At the Ambassador Thea. FIRST TIME AT POP. PRICES Eves. at 8:45, 50c to \$3. Mats. at 2:45, 50c to \$2 SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE

44th ST. Thea. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:40. Matis. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 THE GOOD COMPANIONS Adapted by J. B. PRIESTLEY and EDWARD KNOCKLOCK, from J. B. PRIESTLEY'S World Famous Novel. Now Playing at His Majesty's Theatre, London BEST SEATS, EVENINGS \$3.00

"The Song of Life and Eisenstein's First Sound Film Stay on at the RKO Cameo Theatre

"The Song of Life", the sensational German film produced by Alexis Granowsky, is remaining at the RKO Cameo theatre, for a second week.

This will be New York's last chance to see this film as the Cameo agreement calls for exclusive presentation. Although the New York censorship authorities did not forbid the film as was done in Berlin and Munich, the picture has created much stir in this city. Critics have discussed pro and con the ethical problem of whether or not a motion picture should offer scenes of a Caesarian operation as does "The Song of Life" (known in Germany as "Das Lied vom Leben").

"HE" A Theatre Guild Production By ALFRED SAVOIR Adapted by Chester Erskine TEL. COL. 5-8223 GUILD THEA. 52d St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

The Group Theatre Presents The House of Connelly By PAUL GREEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE THEATRE GUILD Martin Beck THEA. 45TH ST. & 6TH AVE. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Exciting play of a man who killed his faithless wife to save his soul— TWO SECONDS with Edward Pawley CAST OF 58—21 STIRRING SCENES RITZ THEA. 48th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30, \$1 to \$3 Mats. Wed. & Sat.—Best Seats \$2.00

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN If your boss were a woman—and you fell in love with her? "Ladies of Creation," with Chrystal Herne as star, pictures just such a situation—and the complications are funny indeed. The American says it "draws heavy volleys of laughter" and the Brooklyn Times calls it "the outstanding dramatic offering of the early Broadway season." Chrystal Herne in Ladies of Creation CORT THEA. 48 St. E. of B'way. Mats. Wed., Sat.

COSMOPOLITAN BROADWAY AND 89TH STREET Where Americans Enjoy the Best Continental Pictures A Bit of Berlin in New York 2ND WEEK "The Flute Concert of San Souci" German Film Romance of Frederick the Great Cont. 12:30 to 11:30 P.M.—Pop. Prices

"The Golem" in Yiddish To Open the Yiddish Ensemble Art Season at Civic Repertory Theatre

The Yiddish Ensemble Art Company will open their season at the Civic Repertory Theatre on Thursday evening, November 5th, in "The Golem" by Levick.

JOHN Barrymore at the Barrymore best in "THE Mad Genius" WITH MARIAN MARSH CHARLES BUTTERWORTH DONALD COOK HOLLYWOOD Broadway & 51st Street 50c to 1 p.m. Mon. to Fri.

★★★★★ EDWARD G. ROBINSON in "the finest talkie of the season" —SUN "FIVE STAR FINAL" Louis Weitzenkorn's bombshell drama! Winter Garden Broadway & 50th Street Middle Shows Popular Prices 35c to 1 P. M. Mon. to Fri. ★★★★★ —News. GEORGE ARLISS as Alexander Hamilton with DORIS KENTON and JUNE COLLYER at both NEW YORK STRANDS Continuous—Popular Prices

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 Twice Daily 2:50, 8:30 3 times Sun. & Hols. at 3—8:30. Mats. (excl. Sat.) 50c to \$1. Eves. 50c to \$3. Seats on sale at box office

Smart New Yorkers are flocking to— "SOIR de RAFLE" ("NIGHT RAID") Dramatic French Screen Hit! with ALBERT PREJEAN Star of "Sous les Toits de Paris" and ANABELLA of "Le Moulin." An exciting Parisian panorama... the sporting world... the Theatre... Society... and the Boulevard. Little CARNEGIE 57th Street E. of 7th Avenue

8 RKO ACTS including TELEVISION Wm. POWELL in "ROAD TO SINGAPORE" CHINA & WEST 25 HIPPODROME 6th Ave. & 43rd St.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 53rd St. FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE SANABRIA GIANT TELEVISION ENTERTAINMENT SEE AND HEAR your favorite Stars TELEVISION and BROADCAST

And on the Stage B. S. Moss' VARIETIES AL THARAN JANS & WHALEN SERVICE CLAIRE RASCH GIRLS & COMPANY OF 50 in a Brand New Musical Revue 35c up to 1 p.m. 65c 85c After 1 p.m. 75c. CONTINUOUS NOON TO MIDNIGHT Last Screen and Television Show Starts 1:30 P. M.

ROXY THEATRE 7th Ave. & 50th St. O. Henry's Romantic Bad Man The CISCO KID with Warner Baxter Edmund Lowe Conchita Montenegro 4th of "Football Thrills" series "PRECISION" and on the stage "DAYS OF '49" Roxyettes—Stage Ensemble Ballet—Orchestra

CAPITOL Broadway and 51st Street Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir. 2ND BIG WEEK GRETA GARBO and CLARK GABLE in "SUSAN LENOX" (Her Fall and Rise) A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture —ON STAGE— Augmented Capitol Ballet Corps—Yasha Funchuk and Orch.

Hold Over! 2nd Big Week of the sensational German Picture The Song or Life "The picture work is so good that acquaintance with German is not necessary for an understanding and appreciation of the film." —N. Y. TIMES R. K. O. Cameo 45th St. & B'way.

TOBIS VANDERBILT 48th Street E. of B'way. Con. 1—11 P.M. Popular Prices German Hilarious Musical Film Farce "Eine Freundin So Goldig Wie Du" with an ALL STAR CAST incl. ANNY ONDRA, FELIX BRESSART, SIEGFRIED ARNO, ADELE SANDROCK, ANDRE PILOT

Theatre Parties Party branches and sympathetic organizations are questioned when planning the parties to do so through Theatrical Department NEW LEADER Phone 4622 or write to Feldman, Manager of Theatrical Department 15th St., New York

408 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1931

Address —