

Suitcases Full of Socialism

How it ended



Class schedule

Date	Theme	Topic
1-Jun	How it began	Introduction About socialism Newspapers in their own languages
8-Jun	What happened	Joseph Weydemeyer and the German immigrants Abraham Cahan and the Jewish immigrants Antero Tanner and the Finnish immigrants
15-June	How it ended	Closing the gates Conclusions



באזן דער אױברשטן אונט אונט אױט

Bittel	Lictor	קלֶקטֶר	בוטל
Zoller	Telonarius	מִדְבֵּס	זאלישטער
Trumeter	Tubicen	שׁוֹפָרֵן	טרומיטער
Vogt	Præfectus	פּרֶפֶקט	בוקט
Iud	Iudeus	יְהוּדִי	יוד
Christ	Christianus	כְּרִיסְטִי	קרישט
Türck	Turca	תּוּרְקִי	טירק
Araber	Arabs	אַרַבִּי	האיר
Mor	Aethiops	פּרֶשִׁי	מור
Griech	Græcus	יִגֶּי	קריך
Franzöß	Gallus	פּרַנְצוּזִי	סרבנות
Hispanier	Hispanus	סְפַנְדִּי	טספיון
walch	Italus	לִדְעֵז	וואלך
Teutfcher	Germanus	אַשכּנַזִּי	טיירטער
Vnger	Vngarus	הַזְרִי	אונג
Tarter	Tartarus	קֶדְרִי	טארטער
Zegeiner	Paganus	כּוֹתֵי	זיגיינער
Haid	Ethnicus	גֵּי	האיר

באזן דער באוט ורייבט

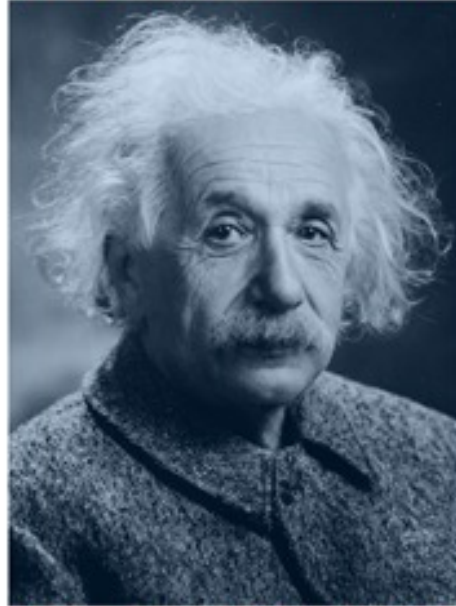
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About Yiddish



Why Socialism?



Albert Einstein

Why aren't we socialist now?





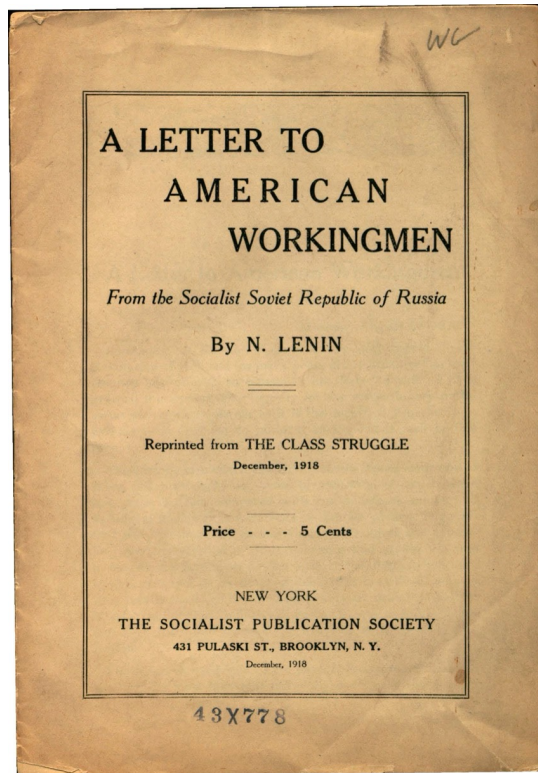
The Russian Revolutions Change Everything





Suddenly, we knew what Communism looked like





We are in a beleaguered fortress, so long as no other international socialist revolution comes to our assistance with its armies. But these armies exist, they are stronger than ours, they grow, they strive, they become more invincible the longer imperialism with its brutalities continues. Workingmen the world over are breaking with their betrayers, with their Gompers and their Scheidemanns. Inevitably labor is approaching communistic Bolshevistic tactics, is preparing for the proletarian revolution that alone is capable of preserving culture and humanity from destruction.

We are invincible, for invincible is the Proletarian Revolution.

Lenin writes to Americans





Red Scare – Blacklists, McCarthyism, and the Making of Modern America, Clay Risen



Greatest Roundup In U. S. History Launched By Palmer

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The greatest roundup of radicals in the nation's history was conducted Friday night by the department of justice officials in cities from coast to coast.

At midnight reports indicate that more than 1500 members of the communists, and communist labor parties, on whom the raids were directed, are in custody and department of justice officials expressed the opinion that daylight would see twice that number behind the bars.

Not only was the roundup the largest in the government's effort to rid the country of radicalism, but in the view of officials it was the most thoroughly carried out.

Reports emanating from Chicago declared that from 33 cities at midnight radicals had been arrested as follows:

New York	450	Oakland	22
Chicago	450	Baltimore	24
Jersey City	410	Dayton	2
Newark	320	Pittsburg	2
Eastport	300	Portland, Ore.	20
Rockford	150	Louisville	20
Philadelphia	200	Holbrook	20
Nashua, N. H.	150	Des Moines	10
Buffalo	130	Yonkers	1
Becke	100	Bridgewater, Conn.	1
Milwaukee	98	St. Paul	9
Trenton	75	Lawrence, Mass.	7
Manchester	65	Toledo	8
Springfield, Mass.	5	Waterbury	7
Worcester, Mass.	50	Denver	8
Lynn	48	St. Louis	6
Pateras	40	Minneapolis	4
Cleveland	30	East St. Louis	3
Lowell	30	Los Angeles	1
Kansas City	2		

she will appear before Commissioner Skeffington tomorrow.

TWO WOMEN AMONG 16 SENT FROM WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Jan. 4—The Reds held from among the 70 gathered in by Federal officers and the police in the raids Friday and yesterday on Socialist and radical centers in the city were shipped to Boston today.

Fourteen men and two women were placed in a special car attached to the noon train for Boston, along with a half-ton of literature seized by the officers. The prisoners were taken from the Worcester County Jail, where they have been detained, to Union Station in the jail bus and the police patrol wagons. They were kept under heavy guard. Worcester police and Federal officers are still interviewing suspected radicals and are searching for literature.

The persons sent away today are Adam Musky, Hyman S. Bloomfield, John Berg, Miss Elsie Lessin, Miss Kate Kulbrite, Carl A. Johnson, Ernest Liberman, Gabriel Kyba, Ilva Zelesnick, George Trefernow, Michael Sletvinski, Radior Shkiritz, William Karasew, John Bachkevich, Louis Lessin, Frank Ellis.

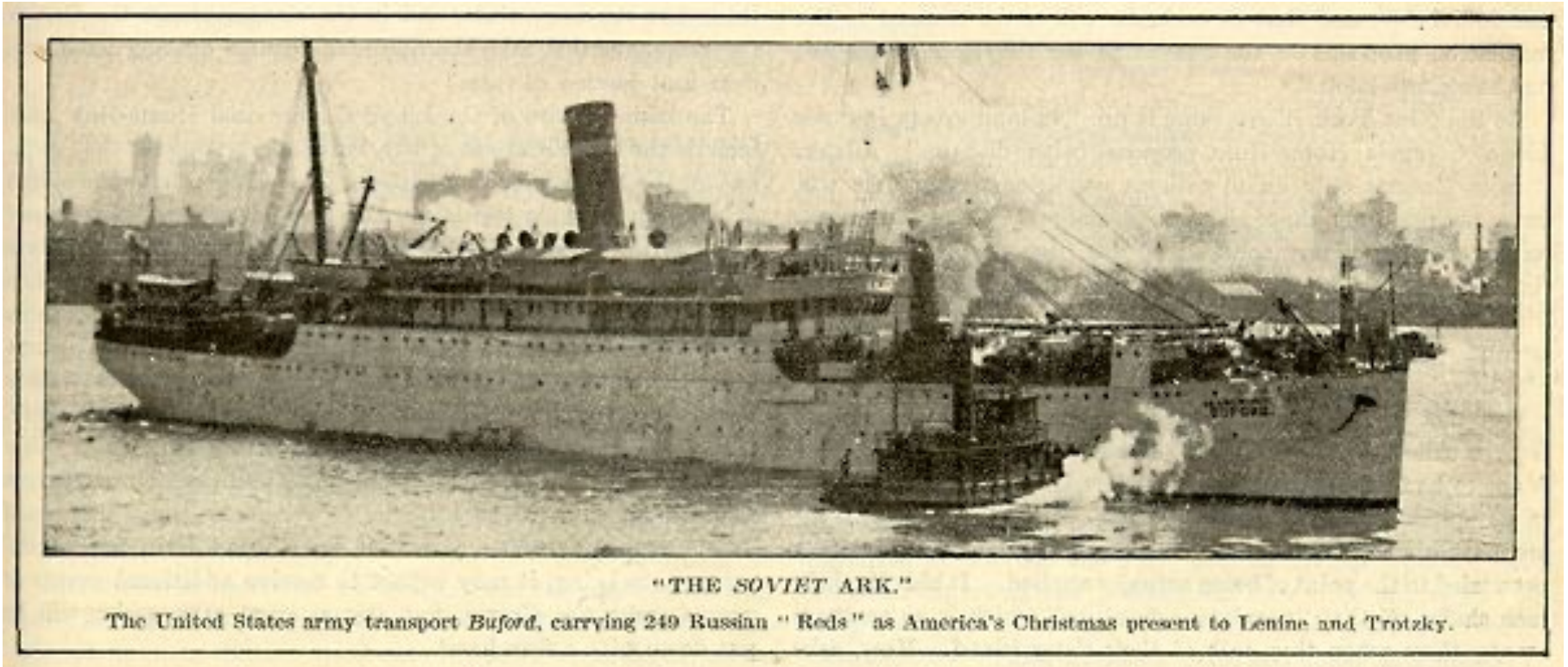
Palmer Raids, January 1920





Bureau of Investigation





Deporting the Radicals (December 1919)



The President asked me what in my judgment was the labor situation and what were the most important measures which were affecting labor. I enumerated a number emphasizing three: child labor, the abuse of the injunctive writ in labor disputes, and immigration. He was interested and expressed full sympathy with the movement to safeguard child life from exploitation and recalled the fact that as Governor he signed the Child Labor Law of Massachusetts. He expressed himself as greatly concerned regarding the immigration problem and recognized that the standards of America should not be lowered by the influx of immigrants not easily assimilable.

Samual Gompers, *Seventy Years of Life and Labor*, speaking with President Coolidge





I.W.W. and Communists





What happened?



THREE CENTS PER COPY
 In the regular retail price of THE TRIBUNE
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 \$2 per quarter, and \$1 per six weeks.

The Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1886—TEN PAGES

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 Quality and quantity considered, is THE
 CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which is delivered
 by its own carriers, anywhere in Chicago,
 Six Days in the Week for Fifteen Cents.
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RICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XLVI

A HELLISH DEED.

A DYNAMITE BOMB THROWN INTO A CROWD OF POLICEMEN.

It Explodes and Covers the Street with Dead and Mutilated Officers—A Storm of Bullets Follows—The Police Return the Fire and Wound a Number of Hitlers—Harrowing Scenes at the Desplaines Street Station—A Night of Terror.

A dynamite bomb thrown into a squad of policemen sent to disperse a mob at the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets last night exploded with terrific force, killing and maiming several of the officers. The following is a partial list of the dead and wounded policemen.

JOSEPH DEAGAN, West Lake Street station; shot dead in front of the Desplaines Street station, in the arms of Detective John McDonald. He had sufficient vitality to walk from the scene of the shooting to the spot where he expired.

LARRY JAMES STATION, West Lake Street station, shot in both legs, not badly hurt.

JACOB HAYNES, West Lake Street station, shot in both legs.

THOMAS SHANNON, Desplaines Street station, shot in foot, leg and arm; wounded and has three children. Lives at No. 74 Meador street.

JOHN W. McMAHON, West Chicago Avenue, shot in thigh and left of right leg. Married, and has three children; lives at No. 118 North Green street.

JOSE E. DAVIS, Desplaines Street, bomb wounds shot in the knee and back. Married, and has one child; lives at No. 147 Jackson street.

THOMAS FRAYN, Harrison Street station, shot in leg, mangled at station. Married.

JOHN H. KING, Desplaines Street station, bomb wound in neck, foot, and arm.

JACOB FURKETT, Desplaines Street station, shot in the head.

BERNARD BARNETT, West Chicago Avenue, shot in knee and side, has wife and six children; lives at No. 21 West Ohio street.

J. SIMON, West Chicago Avenue, shot in side; wife and two children; lives at No. 241 West Huron street.

A. C. KILLEN, Desplaines Street station, shot in arm at No. 36 Greenwood street.

of the crowd, scouting danger, left. Numerous detectives mingled with the mob surrounding the wagon used as a speakers' stand. A stiff breeze came up from the north and, anticipating rain, more of the crowd left, the worst element, however, remaining. In a few minutes the police from the Desplaines Street station, marching abreast the breadth of Desplaines street, approached. A space of about two feet intervened between each line and they marched silently, so that they were upon the mob almost before the latter knew it. The glittering stars were no sooner seen than a large bomb was thrown into the midst of the police. The explosion struck the buildings in the vicinity, and played terrible havoc among the police. It demoralized them, and the Anarchists and rioters poured in a shower of bullets before the first action of the police was taken. Then the air overhead the fighting mass was a haze of flashing fire. At the discharge of the bomb the bystanders on the sidewalk fled for their lives, and numbers were trampled upon in the mad haste of the crowd to get away. The groans of those hit could be heard above the rattle of the revolvers. In two minutes the ground was strewn with wounded men. Then the shots straggled, and shortly after all was quiet, and the police were masters of the situation.

What Another Reporter Saw.
 Police were apparently about winding up his address when a dark line was seen to form north of Randolph street and in front of the Desplaines Street station. For some time no attention was paid to it, but it gradually moved north, and the stars and buttons on the uniforms of a squad of policemen were seen glittering. The officers marched three deep, occupying the whole width of the roadway, but leaving the sidewalks clear. Their forms were plainly visible as they

diminishing. Blank cartridges were fired from hundreds of revolvers in all directions. The police gave chase as far as the Lyceum Theatre, firing again, and the crowd, covering Madison street from curb to curb, did not stop running until Halsted street was passed. This fusillade from the officers practically dispersed the mob, and at 11:45 there were but few people on the streets near the station.

After the rioters had been cleared away Desplaines street looked black and deserted, save where the gas-lamp showed blood on the sidewalks and curbstones. The police had the upper hand at midnight.

The only citizen wounded whose name could be ascertained was Michael Hahn of No. 157 Eagle street, who was shot in the back and leg. He was carried into a railway at No. 182 west Madison street, where he lay groaning. He was able to walk to the patrol wagon, in which he was carried to the County Hospital. He was probably a rioter, but he claimed to be an unoffending citizen.

This will give an idea of the locality in which the tragedy occurred:

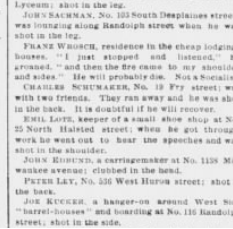


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German. There was also a large number of Poles and Bohemians, besides some American-looking people who came to look on and detectives who had on old clothes. Groups of Germans were discussing the anticipated trouble. Three of these fellows stood right behind the reporter, and he heard their conversation, which they kept up in a not very low tone, although Parsons was talking. "Our people don't know anything," one of them said. "They always shoot in the air when they ought to shoot low. By shooting high they don't hit anybody and often kill one of their own crowd. I have trained in crowds where they knew a thing or two, and our leaders always advised them to aim low."

"And then, again," said the second, "they don't stick together. Haven't Parsons, Miles, and all those fellows told us to stick together? There is where our strength lies."

Several men had their revolvers in their hands under their coats and were prepared for an attack. These drifted around to the northern end of the crowd, where the street was much darker. The windows of the brick building on the northeastern corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets were filled with the heads and faces of men and women. One of the wounded officers said he saw the bomb come from one of these windows. Officer Marx said he saw the bomb come from the wagon in which the speakers stood.

When the first shots were fired most of the crowd scattered out and west on Randolph street. The bullets followed the fleeing ones, and many of them dropped on the way before they got out of danger. Quite a number of them ran up towards Halsted street, and when they had nearly reached it the leader pulled out a huge revolver. He was apparently the same man whom the reporter had heard telling the other two that to stick together was the main thing. "Stick together," he cried. "Come

stated their services to dress the wounds. Their services were gratefully accepted by the doctors and their tender nursing deeply appreciated by the sufferers.

The Wounded Rioters and Citizens—A Dead Bohemian.

Below stairs at the station was the resting place of the wounded rioters and citizens the police had brought in. In the centre of the room lay the dead body of a Bohemian. A shot had entered his body in the small of the back and had gone clear through him, protruding under the skin. Scattered about just as they were brought in were a dozen men more or less seriously wounded, and waiting for medical attendance. One poor fellow with a flesh-wound in the leg kept up a continuous moaning and screaming, but the remainder were as quiet as the death which was settling down upon not a few of the number. Several were unable to give their names and occupations fully, but the list ran about as follows:

ROBERT SCHEULTZ, No. 85 Harrison street, waiter at No. 163 Ashland avenue, just coming from the Lyceum; shot in the leg.

JOHN SAARMAN, No. 163 South Desplaines street; was running along Randolph street when he was shot in the leg.

FRANK WENZEL, residence in the cheap lodging-house; "I just stopped and listened," he avowed, "and then the fire came in my shoulder and side." He will probably die. Not a Socialist.

CHARLES SCHWABER, No. 19 Fry street; was with two friends. They ran away and he was shot in the back. It is doubtful if he will recover.

BENJ. LOTT, keeper of a small shoe shop at No. 25 North Halsted street; when he got through work he went out to hear the speeches and was shot in the shoulder.

JOHN ROBBINS, a carriage-maker at No. 115 Milwaukee avenue; climbed in the head.

FRED LAY, No. 56 West Huron street; shot in the back.

JOE KUCZKA, a hangar-on around West Side "barrel-houses" and boarding at No. 116 Randolph street; shot in the side.

situation. Mayor Harrison, Desplaines Street station last night, but he said nothing about the situation. He was very angry about among the wounded, but not unlike many say that from this time on no Socialistic meetings on the Lake-Front. If I persevere them the people will be Chief Ed.

Chief Eberhard was suave as usual, but he said that his force present constituted a by-arrise, and that no help to crush and red flag. He had no suggestion of aid from the militia. His police voted to the city, and that they could guard and organized unaffiliated. "Do you intend to be by speech instead of the night?" "Yes, we will pursue this with an emphasis in There was something in the tone, and he avoided further questions.

Lieut. Bowler, second company of the reporter. "Every man in my unit with but three exceptions up to the wagon from being made. Inspectors Ward were immediately

Lieut. Bowler, second company of the reporter. "Every man in my unit with but three exceptions up to the wagon from being made. Inspectors Ward were immediately

A LINGERING DEATH.

THE SUFFERING OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS OF TUESDAY'S TRAGEDY.

Donations for the Benefit of the Wounded Still Pouring In—Evidence Showing that the Man Who Issued the Call for the Haymarket Meeting Is One of Spies' Lieutenants—Arresting Suspects—Rothschild's Men Go Back—The Situation.

Three of the patients at the County Hospital last evening—one a police officer, one a respectable young workman, and one a Socialist—were liable to die at almost any moment. One other officer was in a very dangerous condition, but in any case was expected to survive some days yet; and two of the remaining officers are still very far from being out of danger. Of the police officers, Jacob Hansen was the one believed to be in immediate danger. Both his legs were badly fractured with bomb missiles, and the right one so terribly mangled that the doctors were of opinion that the only chance of recovery lay in amputation. His condition was so low that this operation had not been attempted up to a late hour last night. His wife was in constant attendance at his bedside, and a brother who arrived yesterday from the East was also with him last evening. The mangled legs are suspended in bandages from a frame structure erected over the bed, and his suffering is at times extreme.



Haymarket

Suitcases-3



August Spies



Albert Parsons



George Engel



Adolph Fischer



Louis Lingg



Michael Schwab



Oscar Neebe



Samuel Fielden

The “Chicago Eight”



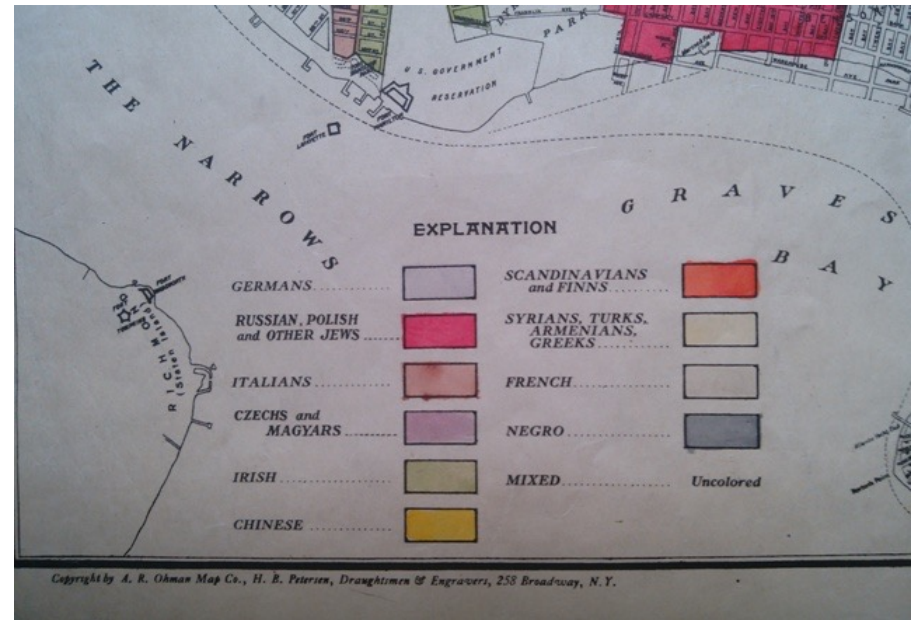
Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including:

- Alabama People's Educational Association
- Florida Press and Educational League
- Oklahoma League for Political Education
- People's Educational and Press Association of Texas
- Virginia League for People's Education
- Congress Against Discrimination (See Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)
- Congress of American Revolutionary Writers
- Congress of American Women
- Congress of the Unemployed
- Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act
- Connecticut State Youth Conference
- Council for Jobs, Relief and Housing
- Council for Pan-American Democracy
- Council of Greek Americans
- Council on African Affairs
- Croatian Benevolent Fraternity
- Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan)
- Daily Worker Press Club
- Danish Defense Committee
- Dante Alighieri Society (between 1935 and 1949)
- Dennis Defense Committee
- Detroit Youth Assembly
- East Bay Peace Committee
- Kalmar Progressive League
- Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees (founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee)
- Everypop's Committee to Outlaw War
- Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims
- Families of the Smith Act Victims
- Federations of Italian War Veterans in the U. S. A. Inc. (Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti d'America)
- Florida Press and Educational League (See Communist Political Association)
- Frederick Douglass Educational Center
- Freedom Stage, Inc.
- Friends of the New Germany (Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands)
- Friends of the Soviet Union
- Garibaldi American Fraternal Society
- George Washington Carver School, New York City
- German-American Bund (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund)
- German-American Republican League
- German-American Vocational League (Deutsche-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft)
- Guardian Club
- Harlem Trade Union Council
- Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee
- Hetsumaha Kai, also known as Nohkubet Hetaki Gimuha Kai, Zaihei Nihonjin, Hetakaki Gimuha Kai, and Zaihei Hetsumaha Kai (Japanese Residing in America Military Concepts Association)
- Hittite-American Brotherhood
- Hioade Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)
- Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society--a group of Japanese War Veterans)
- Hokubet Zaigo Shoke Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)
- Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense
- Hungarian-American Council for Democracy
- Hungarian Brotherhood
- Idaho Pension Union
- Independent Party (Seattle, Washington) (See Independent People's Party)
- Independent People's Party (See Independent Party)
- Industrial Workers of the World
- International Labor Defense
- International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates
- Japanese Association of America
- Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)
- Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1949
- Japanese Students Association (Educating Organization)
- Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City
- Jewish Culture Society
- Jewish People's Committee
- Jewish People's Fraternal Order (See Jewish People's Committee)
- Johnson-Forest Group (See Johnsonites)
- Johnsonites
- (See Johnson-Forest Group)
- Anti-Fascist League
- Anti-Fascist League Committee
- Joseph P. Kamp School of Social Science, St. Louis, Missouri
- Joseph Woodruff School of Social Science, St. Louis, Missouri
- Kyushu-Kanai Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)
- Knight of the White Camellia
- Klu Klux Klan
- Kythauser, also known as Kythauser League (Kythauser Bund), Kythauser Fellowship (Kythauser Kameradschaft)
- Kythauser War Relief (Kythauser Kriegshilfswerk)
- Labor Council for Negro Rights
- Labor Research Association, Inc.
- Labor Youth League
- League for Common Sense
- League of American Writers
- Labor Society (Italian Black Shirts)
- Macedonian-American People's League
- Marzo Morgantini Circle
- Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon
- Maryland Congress Against Discrimination (See Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)
- Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights
- Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace (not connected with the Minute Women of the U. S. A., Inc.)
- Maurice Brewsterman Defense Committee
- Michigan Civil Rights Federation
- Michigan Council for Peace
- Michigan School of Social Science
- Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)
- National Association of Mexican Americans (also known as Association Nacional Mexico-Americana)
- National Blue Star Mothers of America (not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America organized in February 1942)
- National Committee for Freedom of the Press
- National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners
- National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
- National Committee to Win the Peace
- National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (a Conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy)
- National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent
- National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
- National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
- National Labor Conference for Peace
- National Negro Congress
- National Negro Labor Council
- Nationalist Action League

“Totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive” organizations

JFK Assassination files, CIA report





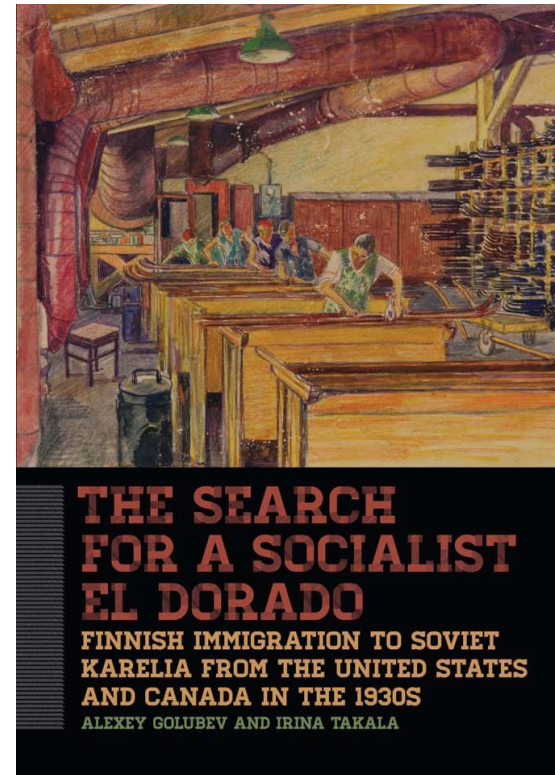
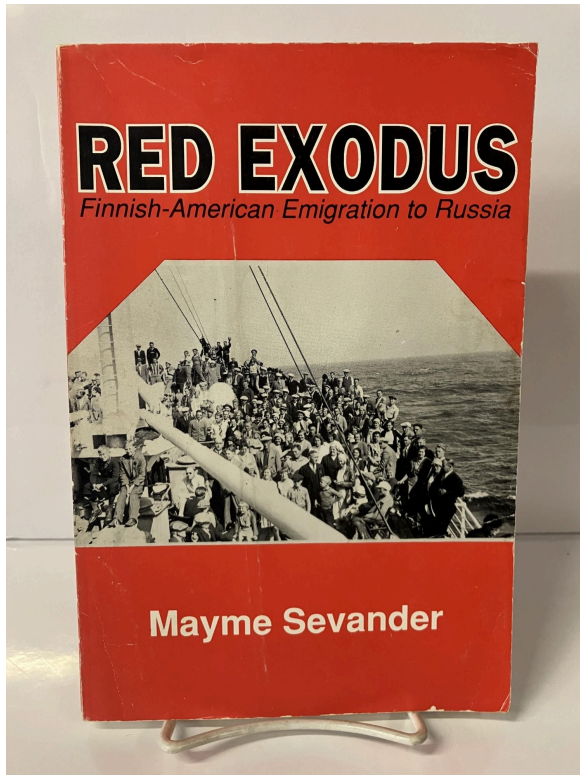
Mapping the Racial Colonies of Brooklyn





“Civil War” among Jewish socialists in the 1920s





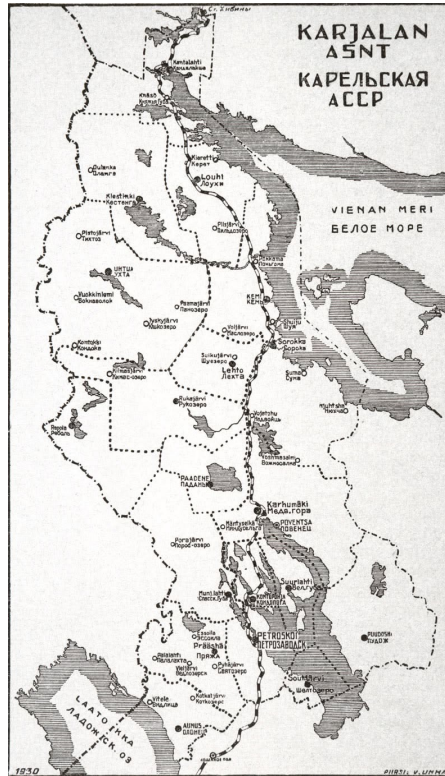
“Karelian Fever”





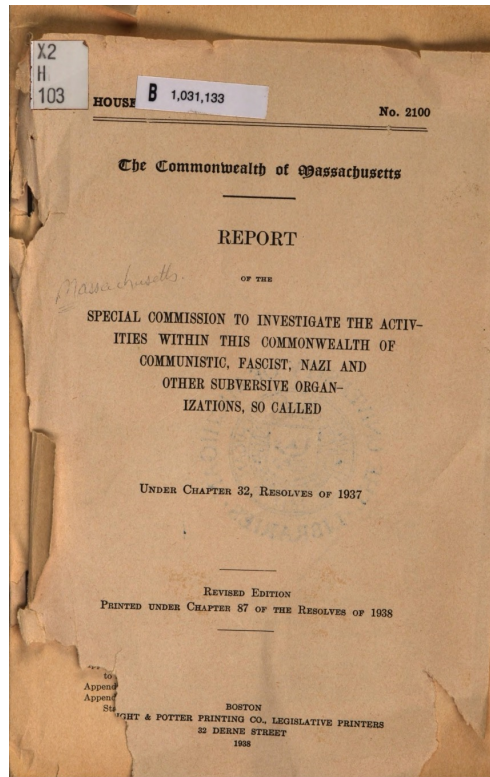
Long way home: The American Finns who heeded the call of the USSR





"Moscow could no longer tolerate the Red Finns' willful and persistent refusal to recant the nationality policy." Baron





Massachusetts Legislature investigates subversive groups



"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

NEWS INDEX, PAGE 33, THIS SECTION

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1938.

Including Photographs, Pictures,
Magazines and Book Reviews.

COMMUNISTS RULE THE C. I. O., FREY OF A. F. L. TESTIFIES; HE NAMES 284 ORGANIZERS

BROPHY IS ACCUSED

Sit-Ins and Mass Picketing Declared Used in Plot for Revolution

LA FOLLETTE IS CRITICIZED

His Committee Works in Close Cooperation With Communists, Witness Says

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—John P. Frey, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, told the Special House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities in the United States today that Communists held many key positions in the C. I. O.
He listed 284 alleged Communist party members who were or are on the C. I. O. payroll. He listed about sixty others as C. I. O. leaders who, he said, were either members of the

Snow in August Brings Fortune to British Town

By The Associated Press.
LONDON, Aug. 13.—The village of Wold Newton counted up a small fortune brought by a two-foot snowfall. Visitors flocked to the hamlet, near Bridlington in Yorkshire, in buses that solicited business with such provocative signs as: "Your chance to say you've seen snow in August."
Children did a hand-traffic business selling snow at a penny a jar.
Women were near hysteria because of the fury of lightning and thunder. Children tied screaming from an evangelist's tent when lightning struck the main pole and severely burned the preacher.
Thousands of telephone lines were out of commission and hundreds of houses struck by lightning throughout Britain. Laborers worked all last night to remove debris from railroad tracks. Many villages were flooded.
In Northwest London hallitones covered the ground to the depth of one inch.

16 KILLED IN CRASH

FRENCH UNRUFFLED BY REICH GESTURES; NO PROTEST LIKELY

Large-Scale Manoeuvres Are Viewed in Paris as Test of Changed War Plans

NOT REGARDED AS THREAT

Mussolini's Ban on Visits to France Countered—Thought Effort to Conceal Truth

By F. J. PHILIP
Writes to The New York Times.
PARIS, Aug. 13.—Although the extent of the mobilization for the manoeuvres in Germany has seemed here to be unjustified, in contrast with the German Government's frequent declarations regarding its pacific intentions and also with Germany's lack of capacity to pay for such luxuries, the view is taken that there is no use in protesting or even in getting alarmed.
Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had a long talk with Ronald Campbell, British chargé d'affaires, this morning, but it is stated that it was only for the purpose of maintaining close contact between the two governments and exchanging information. Here the fact is perhaps more thoroughly appreciated than in London that manoeuvres on the scale proposed in Germany have been rendered necessary, even if expen-

Brandenburg Nearing Its Goal On Fast Return Hop to Berlin

German Fliers Skirt Ocean Storms After Take-Off From Short Runway Here—Over Ireland Before Midnight

The German land plane Brandenburg had crossed the Atlantic and was on the last legs of its return flight to Berlin early this morning. The plane made a perfect take-off from Floyd Bennett Field at 9:02 yesterday morning.
The plane was expected to land in Berlin about 4 o'clock this morning, New York time, or 11 o'clock Berlin time. That would better by nearly six hours the record made by the late Wiley Post in July, 1933, when he successfully made the only previous non-stop flight from New York to Berlin in the eastward direction. His time was 25 hours 45 minutes.
In the same casual way it arrived here on its record-breaking flight on Thursday afternoon, the twenty-six-passenger, four-motor standard commercial monoplane left for Germany without fanfare. Fewer than 500 persons were on hand to watch flight Captain Alfred Henke and his crew of three take off.
Radio reports were received from the plane at frequent intervals, indicating that it was making steady progress despite unfavorable weather conditions over the ocean. It was taking a course a few miles to the south of the Great Circle route. Captain Henke radioed to Berlin at 11:40 o'clock last night, New York daylight saving time, that the Brandenburg was passing over Clare, Ireland, about 900 miles from Berlin, according to The Associated Press.
Before reaching the Irish coast the plane had been flying at an altitude of 23,120 feet, but descended to 6,500 because of danger of ice forming on the wings.
The apparent unconcern of the fliers over the start of their trip from here was matched by the precision with which they maintained their schedule and completed their arrangements for the take-off. Instead of using the "transatlantic" runway, the one ordinarily chosen by ocean-crossing aviators, the German crew selected the shorter one that parallels the administration building.
Starting at the extreme southerly point of this 2,000-foot runway, Captain Henke roared down toward the

BOTH SIDES LEAVE CHANGKUFENG LINE HINES NOW LIKELY TO BE TRIED ALONE

JUDICIARY SECTION SEEN AS MENACING ALL STATE BOARDS

Convention Chiefs of Differing Groups Agree Review Plan Would Usenet Government

WAGNER LEADS IN WARNING

Officials Say Amendment Turns Administration Over to the Courts

Senator Wagner's statement to the convention is on Page 2.

By WARREN MOSCOW
Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, are asserting in increasing numbers, it was brought out today, that there is danger to the present structure of the State government in Section 25 of the Judiciary article of the proposed new State Constitution.
As a result, delegates returning to the Constitutional Convention Monday night will find on their desks a barrage of messages asking them to eliminate from the article the so-called Whalen amendment, which makes all decisions on both law and fact by any State officer or agency reviewable by the courts. The attack was led during the day

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House Un-American Committee gets its start (1938)





Please remember to complete your evaluations

