

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

The British "Dole." A Story That Needs No Moral—
Unemployment Relief—Loans and Taxation—
—Mussolini, Socialists and World Peace—
The Court and the League

Horrible Results of the British "Dole"

IN a New York article on the state of affairs in England, which the *New York Times* correspondent finds gloomy, there occurs the interesting admission that in spite of a decline in trade and employment in England there were no breadlines, the population of prisons falling off, and the English poor houses being abandoned. But it is, of course, in large part the result of the mis-called "dole." Better, is the result of social insurance and social insurance is the result of the organized industrial and political activity of the workers who got insurance before they came into political power through the pressure of their demands, and have increased it since. This story needs no moral.

Loans for the Unemployed

IT is interesting to observe that many of the country's leading economists advocate what the *Milwaukee Leader* has well been calling a Liberty Loan drive to finance public works which will help to put unemployment to flight. Such a program would be part of the Socialist immediate program. Along with it should go a demand, however, for an immediate appropriation of a half billion dollars for immediate relief. In many cities the situation is too desperate to wait for the preparation of a billion dollar works program.

Relief and Taxation

NEW cities in America—certainly not New York—are doing what they ought for the relief of unemployment. But it is wholly fair to put the entire burden of relief on cities and towns. Under unsatisfactory tax laws cities and towns can only raise money, increasing the real estate tax. They cannot discriminate in the estate taxes between land and improvements, between great landlords and small home owners. In many cities a substantial increase in the tax rate in order to help unemployment would come at the ruin of small home owners, and thus destroy with one hand while it seeks to save with the other. Income and inheritance taxes are not open to this objection. They cannot be passed on to consumers in general. The Federal government has power to levy income and inheritance taxes and thus reach those receivers of dividends who get a genuine dole denied to the workers because they are dividend receivers—are paid out of surpluses amassed by the great corporations. This is the reason why the Federal government must be called upon to help in direct relief since it has neglected to help in unemployment insurance or in an adequate program of public works in time to meet this emergency.

Mussolini's Promises

OVER the radio Mussolini in English assured the world that Italy did not seek war. This is good news as far as it goes. It is no farther than similar assurances by the Kaiser, the Czar and others, prior to 1914. The plain truth is that the system of alliances, which helped prepare the way for the Great War, has perished. Italy is now in the new grouping of mutually suspicious nations which is rounding up one coalition and France another. These alliances are entirely opposed to the spirit of internationalism, of peace, and to the health of the League of Nations. Mussolini's assurances, like the assurances of the French statesmen, would be more convincing if they would begin to scrap these rival coalitions.

Socialist Efforts for Peace

THE most genuine recent contribution to world peace is the action of Emile Vandervelde and the Belgian Socialists in seeking the withdrawal of Belgium from its military alliance with France. This alliance is incompatible with Belgium's real freedom or neutrality. It is one of the keystones of a dangerous system of alliances which Socialist parties everywhere must oppose. A second contribution to peace is the painstaking efforts of the British Labor Government to bring success out of the Indian Round Table in London. I have criticized the Labor Government's handling of Indian affairs. I think that government has lost opportunities it ought to have taken and has countenanced brutality it ought to have prevented. Nevertheless, credit is due to it for a very painstaking effort in the face of obstacles to bring about some sort of satisfactory settlement at London. It is, I think, a mistake that Gandhi and his followers are not there. I hope the settlement reached may be one that they can accept.

The World Court and the League

SOME good comrades have raised the question why, in discussing world peace, I favor the entrance of our country into the World Court and also, subject to certain conditions, its membership in the League of Nations. It is not because I think the World Court or the League of Nations is what it ought to be, or that either of them in itself is a guarantee of peace. If America were only to do nothing to make peace more likely, that one thing in my judgment might better be to clear up the debt on reparations situation in order to join the League of Nations. But we don't have to do one thing. We may do several things. World Court may administer law which falls short of perfect justice, but our imperfect courts within the nation are superior to the law and the World Court is superior to international anarchy. The League of Nations is pretty much what we have at present. Our aim is to join the World Court is not believed by our neighbors to be due to any belief on our part that the Court is not good enough, rather to a desire to go it alone and have our own way. In other words, by staying out of the Court we increase suspicion of us. By going in we risk absolutely nothing. We help to further the principle of judicial settlement rather than military settlement.

Clearly it is not enough, in a world which is tied together by kinds of economic bonds, to keep peace by interpreting laws or to promote international agreements. Imperfect machinery for this exists in the League of Nations. Had we joined the League under the conditions of 1919 or 1920 we might have made it a League of Nations or a New Holy Alliance. This I opposed then and would oppose again, but today conditions are very different. Germany has been admitted to the council of the League. The growth of Socialist and radical parties in Great Britain, Scandinavian countries, Germany and even France, has changed the spirit of the League. It is far from perfect. It can be made better as the contentions of nations are made better. We can lay down conditions which made it impossible to drag us into war to enforce peace. It is absurd to say that if we do not join the League we can be aloof from all Europe's problems. European bonds owned in America tie to European problems with cables far stronger than the obligations of the League of Nations would impose. To take our part in the League and its forum is a far better connection with world affairs in the private and rather secret connection which the demands of international finance and, indeed, of an interdependent world impose on us anyhow. That, in brief, is the reason why I favor joining the League under conditions expressly stating that neither underlies 10 or 16 shall we be dragged without our consent into war complete boycott in order to enforce League decision. The League has not yet come to try to give the League such international power as that. It will only come after we have made greater progress in the arts of peace, in friendly relations, and in national disarmament.

Dabbling Drollidge Says:

SOUTHWEST HAMPTON.—We are now celebrating New Year. It must be remembered that New Year comes but once a year. Some people celebrate New Year's by carousing. But we do celebrate New Years by carousing in New England. There is a little carousing around here. Instead we take sober thought of the past, present and future. The population of Nebraska is 1,800, which sometimes seems too large. It is well to remember as we enter the New Year that there is a year ahead of us during which the United States will forge ahead of such backward nations as the French, where it is said to be much carousing, the English, where there is much unemployment, and Jugoslavia where there is practically nothing worth doing about. The population of Brooklyn is 2,604,540. I wish all my readers a Happy New Year.
DABBLING DROLLIDGE.

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Reading Socialists Face Fusion

Wyomissing Textile Mills Are Seen Behind Democratic—G. O. P. Move

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

READING, Pa.—Fusion of Republicans and Democrats to wrest control of the Reading municipal government from the Socialists in next November's election seems imminent. This eventuality, predicted by Socialist campaigners long before the Socialists became the leading political party in Reading, promises an interesting campaign and draws sharper the line of demarcation between the political parties of big business and the one party of the working class.

The combination of the advocates of the dying capitalist system will be welcomed by the Socialists. Not only will a line-up of the kind proposed by Republican Chairman Charles J. Esterly and apparently welcomed by William A. Witman, Jr., fulfill a Socialist prophecy, but it will also serve to convince thousands of Reading people that, as the Socialists have been telling them, there is no real difference between the Republican and Democratic parties.

Esterly's proposal of fusion in Reading, made with apparent frankness, to combine with the Democrats with "men of high calibre" as leaders, hides a deeper plan to stem the rising tide of Socialism in this city and to hand the powers of government to the labor-exploiting elements of the community, many of whom are not residents of Reading.

Anti-Laborites Behind Move

With the expiration of his term as a congressman from the Berks-Lehigh district, Esterly's chief interest is plainly that of an employee of the Wyomissing textile barons. Fusion, if successful, is more likely to place the control of Reading in the hands of that group of labor exploiters than to give control to a new local group of old party politicians.

It is well known that the refusal of the Socialist members of the city government to open the way for the erection of a new courthouse in West Reading by annexing Lehigh's hill hurt the feelings and balked the plans of the Wyomissing group which has large real estate holdings in that section and which hoped for a large county building on the hill site west of the Schuylkill as a means of advancing their own development plans there.

Esterly's principals know that the county officials will obey their orders. Therefore, with the City Socialists out of the way for a single term, they hope to get the necessary support for their real estate development plans. That is the plan behind fusion, in the opinion of the Socialists of Reading; and the fact that all proposals for the erection of a new courthouse in Reading have fallen through, indicates that the old party county officials are playing a waiting game with the textile development group and trusting to fusion to get the power to do as they please with Reading.

As early as last summer, in an address at the Socialist Park in Sinking Spring, Councilman Jas. H. Maurer predicted a coalition between the old party groups and challenged them to do their worst. "I welcome their combined opposition," was Maurer's deft, "because it will enable the people of the entire county to see that what we have been telling them is true: There is no difference between the old political parties. Both are organized to keep the workers in subjection to big business and to preserve the system which results in exploited labor, unemployment, poverty and war."

G. O. P. Grows Hungry

Whether or not the plans of Esterly and his backers will succeed depends very largely upon how well the political bosses of the two old parties can agree in the matter of county offices. While both sides appear to be willing to fuse in Reading, where Socialists are in control, it is doubtful whether the Democrats will be in a mood to admit the Republicans to a coalition program in the county election.

With courthouse row off its feet at stake, and with the Democratic machine in Berks depending solely upon its ability to dispense prestige from the courthouse, it appears likely that the Democrats will insist that fusion shall not extend beyond the confines of Socialist Reading. The Republicans, on the other hand, have long been greedy for a share of the county political pie and will likely seek to include rural Berks in the bargaining.

Democratic County Chairman Witman plainly indicates the fear

Californian Denied Citizenship Because Of Socialist Views

Jakob Hullen, German citizen, who has lived in America for over 10 years, has been denied American citizenship by Superior Judge Ben C. Jones at Santa Rosa, California, on motion of C. J. Vermillion, naturalization examiner, because of Socialist views.

Hullen, who describes himself as a friend of Upton Sinclair and a Socialist, does not believe in private property but would bring about any change in society by lawful and peaceful means.

On the advice of Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays, the American Civil Liberties Union has been investigating the case and has offered Mr. Hullen aid in seeking a rehearing.

Red Cross Gives \$1.25 to Feed Family a Month

Inadequacy of Drought "Relief" Revealed at Senate Committee Probe

ENGLAND, Ark.—(FP)—Arkansas farmers at England, Ark., have taught the hungry farmers and workers of America how to get food when they are hungry.

Starving as the result of the drought, they marched into the stores and told the storekeepers to give them food or they would take it. A lawyer tried to give them a speech instead and they howled him down with cries of "We are not going to let our children starve—we want food and we want it now!" Frightened storekeepers called the Red Cross and got an allowance of \$2.75 a family.

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Describing the emergency of hunger which led to the desperate demand of 500 farmers at England, Ark., on Jan. 3 for distribution of food by the local Red Cross, Sen. Caraway told the Senate, Jan. 5 that the Red Cross gave one family of three persons an order for \$1.15 worth of groceries, to feed it for one month. The money was spent on flour and lard. The average sum allotted to the head of 250 families of "share-cropper" farmers was \$2.75.

"I wish," said Caraway, "that some of these people who are talking and writing about 'raids on the Treasury,' and about the 'dole,' would have to live a month on \$1.15, or even live a week on that amount. They would then begin to understand the need for doing something about it."

Red Cross Incompetence Shown

Gross incompetence in the handling of the relief work for more than 1,000,000 American farm families suffering because of the drought was disclosed when a Senate committee examined John Barton Payne, head of the national Red Cross, Jan. 6. Payne admitted that only about \$500,000 had been expended by the American Red Cross since last summer in feeding 250,000 people who applied for help in the 17 drought-stricken states. This meant that the average person received from the national organization only \$2 in that entire period.

What astonished even such hard-boiled cynics as Phipps of Colorado was the fact that Payne seemed satisfied with this showing, and insisted that the Red Cross could adequately provide for any need which might arise in the coming months. He quoted the expenditure of an additional \$500,000 by local Red Cross chapters for further aid of the farmers. Some of this money was used to purchase seed for the coming year. When pressed by questions from

(Continued on Page Two)

Socialists of Chi. Name John Collins

Unionist Runs for Mayor, Senior for City Clerk, Schneid for Treasurer

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO—Governmental corruption, and the poverty of large sections of Chicago's citizenry, are both laid to the control of commerce and industry by a few capitalists in the municipal convention Dec. 28, 1930. The meeting was held in the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, Kedzie and Ogden Avenues. The Socialists asked the voters to give them power to "substitute collective ownership and democratic management of all the means of production and distribution for the present planless economic chaos." As an immediate program for the city, the party calls for: unemployment relief; home rule, proportional representation, and consolidation of local governments; municipal ownership of all local public service enterprises with a managing board for each on which the employees of the utility would have representation; civil service for all city departments and abolition of "temporary" appointments; employment of union labor in all city departments; municipal non-profit lodging houses for women as well as men; extension of the public health services and the school system; a four-year municipal college; central registration of voters and the use of voting machines; and compulsory electrification of steam railroads.

The following candidates were chosen: John M. Collins, a union machinist, was nominated for mayor; Clarence Senior, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party for City clerk; and Hyman Schneid, a union tailor, for city treasurer.

Mr. Collins is one of the pioneers of the Socialist movement of Chicago and has always taken an active part in its councils. He has been his party's choice for governor and mayor in previous elections and is at present the chairman of the county central committee. He is also an active member of the International Association of Machinists of many years' standing, has done organizing work for the labor movement in all its phases, and is at present the president of Local 180 of his union. He is an effective speaker and will be heard from in the coming elections.

Mr. Senior has been connected with governmental research works for some years. He has been assistant secretary of the Citizens' League of Kansas City, Mo., and of the League of Kansas Municipalities. Before coming to Chicago he was educational secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. He carries a card in the American Federation of Teachers.

Mr. Schneid at present in charge of the garment repairing factory of the Governor's Unemployment Commission, is an active member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and was an organizer for it for many years. He has been militant in the cause of the emancipation of the oppressed workers all his life.

Philadelphia Socialists To Aid Danville Strike

PHILADELPHIA.—At the last general meeting of the Socialist Party it was decided to collect clothing and funds among friends and comrades to be sent to the Danville strikers. This work has already begun and a fair quantity has been collected.

Brown, Hillquit, Neibuhr New Leader Dinner Speakers

FRIENDS of the New Leader are awaiting the great annual dinner which will be held in the new Webster Hall, 11th Street east of 4th Avenue, on Lincoln's birthday, Thursday, February 12th. This big affair is always a preferred one for Socialists for while the New Leader is a publication representing the party throughout the country, the chief burden and responsibility for publishing it fall upon the Socialists of New York City. The coming dinner will celebrate the seventh anniversary of the founding of the New Leader. Addressing the New Leader, Price per plate \$2.50. Seating capacity 500.

Textile Workers Of South Follow Danville Fight

N. Y. Socialists to Raise \$5,000 Emergency Fund

ELECTRIFIED into action by a report of the financial distress in which the central office of Local New York of the Socialist Party finds itself, the delegates to the City Central Committee voted to launch a \$5,000 Emergency Drive to relieve the situation immediately. To accomplish this end a special committee was elected to conduct the campaign for funds, consisting of Jack Altman, Max Delson, Morris Gismet, Harry Kritzer and Louis Stanley.

So urgent is the need that the committee met immediately after the adjournment of the

City Central on Wednesday and stayed in session until one A. M. the next morning. Harry Kritzer was elected chairman and Jack Altman secretary of the Emergency Drive Committee. It was decided to stage a drive between January 15 and February 1.

A letter will be sent to every member of the party appealing for immediate help. Subscription lists will be circulated. Each branch will be assigned a quota. Other plans are on foot. Please send all funds to Emergency Drive Committee, Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

Ellen Wilkinson to Address Unemployment Conference At Irving Plaza Wednesday

Many Unions and Party Branches to Attend—Thomas, Hillquit to Speak

THE first big demonstration in behalf of the unemployed workers of New York will be held Wednesday evening, January 14th, at the Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place. Representatives of many organizations will gather to consider the unemployment situation and organize as a pressure group to obtain legislative action as speedily as possible.

The absurdly inadequate methods employed to meet the emergency that confronts hundreds of thousands of the jobless throughout the state has awakened interest in the need for measures that will more nearly go to the roots of the problem. Thousands of members of the trade unions are affected and the applications for relief exceed the resources of these organizations.

Among the speakers who will address the meeting are: Ellen Wilkinson, labor member of the British Parliament; Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit of the Socialist Party; A. I. Shipiloff of the Pocketbook Makers Union; A. Miller of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and other representatives of trade unions are also expected. Miss Wilkinson will tell of the experience of the British labor movement with legislation for the unemployed.

One of the most important matters to be considered by the conference is an unemployment insurance bill for presentation to the legislature. The work of gathering signatures in support of this bill has already commenced in New York City and the work will soon begin in every possible city and town up-state. The sponsors of the bill hope to collect the largest number of signatures that has been collected for any proposed legislation in the history of the state.

Having accomplished this work, it is expected that many hundreds of labor organizations will join in sending delegations to Albany when the bill is up for a hearing. The demonstration in behalf of the bill will be the most imposing ever attempted in this state if plans work out.

The numerous labor organizations already interested in this proposed legislation are sufficient to guarantee that it cannot be ignored or buried in some pigeon hole at Albany. As the work and agitation expands throughout the state, more troops will be enlisted in behalf of the program.

Similar work is being done in other states by Labor and Socialist organizations and many state legislatures will be considering bills for unemployed insurance this winter.

bor, the United Hebrew Trades, the Teachers' Union, the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, the Painters and Decorators, the Amalgamated Lithographers, the Jewish Socialist Verband, the Socialist Party, the Workmen's Circle, the Women's Section of the Socialist Party, the League for Industrial Democracy, and other organizations.

Representatives of organizations are urged to assemble by 8:30 p.m. and organizations that have not chosen representatives should do so without delay.

Miss Wilkinson who arrived Sunday from London, is making no attempt to disguise the fact that she is indignant because so many of New York's unemployed are selling apples on the street.

"If I hadn't seen with my own eyes, these poor wretched people standing on street corners with a sign—a label, mind you—reading 'Unemployed,' I would not have believed it of this country," she said in an interview.

"How unspeakably cruel! I don't understand it at all. You Americans are a friendly and kindly people. Yet you scoff at the British dole. You laugh at the idea of unemployment insurance which is what the British dole really is. 'Don't you know that your breadlines are the worst kind of dole?'"

"However, your breadlines are more humane than apple selling. There is a sort of comfort about a breadline. They stand in numbers there, all in the same boat of misery. There is comfort in the thought that others suffer with you. But there is not one grain of solace in selling apples."

Penn. Socialists Keep 2 Full-time Organizers At Work in the State

(By a New Leader Correspondent) Pittsburgh.—The State Executive Committee, in view of the large increase in votes has decided to keep two full-time organizers in the f.i.d. They will concentrate upon the soft coal mining and the textile industry districts.

Pittsburgh reported an increase of over 80% above the 1928 Socialist vote and other places are expected to show as much of an increase, if not more, when the official vote is published. The S.E.C. set up a League of Socialist Women, with a State Chairman and a State Secretary. Local groups of the League will be made up of all the women party members and an extensive program of action for the League was mapped out by the committee. Every party member with speaking experience is asked to enlist at the state office, pledging himself to give at least one evening a month for important party service. The Reading Labor Advocate was adopted as the official state paper and its circulation is to be boosted. An editorial committee of five members is set up to secure, prepare and recommend to the S.E.C. needed new leaflets and pamphlets and suggest revision of existing ones. It will be set in an advisory capacity to the S.E.C.

Green Proposal for Settlement Fails—Fight Goes On—Funds Are Needed

By Louis Stanley

DANVILLE, Va.—Returning from a trip to the neighboring textile centers of North Carolina your correspondent is able to report the intense interest with which the workers in Leaksville, Reidsville, Spray and Greensboro are following the struggle here. The four thousand men and women in revolt against the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills. Practically the entire time at the meeting of the Leaksville local of the United Textile Workers which embraces Reidsville and Spray was taken up with a discussion of the Danville situation.

There has been an improvement in the cotton goods market. It is expected that the company will try to fill the much needed orders. This makes it more imperative than ever to rush relief to the strikers. The company may increase the number of its evictions from its miserable mill houses. Thus far it has contented itself with forcing out only the more active members of the union.

Two new dynamite explosions taken place, one in the mill village of Schofield, the other, the first such instance in the city of Danville itself. In both cases the homes of strike breakers are involved. Little damage was done, and nobody injured. The union claims that the scabs engineered these blasts in order to secure police protection. In one recent case the culprit was caught and handed. The city and county authorities have offered a thousand dollars each for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters.

Peace Bid Fails

The arbitration offer made by Pres. Green of the American Federation of Labor to the Riverside and Dan River cotton mills has brought no response from the company except the laconic statement of Pres. H. R. Fitzgerald, "I have nothing whatever to say." His continuance of silence is not unexpected by the strikers by the citizens of the town. Green's proffer of peace has simply left the workers in a better position. They do not, however, a headline in the *Reidsville*, morning newspaper, which states that Green "urges workers to return to work immediately on basis of no discrimination and return to retain union membership." They say the word "urges" is misleading but they have so little faith in the two local newspapers owned by Rover James, a large stockholder in the mills, that they have already laughed the matter off.

The union has accompanied Green proposal with intensive picketing. Rumors have been spread in textile centers in the south that the Danville strike has ended. Some workers from Greensboro, Leaksville and Greensboro, N. C. have arrived but have been induced to return home.

200 Soldiers Remain

More soldiers have been withdrawn so that only some 200 remain. The peaceful behavior of the strikers has finally convinced even the military that troops are unnecessary. The non-interference of the militia will make it easier for the strikers to carry out their legal rights of picketing. The remarkable self-discipline of the strikers is once more shown by the restraint they have observed following Pres. Green's address. Ella Brown and Mrs. Mollie Rather, strikers, were returning from the meeting when two privates, Otis M. Brown and John Coleman, accosted them. Brown insisted that Miss Brown was a spy dressed in men's clothing and proceeded to prove his contentions expeditiously. In the city police court Brown was fined \$25 and sentenced to 30 days in jail. Coleman was held for the military authorities. An attempt to have Brown's sentence suspended failed.

How the strike has affected the business community is shown by figures that the Federated Press correspondent has obtained from the banking officials in the city. The three commercial banks of Danville show a bank clearing of \$1,000,000.

Socialists of Montana Pol A Small Vo

By James D. Graham
(State Secretary of the Socialist
Party of Montana)

HELENA, MONT.—It will be some weeks yet before the official canvass of the vote cast in this state will be known and we have not enough information to give the vote in the counties to warrant an opinion as to the number of Socialist votes cast in Montana.

We carried on an exceedingly fine campaign, but out a lot of literature, lots of campaign meetings, but for the work we did we made very little gains as far as our state ticket is concerned. Our work was the most extensive in twelve years. However, our local candidates made some fine runs into us very much. The A. F. of L. political policy in conjunction with the Big Four, which allowed a lot of Democratic politicians to work inside the unions, is a great obstacle for Socialists to overcome.

You will notice by the National Office report that Montana is eleventh in list of states for developing membership. We are behind behind New York state. I have one field worker on the job and he will continue at work all winter, and I am going to write the Rand School Book store to see if they can give me a bargain price on a bunch of O'neal's book "Workers in American History" for our field worker to sell.

Will give you an article in next few weeks on the situation

It appears to me that it would not be a bad policy to get an aggressive organizing campaign under way at once, the campaign to be kept up until the convention for nominating our presidential candidates. We should have a word of assuring us Presidential electors in every state done ahead of time, instead of worrying about it after we nominate our candidates.

The State Federation of Laborers about to engage the Big Four trust in a franchise fight will be worth watching.

I appreciated very much the insight that the New York Committee put up against Roosevelt and believe that you did much to remove the fog from the Democrats' eyes. They are trying to put around Roosevelt a cloud of darkness instead of Roosevelt patriotically.

**Reading, Pa., Social
Face Fusion Movement**

(Continued from Page One)

that the Republicans may be a little more than their share of spoils when he declares: "If fusion, Mr. Esterly means a concerted effort on the part of better elements of both parties and available men for our various offices, then, certainly, democratic county committee ready at any time. . . ."

The stipulation that Witman considering only city hall office significant. While the Democrats are willing to share with the Republicans what the Socialists have, they are not willing to

Whatever the outcome of Democratic-Republican flirtat

may be, the Socialists of Reading are in a better position than elsewhere to wage a vigorous campaign. The mere suggestion has strengthened the Socialist party's chances in the town. It might be proving the community of interest which dominates both old (capitalistic) parties. But even though the success effected in Reading, the Socialists feel certain of their ability to do so before the people and win. Neither every Democrat or every Republican can be led by the nose, and Socialist party workers foresee a long independent-minded electorate voters rejecting fusion and elect Socialists to city of-

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Equal Rights Hearing Held

Caraway Trade Unionists Back Measure Proposed by the Woman's Party

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Sen. Caraway's hearing of the Equal Rights Amendment, staged in the Senate chamber Jan. 6, brought to the notice once more the tragic fate of that moral leadership American womanhood which the Congressional Union and its leader, the Woman's Party, obtained in the United States during the period of its militant struggle for the Woman Suffrage Amendment. When once the federal suffrage measure was adopted in the summer of 1920, the women in control of the organization relapsed into an illogical belief in the "right" to be treated like men in every department of the law. Instead of seeking to conserve the industrial position of women as established by safeguarding the health and scale of women forced to work for wages, these leaders decided for the wiping out of all industrial laws that did not treat men and women exactly alike. The result was a series of individual women to have property were emphasized. The result was a series of individual women to have property were emphasized. The result was a series of individual women to have property were emphasized.

Solomon, Battle and Ottinger to Debate on Politics Over WOR Sun.

An interesting symposium will be broadcast over Station WOR Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11th, at three o'clock, in which the participants will be Charles Solomon, former Socialist assemblyman, George Gordon Battle, prominent figure in the Democratic party, and Albert Ottinger, former attorney general and one time Republican candidate for Governor of the State of New York. The subject of the discussion will be "Parties and Politics in American History." Station WOR is anxious to hear from listeners in letters should be sent to Station WOR, Newark, N. J., or 1440 Broadway, Manhattan.

Mussolini Spy Enters Falsely, Doak Is Told

Anti-Fascists Request Doak Probe Connections, Activities of Del Re

THE Anti-Fascist forces in New York are incensed at the landing in this country of an alleged Mussolini secret agent. Il Nuovo Mondo, Italian Anti-Fascist daily, warns all anti-Fascist workers against the activities of Carlo Del Re, who, it is said, has caused the arrest of many anti-Fascists in Italy in "plots" engineered by Mussolini's private police. Il Nuovo Mondo believes that the presence of Del Re in this country may revive the violent conflicts between Fascist and anti-Fascist nationalists which were common in New York up to the time the Fascist League of North America was dissolved.

Lecture Calendar

BROOKLYN
Friday, Jan. 9, 8:30 p. m., Louis Waldman, topic to be announced, 3820 Church Avenue, Auspices, Socialist Party, 18th A. D. Branch 2.
Friday, Jan. 9, 9:30 p. m., Louis Sadoff, topic to be announced, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Auspices, 23rd A. D. Socialist Party.
Friday, Jan. 9, 9 p. m., James O'Neal, "Lincoln and Social Progress," 3068 East 3rd street, Auspices, Socialist Party, Brighton Beach Branch.
Sunday, Jan. 11, 11 a. m., August Claessens, "Lessons from the Last Election," Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arlon place.
Sunday, Jan. 11, 2 p. m., Theodore Shapiro, Robert L. Bobrick, August Claessens, "Unemployment and Insurance," Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd street and 14th avenue, Auspices, Socialist Party, Boro Park Branch.
Sunday, Jan. 11, 8:30 p. m., Dr. Simon Berlin, "Morality, Social and Individual," 7212 20th avenue, Auspices, Socialist Party, 16th A. D. Branch.
Monday, Jan. 12, 9 p. m., Louis Stanley, "The American Socialist Movement," 167 Tompkins avenue, Auspices, Socialist Party, Williamsburg Branch.
Monday, Jan. 12, 9 p. m., Norman Stuber, "History of the Mind," 2207 Bedford avenue, Auspices, Socialist Party, 21st A. D. Branch.
Tuesday, Jan. 13, 8:30 p. m., William Karlin, "Signs of the Times," 1637 East 17th street, Auspices, Socialist Party, Midwood Branch.
Thursday, Jan. 15, 9:15 p. m., August Claessens, "The Equality of Men and Women," Auspices, Y. M. H. A., Broadway, Rodney and South 9th streets.
Friday, Jan. 16, 8:30 p. m., August Claessens, "The Distribution of Wealth," 218 Van Sicken avenue, Auspices, 22nd A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.
Friday, Jan. 16, 8:30 p. m., Elizabeth Stuyvesant, "The Mill Workers of the South," 3068 East Third street, Auspices, Socialist Party, Brighton Beach Branch.
Friday, Jan. 16, 9 p. m., Julius Umanusky, "An Appeal to Youth," Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Auspices, Socialist Party, 23rd A. D. Branch.
QUEENS
Friday, Jan. 9, 8:30 p. m., August Claessens, "The Problems of Unemployment," Grand Hotel, 22-24 Beach 35th street, Edgemere, L. I. Auspices, 5th A. D. Branch.
Friday, Jan. 9, 8:30 p. m., Charles Solomon, "Current Political Questions," Rabbit Fishers Temple, Arverne, L. I.
MANHATTAN
Sunday, Jan. 11, 8:30 p. m., August Claessens, "Nature and Nurture," second lecture, 96 Avenue C, Auspices, Socialist Party, 6-8-12th A. D. Branch.
Monday, Jan. 12, 9:30 p. m., Anna Ingberman, "The Future of Socialism in America," 96 Avenue C, Auspices, Socialist Party, 6th A. D. Branch.
Friday, Jan. 16, 8:30 p. m., Louis Waldman, "A Socialist's Attitude Towards the Censorship of Books and Plays," 100 West 72nd street, Auspices, Socialist Party, Upper West Side Branch.
BRONX
Tuesday, Jan. 13, 8 p. m., August Claessens, "The Essentials of Socialism," office of Dr. A. Mollin, 1405 Walton avenue, Auspices, Socialist Party, 2nd A. D. Branch.
Tuesday, Jan. 13, 9 p. m., Julius Umanusky, "Socialism and War," Hollywood Gardens, 896 Prospect avenue, Auspices, Socialist Party, 3-5th A. D. Branch.
Thursday, Jan. 15, 8:30 p. m., Norman Thomas, "Wanted: A New Social Order," Hollywood Gardens, 896 Prospect avenue, Auspices, Socialist Party, 3-5th A. D. Branch.
Thursday, Jan. 15, 9 p. m., Leonard Bright, "Socialists and the Trade Unions," Workmen's Circle Center, 1381 Washington avenue, Auspices, Socialist Party, 3-5th A. D. Branch.

Gilbert K. Chesterton, Clarence Darrow to Debate at the Mecca

A debate of remarkable interest is to take place between Gilbert K. Chesterton and Clarence Darrow at Mecca Temple on Sunday afternoon, April 18. The question will be "Will the World Return to Religion?" To this question Mr. Chesterton says "Yes," while Mr. Darrow is emphatic in saying "No." Gilbert K. Chesterton, the famous English writer, is well known as an essayist, novelist and dramatist. He has also earned a brilliant reputation on the platform as a lecturer and debater by reason of his clear, logical thinking and his use of epigrams. Mr. Darrow, who will be Mr. Chesterton's opponent in the debate, is a progressive, a fact which he emphasized when he appeared some years ago as counsel for the defense at the notorious Tennessee evolution trial, in which William Jennings Bryan took the opposite side. He is convinced that a new era is dawning in which many old religious views will have to be discarded as the result of better education and greater intelligence on the part of civilized humanity. Most authorities agree that sweeping changes in the general attitude toward religion have taken place as the result of the World War, and to declining religious influences they attribute a pronounced laxity in social conditions and the increase of crime. Consequently the future outlook for religion is a question of supreme importance. This subject will be thrashed out thoroughly by the two eminent speakers in their forthcoming debate. Mr. Chesterton's view being that the world is in a bad way while Mr. Darrow will contend that it is steadily growing better.

Furriers Fight Overtime in Slack Period

Union Institutes Vigilant Watch for Infraction of Agreement

THE agreement between the union and the employers in the manufacturing branch of the fur industry prohibits overtime work during the first seven months of each year. These months are the slack period in the industry. The experience in the last few years has been, however, that certain parts of the manufacturing industry disregarded the provision of the agreement referring to overtime, and work was done to the detriment of the rest of the industry. Overtime work was responsible in a great measure for the fact that many fur workers were employed for a much longer period than usual during the first half of 1930; and that condition was also to some extent responsible for the lower wages paid to the fur workers during this period. The union is determined to cut out the overtime work during the slow period. Not only will the organization discipline members for working overtime at the time when the agreement prohibits it; but it will also place the responsibility at the door of the manufacturers.

The union has recently organized a vigilant Committee of fifty who will patrol the fur market and guard against overtime work. This Committee in conjunction with the New York Joint Council of fur workers has adopted a detailed plan designed to exercise efficient control over the industry. This Committee also adopted several general rules covering disciplinary measures for working overtime during the early months of the year. For the first offense that a member may commit the union will impose a fine of \$25. For the second offense \$50. For those who become habitual violators the monetary fine will be still larger and they will also jeopardize the continuance of employment with the same firm; as far as the employer is concerned the union will insist upon the strict enforcement of the agreement; and may also resort to the calling of strikes against such firms.

Einstein Reiterates War Resistance Stand

A letter from Prof. Albert Einstein has just been received by Jessie Wallace Hughan, secretary of the War Resisters' League, 171 West 12th street, New York. It was written on the Belgian, and bears the postmark of Balboa in the Canal Zone. "I am glad to learn from your telegram that the active war-resisters are already organized in the United States. Perhaps my address will improve your situation, which would give me great pleasure. In Europe, I have already had the opportunity repeatedly to urge this important measure. Very sincerely yours, ALBERT EINSTEIN."

Free Youth is publication of the Young People's Socialist League. It aims to present in concrete form the ideas of progressive youth. It invites contributions of news and views.

National Notes

A call to hold protest meetings against child labor on Jan. 24 and 25, was issued by the national office to the winners of the baseball tournament. "We must expose the crime of allowing more than a million children to work in the various industries and street trades while tens of millions of adults are unemployed," said Emanuel Switkes, national secretary. Suggestions for activity will be sent to the circles. Members are requested to prepare leaflets for the "Leaflet Contest" to be conducted during January and February. All members should participate. Any subject which will interest young Socialists or sympathizers is suitable.

At a well attended meeting Friday, Dec. 26, National Director Switkes, spoke on "Why a Young People's Socialist League?" The circle plans ambitious activities for the winter and the Yipsels are helping their organizer, Sam Silver, to win a prize in the "Jimmie Higgins Contest."

NEW CIRCLE IN ELLENVILLE

N. E. C. Member Goodman to Ellenville where he organized a circle. Twenty-three persons were present and 17 signed their intention of joining the league. The following officers were elected: S. Binder, organizer; R. Schulman, secretary; B. Masors, financial secretary, and H. Hecht, treasurer. Material was forwarded to the group. Arthur Rosenberg is sponsor.

READING

The Reading Y. P. S. L. continued their interesting programs by having a discussion on "Unemployment" at the last meeting. Next week they will discuss "Frequent Objections to Socialism." An added feature will be a "duck party."

MILWAUKEE

Good educational and social programs have been the order at meetings. Some of the speakers have been Mayor Daniel Hoan and former Sheriff Kyrczek and present Sheriff Benson. The North Side Yipsels were hosts to both old and young at a Christmas

Political Revolt Stirs Unions in Louisville

(By a New Leader Correspondent) LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Louisville Label League is putting on a city wide campaign to boost the union label. It is using unemployment conditions to teach the people the cause of unemployment.

A number of churches have allowed the use of their churches to hold Label League meetings. Wood F. Axton, union tobacco manufacturer, is helping to finance a three months' campaign. The Axton-Fisher plant during all the bad business and depression has made more money than during previous years. It is a strictly union plant.

The members of the Four Standard Railroad Unions are cooperating with the Label League in the campaign, which has for its objective a new labor movement founded upon industrial solidarity and a united political front.

At Paducah, Ky., a similar movement is on foot, to organize a Non-Partisan League. This has been brought about by the utility control of the city government of that place and the local paper's refusal to publish stories progressive citizens want published.

The old regime of the trade unions have tried in vain to hold back the rising forces of progressivism, even joining hands with utility interests to help block the progressives.

The Taxpayers League, which fought the rate increase on the City Railway of Louisville two years ago, has won a victory. The railway admits losing over \$95,000 through increasing its fare and now asks to return to the old 7-cent fare.

The president of City Railway, James B. Barnes, has been forced to resign.

Mrs. S. V. Kennison

Socialists in the North and South will regret to learn that the wife of S. V. Kennison of Charleston, S. C., died recently. Comrade Kennison has been a Socialist for many years and has never faltered in the dark days when it required courage for a Socialist to express his views. This is especially true in the South where for many years it had been difficult to advocate Socialism. The friends of Comrade Kennison will join The New Leader in full sympathy for the loss he has sustained.

Pittsburgh — (FP) — Although the office workers' wages were slashed 15 per cent, the Parmelee Transportation Co., Pittsburgh's taxi monopoly, left wages of union drivers alone. The drivers are organized in Local 433 of the Teamsters.

Parmelee Lets Wages of Union Taxi Drivers Stand

The monopoly remembered the bitter four-months' strike last year and, although in the settlement Parmelee refused to recognize the union, when it found 900 of its 1,000 drivers were paying dues in Local 433, the firm decided the union deserved respect if not recognition.

Senior Urges Agitation On Child Labor Jan. 24

(By a New Leader Correspondent) CHICAGO—Observance of the National Child Labor Days, Saturday and Sunday, January 24-25, was requested from all branches and members of the Socialist party in a letter sent by Clarence Senior, executive secretary. "Child labor is plainly a question of poverty," said Senior, "and if we are going to make the United States a country fit for people to live in, we must abolish poverty in all its forms."

"Presence of child labor is also a cause of adult unemployment," he stated; calling attention to the figures of the National Education Association, and the Department of Labor to show that at least 250,000 adult jobs would be opened up if adequate child labor laws were enforced.

Last year, child labor increased by 33 per cent, in spite of adult unemployment, which means that manufacturers are firing men and women and hiring their sons and daughters at trifling wages. The Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution must be ratified by a few more states to make it effective, and the Socialists will hammer on this in those states where legislatures are in session.

The Socialists are cooperating with the National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and all persons interested in getting information, literature to distribute, copies of state laws, questions answered, or speakers supplied are urged to write to that committee or to the national office of the party, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

L. I. D. Lunch Saturday To Discuss Banking

The significance of the one hundred thousand bank failures during 1930 will be discussed by three authorities on banking problems at a luncheon-discussion of the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy to be held this Saturday, January 10th, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street. The speakers will be Dr. John H. Gray, formerly president of the American Economics Association; Dr. Max Winkler, vice-president of Bertron, Grisco and Company, bankers; and John T. Flynn, author of "Investment Trusts." Professor Reinhold Niebuhr, president of the New York Chapter of the League will preside.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 11
1:00—Mr. and Mrs. Chatterbox
2:00—Rapports, Jap and Lac
2:15—Studio Program
2:30—Broadway Vacuum
2:45—Denmark Live Wires
3:00—Gross Musical Oms
3:15—Front Street Bridge
3:30—Bill Camarata's Orchestra
4:00—Bert Paul Dubois—"Being Neighborly"
4:15—Musical Flight
4:30—Jewish Hour
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13
3:45—Sally Bickoff, Songs
3:55—The Theatre
4:00—Klein Songster
4:15—H. E. Zernher—"Economic Basis of Morality"
4:30—Billy Brook's Orchestra
4:45—Joe and Hank
4:55—Wayne White—"Economics and Peace"
5:00—Gale-Cooper Musicale
5:05—Robert's College Club Orchestra
5:20—Dick Williams' Columbia Collegiate Orchestra
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14
8:15—Shelias and Chenutt
8:30—Rancourt and Kier
8:45—Natural Bridge-Arch Program
9:15—Luna Fox Trio
9:30—Dr. Lunenfeld-Talk
1:00—Ann C. Heybrook, Astrologer
1:15—Front Street Bridge
1:45—Edna Muller, Soprano
2:00—Studio Program
2:15—Melody Lady
2:30—Katherine Kraus, Soprano
2:45—Tejé, Vocal Dramatist
3:00—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
3:30—Charles Hovey, Flute
3:45—Luna Fox Trio
4:00—Irene Kelsch, Soprano—Allan Bromberg, Baritone
4:15—Edgar H. Ross—"Animated Animal Stories"
4:30—Marie Morad, Soprano
4:45—Lucille Meral—"The Dance"
5:00—F. & B. League
5:15—Suzanne
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15
9:15—Shelias and Chenutt
9:30—Natural Bridge-Arch Program
9:45—Dudley Howell, Baritone
10:00—Luna Fox Trio
10:15—Bess Levick, Soprano
10:30—Studio Program
10:45—Joe and Hank
11:00—School Hour
11:15—Ethel Leber, Soprano
11:30—Luna Fox Trio
11:45—Jewish Art Quartet
12:00—Noel Kenton—"Broadway Column of the Day"
12:15—Silverstone Orchestra
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The Socialist Party Attitude Towards Soviet Russia

By James Oneal

OWING to the rise of the Russian question in recent months within the Socialist Party we promised to present a review of the party's attitude as expressed in national conventions in recent years. Some of our members do not appear to understand what this position is and this is especially true of new recruits in recent years. There has been practically no disagreement in the party on this issue since the appearance of a small party group, the "Workers Council," in 1921, which joined the Workers Party in the following year.

As an introduction to the subject we reprint the appeal of the executive of the Labor and Socialist International to the workers of the Soviet Union adopted at its Berlin session last May. The general attitude and policy of the whole world Socialist movement expressed in this appeal does not differ from our Socialist policy since the various phases of the Bolshevik program emerged years ago.

The Socialist Party's attitude is easily ascertained by its declarations in each national convention. In the year of the fight with the Bolshevik factions that had appeared in the party, 1919, our national convention declared:

We emphatically protest against all military or moral support which our government is extending to czarist counter-revolutionists in Russia and demand the immediate lifting of the indefensible and inhuman blockade of those countries.

The intervention of the imperialist powers in Russia had failed by 1920 and the Socialist parties of the world, including our own, returned to the work of urging recognition of Russia and trade relations with that country. Meanwhile the Bolshevik chieftains in Moscow and the pseudo-Bolsheviks in this country were roundly denouncing the Socialist and Labor parties as "counter-revolutionary." Ignoring this barrage of falsehoods, our party in its national convention of 1920 made the following declaration:

The United States should immediately make peace with the Central Powers and open commercial and diplomatic relations with Russia under the Soviet Government.

The convention of 1922 demanded unreserved recognition of the Russian government and in 1923 the convention declared that if the revolution had done nothing more than to overthrow the czarist despotism this alone would remain a "glorious" achievement. This resolution added that "differences in working class organizations never justify support of the common enemy."

The convention of 1926 demanded immediate recognition of Russia and in 1928, the following was

THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL TO THE WORKERS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

THE NEW LEADER in recent years has not availed itself of many important documents and articles received from the Labor and Socialist International relating to Soviet Russia. We had hoped that the interest of the party would thus be centered upon our problems and work at home but instead of this Russia had again emerged as a theme of party discussion. Hence THE NEW LEADER will again present important material on this matter received from the L. S. I. The first document, which appears below, is an appeal sent to the Russian workers by the Executive of the International at its session in Berlin, May 11-13, 1930.—Editor of THE NEW LEADER.

TO the Workers of the Soviet Union!

We make our appeal to you at a serious moment.

We are well aware that attempts have been made to persuade you that the Socialist parties of the world are "Social Fascists," "Lackeys of Capitalism" and "Traitors to the Working Class." But millions of workers, who have been welded together in the hard school of the political and trade union struggle, have overcome the greatest difficulties and created powerful trade union, economic and political class organizations in order to fight with their help for the ideals of Socialism. Could you really believe that these millions of fighting workers do not understand their own interests, and "betray" themselves? On behalf of

these millions of organized workers we make our appeal to you.

Deep concern for the fate of the Russian revolution weighs upon the Socialist workers of all countries. They hear of the hunger in your towns. They know that your conditions of labor are often more unfavorable than those of the workers in the capitalist countries. They know of the failure of the forcible methods adopted for the collectivization of the peasantry. They hear with horror of the continuation, indeed of the intensification, of the bloody terror.

The L. S. I. fears that the continuation of this fatal policy could open up a cleft between the two classes on which the Russian revolution is based—the workers and the peasants. If this should happen, if the peasants of the Soviet Union were filled with hatred against the working class and the revolution, then the danger would arise that the embitterment and desperation of the peasantry would be misused by the White counter-revolutionaries for their aims: the horrible danger would arise of a new civil war in the Soviet Union.

The victory for the White counter-revolution would be an enormous catastrophe, not only for the peoples of the Soviet Union, who would be robbed of the fruits of their great revolution, not only for the working class of the Soviet Union, whose heroic fight would be devoid of result, but also for the Labor movement, for democracy and for peace throughout the world.

Supported by decades of experience gained in the political struggles on the part of the working class of Europe, the L. S. I. declares to you, workers of the Soviet Union, that it rests with you to save the Russian revolution, that the means is in your hands to avoid a catastrophe and bring about a peaceful solution of all the great problems of the revolution.

The Soviet Government pretends to govern in the name of the working class. It lies in your power, workers of the Soviet Union, to compel it to take the necessary steps. Whatever may be your opinions, whether you are Communists, or whether you belong to no political party, you must rally with the Socialists in order to save the revolution.

Above all, the alliance of the workers with the peasantry must be re-established. We too wish the peasantry to achieve the development of their economic system on cooperative lines. But this must be done in a voluntary manner. There must be an end to forcible collectivization, to an expropriation of the peasantry. Economic freedom and the right to the free disposal of the produce of his labor must be restored and guaranteed to the peasant. Only in this way can agriculture be built up again, foodstuffs assured for the towns, and the peasant won over as a friend and ally of the worker.

Freedom, which is as indispensable to the workers and peasants as air and water, must be restored to the peoples of the Soviet Union. Freedom of speech; Freedom of association; Free and

secret elections! Let there be an end to the death penalty! No more mass executions! An amnesty for the political prisoners! Let there be an end to the scandal that men and women who lay in the prisons of the Tsar as fighters for the freedom of the working class, languish today in the prisons of the OGPU, in the concentration camps, and in the places of banishment in Siberia!

Through the realization of these demands, the peoples of the Soviet Union will go forward in a peaceful manner, but conscious of their aim, towards democracy, in order to release on the basis of freedom the creative forces of the masses for the establishment of Socialism.

The hearts of the Socialist workers of the whole world will be with the workers of the Soviet Union in this fight for the salvation of the Russian Revolution. On their behalf the L. S. I. is always prepared to extend a helping hand to the class comrades in the Soviet Union. We shall strike down the hand of international capitalist reaction with all our strength if it attempts to take advantage of your difficulties in the interests of the counter-revolution.

Workers of the World, Unite! Workers of the Soviet Union, unite with us for the salvation of the Russian Revolution and for the fight for democracy and Socialism!

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE LABOR AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

May, 1930.

the party declaration:

The Socialist Party of the United States joins with the Socialist and Labor parties of the world in demanding the recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia. We condemn the policy of the Washington administration in withholding recognition of the present Russian Government as hypocritical and dishonest and tending to embitter relations between the American and Russian peoples.

It is a piece of hypocrisy to isolate Russia from the family of nations on the ground of its form of government. The American government did not find it difficult to recognize the despotic government of the Russian Czar and since the end of the World War it has extended recognition to such cruel despots as Hungary and Italy.

We urge the speedy recognition of Russia, not as an expression of approval of the Bolshevik regime, but as a contribution towards the establishment of international stability and goodwill all over the world.

The author of the present article drafted the above resolution which was adopted without a dissenting vote. The convention then took up a resolution on political prisoners and persecutions in Russia, Hungary and Italy, also drafted by the writer which was also adopted without dissent. The section referring to Russia reads:

The Socialist Party of the United States, through its national convention in New York City, unites with the trade unions, Socialist and Labor parties, and humane people all over the world in condemning the Soviet Government of Russia in its policy of imprisoning and exiling Socialists and others because of democratic opinions opposed to the ruling Communist Party. The continuance of this despotic and brutal policy of terror is responsible for thousands of noble men and women wasting away

in Soviet prisons or in isolated regions where exile is a living death. A systematic policy of organized terror which stifles the initiative of the working class, which deprives it of the right of organization, the right of a free press and public meetings, cannot be reconciled with the best interests of the workers and of Russia herself.

The Socialist Party of the United States unites with the organized Socialist and Labor movement of the world in condemning this barbarous policy and urges a policy of amnesty, the release of all political prisoners in Russia and the abandonment of the regime of terror, exile and persecution that disgraces the present government of Russia.

Considering the long and consistent record of the party and of the Labor and Socialist International in relation to Russia, and considering that the above two resolutions were adopted in our last convention a little over two years ago, it is astonishing that some comrades do not appear to know it. On the matter of recognition of Russia and the Bolshevik terror the party attitude has been the same since the Bolsheviks seized power.

In 1922 the character of the terror came home to the Socialist and Labor world with full force with the trial of the twelve Social Revolutionists in Moscow. Due to the world protest at that time, which included cables to Lenin by Debs and other noted Socialists, the accused were saved from execution but they have been held as hostages all these years and recently they were again jailed.

Some party members assert that our attitude toward Russia should

be a "friendly" one. When the logic of this proposal is pressed home they do not accept it. They cannot be friendly to terror. That would be to abandon the views of the Socialists of all countries.

What is desired is not a friendly or unfriendly policy towards Russia. It should be a Socialist policy, one that represents Socialist philosophy and principle. What are the factors in this policy agreed to over and over again by our party and the Labor and Socialist parties of the world? They are as follows: 1. An unfriendly attitude towards terrorism; 2. A friendly policy of supporting recognition of Soviet Russia; 3. A friendly attitude of opposing all forms of intervention in Russia; 4. A friendly policy of supporting trade relations with Russia with the rest of the world.

This Socialist policy was again approved by our last national convention in 1928 in the two resolutions quoted above without any dissenting votes and it represented the views of delegates from all over the country. Yet in spite of these facts some members objected to some twenty-odd party branches participating in a conference a few weeks ago to consider ways and means of helping our Socialist comrades in Russia who are victims of the terror!

At the Brussels congress of the Labor and Socialist International in 1928 the same questions came up. There it was pointed out that

while the Socialist parties were striving to obtain a legal status for Communist parties in Europe, in Russia Socialists were jailed as in Hungary and Italy. Brouckere and Crispin wrote Kallin in December, 1927: "We are striving against this infamy, we are fighting to secure full legality for the Communist parties in all countries; but we demand the same legality also for the Socialist parties in the Soviet Union."

Within a few months after this Trotsky, Rakovsky, Radek and other leaders were banished because of their disagreement with certain Bolshevik policies. Since then more Communists have been imprisoned and exiled which shows that the terror is aimed not only at the Socialists but at Communist leaders and members who may differ with Stalin. It isn't a matter of "counter-revolutionary" actions but of dissent with Stalin and his supporters that is crushed. Within the past few months other Bolsheviks have been ousted from responsible posts, imprisoned or banishment may follow unless they "recant their heresies," and Socialist groups are facing a renewed terror.

Those who want authentic information of the terror should consult "Letters from Russian Prisons" compiled by the International Committee for Political Prisoners in 1925. The committee then consisted of 41 noted men and women, including the following eleven Socialists: Max Danisch, Eugene V. Debs, Charles W. Ervin, Eliza-

beth Gilman, James H. Maurer, Norman Thomas, Girolamo Valenti and E. Charney Viadeck. This volume of 317 pages contains documents, letters, reports, photos of illegal Socialist and Anarchist publications and all carefully sifted and authenticated as genuine. This documentary work shows that

all the horrors and sadistic brutalities of the czarist terror continue under the Bolshevik terror and they are aimed against tested fighters against czarism who had served time in czarist prisons or in Siberian servitude. It is this shocking thing against which the Socialist and Labor

"Unions Dismissed"

By August Claessens

SO reads a headline in last week's issue of the "New Leader." This caption is, of course, an error. I fear, however, that this erratic summation is quite symbolic and there are some innocents in our ranks who may read into the decision of the recent convention of the Socialist Party of New York City the dismissal of our relations to the trade unions and labor organizations in general. The brief account of my report to the convention only helps to bedevil the matter for I did go into some detail and presented some facts to indicate that we are constantly on the job and doing just that work that militant Socialists should do in and with the trade unions. That we should do more and better, we all agree.

What urges me to refer to this matter again and at length is Comrade Thomas' comment in his "Timely Topics." It strikes me rather unfortunate that he enters the controversy in almost the same vein as Comrade Stanley did at the convention. I have no quarrel with their proposals generally and I am all for most every plan that may increase our effectiveness in trade union contracts. My reservations are regarding the following: I am not so sure whether a special trade union organizer employed by the party would be a blessing or a nuisance, and I am suspicious about "a clearing house on tactics." What riles me most, however, is the rather sudden and remarkable discovery that such an organizer "might be so useful in bringing help in time of strike, in giving friendly aid in organizing campaigns." I can hardly believe that Comrades Thomas and Stanley are unaware of the fact that the party is always rendering just such services. But that is not implied in their statements and proposals. To the contrary, the inference is so plain and so misleading that many of our new members are quite justified in the impression that the party is woefully negligent in these matters. Against

The Record of Some Socialist On Trade Union Activity

this sin of omission I register an emphatic protest.

Assisting the organization of unorganized workers, aiding trade unions in every phase of their many activities always has been, is, and I trust always will be, the duty and joy of the Socialist Party and its devoted members. There were times when these tasks were performed on a larger scale and more effectively. There were different conditions and we were also a much larger party. With our present smaller organization and influence and with vastly changed conditions we are carrying on in relatively effective fashion. We certainly could not have those shreds of contact and good will that we do possess and cherish if we really were so lamentably remiss in our duty as our critics claim.

During the past five years that I have been executive secretary and later organizer, it has been my aim to establish every contact with the Labor Movement in this city and vicinity. The moment a strike was announced or an organizing campaign begun by any union or group of workers, it was my duty and pleasure to immediately inform them that the Socialist Party and all its resources, speakers, halls, press, etc., were at their command. And I am happy to say we always did our duty in fine Socialist fashion. Sometimes we assisted even our worst enemies. We offered our help at all times and it was always accepted. We also helped in organizing drives and in trade union educational work and our speakers and writers are everlastingly pouring enthusiasm, spirit and idealism into the rank and file of the trade unionists whenever and wherever we find the opportunity to do so.

In my capacity as the official head of the party in this city I rendered constant service to the trade union movement, and while

some of this work was credited personally by our own trade unions on the other more rightfully gave most credit and thanks to our Office files contain many letters of appreciation. Personally, I can show no medals or cups, but I have a collection of honorary trade membership cards which that your servant is not a member of the Teachers' but also an honorary member of the I. L. G. W. U., the Cloth and Cap Makers, the Automobile and Vehicle Workers' Brotherhood of Painters, Plumbers Assistant and smaller unions. These honors, when showered upon me because no material compensation was acceptable.

I shall not attempt to review activities in previous years, especially our help in numerous strikes on the B.-M. T. line, the two strikes on the Ingham lines. Then, to be sure, let me quote the record of one year, the one just ended, your officer, I was able to the following organizations: attempts at organizing some organized and in aiding membership drives and educational work: these are: Auto Mechanics; the Butchers; Bonnaz Embroiders; Cleaners and Dyers; the Bronze Workers; Journeymen; Pocketbook Makers; Repairmen; Sheet Metal Workers; the Shirt Makers; the Team and Taxi Drivers. During the year considerable aid was given the strikes of the Cloak and Dressmakers, Barbers and others. Even our friend Stanley may yet admit the reference to me as just "the local organizer" was a trifle and probably would not have

(Continued on Page Five)

An Interlocking Directorate of Crime

By George H. Shoaf

PICKPOCKETS, as a rule, "work" in "mobs" takes the form of four. The "kick" while the "kick" diverts the attention of the "bucker." That is, while one man actually extracting the pocket, another watches the attention of the victim, and keeps him employed, he will not know he is being robbed. In a "jam" three "stalls" are used, one of whom quickly takes the purse from the "tool" that if the latter is "grabbed" there will be no evidence. The fine in picking pockets, or perpetrating any piece of rascality, lies in keeping the victims busy with the matter foreign to what actually is going on, so that those robbed will be unconscious of the process.

The psychology involved here is invariably and successfully employed by the "malefactors of great wealth," our captains of industry and finance, in their larger acts of exploitation. It is the province of the subsidized organs of publicity to distract the attention of the people with irrelevant matters while the big men of the community and nation skin the little fellows to a frazzle. That the same works to perfection is attested by the widespread poverty exists in the presence of congested wealth.

In the world of petty crime no years publicity more than the breaker or holdup man. As newspapers display big headlines telling of the operations of "organized gang," when the publicity is that one man, not more than two, committed the deed, the crook grows sick at heart. His success depends upon the ignorance of the people regarding his work. When the people are apprised of what is happening they watch their step and their valuables. It is when they go to sleep, or are thinking of something else, that the crook strikes with profit.

On the days following the failure of the Hollywood Building and Association, wherein twenty thousand investors lost more than eight million dollars, the Los Angeles Times advised the people to forget it. With one or two exceptions, the other Los Angeles papers handed out similar advice. The people might be helped

Capitalism in Southern California Follows The Psychology of the Pickpocket

to forget, the newspapers immediately laid down a tremendous news and editorial barrage, with Soviet Russia as the objective. It was charged that Soviet agents, by circulating rumors, brought on the Hollywood collapse. While the people were thus distracted, the president of the defunct Association presented a plea of guilt and took a sentence that will enable him to regain his liberty in six years and six months, provided a corrupted court does not order an earlier release. Other officials of the Association, undoubtedly involved in this gigantic fraud, went scot-free.

During the time the principal business men and bankers of Los Angeles were under indictment for stealing more than one hundred million dollars from forty thousand stockholders by wrecking the Julian Petroleum Corporation, and until the expiration of the statute of limitations, the Los Angeles newspapers and radio stations, with one exception, exhausted every known resource to divert the attention of the people from the robbery. As long as they could continue the agitation with interest, the newspapers filled their columns with lurid accounts of religious persecutions in Soviet Russia. When that canard exploded, they regaled their readers with spicy stories to the effect that women in Soviet Russia were common property, and that all children were illegitimate. Then the uprisings of starving employed workers in America gave them an excuse to charge Communists with the responsibility. Anything and everything was printed and elaborated to the minutest detail that would take the minds of the people away from the real business in which the bankers and businessmen were engaged; that is, in completing the hundred million dollar robbery, and legally getting away with it, which they did.

As the title of this article phrase it, the pig men in the lead of California capitalism constitute an interlocking directorate of crime, with their respective headquarters in Los Angeles and San Francisco. These big men, so-called, are not a class apart, taking chances with the law; they are the men of real wealth and legitimate enterprise, who exploit the people

in spite of or with the protection of the law. These men are the law. Either they get themselves elected to the legislature, or placed on the bench, or they have their representatives put into positions of legislative and judicial power. Never before in the history of this country has a precisely similar situation developed, not even in the rotten boroughs of Chicago or New York.

So inseparably intertwined are the interests of these financial and industrial buccaners, and so enmeshed are they all in crime, that when one of them has his toes trampled upon, instantly and unitedly the whole gang recoils. When one of them happens to get caught promoting some unusually outrageous swindle, either he or a substitute accepts full responsibility, submits to a weak prosecution, and receives a light sentence, which generally is remitted after a short imprisonment. The members of this interlocking directorate of crime simply cannot afford to permit any fellow criminal to sustain a real prosecution or to receive a real punishment. Each one knows too much on the other, all are equally guilty, and all have to fight each other's battles through and stand by each other, though the heavens fall.

One of these gentlemen, a theater magnate worth millions, was convicted a year ago of rape. Has he served any of his sentence? Not so anyone can notice it. Instead, he is out on bail awaiting the disposition of his case at the hands of the state supreme court.

From one end of the state to the other a whispering campaign has been going on for several years, and continues unabated, to the effect that one of the biggest newspaper publishers in the United States killed his man in cold blood off the California coast, and that the California authorities dare not even order an investigation, much less make an arrest. When one of the gang does have to occasionally submit to a conviction, as in the case of the district attorney of Los Angeles County, and actually enters San Quentin, is he accorded a treatment in kind with the other and less influential prisoners? It is to laugh. The big fellow is given the best of the hospice afforded, and if he doesn't see what he wants all he has to do is to

make his wishes known to have them granted. His brief prison term is regarded as a vacation. While in durance vile he is treated more like a king than a convict. And well may he expect this treatment; for are not those in charge of the penitentiary under obligation to him and his gang for their jobs?

Rape and murder, however, are trivial offenses compared to the greater crimes of wholesale exploitation of which these men are guilty. Using the sunshine and scenery of California as bait, the business men, bankers, real estate dealers and newspaper publishers, with large numbers of the professional classes, lure to the state annually multiplied thousands of eastern home seekers and investors, not for the purpose of enabling these newcomers to establish homes and find prosperity, but purely and exclusively to inveigle them into schemes by which they can be separated from their money. The "suckers" come, bite at the bait offered, are caught, duly "skinned," and nonchalantly thrown aside to starve or get back east the best way they can. This performance has been repeated over and over again for thirty years, and continues with full speed ahead. It is estimated that in that time not less than a million persons have been fleeced in this manner by the leading and most respectable citizens of California, who today are literally wallowing in wealth stolen from gullible easterners.

The thieves in this big instance are not confidence men of the common and well known variety; they are the leading citizens of the state, members of the chambers of commerce, leaders in the most influential clubs and churches, the dollar a year patriots, the defenders of home and country, the loud shouting worshippers of the cross and of the flag. They are the bankers, business men, realtors, newspaper publishers, and those who own and manage the various industrial enterprises in the state. They are the politicians who make the laws and the judges who give the laws interpretation. They are the thieves who are doing the big stealing, and growing rich from their thefts, while successfully distracting public attention from

their robberies by raising a smoke screen of Socialism and Communism, or else ordering the corporation controlled press to wage mighty war upon hungry gunmen who hold up their victims for thirty cents.

These thieves are the gentlemen who initiated and put through the legislature the infamous Criminal Syndicalism Law, according to which it is a crime punishable with fourteen years in the penitentiary, to question the wisdom or justice of the institutions which enable plunderers to freely operate. These men who got their money through most reprehensible forms of theft are the men who instigated the frame-up of Mooney and Billings; and they are the men whose permission must be secured if ever the victims of their peridy are released. With The Los Angeles Times and The San Francisco Chronicle as their official newspaper champions, these are the men who brought to its perfection in California the "American Plan" of the Open Shop, in which only the most servile labor is employed at the lowest possible wages. These bankers and business men are the conscienceless scoundrels who offer lip service to democracy when their daily lives are a continuously consistent betrayal of the principles they pretend to espouse. Candidly, if there is a crime in the calendar these wolves of California have not committed, or stand ready to commit in their mad pursuit of gain, it has been inadvertently and unintentionally overlooked.

And now the gang is preparing for the biggest "killing" of their lives. In 1932 the International Olympic Games will meet in Los Angeles, to which will come, it is claimed, hundreds of thousands of sportsmen from over the world. Like famished gourmards, members of the gang are sharpening their teeth in anticipation of a feast. Real estate subdivisions are being laid out, old ones are being revamped, literature will be issued, the newspapers will be filled with lies, and high pressure salesmen are putting themselves in readiness for the slaughter. And the "suckers" will be "skinned" coming and going.

Such is the curse of private ownership, unregulated initiative, Hoover individualism, and the planlessness and irresponsibility of Jeffersonian democracy in sunny and scenic California with the commencement of 1931.

"The workers are often proud of that which they should be ashamed and ashamed of that which they should be proud."

THOSE WHO READ

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By JAMES ONEAL

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Two Plays To See And To Admire

WHEN the past week I have seen two plays written by playwrights enraged. Far be it from me to chisel into the field occupied in such a manner by our Dr. Shipley, who, in addition, writes the most brilliant dramatic criticism appearing in these environs. I am not content with these two plays as drama. I am interested in the themes and their handling, in the audience and their reactions, in the pictures these plays have made of civilization in America.

May very well be that both "Midnight" by Paul Claire Sifton at the Theatre Guild and "Five Star Final" by Louis Weitzenkorn at the Cort Theatre are not finished theatrical productions. This at least seems to be the opinion of many of our dramatic critics. When I spoke with some of the members of "Five Star Final" to one of the most prominent of them the other day, he looked scornful at me and said, "But it isn't good theatre." There has been a lot of high-hat sniffing at the Siftions' show.

One of the plays have to do with the MacFadden-McCormick gift to the gum-chewers of the MacFadden paper.

May be that you are lucky enough to have seen this particular curse in your home town. In New York we have it with a vengeance. One of us were asked to name the papers which talk of New York workers read with an almost reverence we would have to admit that there "The Graphic," "The Mirror" and "The Evening Journal" has to yield the place for gutter scavenging to these tabs.

As a result we have a labor movement here which might have exceptions is dominated by a mentality from top to bottom. Give a New Yorker a pamphlet on unemployment insurance and he will handle it as gingerly as though he presented him with a stick of dynamite. And him a "Graphic" with a picture of a lovely apparently taken by a photographer lying on the pavement at her feet, and he is all at-

in time to time we have been urged here on New Leader, and on other labor papers for we have worked, to adopt the "tabloid technique." "Jazz up that rag of yours if you want us to read it." How many times a week the labor editor has this dinned in his ears? Of course there is no great mystery in the tab technique. Any moron messenger boy armed with a pencil and given a blank space on any billboard is master of this particular game.

job at all to put sex appeal into "The New Leader" or any other labor paper for that matter. Photograph agencies would be glad enough to sell all the legs we could pay for. When we came to a discussion of coal, for instance, we could simply say, "Bessie Bituminous, a Big Bust." See story on page 14, and let it go at that. Or we could run a picture of a Ziegfeld gal on the front page, "Georgette Gisher Says Operators Are

to get right back to these plays. In "Midnight" the Siftions show what happens to one of God-fearing Midwestern Babbitts, when, by what he thinks is his duty, he unwittingly goes on the front page. Of course there are other plays in the Siftions' play, a slashing attack on the underlying theory of capital punishment, the play in the Roman father type with a realistic touch in his own home, the entire perplexed of justice in the modern state. It is a play with ideas. And for that reason, no doubt, some of our critics who have as much use for ideas on the stage as they have for a pair of

ever it is the smashing shots that the Siftions get the tabs that please us most. And when Weitzenkorn, one time on the staff of "The New Leader," begins to think of some of the things that he has on that sheet when he was there, the shakes on all the thunder of heavy artillery. Perfectly decent people caught in the dirty of the tab's circulation nets, kill themselves, the lives of a couple of swell youngsters are darkened because of the nastiness of the play employed by "The Gazette" editors in the

wish that we had it in our power to force the thing. Bernard MacFadden and his partner in crime, William Randolph Hearst, to attend performance of "Midnight" and "Five Star" from now on. Of course nothing would penetrate the rhinoceros hides of either of these two people peddlers, but we would get a kick out of them as eye-witnesses to the putrid infidelity for which they are directly responsible.

of the characters, the city editor, says at the end of the play, "Ideals don't put a patch on a man's trousers. I'm going to be one newspaperman gets out of this business with some dough pocket." And after he has waded through the that goes with his job and finally come to that where he feels himself responsible in part tragedies which follow the publication of a "The Gazette" he repeats these lines, only with a satiric laugh.

stuff about ideals is being mouthed in news-offices this very day by half-baked, would-be who tell you that there is nothing in this game and that the thing to do is to "get while the getting's good," etc.

this show of Weitzenkorn's is by no means idealized picture of the inevitable fate of these. It doesn't always turn out that retribution is swift and sure. Worse luck, some of them flourish like the bay tree in the Bible. But the known several radicals who accepted this and went tabloid and who in now spend is left of their broken lives in vain at expiation.

re we are doing what we solemnly swore to not do, namely, trying to pin a radical to these two stirring shows.

McAlister Coleman.

infallible cure for unemployment recommended by feeble-minded Babbitts for the unemployed begin spending what they have not got to get what they cannot buy.

lock of the Paul Block newspapers syndicate editorial urging capitalists and bankers to America's future. Why not put a little New York harbor fog as an experiment?

From Our Foreign Correspondent

Socialism And The British Voters

By Fred Henderson

LONDON.

AT the moment of writing Parliament is on the point of breaking off for a brief Christmas holiday, and we have reached a stage in the political situation sufficiently definite to mark it as one of the queerest situations in British political history.

This first stage of the Parliamentary Session has been brief but eventful; not eventful in the sense of legislative achievement on any great scale, but in the shaping into clear and visible form of the factors and conditions of the struggle through which the Labor and Socialist movement will have to fight for its life in the period immediately ahead. It is a complicated and difficult situation, and what its next developments will be I should not like to venture on forecasting; but the general nature of the quagmire into which we have wandered, and in which we are now floundering up to the neck, is clear enough.

The MacDonald Government still remains nominally the British Government. But from the moment this Session opened, the real mastery has been with Mr. Lloyd George and his group of Liberals. Whether the Government remains in office or is thrown out—what are the conditions on which it is to be permitted to remain in—what measures it can introduce and carry while that permit continues—whether and at what moment it is to be tossed into a General Election—all this depends on Mr. Lloyd George's decision. It has, of course, been so from the start, when the first fatal decision was made to take office without power, and to stake the credit of what a Socialist Government can do for the life of the nation on such measures as our opponents would allow us to get on with. But this Session has brought a complete change in the Liberal use of their power over the Government. Up till

Unfriendly Tide Against MacDonald In Bye-Elections No Repudiation of Labor Principles

now, they were not quite easy in their minds about the opinion of the country, and had exercised their power with hesitation of men not quite certain of how the cat would jump. That hesitation has now completely vanished. Mr. Lloyd George began the present Session by telling his party that "The Government is now declining rapidly in popular favor, more rapidly than any Government I have ever seen, and that the time has therefore come for putting on the screw with 'unrelenting pressure.'"

From the first day of the Session he has assumed open command of the Parliamentary situation, and has done so with a truculence of contempt such as no Government has ever before been called upon to endure. In speech after speech he has publicly derided the Government as "an acknowledged failure," "a Government of footlers," and a variety of other picturesque epithets. And he goes on to explain that, holding this view of them, he is keeping them in office because he proposes to make Liberal use of them. It would not serve his purposes to turn them out at the moment to put a Conservative Government in; there are certain things of advantage to the Liberal Party which he wants from them before throwing them out. But the Government must do what he tells them in these matters, notably in regard to certain measures of electoral reform which would give Liberal candidates a better chance. If they do not, he is ready, on any sign of insubordination, to turn them out "regardless of consequences." He no longer hints discreetly at these things. He puts them openly and with a blistering display of contempt; and it is in that atmosphere that the Government has had to face this Session so far. Winston Churchill summed up

the whole position in a speech in the House of Commons a day or two before the Christmas adjournment. The Government, he said, are under sentence of death, but the date of their execution is uncertain. "They are like prisoners awaiting execution in Sing Sing, whose term is prolonged by an unscrupulous, ingenious and clever attorney taking advantage of the law's delays. Mr. Lloyd George, as the attorney, has visited them on several occasions, and tells the world that they have gone to pieces mentally and morally, that they are doddering and gibbering. But they have certain testamentary dispositions to make for their hour comes; he being in a position to put the necessary pressure on them, and they being quite ready to hand over anything of value they possess in order to prolong an existence which has ceased to be either useful, honorable, or agreeable."

The Government apparently accepts this situation with complacency so long as it offers them the prospect of hanging on. In actual legislation, the outstanding feature of the Session so far has been the evisceration of the Government Education Bill at Mr. Lloyd George's orders. The Minister in charge of it, Charles Trevelyan, told the House that he accepted the changes in it with great regret and reluctance. But the voice of the Master could not be disregarded. There have been constant little eddies of revolt throughout the Session amongst the rank and file of the Parliamentary group, culminating in the issue of a public memorandum of protest by Oswald Mosley and a few colleagues; and the most heartening fact of all has been the steady insistence of the I. L. P. group, with Maxton, Brockway and Wise as its chief exponents on our essential Socialist purposes.

But it must be admitted that, in its policy of drifting along under Liberal orders, the Government still has the support of a substantial majority of Labor members, many of whom feel that, in the present mood of the country, their own chances of being returned again if a General Election were precipitated are very small indeed.

And that brings me to the dominant factor in the situation, the mood of the electorate outside Parliament. It is the revelation of that mood of revolt against the Government that has been chiefly responsible for the change in Liberal demeanor from quiet pressure to truculence. It is becoming monotonous to record the story of how the general body of electors, since the tide of defeat began to run in the early part of the summer, are eagerly taking every opportunity that bye-elections give them to express their condemnation of Government policy. Last month I had to record the loss of one of our hitherto safe seats in the Shipley division of Yorkshire. This month there has only been one bye-election, and the figures are more staggering than ever in their tale of the falling off of those who supported Labor at the General Election.

Whitechapel is an East London constituency wholly working-class. Here are the figures as they were at the General Election and as they are now:—

	Gen. Elec.	Now
Labor	13,701	8,544
Liberal	4,521	7,445
Conservative	3,417	3,735
Communist	2,106

You will see by the General Election figures what a stronghold this constituency was. We have held it; but for the first time on record Labor is in a heavy minority of the total vote cast. We have lost over 5,000 votes, while the Liberals have gained just on

3,000, the Conservative vote is slightly increased, and the Communists have taken advantage of the prevalent discontent to get a first footing in the constituency. If the loss shown in these figures in any way represents the general movement of national opinion, a General Election taken now would sweep us out of five-sixths of our present representation and leave us a mere group in a back corner of the new House of Commons.

When a Socialist Government is in office and the nation turns against it, what would be indicated under ordinary conditions would be a reaction against Socialism. It would be the profoundest mistake so to interpret the present British position. The reaction against the Government is because of its failure to give effect to the Socialist policy proclaimed by the Party at the General Election, and its settling-down to mere office-holding on non-Socialist lines after it had become apparent that the Parliamentary situation rendered it impotent for Socialist work; and it is precisely the most active the most devoted, the most influential section of Socialist opinion in the electorate that is against the position taken up by the office-holders. The Government is being judged, not for its Socialism, but for its non-Socialism. It would indeed be a despondent situation if a Government which had pressed Socialist measures forward were being condemned by public opinion. That would be a triumph for capitalist ideas, a real set-back to our movement. Nothing of the kind has happened here. Under all its surface discouragements, the present situation reveals a strength rather than a weakness of Socialist purpose and insistence; for the basic fact in it is the refusal of large masses of the electors to tolerate the shelving of Socialist action by a Government whose only electoral mandate was a Socialist mandate, and whose only concern with office should be action on that mandate.

Scanning the New Books Edited by LAWRENCE ROGIN

A Molder of British Public Opinion

England's Newspaper King

By Mark Starr

HAMILTON FYFE, former editor of the London Daily Herald, has written about the Northcliffe he knows. (Northcliffe, published by Macmillan & Co., \$4.00). He has made Northcliffe live as the journalist, later as the newspaper magnate. Someday Northcliffe will live as that rare being he was—one hundred per cent. loyal to the system, yet capable of registering an intense emotion when he felt that capitalism was descending too heavily upon the backs of the workers. Hamilton Fyfe, unfortunately, omits any mention of the attitude of Northcliffe during the historic Dublin strike. Monster meetings were being held up and down Britain to secure aid for the workers of Dublin who had been locked out because of their refusal to withdraw from the Irish Transport Union, then under the leadership of "Jim" Larkin. Northcliffe attended a mass meeting, held in the Albert Hall, London. He heard Larkin speak. Then there came to his desk a scathing indictment of the Dublin employers written by "AE." Northcliffe threw open the columns of "The Times" and "The Daily Mail" to the writings of "AE." Strike "unds were collected through those two newspapers, though they were disguised as save-the-children funds. Northcliffe warned the Dublin employers not to go too far in their mad desire to wreck the Irish Transport Union. His advice was un-

heeded. Less than three years afterwards there followed the Easter Rising of 1916. Northcliffe knew his people.

Around the life of such a man Hamilton Fyfe has written a good story. Northcliffe might well be described as an Adolph Ochs with the personality of a William Randolph Hearst. Northcliffe possessed the technical thoroughness of Ochs and the daring of a Hearst, though it would be unfair to describe Northcliffe wholly in terms of Hearst. Hearst and Northcliffe were different. Northcliffe, at least, had vision and one that was not confined to his newspapers. Northcliffe foresaw the aeroplane, long before his people. Britishers can recall watching men struggling to span 200 miles within 24 hours. Northcliffe gave the winner, a Frenchman, \$50,000 for flying from London to Manchester, a distance of 200 miles. On the other hand, Northcliffe must forever share the responsibility for driving Britain into war with Germany rather than into the ways of peace. Any attempt to come to an understanding with Germany was rendered impossible by the employment of Robert Blatchford to raise the scare of the German peril. And when war came the Northcliffe Press, with their cocksure "I Told You So" attitude, sounded their tom-toms and Britain marched to the shambles. Northcliffe had the power to advance aviation, just as he had the power to range peoples against peoples. Twenty years

ago he was asked to be editor of the "New York World" for one day. The staff treated him as a joke and appeared at their work in evening dress. Northcliffe treated them seriously. He suggested that the newspaper was too large; that tabloid newspapers were easier to read. The idea was considered unsuitable. The author naively remarks, "There already the newspaper had become first and chiefly an advertising sheet, which requires reading matters in order to carry its advertisements." New York tabloids rear themselves up to remind even Mr. Fyfe that tabloids are just as good advertising mediums as large newspapers.

The war came. Northcliffe who had continually drummed home the threat of a German invasion now revelled in the prospects of such an invasion. Although not definitely declaring so, Northcliffe feels that the politicians having declared war should step out of the way. He de-thrones Asquith and enthrones Lloyd George. He is offered a Cabinet position. He declines. Later he suggests a position he might occupy as member of the War Cabinet. In the meantime Lloyd George has built himself in. So Northcliffe does not enter the Cabinet. He is placed in charge of the war publicity department. And when the story of his work is read no wonder they called him a "master of mass-suggestion."

The Czechs and Serbians, the "Irish" of the then Austro-Hungarian Empire, heard the strains of Czech and Serbian national songs, being played on gramophones in Italian trenches. A whole company, led by the company commander, surrenders to the Italians. H. G. Wells is working with him. They quarrel. Wells points out to Northcliffe how his propaganda in the trenches is so nicely written and promises all kinds of things to the enemy if they surrendered, while his newspapers call upon the Allies to slaughter their enemies. Wells was too logical for Northcliffe. The newspapers were for home consumption. One could hardly ask a German to surrender and in return be disembowelled. Wells quit and was replaced by the author. The promises made by Northcliffe to the Germans were never meant to be carried out. They stand alongside of the Fourteen Points. "There was no dishonesty in this," writes the author. Northcliffe simply passed from one task to another. Simply! Hamilton Fyfe has told his story well. It must be judged in the light of the author himself. We feel that this is not the biography of Northcliffe. Some day the story of the real Northcliffe will be written, wherein we shall be shown the workings of the real Northcliffe. By way of an introduction to such a story this life of Northcliffe is well worth visiting your local library to read.

Organized Pacifism

A legalistic pacifism suffused with "sweetness and light" engulfs one who reads "The Turn Toward Peace," by Florence Brewer Boeckel (Friendship Press, \$1.00). Mrs. Boeckel is educational director of the National Council for the Prevention of War. Being connected with the organization headed by that hard-hitting "Fighting Quaker" Fred Libby, I really don't think she is as naive about the way war will be abolished as she sounds in this book.

The descriptive parts of the book, for the person new to anti-war reading, are splendid. An outline of the World Today, showing the dangerous trends, and the unifying forces, is well written. The costs and dangers of war to all sections of the population are stressed. So far as the book goes into arbitration and conciliation, World Court and League of Nations, it describes adequately actual attempts within limited spheres to deal with war by law. The third section does mention that there is such a thing as imperialism, but there is shown no realization that one must begin at home to cut at the roots of imperialism by helping redistribute income on an equitable basis between the owning and the working classes.

Nothing is said of the necessity for an international planning commission.

In the last section "Forces working for peace" there is but passing mention of the efforts of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and none of the successful anti-war action it has taken. The world-wide agitation and organization for peace of the Labor and Socialist International, and its effectiveness through elected officials in discouraging Fascism in Austria and Poland during the past year, are not mentioned.

The most enlightening part of the book is the list of addresses of organizations working for peace. The popularity of the peace movement seems to be equalled only by its futility. There are over two hundred organizations listed. At most a dozen of them ever whisper to their members that there is any connection between industrial struggle on wages, hours, working conditions and higher living standards, and the struggles between nations that are exporting capital and those that use it. Until they do, the Socialists must continue to challenge them to meet the problem of war as a whole instead of expending most of their time trying to abolish the surface symptoms of a deep-seated disease.—C. S.

THE NEW PARTY

THE time is ripe and over-ripe, says *The Nation* of January 14, for a new party with a distinct and comprehensive program to pitch its camp across from the "right" bank of the political river facing the gilded dugouts of the Republicans and their brothers-in-arms, the Democrats.

From what sources are the backbone and the ribs and the skull—and the brains—of the new party to be derived? Two further editorials in succeeding issues give a highly interesting and significant answer to the question.

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The Chatter Box

THE young men and women of this day are a constant source of Sunday sermonists' weekday worry. Something has happened to them and there is no precedent or retrospect for their parison. They are aging mentally, with a too rapid a tempo. They are becoming cynical with distressing self-assurance. The chine age is creeping up upon the cradles.

The system of "rugged individualism and initiative" contemplates this condition with a Like the antagonist, Socialism, its adherents have faith and hope, color and enthusiasm to a on.

Revolution is a paradox, in that it is first hopelessness and despair in order to light up the onward with belief and laughter.

These definitions hold no comfort for the order. Its high priests have the benefit of observers in human conduct. And in the offering, read . . . "Mene, mene tekel upharin" with same dread as the ancient Babylonian ruler when his fate spelled itself out so cryptically on wall of the feasting chamber.

There is nothing they can do about it, etc. All that is left in this civilization with any balance of health is in the younger generation. Now that the livid spots of mental decadence at themselves even there . . . doom cannot be behind.

A generation ago, there was still a great deal use for rosebuds and toy balloons. Romance was along with opportunity. The professions had a glamor for certain success. Business glowed with promise. A college education was the glittering armor and steed for knight errantry over dangerous highways. There was a quick in the blood, a high heart beat for every lad and lass.

Our machine age has turned even the universities into assembly plants. It takes twelve specialists to make an oldtime practitioner in medicine. A in a world that is living longer and ailing is physically . . . the market for pills has narrowed greatly.

Lawyers have multiplied with the fertility of guinea pigs. And all the multiforms of this world sickened with laws and dead customs, with racing and dishonesty, cannot dish up enough sustenance for this hungry multitude of fee-for-furn Ambulance chasing, shysterism in magistrate courts and hobnobbing with vice squads are the symptoms of starvation in the law field. Men are driven to such low artifices only by famine.

Teaching is beset by lines of waiting lists that parallel the bread lines in length and despair. The engineers and architects have dug their own graves with the madness of standardization, which they first planned so unselfishly in the interests of national economy. Machinery has displaced the skilled artisan. Even the artist in music and the hand crafts. Science pays less than a good bookkeeper. Accountants flop all over one another for a new account, like pushcart peddlers over one cash customer on a dull day.

Even prizefighting has fallen upon harder days. And with industrial depression passing through shorter cycles and with increasing misery, what is there left for the youth of this grand country of ours to contemplate with any degree of hope . . . ?

Look over the long lists of captured bandits and average the ages of these desperate souls. Few are over twenty. Surely that carries some significance to those who are worrying for the present order. And when you ask them . . . "What have you to offer to them today, so that they might not even dream of direct action?"

The old shibboleths, the pretty phrases of encouragement, the sentimental hurrahs for God and country are all being buried with proper unctious Cal Coolidge in the New York Tribune and its discarded hook-up.

Never has there been a more fitting ceremony and a more appropriate priest for that purpose, the attributes, all the accomplishments of the system are being repeated with religious fervor if it were definite sacrilege to speak ill of the dead.

It took a high school boy to remark with wisdom, when his teacher inquired of him what he thought about Coolidge's oblongs of philosophy "Sir," he replied, "I sincerely believe that Cal Coolidge's column alone is worth the price of a paper . . ."

It is for us, the prophets and workers for a new social plan, to salvage the younger generation for the future. Our is not a scheme or a dream of hopelessness. The co-operative method of life and government must take the place of the useless war and unbearable cruelty of what we are suffering now, if mankind is to endure in peace and happiness.

"You have been weighed and found wanting . . . Capitalism hears this now with increasing clearness and insistence.

The middle-aged and the old ones of our age are too far gone in habit and thought to veer with an abrupt angle from the rutted road to destruction. That is why every national election shows a shift from one side of pain to the other . . . And there is no relief. They remain on their sick-beds with the memory of past illness and convalescence. Maybe they will get better again if they follow the white doctor's orders. The pain of poverty must accompany these seasons. These diseases are part of life. Patience and nursing are necessary . . . Our whole conduct of economic living is attended by just such a sickroom psychology.

Our hope is for the young men and women of the nation to catch the health standards of our case and march forth into a new age and venture.

Time was when moneymaking had the right absorb the enthusiasm and energy of the youth being. Opportunity beckoned, and in thousands instances, it led to attainment.

It is not fair to deny entirely the valid benefit that the possession of income afforded the successful. Bodily comforts are still paramount to sensual men and women. It is for that reason Socialism is predicated on material concepts of life. We read as well, that once the flesh is clothed, housed, fed sufficiently, and there is time of the waking day left for leisure, all the needs of the spirit are ministered to, with reason and delight.

But now that we see clearly how clutchingly the means for making money are held in the hands of monopolists, how our very lives are hemmed by the spears of private greed, and how mean, low and heartless the few possessors of most of the wealth have become . . . the mere making money holds forth little lure or hope.

The way out is an orderly but certain reposition of the natural resources, the public utility and the industries for a civilized people . . . to be owned, used, made and administered by public agency only for public use and happiness. We need the machinery that displaces labor, in order to our hours of leisure longer. We must own the material of life in order to use them for the greatest benefit to the greatest number. All can be accomplished by the Socialist plan in land . . . And if youth is to survive into adulthood and useful purpose for living,—in our time.

Socialism is the only hope left for mankind. The young men and women who are willing to wait and battle in its dream, can move the world new to the day of universal peace, liberty and happiness.

The President—Now Offers Fine Foreign Film

The Stage

The Movies

Music

In Dwight Deere Wiman's and Forrest C. Haring's New Play



When "Aces Wild," a farce melodrama by the late Sam Janney, reaches Broadway, and that will be in another week or so, it will have in its cast, Chas. D. Brown, who appeared last season in "The Commodore Marries."

The Week On The Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

JUSTICE DONE

"MIDNIGHT" By Claire and Paul Sifton. At the Guild.

THE bitter end of justice is depicted in dark "Midnight," the first of the Theatre Guild's melodramas. Claire and Paul Sifton trace the tragedy as it falls upon and blackens the nature and career of Edward Weldon. Edward Weldon, representative of the finest type of American manhood, has been a jurymen in the case of a girl accused of murdering her husband. On the night she is to while the press of the court, catching the pace of the tabloid, makes a sweet martyr of considerable attention is turned to Weldon, because, out of the box, he had asked the question that turned the tide against the fiddling lawyers and fussy attorneys had overlooked the crime; in his honest earnestness to see right done and evil punished, Weldon popped the question. Had she taken the money, her husband's money, before or after she killed him? This question, upon which the whole case hangs, had somehow been overlooked by the district attorney, though really it would have been the first item seized upon by every bold—the importance of Weldon's job on it also; but the audience could be as sure to overlook it as the district attorney!—bravely and clearly Weldon brings it forth, and answer condemns the girl. But done, Weldon!

But on the night of the execution, by a peculiar twist of fate, which plays so many games,

at the very instant when the wires were hot with the current that was burning out the life of the murderous woman, Weldon's daughter slipped from the path of rectitude—she killed her lover. What she did was immaterial; to Weldon, the main point was justice. This is a land where justice is dealt out fairly to all. He ought to know. He had helped one woman get it.

But there were others on hand. There was Bob Nolan, disguised as a reporter, but really the man who was to save Stella—and help ruin Weldon. And there was the district attorney, whom Weldon's question, winning the verdict against the girl, had made sure of re-election. Bob pointed out to the district attorney how another case, on the fall of the winch, would be run by the tabloid as the direct result and consequence of making a martyr and therefore heroine out of the other girl—so that her example had inspired others to equal deeds of derring-do. Impressed by the subtle points of the reporter-savior, and eager to help the Weldon family, the district attorney talks to the girl, and finds the way out. Her murder is a delusion; the man had been wanted by gangsters, who got him at last. Weldon, his mind tortured between love and duty, does not comprehend; he pleads with the district attorney; not murder—let her plead guilty to manslaughter! The district attorney answers bluntly: murder in the first degree—if we can find the man who did it! And Weldon's sense of justice has been slain. Never more can he believe that this is the best of possible countries, that there is one law for the rich and the poor, the beautiful and the ugly, the favored and the friendless. Total.

BROOKLYN

FOX

Charles Rogers with STUART ERWIN

"ALONG CAME RUTH"

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—ON THE STAGE—

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tering under the most grievous blow he has ever been dealt, he is saved by the curtain fall.

The Guild of the Guild A note in the program informs us that "Midnight" is the first American melodrama that the Theatre Guild has ever produced. The introduction of the unnecessary word "ever" implies trepidation; and the article in the current issue of the Theatre Guild Magazine, by its editor, "In Defense of Melodrama," indicates further feeling that all is not well. But this inexperience on the part of the Guild is not the only reason for the present failure. Its cause lies deeper than the director's inability to sweep the play along; and all the fine acting of Glenn Anders, the natural effects of Frederick Perry, and the breeze of Linda Watkins hurry it but little. If the Guild's idea of tragedy and of melodrama is as peculiarly confused and erroneous as that of the article in the Guild magazine (of which perhaps more elsewhere), there is further cause for the futility of "Midnight." But beyond lie still more reasons for it all.

The Guild has a tone to maintain. Its plays must therefore not be merely plays; they must be plays—plus. What the extra quality is may seem not much to matter, so many things have served. It's out of Soviet Russia; this suffices to make interesting a play of the quality of our old ten-twenty-thirty cent melodrama days, just within memory, when the villain had tied to the track the heroine toward whom an engine and a prairie-fire were racing. Foreign flavor, popularity abroad, have been excuse for exquisite productions of insignificant plays—though here, more feebly, others too have erred. Mere melodramas, therefore, of American extraction, would not suffice; though in the past few seasons several excellent ones have been seen, and straight melodrama may be tense with excitement of high and true theatrical character. Instead of such a play, the Guild selects a piece that is in reality more of a problem play than a melodrama; the conversation deals almost entirely with the drive toward a social message the play is preaching; interest should center on the effects of a problem on those involved, on "the selfishness which seeks to prevent one's doing one's duty toward one's neighbor or toward the state." This is precisely what the "melodrama," "Midnight" turns attention to; curiously, the words I have quoted are from Hiram Motherwell's description of tragedy, in his effort to distinguish it from melodrama, and to justify the latter as of equal rank and validity with tragedy. The Guild thus has chosen a play that mixes tragedy and melodrama (by the Guild's own confused definitions) and social message.

Far be it from us to object to social message. Only, we have come to think, when it is ladled out in the midst of a drama, its first effect is usually to weaken the drama; as a secondary result, the power of the message is itself destroyed: the residue is neither proper play nor propaganda. And as a matter of fact, if the structural ineptitudes of "Midnight" were removed, and all the social theory—perhaps quite true, but hopelessly ineffective, for at the end of the play the audience does not even know whether to sympathize with the father who has lost his ideals or with the girl who has shot her lover, or with both or

In the New Green Gensler Musical



A Good Actor Comes Back to B'way



Paul Muni will be remembered for his fine acting in "The One Man," which only recently closed its engagement at the Morosco. He comes back to Broadway next week in "Rock Me, Julie," a new play by Kenneth Reisbeck, which Gensler Green is producing.

RKO's 58th Street to Change Vaudeville Policy

Radio-Kelth-Orpheum officials aware of the constant and growing demand for major vaudeville as presented at the RKO Palace Theatre and in appreciation of the remarkable business being done at the mother house, are extending the routes of super-attractions to play important neighborhood theatres. RKO's Proctor's 58th Street Theatre is the first to benefit by this new alignment commencing with the four days beginning this Saturday, January 10. On that date acts that heretofore were confined to the Palace Theatre and RKO theatres in more important cities will be brought to the stage of RKO's 58th Street Theatre. This drastic change in the vaudeville policy will in no way affect the sale of prices which will remain as attractive as ever, to wit: 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents for afternoons and 50 cents and 75 cents for evening performances.

The increased patronage which it is felt, such "name" acts as Ken Murray, Carmel Myers, Dave Apollon, Leatrice Joy, Harry Fox, Tom Patricola, Nick Lucas, Lillian Roth, Harry Hersfield, Herman Timberg, Weaver Brothers and others of similar drawing power, will bring to the 58th Street Theatre makes it unnecessary to raise the box-office prices.

MAJESTIC Theat. 44th W. of B'way
Mat. 8:30, Sat. 2:30
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday

Musical Romance
NINA ROSA
By Harbach-Romberg-Caspar
GUY with ETHELIND
Robertson Armida Terry Leonard Ceely
AND 100 OTHERS

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

MIDNIGHT
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd ST. W. OF B'WAY; EVENINGS AT 8:30; MATINEES, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:50

Elizabeth, the Queen
Martin Beck THEAT. 45th ST. W. of 8th Ave.; EVES. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

"As cheerful a frolic as the present season has offered."—Sun.
Dwight Deere Wiman presents
MARY BOLAND
In her newest, gayest comedy
VINEGAR TREE
Playhouse Theat. W. 48 St. Eves. 8:40
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
BEST SEATS \$1.00 to \$3.85.

THE ACTOR MANAGERS, INC. Present

RUTH DRAPER
In her ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES
PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY
COMEDY THEATRE
41st St. E. of B'way
Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Eves. at 8:30—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

"The evening is full of bliss and content."—J. Brooks Atkinson, Times.
GILBERT MILLER presents
Helen Hayes
in
"PETTICOAT INFLUENCE"
By NEIL GRANT
with
HENRY STEPHENSON
EMPIRE Phone PE-5670
Theat. 49th St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

AMBASSADOR Theat. 49th W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30, Mat. 2:30, Sat. 2:30

EDGAR WALLACE'S Sensational Hit!
"ON THE SPOT"
Most Thrilling Play of the Season!
EDGAR WALLACE'S
FORREST THEATRE
49TH STREET, WEST OF B'WAY.
Evenings 8:30
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents
This Is New York
A New Comedy by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
with LOIS MORAN
"Of all the screen favorites we've had up before the footlights, Lois Moran is incomparably the surest and loveliest little actress."
—Gilbert W. Gabriel, American.
Plymouth Theatre
W. 45th St. Eves. 8:40
Mat. Thursday & Saturday 2:30

BOOTH Theat. 45th W. of B'way.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday
Audacious Comedy Hit!
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
By H. M. HARWOOD
JEROME with LESLIE
JEANS BANKS

Starting Sat. Jan. 10
AMERICAN PREMIERE
Leo Tolstoy's Dramatic Novel
"THE LIVING CORPSE"
with FEDOROVICH Director of "Stern Over Asia" in the leading role
Produced in Moscow
32 WEST EIGHTH STREET
Spring 7-5005 Pop. Prices
Cont. Noon to Midnight
Return Engag. Sat. to Tue.
"For Hennes Skull" All Swedish Talking Picture
Wednesday to Friday
"Sweden 1929-30"
A Silent Travel Film
5TH AVE. PLAYHOUSE
5th Ave. Alq. 4-7061

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The President Theatre Now an International Talkie House

The President Theatre, on 48th Street, West of Broadway, until recently a legitimate playhouse, is now under a new management with an unusual policy of presenting first-run talking features in all foreign languages. That the polyglot talkie should come to Broadway is natural, for nowhere else is the concentration of foreign speaking people greater than at the cross-roads of the world.

The remodeled little playhouse will be found an intimate theatre containing the most modern and efficient equipment for the exhibition of talking pictures. Here will be the future home of French, Italian, German and Spanish talkies produced by Europe's finest Studios under the creative guidance of the most talented continental directors.

The theatre is now showing Greta Garbo in the German version of "Anna Christie," directed by Jacques Feyder. Among the following films to be exhibited at an early date will be the French version of "Little Cafe" with M. and Mme. Maurice Chevalier, the Italian version of "Dangerous Paradise" with Mlle. Carmen Boni, the Spanish version of "Grumpy" with Ernesto Vilches and the original German edition of the Emil Jannings' picture "Blue Angel."

Chas. Rogers in "Along Came Youth"; Fanchon Marco Revue Part of Big Bill at the Fox Brooklyn

Everything's new at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre this week—"Along Came Youth" is having its New York premiere at that house; Fanchon and Marco introduce a new idea; and the organ is given a new touch by the twenty fingers of Ron and Don instead of Bob West's ten.

Charles Rogers, that handsome young favorite of film fandom, whose sparkling zest has made his name a household word, is again the delightful star of a refreshing romance-comedy, "Along Came Youth."

A bevy of bejeweled beauties in a sparkling stage show are presented by Fanchon and Marco in their "Gems & Jams" idea. Featured herein are Joe & Jane McKenna, master and mistress of ceremonies; Will Cowan in "Footsteps"; Nee Wong, the Chinese Ukulele Ike; Jean MacDonald, "Kick Sky High"; Jim Penman, offering uncyclable novelties; and Beatrice Franklin & Florence Astell, songstress duo.

"A smash hit... one of the happiest theatre evenings I ever experienced."
—Walter Winchell, Daily Mirror.

Morris Green & Lewis Gensler present
JOE COOK
in his
Newest Maddest Musical
FINE AND DANDY
ERLANGER'S THEATRE
44th St. W. of B'way, Phone Pen. 7903
Eves. at 8:30; Mat. Wed. and Sat.

On the "RHYTHM" 2nd edition stage
Entire Roxy Ensemble, Ballet, Chorus,
and Soloists
ROXY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
of 125

CAPITOL
Broadway and 51st Street
Major Edward Bowe, Mgr. Dir.
2nd WEEK

JOAN Crawford
in
"PAID"
with ROBERT MONTGOMERY,
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

A most unusual holiday stage show featuring JANS & WHALEN, Chester Hale Beauties, Capitolians, Bunchuk and Orchestra, Hearst Metropole News.

5th WEEK
RENE CLAIR'S
French Film Masterpiece
"Sous les Toits de Paris"
("Under the Roofs of Paris")
"In content, it is comparable to our own 'Seventh Heaven' of a couple of seasons ago, but good as that prize-winning masterpiece was, this one surpasses it in some ingredients. Don't, for Heaven's sake, miss this one."
—GEO. GERHARD, EVENING WORLD.

CARNEGIE
PLAYHOUSE
57th St. E. of 7th Ave.
Direction Leo Brecher
Continuous 1 to 11:30 P. M.

Starting Sat. Jan. 10
AMERICAN PREMIERE
Leo Tolstoy's Dramatic Novel
"THE LIVING CORPSE"
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In Bela Blau's Long Awaited "Anatol"



Ruthelma Stevens, remembered in "Hotel Universe" and "R side," has been engaged by Bela Blau for an important role in the revival of the Schnitzler comedy, "The Affairs of Anatol," changed to "Anatol." The play is due to arrive at the Lye Theatre next Friday, and the cast which is long and notable. Joseph Schildkraut in the leading role.

Levey Is Joined By Gugliucci in Drama Enterprise

Bernard Levey, newspaper man who turned Broadway producer, with several plays to his credit in seasons past, has formed an association with John W. Gugliucci, No. 303 W. 92nd St., better known in the real estate field, and president of the Wall Street Mortgage Corp. and Liberty Realty Corp. The producing firm will be known as Levey & Gugliucci, will produce several plays. Among them are "Pagan Fury," by Samuel Warshasky.

ROXY
7th Ave. and 80th St.
Pers. Division of
S. L. ROTHAUF (ROXY)
2nd Week

Janet Gaynor
Charles Farrell
in RAUL WALSH'S
"The Man WHO CAME BACK"
A Fox Picture
from the stage play
On the "RHYTHM" 2nd edition stage
Entire Roxy Ensemble, Ballet, Chorus,
and Soloists
ROXY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
of 125

CAMEO
4th St. & B'way.
Sorkino presents the
Sorkino Expedition to
AL-YEMER
FIRST PICTURE EVER MADE
THIS STRANGE ARABIAN
COUNTRY
The Lives and Habits of Arab
Jews vividly, truthfully presented

GRETAGAR
Talking in GERMAN
in "Anna Christie"
with
Theodor Shall—Hans Junker
Beginning Next Tuesday
All M.-G.-M. German Talkies,
Trial of Mary Dugan" with
GREGOR, ARNOLD KORFF,
VON JORDAN, JULIA SERD

THEATRE PART
Party Branches and
pathetic organizations are
requested when planning
stare parties to do so through
the Theatrical Department
of the NEW LEADER.
Algonquin 4622 or write
Bernard Feinman, Manager
New Leader Theatrical
Department, 7 East 15th
New York.

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Blades Concert

Blades Club inaugurated their season with a concert of interest on Sunday evening. Charles K. Davis, manager of the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, was the toastmaster of the occasion. Rona Valdes, singing an aria from "L'Espresso", was the first attraction. "Crystal Gazer," Jeanette displayed a tremendous technique in her piano solo by Arensky and two numbers. Soriano, and Dan Gridley, soloist at the First Piano. Church, sang a group of ten fine voices.

Polaroff played "Zig-zag" with a musical undulating which stamped her as a violinist and Patricia, prima donna of the opera, sang the aria from "Del Riego's" "Home-voice" which showed excellent technique. The program was a high standard of excellence for the club.

5th Avenue

Fifth Avenue Playhouse, the picture beginning Saturday 10th, will be a re-creation of the Swedish picture "For Hennes" with Costa Ekman. This will finish on Tuesday, and

Extends Engagement at Evelyn Lave in "One Heavenly Night" Now At Rialto Theatre



"One Heavenly Night" will open at the Rialto Theatre Friday morning, January 9th, at 9:30, instead of Thursday, January 15th as previously announced.

This glamorous romance is Evelyn Lave's first motion picture. With her are Leon Errol and John Boles heading a superb cast.

Children's Players Give 2 Plays at the Princess

Following a successful series during the holidays, Adrienne Morrison's Children's Players' next offerings are "The Happy Prince" and "The Stolen Prince," two one-act plays, the first of which commences at four o'clock on Friday (Jan. 9th), the second to follow shortly after.

"The Stolen Prince" is a dramatization by Rita Benton from the story by Oscar Wilde.

The aims and ambitions of the Children's Players as put forward by Adrienne Morrison, former actress and mother of Joan, Barbara and Constance Bennett, are, briefly, as follows:

To represent in dramatic form a child's natural sense of beauty and fun.

To stimulate children's appreciation of the imaginative and artistic in literature and drama.

To train them in discrimination and taste so that, in later years, they will demand excellence of the adult stage.

To present to American children the works of the best modern playwrights written for children.

In Richard Herndon's "The Living Corpse" to Have First Showing Here At the 8th St. Cinema



Tolstoy's drama, "The Living Corpse" (Redemption) will have its American premier at the Eighth Street Playhouse beginning Saturday, January 10. This picture was brought to America by A. H. Woods. The film is silent and was directed by Fedor Ozep with Pudovkin in the leading part, the role which was portrayed on the stage by John Barrymore and recently in the films by John Gilbert.

Pudovkin is well known here as the director of the "End of St. Petersburg" and "Storm Over Asia." The film was made by the Russian film company, Mesch-rapom-Film, and the Prometheus-Film, Berlin.

"Mothers Cry" and Fun Carnival at Hippodrome

At RKO's Hippodrome for the week starting Saturday, January 10th, "Mothers Cry," the most human story since "Over the Hill" is the screen feature. Dorothy Peterson, Helen Chandler, David Manners, Sidney Blackmer, Edward Woods and Evelyn Knapp all play important roles in Helen Grace Carlisle's sensational novel.

In addition to this thrill-packed mother-love story, eight RKO acts headed by Larry Rich and his pets stage a fun carnival.

Emily Graham has one of the leading roles in "First Night" which Richard Herndon is presenting at the Eltinge Theatre.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

NEW LEAFLETS
Socialist leaflets have just been issued by the national office, "Earned Income" and "Are We to the Corporations?" The leaflets are timely in view of the unemployment situation with the state share to be heavier income taxes. The leaflets are being distributed to all branches and are being read at the meetings.

California

We have for subscribers to the making progress, according to the new manager. Two big issues are being printed during January. The new issue, the New Era, is being issued weekly on Friday. The new organization is making headway. All members pay \$1 before Jan. 15.

The new organization is making headway. All members pay \$1 before Jan. 15.

Illinois

will hold a state-wide conference Sunday, Jan. 10, at the Workers' Union, 1000 N. Dearborn. The conference will be held at the Workers' Union, 1000 N. Dearborn. The conference will be held at the Workers' Union, 1000 N. Dearborn.

Indiana

persons attended the meeting. The meeting was held at the Indiana State House. The meeting was held at the Indiana State House.

Maryland

in Baltimore are increasing. The meeting was held at the Baltimore Convention Hall. The meeting was held at the Baltimore Convention Hall.

Washington

parts of the state come literature and information. The meeting was held at the Washington Convention Hall. The meeting was held at the Washington Convention Hall.

Michigan

in Detroit, will be held at the Michigan Convention Hall. The meeting was held at the Michigan Convention Hall.

Virginia

Richmond. The meeting was held at the Richmond Convention Hall. The meeting was held at the Richmond Convention Hall.

Richmond

Local Richmond held an interesting meeting Monday night, and elected officers. Those elected were: chairman, George W. King; secretary, Winston P. Dawson; executive committee, the above and Mrs. Annabel R. Hicks, Mrs. Virginia Norris and David G. George. At the meeting, Jan. 12, we expect to have Clarence Taylor of Baltimore as a speaker.

Norfolk

Local Norfolk met last Sunday in the Workers' Circle Center, with Comrade George, state secretary, and Alexander Walker of Scotland, as speakers. Two new members and New Leader subs were gained. The local will meet hereafter every Monday night in the law office of John G. Davis, in the Dickinson Building.

State Office

In answer to our appeal for outside speakers, four comrades have already offered their services. They are: Murray Baron and Julius Umansky of New York City; Herman Kobbé of New York City; and Alexander Walker of Scotland. Any other comrades who can give us any time are requested to write us. And all comrades are urged to contribute some-thing to cover the expense of bringing speakers to the "spearshead of the South." Write State Secretary David G. George, P. O. Box 893, Richmond.

Pennsylvania

Herman Hahn of Buffalo, N. Y., candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Socialist ticket in 1928 and well known radio speaker, can be secured for speaking at the next meeting of the state office, 613 Lyceum Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Socialist News Needed

Local branches are needed throughout the state. Every branch and local should appoint some member, the local socialist press correspondent. This matter should be taken up at the next meeting of every organization. All news of labor and Socialist interest should also be forwarded. Local correspondents are urged to coordinate with Federated Press, the labor news service, in gathering such material. This is already the case in Erie, Pittsburgh, Reading and Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh

A group of the younger party members and a few of the L. I. D. have formed an educational group under the title of the "Young Working People's Educational Society." The group will organize a discussion at the general membership meeting of Local Allegheny on the subject of "Socialists as Legislators." An outline of the program will be available within a few weeks. Darlington Hoopes has asked that there be a widespread discussion of the subject of "Socialists as Legislators." The group will attempt to secure by such means.

North Side Branch

Members of the branch last Saturday held an open air unemployed meeting and Branch Organizer Paul Hess reports it to have had a larger attendance than any other similar meeting. Some of the copies of the L. I. D. magazine, "The Unemployed" were sold, as well as party papers. A number of people handed in their names.

Philadelphia Meetings

Saturday, Jan. 10, general membership meeting, Local Philadelphia, 320 p. m., Labor Institute, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., will lead the discussion.

Junior Y. P. S. L. mass meeting, 7:30 p. m., Labor Institute. Speakers: Emanuel Switkes, Franz Daniel, Joseph Gorelick, Philbrick, Junior Y. P. S. L. conference on child labor will be discussed. New organization plans to talk the Junior Y. P. S. L. closer with the local will be presented.

Monday, Jan. 12, Junior Y. P. S. L., Strawberry Mansion Group, 8 p. m., 3008 West Susquehanna Avenue. Discussion leader, Franz Daniel.

Junior Y. P. S. L., South West Philadelphia Group, 8 p. m., 6030 Larchwood Avenue. Discussion leader, Rebecca Berg.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, Economics Study Group No. 1, 8:30 p. m., 2533 South Second Street. Leader, Arthur Fletcher.

Junior Y. P. S. L., South Philadelphia Group, 8 p. m., Fifth and Wolf Streets. Discussion leader, Bernard Kastenbaum.

Thursday, Jan. 15, Economics Study Group No. 2, 8:30 p. m., Labor Institute. Leader, S. Sturfin. Junior Y. P. S. L., West Philadelphia Group, 8 p. m., 1017 North 3rd. Leader, I. Gorn. Junior Y. P. S. L., Boulevard Group, 8 p. m., 4837 Grubbs Avenue.

Massachusetts

Church Meetings
Alfred Baker Lewis and Comrade Hill have spoken at church meetings at the Mt. Vernon Church in Boston, at Hudson, Middlesex and St. James Church of Cambridge. Other meetings are scheduled at churches in Worcester, and a second meeting in Middletown.

Union Meetings

The Quinn Carpenters Union and the Lynn Lesters Union have arranged to have speakers on our unemployment insurance bill.

Lowell

The newly formed Lowell local meets Sunday evenings at the Polish Hall, 10 Coburn street, at 8 o'clock.

Salem

There will be an organization meeting in Salem at 6 Liberty street, at 8 o'clock, for the next few Wednesday evenings.

Boston Central Branch

The Boston Yipsels and party branch have an educational program every Friday at 21 Essex street, at 8:30 p. m. and study class between 7:30 and 8:30 p. m. every Friday. Under our educational director, Earl Lawson Snyder, a series of five open forums is planned at 464 Massachusetts avenue, for five consecutive Tuesday nights at 8 o'clock.

Subjects and speakers are:

"Why I Am a Republican," Mrs. Hattie Hall; "Why I Am a Democrat," Julian Rainey; "Why I Am a Socialist," Earl Lawson Snyder, Jan. 13, "Negroes Without Money," Alfred Baker Lewis, Jan. 20, "The Negro is Still a Slave," Louis Rabowitz and Arthur Gordon, Jan. 27, "If Christ Came to America," Harry Richardson, Feb. 3, "Has Religion a Place for Politics," Rev. Samuel L. Laviscout and Howard Matson, Feb. 10.

Maine

The League of Women Voters in Portland, will have Alfred Baker Lewis as their speaker on unemployment insurance on Wednesday, Feb. 11.

New Jersey

Party branches throughout the state are called upon to elect delegates to the state convention without delay. Suggestions for the convention agenda should be mailed to state secretary, Andrew P. Wittel, 44 Linden avenue, Belleville, or presented to the state convention at its meeting Sunday, Jan. 11, 2:30 p. m., at 105 Springfield avenue, Newark.

New York State

Winter educational meetings are to begin Monday evening, Jan. 12, with a lecture by Mrs. Carolyn G. Coffin on "Impressions of Leninism." C. W. W. is to talk on "Problems of Organization" at the meeting of Jan. 26, and Prof. Coleman B. Cheney of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, will lecture on "Problems of the British Labor Party" on Feb. 9. These lectures will be given in the headquarters of Local Schenectady, Patersonmakers Hall, Gazette Building.

Rochester

Local Rochester is planning to hold an unemployed meeting in Convention Hall in February with August Claessens of New York, as the principal speaker.

State Secretary Merrill announces that of the locals so far reporting for 1930. The Utica organization has the largest percentage of members in good standing. This condition, declares the state secretary, is undoubtedly due to the work of Special Organizer H. J. Sutton during and since the fall campaign, and to the interest created by the primary steel engineering by the Democrats of Utica.

Nassau County

The New Year's Eve banquet and entertainment was a success. August Claessens was the speaker and gave a little entertainment that made his hearers roar with laughter. We had excellent music, fine entertainers and a short speech on conditions in Russia by one of its former commissars which was very enjoyable. It was about 6 a. m. when the first banquet of the Socialists in Nassau County

Manhattan

The branch has been successful in obtaining a permanent meeting place at 8 Van Nest place. The first meeting will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 8:30 p. m.

6-8-12th A. D.

A meeting will be held Monday evening, Jan. 12, in the clubrooms at 98 Avenue C. Following the business meeting at about 9:30 p. m., Dr. Anna Ingemann will deliver a talk on "The Future of Socialism in America." The evening forum has started with a series of lectures on "Heredit and Environment" by August Claessens. The first of this series held last Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, was a capacity audience.

Upper West Side

At the meeting in our auditorium Tuesday, Jan. 6, election of delegates to the several committees was held with the following results: three to the city central committee, Marion Severn, Simon Berlin and Alexander Kuhnelt. Two to the New York county committee, Warren Montross and Bernard Schutte. Seven delegates and three alternates to the city convention, Simon Berlin, Bessie Vogt, Alexander Kuhnelt, Arthur Gordon, Kuhnelt, Coryell, Alternates, Montross, Severn and Murphy. The three district organizers reported splendid progress along constructive lines in each district. A resolution was presented, man of the finance committee, presented an extensive plan for raising funds. The executive committee will attempt to place the plan on a workable basis. A resolution was presented, which would rescind the action of those delegates elected to represent the Upper West Side Branch at the protest meeting against "tyranny in Russia" held at the Pennsylvania Hotel. It was postponed for further action at our next meeting.

Amalgamated Cooperative

The branch is arranging a huge mass meeting on unemployment in Public School No. 80 on Mocholu parkway, which will be preceded by a wide distribution of leaflets. Our strikers' relief committee accomplished fine results, nine boxes of clothing, shoes, etc., were already forwarded to the Danville strikers. Mrs. Heller, the chairlady, reported that further shipments will be made shortly. The branch is paying all express charges. Five hundred leaflets were again distributed last Sunday. Preparations are being made for a Sunday forum in a nearby public school. Comrades Yudell, Heller and Reiff are doing splendid work. Our membership increased to 100. The goal set is 150. Watch us grow.

Brooklyn

Branch meetings are held every Monday evening in the clubrooms at 167 Tomkins avenue. Business meetings usually follow the open forum conducted by this branch. On Monday evening, Jan. 12, Louis Stanley will speak. Topic to be announced.

Boro Park

A mass meeting on unemployment and the proposed unemployment insurance bill will be held in the Boro Park Labor Lyceum at 9 p. m. on Sunday, Jan. 11. The speakers will be Theodore Shapiro, Robert Bobrick and August Claessens. The meeting is being well advertised and is being held by the Boro Park branch.

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UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ EMBROIDERS UNION
Local 85, I. L. O. W. U., 7 E. 15th St.
Algonquin 2674. Executive Board: Max
Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the
Union, 2 E. 15th St. President: Leon
Itatib, Manager; Nathan Reisel, Secretary-
Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 2. Office and headquar-
ters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949
Wiloughby Ave. Phone Stage 4621. Office
open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M.
to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tues-
day evening. Charles Pfium, Fin. Sec'y;
Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Strell;
Bus. Agent: William Weingert, President;
Charles Weber, Vice-President; Samuel
Fother, Rec. Sec'y.

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

HEBREW
BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 234 A.M.O. & B.W. of N.A.
175 E. B'way Orchard 7166
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
AMUEL RUSSMAN J. BELSKY
SIDORSKY Secretary
Business Agents

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL

CAPMAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Work-
ers International Union, Office, 133
Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 9860-2. The
council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednes-
day. S. Herzkowitz, Sec'y-Treas. Oper-
ators, Local 1. Regular meetings every
it and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board
meets at 133 Second Avenue, N. Y. C.

NEW YORK
CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four"
Office, 44 East 12th Street; Stuyvesant
456. Regular meetings every Friday at
8 East Fifth Street. Executive Board
meets every Monday at 7 p. m. In the
Office. Philip Orloffsky Manager; I. Mach-
1, Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED
CLOTHING WORKERS OF
AMERICA

New York Joint Board, 21 West 16th
Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone Wat-
kins 8091. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney
Kassman, Managers; Abraham Miller,
Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED
CLOTHING WORKERS OF
AMERICA

Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-13 Union
Square, 3rd floor. Telephone Algonquin
1-1-2-3-4-5. Sydney Hillman, Gen.
Secretary; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-
as.

INTERNATIONAL
OF WORKERS' UNION
OF THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA. Affiliated with the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor. 9 Jackson
Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Sun-
Point 0668. Morris Kaufman, General
President; Harry Begoon, General Sec-
retary.

FRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL
OF N. Y.

LOCAL 103, 106, 110 and 115 of The
INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U.
of the United States and Canada. Meet-
ings every Tuesday at 8:00
Charles Sletsky, Manager.

DRESSERS' UNION
Local 3, A. C. W. A. Executive Board
meets every Thursday at the Amiga-
mated Temple, 11-27 Arton Street, Brook-
lyn, N. Y. Morris Goldin, Chairman; Brod-
ley Engelman, Recording Secretary; W.
Black, Financial Secretary.
Office 31 Seventh St., N. Y. Phone
Orchard 1923. Reuben Sunkin, Mgr.

HEBREW TRADES
175 East Broadway; Telephone Dry-
den 1745. Local 174, I. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
Executive Board meets every
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