

## Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

**We Do Well by Nicaragua, Why Not Our Jobless Too?**  
—For a Sound Farm Program—Profits and  
Planned Production—Tammany Moves,  
But Slowly—George C. Edwards

### RELIEF, HERE AND IN NICARAGUA

THE terrible disaster of earthquake and fire in the capitol of Nicaragua gives to our government a chance by efficient relief to make some amends for the crime of American imperialism in Nicaragua. There is, moreover, some hope that President Hoover may rise to this occasion. The Nicaraguans after all are foreigners and not unemployed Americans. And Mr. Hoover has done rather well in helping foreigners. On the same day of the Nicaragua disaster, he made it plain that he would not help unemployed Americans if it meant raising the tax rate! Nevertheless Mr. Hoover wants to be reelected and proper organization of pressure for a special session for federal relief of unemployment may have its results.



Norman Thomas

### THE FARM PROBLEM ACUTE

PRESIDENTIAL support has been given to the refusal of the Farm Board to continue to buy wheat in order to try to stabilize the price. It seems to me that that decision is sound. Nevertheless, the farm situation is too acute to be met with a mere negative.

As I see it, the basic trouble, at least in wheat production, is the fact that the United States has definitely lost the larger part of its foreign market. The world can and does grow a great deal more wheat than the world at present wants or, at any rate, can pay for. The war, the confusion in Europe, and especially in Russia, following the war, and drought in some countries when America had good crops, all united to postpone the evil day of recognition that within the next few years increasingly Russia, Canada, the Argentine, and part of old Europe can and will compete successfully with the United States for the foreign grain market. If the Farm Board goes on purchasing wheat it will have no probable outlet for it except sale in Europe at a price far below the domestic price in America. This is dumping, and dumping is an endless source of friction and illwill between nations.

Most of the farm organizations recognize this fact and urge by debentures or otherwise that indirect subsidies be given to wheat growers. Every one of these systems means that in order to get the European market American wheat must be sold abroad at the competitive price, or a little below, with American consumers making up the difference to the farmers. This, again, is a disguised form of dumping. If it is successful here in America it will stimulate still further production and still further aggravate the problem. Successful or unsuccessful, if carried out on a large scale, it will seriously add to the cost of living for city workers.

Since this is true it seems to me that American farmers must increasingly depend upon the home market. To this end I think they must favor policies that will raise the general American standard of living, increase purchasing power of the masses, and eliminate the waste of middle men. But beyond that I think there will have to be reduction in the wheat crop. This means diversified farming and it also means reforesting marginal lands on which wheat and other grain crops are now grown. The direct and indirect advantages of forests to the United States would be immense. The United States and the various states ought to work out together a program for putting marginal farm lands back into forests.

Any sound program I can think of which takes account of the effect of the industrial revolution on agriculture means that we must expect a steady diminution of the workers employed in agriculture. This is a tragic expectation in our present chaotic business world. Nevertheless, there are enough things the American people need the production of which would take care of unemployed workers and the surplus of agricultural workers if we had a proper system of planned production and distribution for use not profit.

Ultimately planned production for use and not profit has to be extended to the world. In which case there will be agreement on the amount of wheat, cotton, etc., to be raised. Pending such agreement frantic American competition for the European grain market is likely to do our economic and psychological relations with other nations more harm than good. I should honestly welcome the opinion of some of my farm friends on this matter.

### BUSINESS ADRIFT

WHAT I have been saying about the farm problem is in part in line with the opinion of Dean W. B. Donham of the Harvard School of Business Administration in his thoughtful book "Business Adrift." (Whitely House). He also believes that the larger part of the European market for American grain is lost and that that fact must be faced. That is only one of the facts he faces with a candid and unusual business circles. His book is the first really thoughtful attempt I have seen by big business men or any of their leading academic advisors to try to forecast the future and to set their own house in order. I am skeptical of some of Dean Donham's plans. I do not accept the adequacy of his plan of meeting unemployment without unemployment insurance. Nevertheless he says things about Russia and Russian trade, world markets, reparations and debts, etc., that are worthwhile thinking about. It is a sign of the times that a high priest of business should speak so plainly. My basic criticism of his book is that I do not believe business can or will do what he says is necessary. He himself makes the significant admission "Of course, Soviet Russia has a big job on her hands to train her labor to use machinery. I doubt, however, if her task is half as difficult as our task of training our business men to work cooperatively in carrying out a general plan."

By a singular coincidence I had just finished reading this book on the train when a business man with whom I once went to school came along and sat down beside me. He was very gloomy because of the business troubles of some company in which he is interested, altogether due, he said, to the failure to get men to work together even for their own pockets under the present system, in which, of course, he believes. In spite of the fact that capital has gone in for big mergers it has not gone in for encouraging cooperation and intelligent planning. Mr. Donham, for instance, who preaches the virtues of high wages, hasn't explained how, under the capitalist system, the average employer can afford to pay high wages. Profiteering is of the essence of capitalism. And profiteering does not go well with planning.

### TAMMANY ACTS—LATE AND WEAKLY

THE great success of the Mass Meeting on "Unemployment and Civic Corruption" in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the City Affairs Committee, shows that the people of New York are waking up. The very next day the Legislature passed a bill giving New York City the right to borrow an extra \$10,000,000 for unemployment relief which the city administration says is to be given to finding or making extra jobs in city departments. The city administration has obstinately refused to use the power it has had all along under Chapter 404 of the laws of 1919. The Walker crowd sought this new bill to save their collective face on failing to use existing law. Ten million dollars is not and will not be enough. It is all right to give men work, but it is all wrong to make the first principle the finding or making of jobs in city departments. The first principle is to find the amount required to keep New York City's children from starving, and that is far more than \$10,000,000.

### A SOCIALIST LAWYER IN TEXAS

GEORGE CLIFTON EDWARDS of Dallas, Texas, is a Socialist lawyer of whom we all ought to be proud. He went to the help of two Communist organizers, victims of a Ku Klux Klan administration. He is a Socialist, not a Communist, and he believed some of the tactics of these Communists were more likely to produce race riots than to help the cause of justice. Nevertheless, because he himself believes in liberty and fair play, he went to try to help men who had been illegally jailed and beaten in jail. The men were willing to leave town. On their way Edwards and both men were abducted. Edwards was put in one car and they in another. He was released miles out of town unharmed, probably because he is a high degree Mason. They were badly beaten and finally made their way North. As usual, the city administration had done nothing about the matter although there was some newspaper sentiment for justice. One sinister aspect of the case is that a man in the district attorney's office gave a tip to the reporters almost at the very hour of the abduction. The district attorney himself was sick but has expressed virtually an open sympathy with the abductors. The whole business is a tragic commentary on Texas or, indeed, on American civilization.

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
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THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XII.—No. 14

Published Weekly at  
1 East 15th St., New York, N. Y.

Saturday, April 4, 1931

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

Price Five Cents

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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# Charity Relief System Breaks Down; Demand For Job Insurance Grows

## Pa. Socialists Win Hearing For Jobless

Old Party Legislators  
Yield—Arguments  
Will Be Heard This  
Saturday

By Arthur McDowell  
(Special New Leader Correspondent)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—On March 3rd the Pensions and Gratualities Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives bluntly refused Rep. Darlington Hoopes, Socialist of Reading, a hearing on the unemployment insurance bills introduced at the beginning of the session. The committee was of the opinion, in the words of one of its members, that "unemployment was bad enough without agitating about it."

Three weeks later, on March 24th, the same committee held a hurried session and after a bitter struggle informed Rep. Hoopes that a public hearing had been granted for 2:00 p. m., April 7th. The majority of the committee, bitterly hostile to the unemployment insurance bills limited the hearing to one hour of which thirty minutes will be given to the supporters of the bills. Among those who are scheduled to speak on behalf of the bills are Maynard Krueger, member of the department of economics of the University of Pennsylvania, James H. Maurer, former president of the State Federation of Labor, and at least one surprise witness in the person of a nationally known economist whose name will not be divulged until the time of the hearing. The about-face of the House committee having charge of the Unemployment Indemnity bills, on the matter of a public hearing was the result of intensive agitation, including the presentation of a petition to the chairman containing the signature of between thirty and forty members of the House, the bombardment of the committee and House members with letters from hundreds of constituents and the presentation of resolutions in favor of the bill by more than two score trade union and fraternal organizations of the state.

### Struggle Starts April 7th

"Our struggle merely starts April 7th," declared Hoopes. "We want all who can attend to come to this hearing but beyond that we must build the giant petition for the bills now being circulated, which petition is to be presented to the General Assembly by delegations from all over the state in a demonstration of sentiment for the bill at the Capitol at Harrisburg, possibly in early May. Logical educational and organizational work must be carried forward."

"Unemployment Conferences of trade union and fraternal organizations have been or are shortly to be held in Pittsburgh, York, Lancaster, Allentown, and Philadelphia upon the initiative of the local Socialist Party. Local Philadelphia which led the way with the organization of the Pennsylvania Committee for Unemployment Insurance the middle of February with more than thirty trade union groups affiliated, carried on such a successful agitation that a large block of Philadelphia members of the legislature solidly supported the demand for a public hearing. If the working class of Pennsylvania is ever to be aroused against degradation and oppression, now is the time and the demand for unemployment insurance is the issue!"

As fast as the petitions for the passage of the Hoopes Unemployment Indemnity bills, House No. 30 and 34 are filled, return them either to the State Office of the Socialist Party, 613 Lyceum Bldg.

## Dewey, Hillquit, Laski, Meiklejohn to Speak At Rand School Anniversary Dinner April 12

With a list of speakers rarely to be equalled, the Rand School will celebrate its quarter-centennial, at a dinner to be held, Sunday, April 12, at 6:30 p. m., at the Mecca Temple, 135 West 53rd Street. The speakers are to be John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University; Morris Hillquit, National Chairman, Socialist Party; Harold Laski, Professor of Political Science, University of London; Alexander Meiklejohn, Chairman, The Experimental College, University of Wisconsin. Algernon Lee will act as Chairman. Members of the Socialist Party should be happy to participate in the celebration. Twenty-five years devoted to radical workers' education is no slight achievement. The Rand School hopes to make this event an occasion for the reunion of its many friends within the labor movement.

## Ohio Solons Squash Jobless Insurance Bill in Committee

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—(FP)—Raising a hue and cry about the "dole", employers' lobbyists had little trouble in persuading the senate labor committee to kill a bill for state unemployment insurance, introduced in the senate by James A. Reynolds and in the house by Horace S. Kelfer.

The bill was sponsored by a strong state-wide committee of 24 members and by numerous organizations. Thomas J. Duffy of Columbus was chairman of the committee, which included among its vice-chairmen Max S. Hayes of the Cleveland Typographical Union, Prof. H. Gordon Hayes of Ohio State University, Prof. William S. Leserson of A. Joch College, and Dr. I. M. Rubinow of Cincinnati. The bill differed from the bill of the American Assn. for Labor Legislation, which laid the whole burden of contribution on the employers, in that it provided for joint contributions from employers and workers.

## Socialists of Chicago Fight Election Board

Party Will Carry De-  
mand for Place on  
Ballot to Courts

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—Through an arbitrary ruling of the Chicago election board the candidates of the Chicago election board, the candidates of the Socialist Party have been excluded from the ballot in violation of the law unless a last minute fight enables the Socialists to take the case to the Illinois Supreme Court.

By this decision the Election Board have conspired to perpetuate themselves in the use of a power that means life or death for the expression of minority opinions in politics. The board denies the right of the courts to review its decision and only a declaration of the unconstitutional character of the board's position can save the Socialist and other minority parties.

The Socialist Party had filed a caucus certificate provided by the Australian ballot law and it was ruled out because of a recent amendment which reliable attorneys claim is unconstitutional. The importance of a Supreme Court decision for future elections lies in the claim that the election board's decision is not reviewable. The board, according to its decision, could even rule out petitions and thus leave no remedy.

The board has taken public funds to hire a battery of attorneys who are to be supplemented with attorneys for the capitalist parties to defeat the spirit and wording of the law. The party's (Continued on Page Three)

## Delson Brothers Out to Keep Vienna Trip In the Family in New Leader Sub-Contest

But Field, Dr. Sabloff  
and Umansky, to Men-  
tion a Few, Will Give  
Them a Fight

By the Contest Editor

INTEREST in the New Leader circulation contest grows day by day as readers and active workers in the Socialist and labor movement become acquainted with

the attractive prizes offered and the terms of the contest.

The trip to Vienna, where the Socialist International Congress will be held in July, the first award is the aim, of course, of every contestant. In all contests, as a rule, only one can win the first prize, but, as has been announced, in case of a tie, two will enjoy this wonderful trip. It is even possible that more than two will receive the same number of points, in which event, all of them will be declared winners of the first prize and the fortunate ones to make this never-to-be-forgotten voyage abroad.

From correspondence received it is apparent that the terms of the contest should be studied carefully. The 2,000 points mentioned in the rules as necessary to qualify for the first award seem so formidable as to be nearly impossible until it is realized that they only mean 200 yearly subs. But as this is made clear and that there are still two full months in which to secure the subscriptions readers are eagerly enlisting.

A letter is being sent to every Socialist Party branch and to

## Tammany Hit For Ignoring The Jobless

Great Rally Denounces  
Corruption, Asks Aid  
For Unemployed—Spe-  
cial Session Is Urged

CORRUPTION and demoralization of city government were linked with indifference toward New York City's 750,000 unemployed to complete a life-size picture of Tammany rule, at a rally in Carnegie Hall last Monday night attended by 3,500 and called by the City Affairs Committee. Several thousand were turned away from the huge hall at 8 p. m., 15 minutes after the doors had been opened. More than a thousand heard the Socialist speakers and others at an overflow meeting.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, summed up the sense of the meeting when he denounced Tammany, of which he said "pretending to befriend the poor, they have robbed the poor more by inaction than the rich by graft." John Haynes Holmes, who presided, delivered a caustic attack on Mayor James J. Walker and his Tammany underlings, predicting he would be out of office 100 days after his return from California. Heywood Brown promptly provided a new job for the Mayor, a job which he felt Walker would fill perfectly—that of "ex-mayor." Walker out, the audience spontaneously roared approval, of a shouted suggestion, "Norman Thomas for Mayor." Rabbi Sydney Goldstein of the Free Synagogue joined with Thomas in stressing unemployment, while Paul Blanshard, secretary of the committee, spoke of the work of the City Affairs Committee.

Blanshard described the work of the committee, which is the reorganized Norman Thomas Non-Partisan Committee of the 1929 mayoralty campaign. He said that was aimed at was not mere "good government," or superficial municipal reforms for the benefit of property owners and taxpayers. The City Affairs Committee would aim at correcting the fundamental economic evils to be found in Tammany's method of handling assessments, transit, housing, condemnation awards, etc. The Carnegie Hall meeting was the first test of the standing of the committee with the New York public. Two weeks ago it brought to a head the fight against Mayor Walker by filing formal charges with Governor Roosevelt, asking removal of the Tammany mayor. The favored response of the city was indicated in some measure by the tremendous throng which descended on the Carnegie Hall meeting in response to rather light advance publicity.

Dr. Holmes declared he would gladly see Mayor Walker "happy on the sunny California coast with the actors and especially actresses, (Continued on Page Two)

Gross and Rifkin were taken to the police station. (Continued on Page Eight)

## Hoover Bans Congressional Aid for Jobless; Pledges to Fight Heavier Taxation of Rich

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—In a two-sentence challenge to the new Congress to sacrifice every other consideration to saving the rich from higher taxation of their incomes, President Hoover declared, March 31, that he would send to Congress in December a budget that would not involve any need for higher taxation. His attitude was the same as he exhibited in his refusal to approve food relief for the starving victims of the great drought, and in his active hostility to any federal relief to the hungry unemployed.

"There will be no increases in taxes," he said, "if the next Congress imposes no increases upon the budget or other expenditure proposals which the administration will present. But for Congress to do this the people must cooperate to effectively discourage and postpone consideration of the demands of sectional and group interests."

If there have been any sectional and group interests in this country so often favored by an administration at Washington as the eastern manufacturers and the bankers and utility barons have been favored by Hoover, nobody in the capital can remember what they were. If, as is altogether likely, he has in mind the drought victims and the unemployed when he speaks of "the demands of sectional and group interests," Congress will see no advantage, nor even safety, in either discouraging or postponing their demands for immediate relief, when a national campaign is at hand and 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 unemployed will be hungry and determined to find means whereby to eat.

## Police Invade Socialist Hall, Beat 2 Yipsels

Gross and Rifkin Suffer  
Blows in N. Y. Sta-  
tion House

THE Young People's Socialist League and the Socialist Party has lodged complaint against Detective Harry Lithblau attached to the 67th Precinct, N. Y. C., for his conduct in connection with the arrest of Bernard Rifkin and Jesse Gross, members of the Y. P. S. L. The party also lodged protest against the illegal entry of Detective Lithblau into the headquarters of the Socialist Party of the 21st Assembly District, Brooklyn, located at 55 Snyder Avenue, and the creating of a disturbance which resulted in the breaking up of a peaceful gathering.

Gross was distributing copies of "Free Youth," publication of the Y. P. S. L. in the vicinity of the Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, when he was approached by Sylvester K. McNamara, Principal of the evening session of the high school and asked to desist, though objecting to this interference, Gross nevertheless ceased distributing the magazine and went to the Socialist headquarters at 55 Snyder Avenue where he joined other members of the Socialist Party in a regular meeting.

While the meeting was in progress Detective Lithblau entered without authority and ordered Gross to put his coat on and "come along." The sudden appearance of Detective Lithblau with two other officers, broke up the meeting. Rifkin assured Gross that the Party would take steps to provide legal defense and the necessary bail, whereupon Rifkin was also placed under arrest. Both were then taken to the Snyder Avenue Police Station.

(Continued on Page Eight)

## Maine Gets Socialist Bill For Insurance

Jobless Aid, Pensions,  
Shorter Hours Sought  
in Request Resolution

AUGUSTA, Maine.—A forty-eight hour law, an unemployment insurance bill, and an old-age pension measure have been introduced in the Maine Legislature by the Socialists acting through Representative Ben Stern of Biddeford.

Unfavorable action on all measures is expected from the legislature which is thoroughly dominated by the Central Maine Power Company. The pension bill will demand some kind of action on the part of the Committee on Pensions for it has received state-wide support. The legislative program was initiated by the Lewiston-Auburn Local which promises a state ticket in the next election.

The 48-hour measure was able to draw only the support of Representative Stern and two Bates College students, but the response from the press and from industry showed clearly the fear which it struck in the hearts of the mill heads, some of whom are even violating the 54-hour law with impunity. The docile Federation of Labor appeared with meager help for a 48-hour restriction of women's hours and not for the Socialist bill which called for a universal limit. Gail Laughlin led the feminist opposition to both bills. Sharing her side was Ben Cleaves of the Associated Industries who had rounded up most of the mill heads of importance to pack the hearing.

### Hearing on Pensions

The Unemployment Insurance hearing featured Alfred Baker Lewis and Professor Carroll of Bates against the constant opponent of progress Cleaves. The attitude of the committee was clearly to be seen. Both speakers for the bill were subject to constant interruption by questions. The treatment of the opponent was in marked contrast to the ride given the supporters. Little attempt was made by Cleaves to attack the bill on its merits, but he resorted to calling it an importation from Russia and cautioned the committee not to consider it seriously. Abraham Epstein of the Association for Old Age Security headed the supporters of the pension bill against the solitary opponent Cleaves. The support of this bill is more spontaneous and widespread than any other recent social measure.

The Lewiston-Auburn local of the Socialist Party, composed of about one-third Bates College students and two-thirds workers in the industries of these towns, has been carrying on active propaganda work and have sent representatives to appear on the labor bills at the state legislature. Their members have spoken at meetings of several of the churches, they sent representatives to the Poland Springs Conference of the Y. M. C. A. on industrial problems, and they have spoken also before the United Textile Workers' organization meeting in Lewiston.

This in addition to carrying on leaflet distribution, and running regular meetings with speakers.

## Charity Fund Exhausted in Many Cities

Socialists Lead Fight  
for Action—Force N.  
Y. C. to Vote \$10,-  
000,000 Fund

By Edward Levinson

THE charity aid system hastily improvised by the business interests, politicians and social workers to stem the tide of unrest and give a handful of the "deserving" jobless some measure of aid, is breaking down completely. On April 8th, 24,000 heads of families who have been receiving a charity wage for work arranged by the N. Y. C. Prosser Committee will be discharged; Rochester's 5,000 recipients of charity wages were dropped April 1st; most of the shelters set up by the Illinois governor's commission on unemployment will close any day "because now that Spring is here so many will not be needed"; the much publicized "Pittsburgh Plan" of providing jobs has broken down; high-power efforts to collect funds in Baltimore on a day set aside as "self-denial day" brought the stupendous total of \$103,000.

### Jobs Grow More Scarce

And in the meantime: Employment in February wholesale and retail trade in Massachusetts dropped 7 per cent below January, according to the department of labor; wages dropped 3 per cent. Employment and wages in a public utilities each dropped 1 per cent in the same period.

Reports to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry of state unemployment offices show that during the first half of March most of the state's industry failed even of seasonal advance.

California factory employment in February was 20.5 per cent below February, 1930, reports the California industrial relations department; wages were 23.3 per cent less. Employment in public utilities decreased 9.3 per cent; in wholesale and retail trade, 8.3 per cent for the same period.

### Signs of Protest

These items of the collapse of the charity system, and the reports on the continued paralysis of industry, are but a few items indicating them as hopeful signs, may be the reports of the mass meeting of 6,000 men and women in Carnegie Hall, following on a similar meeting 10,000 in Union Square a week previous, which demanded unemployment insurance and immediate, substantive relief; the winning by Pennsylvania Socialists of a public hearing on their job insurance bill; the introduction of a job insurance bill by the Socialists in the Maine legislature; the rallying of Pittsburgh labor for job insurance.

An outstanding victory for the fight for jobless relief was the decision of the New York City board of estimate to appropriate \$10,000,000 to create jobs. This fund was asked for by the Socialist party over a year ago. It was urged again at a hearing a few weeks ago when Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit headed a delegation before the board.

These items seem puny, as in-  
(Continued on Page Two)

## Heywood Brown In Pittsburgh Friday, April 10

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH.—Heywood Brown, Socialist and probably the best known journalist in the country, will be the chief speaker at a rally of the Socialist party to be held Friday night, April 10th, at the Carnegie Music Hall, Oakland. Brown will talk on unemployment and the problems of world peace.

Tickets for the Heywood Brown rally, which the Socialists of Pittsburgh and vicinity hope to make "the greatest in years, are on sale now at Mellors, 604 Wood street, Pittsburgh. The proceeds of the meeting will go to the Socialism Forward Drive.



## Detectives Cause Strike Disorders

### Hosiery Workers' Union Files Charges With Philadelphia Mayor

PHILADELPHIA (FP)—Charges that private detectives are responsible for violence charged to strikers in the hosiery workers' fight against non-union Philadelphia firms was made by Vice-President William Smith, American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, before the mayor's fact-finding commission.

Atty. Arno P. Mowitz, claiming to represent the non-union employers, made charges of violence and said he would not appear before the committee further until the attacks on scabs stopped. He was promptly challenged by Rev. W. H. Fineschreiber, chairman of the commission, who told him that they had been unable to find just whom Mowitz represented and would hesitate to hear him further until he could show his standing.

Smith pointed out that there have been 2,500 arrests during the strike but no convictions, that William Meyer, president of the Apex Mills, biggest in the city, had admitted hiring "the most disreputable of all strike breaking outfits," as one of three detective agencies he is using.

The union reports that 1,200 former non-union workers have gone back into the mills under union conditions and that the situation in the industry is greatly improved as a result of the strike. Some forty-five mills are still out, most of them completely closed.

ATLANTA, Ga.—(FP)—The strike of 300 workers called by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the Georgia Power Co. and Allied Engineers, Inc., subsidiaries of the Electric Bond and Share Co., continues to grow as workers brought in to scab desert the boss for the union.

The men are striking for the right to their union, there being no wage or hours dispute involved. Shortly after Electric Bond and Share, huge power trust holding company, took over Georgia Power three years ago, a campaign began for the elimination of unionism.

First the union agreement was extended until March, 1928. Then the company refused to make a union agreement with the foremen, but left their pay; ninety-eight per cent left the union. The station operators in the hydro division followed, their pay also being raised. Later men in these groups were transferred as excuses for pay-cutting, \$175 men being succeeded by \$90 men. Then the station construction workers were lured out of the union and the backbone of the organization.

The men outside Atlanta were approached first, the campaign later coming into the city. Finally men were openly fired for belonging to the union, and in one case a whole group of non-union men were discharged because they were erroneously reported to have joined the local.

The union accepted the challenge on March 19, and called the union men off the jobs before they should be fired for their unionism. Vice-President A. Wilson, Miami, Fla., took charge of the situation. The boss brought in two hundred scabs within a few days, but several of them went over to the union when they learned the situation.

Union leaders declare they are fighting for the right of all workers in the south to belong to a union and they will carry on the struggle until that goal has been won.

**Anthracite Miners Strike**  
WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—(FP)—Despite plans from Vice-President Philip Murray and Secretary Thomas Kennedy, United Mine Workers of America, and President Boylan of the anthracite district union, several thousand coal miners have struck against the Glen Alden Coal Co. as a climax of weeks of disturbance largely growing out of unemployment.

The Glen Alden has stopped production entirely in some mines, leaving miners with no possible source of employment in the community and facing starvation, while operating other mines. The coal miners have demanded a division of the work. Recently local grievances at two properties brought the matter to a head and the general grievance committee called the strike despite warnings from their officials that the call was illegal. The strike is spreading.

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## System of Charity Relief Breaks Down in Cities; Job Insurance Fight Rushed

(Continued from Page One)  
deed they are when compared with the overwhelming task facing the workers. Nevertheless they are the only visible signs of intelligent planned protest. The Socialist further activity by the knowledge that it is largely responsible for it.

Co-incident with its demand for local relief funds, state and federal action for unemployment insurance, the Socialists are demanding a special session of congress. The fight for a special session was hurt this week by an announcement in Washington that the American Federation of Labor will take no part in this movement. Hoover spokesmen are using this attitude as irrefutable proof that labor does not desire special action by congress at this time.

**N. Y. Fund Exhausted**  
The fund raised in New York City by a committee headed by Seward Prosser for "business insurance" against riot, labor unrest, and the growth of Socialist doctrines, had pledges of \$5,000,000, but only a little over \$7,000,000 of this sum was actually collected, according to W. H. Hoover, the staff of President Hoover's unemployment expert, Arthur Woods. About a quarter of a million dollars of pledges were unfulfilled, says Turner. Half a million more proved uncollectible because the employees from whose pay the contributions were being deducted had been discharged in the meantime, or had got sick or quit. The committee also lost some money in the Bank of United States crash.

Supposedly, the committee had enough money to keep 24,000 heads of families in three days of work a week until April 1. However, the money ran out long before the end of March, said Turner. The Emergency Employment Committee then turned to the 193 men and women who had contributed from 75 to 85 per cent of the money collected—though the total number of contributors was given as 182,000—and these have been shelling out to meet the deficit.

The Emergency Employment Committee takes the attitude that people will need to spend less for heat and clothing in the spring and summer and will also eat less, says Turner. The members also believe, though without presenting figures to prove it, that the worst of the depression is past.

**Rochester Stops Aid to 5,000**  
Five thousand men employed under Rochester's emergency program as laborers during the last three months will be laid off by the first of April, Robert Link, personnel director, has announced. The city council early in the year appropriated \$250,000 as an emergency employment fund and this fund has been increased twice since that time by the appropriations of like amounts, making a total of \$750,000. This fund is practically exhausted.

Announcement that the Illinois governor's commission on unemployment intends to close many of the shelters for jobless men "because now that spring is here so many will not be needed" has caused much protest. The \$5,000,000 fund raised by the commission was for the purpose, chiefly, of maintaining these shelters.

**"Pittsburgh Plan" Fails**  
Can or will America's plutocracy meet the unemployment problem? Other cities failed but wealth producing Pittsburgh had a "Pittsburgh Plan." Every employer in the district was to contribute voluntarily one day's payroll as of 1929. The goal was set at \$3,000,000 to be used to pay labor only on public and private construction which would not otherwise be undertaken. The private corporation or public institution would have to furnish the materials.

The scheme was widely praised. Dr. Clyde King, chairman of the State Unemployment Committee appointed by Gov. Pinchot before his election, said of the plan: "It should be a model for the whole country." Gov. Pinchot in his special unemployment message to the legislature in which he opposed compulsory state unemployment insurance in favor of waiting for voluntary action by private employers, said: "For those who ask for work, not charity, Pittsburgh's captains of industry have agreed to supply work or aid. This plan is workable. Work under it starts tomorrow. There is nothing of the dole about it. It will give work to employees who ask only for jobs."

This was February 10. The group of big business men led by Edgar J. Kaufman, millionaire philanthropist, department store owner and author of the "Pittsburgh Plan," organized the Alle-

gheny County Emergency Assn. The group received the blessings of Andrew Mellon, one of the demagogues in Washington. W. L. Mellon, nephew of the sainted Andrew and chief manager of the Mellon family holdings estimated conservatively at two billion dollars, was appointed to head the drive to make 3,000 Pittsburgh employers come across. The goal was only \$3,000,000 and it was boasted in 1929 that the operation of two companies had netted the Mellon family alone 300 millions of dollars up to that date.

James Francis Burke, counsel for the National Committee of the Republican Party, speaking over radio station WCAE, Pittsburgh, has warned that discontent and bitterness dangerous to the country's social and economic institutions will be engendered among the unemployed unless prompt community action is taken to provide work and wages. He was appealing for funds for the "Pittsburgh Plan." Of the \$3,000,000 goal, a little less than \$700,000 had been spent. The special unemployment census of the Department of Commerce found more than 79,000 jobless in Pittsburgh, and thus, after weeks of work, the emergency association had raised less than \$9 for each unemployed person in Pittsburgh.

Actually jobs had been given to 2,355 of the 6,000 able but jobless persons entirely dependent upon public charity. Six thousand additional applications had been taken out but hopeless of any result a bare half of these had been returned. The "Pittsburgh Plan," like the "Philadelphia Plan," and the "Detroit Plan," and countless others, has become the symbol of the failure of all private efforts to meet the unemployment crisis of between six and seven million American workers.

**"Self-Denial" in Baltimore**  
Because wealthy Baltimoreans have shirked the boasted "privilege" of providing funds for organized charity, while Maryland's two senators and six congressmen have stood solidly opposed to the voting of federal money to feed the hungry unemployed, this city staged a "Self-Denial Day," March 2. On that day, everyone who was not rich, but who wanted to share his small substance with the victims of unemployment, was invited to give. Thereby the 5,000 persons who could easily have spared the needed charity fund were to be relieved of the responsibility which taxation would have placed upon them.

Wide press publicity was given the venture. Police and fire department staffs, various charity groups and the Baltimore Sun took part in the work. Ballot boxes, to receive the cash donations, were distributed around the city to the number of 2,400. The result of the drive was a collection of \$103,000. This raised the total of unemployment charity funds for the season to \$300,000.

Boxes supervised by the police, brought in \$65,578; those handled by city fire-fighters contained \$3,572. The Police Athletic Fund gave \$2,500 and the Firemen's Athletic Fund \$2,000, while the Public School Teachers' Association gave \$4,028. Maryland Institute girls collected on the street \$547, and State Normal School students collected on the street \$531. Junior League girls brought in \$4,712 from the well-to-do patrons of their organization. The Citizens' Relief Committee raised another \$12,273 in small donations. The Sun devoted \$11,000 of profits of two days' issues to this charity.

One of the big elements in the success of this effort to relieve the wealthy families of Baltimore of the discomfort of seeing the hungry unemployed suffer, was the line-up of workers in the factories and stores, to march past the collection boxes. All were asked to smile before the camera while pres photos were taken.

If the wealthy groups will now stir themselves," the Sun said editorially, "if the masters of the great enterprises of this town will do what the plain people have done, there will be no question about the collection of the additional \$300,000 that is needed. Not all of that remainder must come from the rich. Part of it will come from the race tracks. But there is a gap that the rich must fill.

**WEVD to Broadcast Job Insurance Debate**  
New York University sends August Tilove and Augustine Gentilini as the debating team which will meet in Pittsburgh this Saturday at 2:15 P. M. WEVD will broadcast the debate on unemployment insurance. The Pittsburgh team comprises Edward T. Crowder, Jr., and Jeff Spirer for the negative.

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## Colorado Plans Meetings for Crosswaith

### Series of Addresses, Beginning April 7th, Will Intensify Party Work

(By A New Leader Correspondent)  
DENVER, Colo.—Denver Socialists are arranging to make the most of the services of Frank Crosswaith of New York, when he arrives here in April. Tuesday afternoon, April 7, Crosswaith will speak at the interracial dinner given by the Women's Department of the Grace Church, and Tuesday evening to a combined social and public meeting at the Grace Church gym at which more than 300 people are expected.

Wednesday morning, April 8, Crosswaith will speak at the Iliff Theological School Chapel. Wednesday evening he addresses the combined colored and central Y. M. C. A. industrial groups, Thursday afternoon, April 9, the Denver University Y. M. C. A. cabinet. Thursday evening he will be at Louisville where he will speak at the Redmen's Hall. This meeting will be preceded by a street meeting. An orchestra of young I. W. O.'s will furnish the music for the occasion.

Friday evening, April 10, he speaks at the U. M. W. of A. Hall in Lafayette. Saturday evening, April 11, he speaks to the D. U. and School of Mines-Cosmopolitan Club. On Sunday afternoon, April 12 he will speak at the colored Y. M. C. A. at 28th and Glenarm streets. Over 300 people are expected at this meeting. That evening, he will also address one of the colored churches in town.

As there is considerable material for an active branch in both Louisville and Lafayette, which are coal camps, a caravan of automobiles filled with Denver Socialists and friends will escort the speaker. Indications are that there will be thirty to fifty comrades in six to ten automobiles.

On Thursday, March 12, Carl Whitehead, state chairman of the party, addressed a combined social and public meeting at the Evans Chapel. Over 122 folks were present. This is the largest meeting the Socialists have had in Denver for some time.

Street meetings have been resumed as warm weather has returned. Socialists also intend to put on a Civil Liberties test in regard to certain street corners in Denver. The attendance at street meetings is considered good and large quantities of literature have been given away.

Joseph Radell, one of the party full-time organizers, has been in Pueblo, attempting to revive the county local. Comrades Shulman and Stone have been in the northern field. In Denver the party local is taking in from two to five new members at every business meeting. Organization of both senior and junior Y. P. S. L. groups is coming on in fine shape.

### New Leader Contest Gathering Momentum

(Continued from Page One)  
Clarke) to root for him, and what is more, to get subscriptions and help him to win a prize.

**Dr. Sabloff Enters Lists**  
Louis Sabloff, indefatigable Socialist worker in all phases of the movement and particularly in the Midwood branch enters the contest with the backing of the branch already voted him. Dr. Sabloff is another of those "two birds with one shot" men. He secures members of the Socialist Party and subscribers of The New Leader at the same time.

From away up in the Bronx comes Julius Umansky, Yipsel and active party worker in his 3rd and 5th A. D. branch. Assuredly he will receive the full cooperation of his branch comrades. We next take a jump over to Brownsville and find Jack Brown in the contest. Jack belongs to such a large branch that it is to be expected that several other Brownsvillians will enter a friendly rivalry with him for prizes. The Brighton Beach branch is another which has not waited for a letter from The New Leader to offer its cooperation in the contest. Florence Zerner will get the hearty support of her branch in securing subs for the party organ.

Formidable rivals to those already mentioned will be found in Sarah Volovick and James H. Diskant of the Amalgamated Cooperative Houses branch. Here are two tireless party workers who will surely stand high among the winners when the contest closes. That they will win prizes is beyond question. It is just a matter of time when one.

Then, there is Harry Lichtenberg of the Upper West Side Branch. That's the branch which filled its quota of \$200, set by Local New York in its recent money-raising campaign, within a few hours after the branch learned of what the quota was. Lichtenberg is one of those quiet workers who makes no predictions as to what he is likely to do in the contest, but who will make a great showing, if he does not actually board the Majestic on July 9 for the trip abroad.

ers Union. Riesel is that happy combination of a labor man and ardent Socialist worker, being also financial secretary of the 8th A. D. branch. If it were not for the unemployment in his trade one could almost bank on his coming through as a first or second prize winner. As it is, Nathan Riesel will surprise a good many people when the total number of points are given.

**Where Are the Yipsels?**  
The Yipsels haven't quite warmed up to the contest as yet, for some reason, but Abe Belsky, executive secretary of the New York organization has asked to be entered, and promises that the young Socialists are going to be heard from in no uncertain terms, and that means batches of subscriptions. They should be in the forefront of the subscription hustlers, and there is no doubt that once they get started they will run the older comrades a great race.

Within the next week or two it is expected that every party branch and Yipsel circle in New York will have or more of its active members in the contest.

Letters to branches and Y. P. S. L. circles throughout the country are also being mailed from the office of The New Leader. There is no reason why out-of-towners should not throw themselves wholeheartedly into this campaign to increase the circulation of the foremost national Socialist weekly in the country. In fact, the first to enter the contest, as announced last week, were from outside of New York City.

Fred General of Pittsburgh continues his good work, sending in a handful of subs as we go to press and requesting 50 more sub blanks. Daniel Gale of Huron, S. D., runs him a close second, sending some additional subs to show that he means business and that he will not permit New Yorkers to beat him if he can help it.

Among the other new contestants whose names have not been mentioned in the foregoing or in last week's issue are: Pierre de Nio, Rock Rift, N. Y.; Sol Larka, Chicago, Ill.; G. Lane, Rockland, Me.; S. Richman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hyman Selman, Bronx, N. Y.

Readers to whom the contest rules are not quite plain, or those desiring additional information about the contest should communicate with Contest Manager at the office of The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

The New Leader's Circulation Contest is now on in earnest. The coming week will show its pace quickened. May the best man (or woman) win!

### Tammany Hit for Ignoring the Jobless

(Continued from Page One)  
attorneys have won every point of to which he is best adapted," and enjoying himself in night clubs and speakeasies.

"It is the job of the citizenry," said the pastor of the Community Church, "to haul down the black flag of Tammany corruption. After that the city can at last enter upon a greater and nobler task, that of reconstruction, re-moralization and reestablishment of the City Government on a basis of honor, truth and justice."

**Thomas on Job Crisis**  
Thomas declared that the February wage loss in New York City because of unemployment had been set at \$80,000,000, most of which fell on families.

"Family relief, public and private," said Mr. Thomas, "has only slightly exceeded \$3,000,000, of which about \$1,000,000 is normal relief, not applicable to this emergency. The city has made no direct appropriation for relief; and appropriated only \$1,000,000 for extra park jobs. It has not greatly speeded public works.

"The city's whole approach to this matter is the wrong way around. It should first find the irreducible amount needed for family relief and then, if it so desires, it should make jobs for as many as possible. The rest should not be allowed to starve. The minimum city appropriation should be \$5,000,000.

"It has not greatly speeded public works, fewer men being employed on new subways in November and December, 1929, than in 1930. This morning's papers say that about 10,000 men are employed on subway work as against a peak total of 11,000. Actually the peak total was near 12,000. This unsatisfactory number is in spite of Budget Director Kohler's assurances to me at the last budget hearing that an appropriation for more draftsmen would enable the city to speed up subway construction and so give employment.

Alone have been partly to save the face of Mr. Hilby, whose shocking incompetency has already been displayed in his handling of condemnation proceedings. The applicability of this law has been upheld by a formal opinion of the Attorney General's office. It is being applied by three or four up-State cities. Yet the city still denies it has power and it is definitely reported that it seeks from Albany an unnecessary grant of power to exceed the prohibition of special revenue bonds in excess of \$2,000,000."

It is also reported that what the city intends to do is to put men to work in special jobs which will be made for them in various departments, of which it is said there will be about 10,000. This is less than half the number put to work by the Prosser committee, and social service workers say they have twice as many applying as were put to work by the Prosser committee before their funds were virtually exhausted.

"The city's whole approach to this matter is the wrong way around. It should first find the irreducible amount needed for family relief and then, if it so desires, it could make jobs for as many as possible for this number. The rest cannot be allowed to starve. The minimum city appropriation should be \$5,000,000 monthly.

"It is from facing this crisis that the Mayor has run away. The City Administration has shrewdly played politics on the little relief they have given. They have wasted on inefficiency, salary raises for the 'boys,' and outrageous awards to insiders in condemnation proceedings far more than we have asked for relief. Pretending to befriend the poor, they have robbed the poor by inaction far more than the rich by graft. Once more Tammany has protected the powerful and privileged by knowing how to keep the people quiet with the minimum number of bones."

Brown said he had a job picked out for Jimmy Walker—that of ex-Mayor—and that Mr. Walker would grace it. Mr. Brown said he agreed with much that the Mayor's friends said in his defense and that the Mayor was a good fellow.

"I know all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," Mr. Brown went on, "but I also know the newer adage, 'All play makes Jack for policemen on the vice squad.'"

Mr. Brown attacked the Republican Party as well as the Democratic and announced, to a burst of applause, that he would vote for Norman Thomas.

The specific demands voiced in a resolution were:

"That the Mayor and Board of Estimate immediately appropriate \$25,000,000 to be distributed through established agencies to needy unemployed, whose number in New York City is estimated to be 750,000.

"That the Governor and Legislature immediately enact an unemployment insurance law."

"That the President of the United States immediately call a special session of Congress whose duty will be to appropriate money to help the cities meet the emergency, to start a construction program to provide work and to pass a Federal unemployment insurance law."

### Thomas, Judge Cohalan Blanshard to Clash on Tammany This Saturday

Norman Thomas, co-chairman of the public affairs committee of the Socialist Party, Judge Daniel F. Cohalan, Tammany leader and member of the legal board of strategy of the Walker Administration, and Paul Blanshard, secretary of the City Affairs Committee, will discuss Tammany rule and the New York City government at a luncheon discussion of the League of Industrial Democracy, to be held this Saturday at 12:45 in the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street. Reinhold Niebuhr, president of the New York chapter, will preside.

### Sunnyside Socialist Carries On Fight for Rights of Idle

A homeless and unemployed youth was arrested in Jackson Heights, L. I., for vagrancy last week. The man carried a package containing coin cans labeled, "Help the Militant Unemployed on the Hunger March to Albany." The offender apparently was a Communist.

Edward P. Clarke, active member of Sunnyside Branch of the Socialist Party, brought the incident to the attention of the branch which sent a vigorous protest to Police Commissioner Mulrooney and copies of the protest to the press. As a result the police captain instructed patrolmen under him not to arrest men engaged in radical activities.

In the great republic of the days to come the common man will be a gentleman and a statesman.—H. G. Wells.

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## Debates—Forums—Lectures

**THE COMMUNITY FORUM**  
Now Meeting at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and 76th Street  
8 P. M.—"WHAT MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING?"  
RABBI LOUIS I. NEWMAN (Judaism)  
DR. ELLIOT WHITE (Christianity)  
SUPT. M. R. RENGALE (Islam) and others  
CICIL McNAIR, Socialist  
11 A. M.—JOHN HAYES HOLMES  
"Do the Dead Speak?"  
Admission Free All Welcome

### THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union  
Eighth Street and Astor Place  
at 8 o'clock  
Friday evening, April 3rd  
No Meeting  
Sunday evening, April 5th  
No Meeting  
Tuesday evening, April 7th  
Professor Selig Hecht  
The Nature of The Visual Process: Brightness.

At  
**Mahlenberg Library**  
209 W. 23rd Street  
at 8:30 o'clock  
Monday evening, April 6th  
Dr. Houston Peterson  
Hardy: The Dynasts  
Wednesday evening, April 8th  
Dr. Nicholas Kopeloff  
Types of Disease-Producing Bacteria: The Deadly Germs.

Thursday evening, April 9th  
Prof. E. C. Spaulding  
What is "Oneness"? Is "Oneness" better than "Manyness"?  
Saturday evening, April 11th  
Dr. Horace M. Kallen  
Psychologies of Individuality

**Freethinkers of America**  
Gould Hall, 115 West 57th Street  
Sunday, April 5th, 3:30 P. M.  
IDA BENEFY JUDD  
"The Religion of Mark Twain"  
Admission Free  
Questions and Discussion

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## Up-State Cities Arrange for Drive Rallies

Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo Are Planning Gatherings

RETURNING from an up-state New York trip for the Socialism Forward Drive, Director Harold Coryell reports arrangements under way for mass meetings and rallies in a number of cities. Active party members in each city are concentrating on this job as they realize that the opportunities for Socialist education were never better than now.

In Albany the party is arranging for a mass meeting with Morris Hillquit as the speaker. Albany is the center for a number of cities and towns and all efforts will be devoted to making this a big demonstration for the drive. Herbert Merrill, State Secretary, Herman Kobbé of Nassau and Comrade Jacobson of Albany are actively engaged in putting over the big meeting.

Arrangements are rapidly being completed for the big dinner in Syracuse on April 11th and this work of itself is awakening the interest of members and sympathizers. Organizer Wolfson is the "live wire" in charge of the affair and he has the devoted assistance of Helen Biemiller and Pearl Biemiller. Fred Sanders, a veteran of the Syracuse movement, is also in the job.

Further west is Rochester with Richard M. Briggs and Warren C. Atkinson, two enthusiasts, actively at work to put over a big mass meeting. Rochester is likely to be heard from in the next few years. The city is going through a chain store revolution with old merchants fighting to the last ditch to save themselves. No doubt many of them recall the former Socialist forecasts of this struggle which were ignored.

In Buffalo the Socialism Forward Drive will be combined with a big May Day celebration. Niagara Falls is cooperating in the Buffalo demonstration with E. G. Gray of that city the leading figure. In Buffalo the arrangements are in charge of Charles Roth and Robert Hoffman.

It is necessary to impress upon comrades and friends who are able to contribute to the drive not to let the "depression psychology" influence them in making their contributions. Those who are not out of work should give as much as they can. There are those who cannot contribute at all this year and those who can give should endeavor to make up for those who contributed in the past but cannot do so this year.

## Farm Belt Faces Chaos; Board Ends Market Support

'Rugged Individualism' Cracks in Agriculture—Dark Year Ahead

CHICAGO—(FP)—Rugged individualism would seem to have cracked in agriculture. With the wheat price well below the farmer's cost of production and skidding drastically, the cotton farmer told complacently that the only solution to his problem is to "bust" him—and worse predicted in both crops for the future—the farmer desperately faces an agricultural crash in 1931 that may exceed 1930 in intensity and bring industry down with it.

By July 1 the Farm Board will have bought 275 million bushels of wheat at an average price of 92c a bushel, at least 50 per cent above world markets. That wheat is being held at a cost of four million dollars a month storage. It cannot be sold without crashing wheat prices to the lowest point in all history.

The Farm Board was given a half billion dollars with the grand gesture that it could have all the money it needed to peg prices. But that half billion is practically gone, or rather committed. To do the same job for the 1931 crop would take another half billion and more storage space than exists in America. So the Farm Board announces it will not stabilize the 1931 crop—and prices dive from 92c to 12c a bushel in the pit. Not since 1896 have they been so low, which means far lower than 1896 in exchange value, of course.

**Expensive Experiment**  
The experiment of the Farm Board is pegging the price of wheat above the world market will have cost some quarter of a billion dollars. It will have brought considerable income to the dealers and farmers who have sold their wheat at above world prices during the year. The final balance what it cost is being debated vigorously. The action of the board in building farmers cooperatives is quite another matter and is generally looked on as of long-term constructive value.

The trouble goes back to the war when Russia's wheat was cut off from world markets and production in the entire new world—Australia, Argentina, Canada and United States—was substantially increased. At the same time, due to Herbert Hoover's campaign for use of substitutes, the per capita American consumption of wheat was cut and has never recovered. So it was that when Russia came back into the world market last year with two-thirds of her former average exports, the market crashed. That was a normal happening. It seems probable that under any government she would soon regain

her normal place in world production.

Now the trouble is more fundamental. Government officials urge that acreage be cut 20 per cent. They say it is better for the farmer to raise less wheat for more money—the philosophy on which monopoly industries have built. But farming is not a monopoly. Each crop of millions of farmers may plant as, by Philip P. Weld, president, New York Cotton Exchange. "There is only one thing that will reduce cotton acreage—'busting' the farmer," he said. "Then he cuts down acreage. And he cannot afford fertilizer, so he gets less crops." That is fairly clear; Weld added a prediction that cotton prices are going to be higher, so he apparently has faith his program is at work in cotton. But even from Weld's New York viewpoint, there are disadvantages to that program. Farmers cannot be "busted" by the thousands and still buy factory products; they can not be "busted" without the banks in the rural communities and many of them in big cities in the Middle West "busting" with them. Not even New York City millionaire cotton gamblers can escape the effects when the "busting" really gets going in the farm belt.

Not is that all. Most of the farmers of the country are bankrupts—they owe more than they are worth. So long as they continue to pay interest on their mortgages and loans, all is well. But if they organize bankruptcy associations and in a body hand back to the banks the farms which are mortgaged for more than they are worth, rich Mr. Weld will sneer no more over "busting" the farmers. Land prices will crash, banks will simply disappear without trace, and the farmers will begin over with some chance of success.

**Darrow Speaks April 5**  
Clarence Darrow will give an address April 5 at 8:15 at Pythian Temple auditorium on "Crime, the Problem of Today." The address will be given under the auspices of the First Humanist Society of New York. The founder, Charles Francis Potter, will preside. Mr. Ifor Thomas, Welsh tenor, who was given the highest musical honor of Wales, the bardic title of "Ifor O Fon," last autumn by the Arch Druid of Wales, will be the guest soloist.

## C. C. N. Y. Hit For Dropping Communist

Columbia Profs Join Students in Protesting Suspension

TWENTY-TWO members of the faculty of Columbia University from five departments have signed a round robin protesting the suspension from the College of the City of New York of Max Weiss, formerly president of the Social Problems Club. Weiss, a Communist, was suspended following publication by the club of Frontiers, a paper which attacked military training in the college.

"We deem it intolerable," says the protest, "that, in a college supported by all the people, irrespective of their political and economic views, opinion on questions of politics and economics should be made the basis for discrimination."

The signers include several who are recognized national leaders in their respective fields. In the list of names are the following: Wesley C. Mitchell and Rexford Guy Tugwell of the department of economics; Karl N. Llewellyn and Robert L. Hale of the Law School; Richard P. McKeon, Horace L. Friess and Corliss Lamont of the department of philosophy; Harry J. Carman of the history staff; and Arthur W. MacMahon and Schuyler C. Wallace of the department of government.

Reinstatement of Weiss and Gordon, an associate in publication of "Frontiers," has been urged by the Bryn Mawr Liberal club which feels "it might easily be thought from the drastic action enforcing rules not usually considered important, that City College was discriminating against liberal opinion." The president of the Johns Hopkins Liberal Club has written Frederick Robinson, president of City College, "entering a vigorous protest against this denial of civil liberties," and adding: "An institution of higher learning which prohibits the exercise of the rights of free speech and free discussion on the part of its students . . . destroys the spirit of free inquiry."

The Vassar chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy also wrote to the administrative heads of City College, declaring: "The Vassar League for Industrial Democracy has been informed through the investigation conducted by the Intercollegiate Student Council of the League for Industrial Democracy of the facts in the case of the suspension of several members of the Social Problems Club of the College of the City of New York. It appears that these suspensions and the revocation of the privileges of the Club were occasioned essentially because of the activities of these

members in opposing compulsory military training.

"Therefore, the Vassar League for Industrial Democracy, which has been aiding in the nation-wide campaign against compulsory college military training and received the support and approval of many students and faculty in Vassar and other colleges, is writing to add its protest to those of many similar college groups, first, against the abridgement of academic freedom of speech and of assembly, and second, against the persistent hostility of the administration toward anti-military training efforts. On these grounds, we request the reinstatement in the college of Max Weiss and Max Gordon and the return of the charter and ordinary extracurricular privileges of a campus organization to the Social Problem Club."

## Socialists of Chicago Fight Election Board

(Continued from Page One)  
law until the present without cost but an appeal to the Supreme Court requires funds for transcription of records and other expenses to assure an immediate convening of the court.

**Party Asked to Assist**  
Believing that other sections of the country will assist in this elementary fight for democratic rights the local Socialists have mortgaged themselves for funds to meet urgent expenditures. If the Supreme Court does not rule on the case till after the election the Socialists will fight to have the entire election declared invalid and force a square deal for thousands who would have voted a minority ticket.

Socialists and their friends throughout the country are asked to help the Chicago Socialists with immediate contributions to help win this fight. In a statement issued by a party committee they also urge voters that "if the Socialist Party candidates are not on the ballots write the names in."

All contributions should be sent to R. B. Green, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. The committee in charge of this struggle consists of John M. Collins, Clarence Senior, Hyman Schneid, and Morris Gold.

## Panken Wins Radio Debate On Russian Recognition

Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist leader, was declared the winner of a radio debate recently broadcast by Station WPAW according to a radio straw vote which the University Forum has just completed in connection with this debate. In this debate, Judge Panken argued for "The Recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States." He was opposed by Joseph T. Cashman, director of the National Security League. A majority of the votes cast by listeners were in favor of Judge Panken.

## Pocketbook Union Asks 40 Weeks' Work

Wolff Presents Series of Demands at First Parley With Bosses

THE International Pocketbook Workers' Union is holding conference with the employers. The Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers no longer handles matters concerning the Union. An Industrial Council has been organized consisting of all the members of the Manufacturers' Association, and a number of the independent manufacturers.

At the first conference the Union presented a statement surveying the industry and the problems it faces. It also outlined a number of improvements which it feels must be secured for the workers as a measure of justice and as a means of stabilizing the industry and diminishing unemployment.

The Union pointed out that the forty-hour-week must be established at once. The Union also laid stress upon the need for unemployment insurance and demanded that until such time when there will be government unemployment insurance, that the industry must provide such insurance for its workers. This insurance must be provided by the employers and administered by the union, it was held.

The Union also presented an analysis of the harm which is done to the industry by outside buying and presented a series of demands which will end this practice and help to stabilize conditions. Among these demands were the following: 1—That the employers guarantee forty weeks of work in the course of the year. 2—That the employers be responsible for the wages of the workers in any contracting shop where they have work done. 3—That no employer be permitted to have work done in outside shops unless his own workers are fully employed and the shop is operated to its fullest capacity.

The Union also pointed out the need for regulating the introduction of machinery in the industry so that it will be done for the benefit of the industry but not at the expense of the workers.

The union also pointed out that the minimum scale of wages in the present agreement must be modified so that it will conform more closely to the actual conditions prevailing in the industry and the employers may not use the minimum scale as the maximum and in that way break down the standards of the workers.

The employers also presented a statement making a demand for a reduction in wages, reorganization, and one or two other lesser demands. The statement for the

employers was made by Mr. Mittenenthal of Blum & Mittenenthal. In an answering statement made by Ernest Wolff, the Manager of the Union, the arguments presented by the employers were fully and completely answered showing that the union had made a careful study of the industry and understood its problems, and that the demands which it had set forth were for the benefit of the workers and intended to improve the entire industry as such.

## Workmen's Furniture Fire Ins. Society to Meet on April 9th

The annual meeting of the Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society will be held Thursday, April 9, at 8 p. m., in the main hall of the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, New York City, when vacancies on the board for the ensuing year will be filled.

It is of the greatest importance that every Socialist or sympathizer, who may be insured in this society, should make every possible effort, not alone to attend, but induce others to come so that any attempt to secure control of the society for partisan purposes, or hinder it in its work, may be overwhelmingly defeated. To gain admission bring your insurance membership book, as any one holding insurance in the society is at the same time a member of it and entitled to attend, vote and participate at the meeting.

## W. C. and Socialist Women To Visit Museum April 7

The women of the Socialist Party and Workmen's Circle branches are again invited to gather at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 82nd Street and 5th Avenue, on Tuesday, April 7th, at 2 o'clock sharp.

"Daniel Boone" will be shown in moving pictures in the lecture hall. At 2:10, in the main lobby, Esther Friedman will give a short outline of the historic period covered by the photoplay.

After the show, over good coffee and cake, the group, as usual, will dig out of the picture such significant social factors which it will fall to portray.

All women are urged to come along and bring a friend or two. They will like it a whole lot. On April 21, Tuesday, 2 p. m., the group will attend the last movie in this series of American history.

The hero will be Hamilton, who was the country's first and great treasurer.

## La Follette at The Group

"The Group" has secured Robert LaFollette, Jr., for an address to be delivered in The Auditorium, 150 W. 85th St., Sunday evening, April 26th, at 8:30 o'clock. The subject of Mr. LaFollette's address will be, "In Defense of the Senate."

## On WEVD

SUNDAY, APRIL 5  
11:00—Triangle Serenaders  
11:30—Friedhofers Home Beautiful  
11:45—Quillwaggon Melodians  
12:15—B. & B. Collegians  
12:30—Dr. Lunnfeld, Talk  
1:00—Mr. & Mrs. Chatterbox  
1:15—Rouillon's Revelers  
1:30—Rapsort & Elder  
1:45—Schickelrath Motors  
1:55—Prof. William H. Bridge  
2:15—Your Child  
2:30—Dr. Jamieson-Talk  
2:45—Golden Musical Moments  
2:55—Stride Music

TUESDAY, APRIL 6  
9:15—Bruce Henry  
9:30—Rouillon's Revelers  
9:45—Kullmer's Review  
1:00—Charlotte Brenwasser—Soprano  
1:15—Variety Boys  
1:30—Vera Muller, Soprano  
1:45—Katherine Kraus, Songs  
1:55—Sidney Sanders Movie Parade  
2:00—Dr. Jamieson-Talk  
2:15—William E. Bohy, Capitalist  
2:30—Morality in America  
2:45—Candida Jodor Schoen & Elsa Roth-  
houser, Jewish Songs  
2:55—Schickelrath Motors  
3:00—Stride Music  
3:15—Jamaica Review  
3:30—Kindler & Bielemeier—Variety  
3:45—Little Martha Jane, Songs  
3:55—Larry Francis, Tenor  
4:00—William E. Bohy, Composer  
4:15—Looks at Russia  
4:30—Trene Welsh, Soprano  
4:45—Mr. & Mrs. Chatterbox

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7  
12:00—Kew Gardens Community Program  
1:45—Ed Palmer, Women's Peace Union  
2:00—Ethel Lebor, Soprano  
2:15—Cecile Korman, Violin & Songs  
2:30—Melody Lady  
2:45—Marion Werth, Soprano  
2:55—Lillian Clinton, Soprano  
3:00—G. A. Morris, Crooner  
3:15—Dixie Brand, Composer  
3:30—Looks at Russia  
3:45—Trene Welsh, Soprano  
4:00—Rev. G. A. Morris, "A Missionary  
4:15—The Masters"  
4:30—Leonla Kaufman, Soprano  
4:45—Cecile Korman, Violin & Songs  
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11:55—Jamaica Review

THURSDAY, APRIL 8  
7:45—Manhattan Opportunities  
8:00—Equity Broadcasters  
8:15—Motors Program  
8:30—Bruce Henry  
8:45—Kullmer's Review  
9:00—Marion Werth, Soprano  
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# Moscow's Crime Against World Socialist Unity

## FARCICAL TRIAL OF RENEGADE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS DIGS NEW DITCH BETWEEN COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST WORKERS

By Emile Vandervelde

IN the same issue and on the same page of the Paris "Temps" (11th March, 1937), appeared two telegrams, the very juxtaposition of which makes them particularly suggestive: the first, from Berlin, stating that the interviews of the President of the Supreme Economic Council of the U. S. S. R. with the representatives of the great German capitalist firms had led to "pleasing results for both parties"; the second, from Moscow, announcing that the court had given its judgment in the Menshevik trial.

The second telegram deserves to be reproduced in its entirety for the mere reading of it is sufficient to show the terrorist justice which has just operated under the orders of Krynlenko, the performer of base tasks.

Here it is:

"Gromann, Scher, Ginsburg, Yakubovitch, Suchanov, Detunin and Finn-Yenotayevski have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The seven other defendants have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying between five and eight years.

"According to the Tass agency the judgment passes in review all the heads of the indictment: the constitution of the Menshevik All-Russian Bureau, an organ directed and subsidized by the Second International to discredit and destroy the Soviet regime; the organization of regu-

lar secret relations between this organ and the representatives of Menshevism and of the Second International abroad; the organization of economic and technical sabotage in order to render abortive the economic reconstruction and the socialization of the Soviet regime, successfully organized by the Soviets; and finally, the preparation of foreign intervention, in conjunction with the kulak (bourgeois rural) party of Kondratyev and the industrial party which was the subject of an earlier trial.

"The accused, says the judgment, have thus been the agents and accomplices of a vast conspiracy with ramifications in Russia and abroad, comprising the Socialist reformist, reactionary peasant and capitalist elements, with the support of the chiefs of staff of the capitalist powers, with the intention of starting foreign intervention and simultaneously preparing local revolts in Russia itself in order to create a diversion, completed by the sabotage of the national defence system, the armaments industry, the communications and the commissariat services.

"The judgment details the sums received by the accused: 15,000 and then 200,000 roubles from the industrial party; 280,000 roubles from the German

Social-Democratic Party and the Second International; 20,000 roubles from the agent Dan, making a total of 515,000 roubles.

"The judgment accuses the leaders of the Second International of having opposed intervention in Russia with words and having in fact prepared it in secret."

It will be seen that nothing is lacking.

Fourteen unfortunates, threatened with death, recited the most improbable untruths throughout four sittings in order to save their skins. They revelled in their own turpitude before their judges. They had left their party in order to place themselves at the service of the Soviets. Today they accuse themselves of having betrayed the Soviets, and in this work of treason they declare that they were only instruments, the instruments of their old party, the instruments of the Second International, itself in relation with all the counter-revolutionary forces in Europe.

After that, will the Russian workers, cut off from all communication with the outside world, systematically kept in ignorance of what is happening and being said in the rest of Europe and of the world, still be able to doubt that a monstrous conspiracy threatens them, uniting in the same hatreds,

associating in the same plans, the Socialists and the White reaction, the International and the capitalist imperialisms, the Mensheviks, the kulaks of Kondratyev, the chiefs of staff of France or Poland, meditating and preparing military intervention against Soviet Russia?

Needless to say, such imaginations, or more exactly, such fables, are not taken seriously by anybody in Western Europe.

The bourgeoisie knows, just as well as we do, that there is no truth in this police novel, forged in every particular for reasons of internal policy, and the "revelations" of the Moscow trial would simply be matters for laughter were it not that pity is inspired by the state of lamentable moral decay of the human race which Bolshevism has exhibited in its pretorium.

We know that Abramovitch did not go to Moscow in 1928; at a date which they take care not to state exactly in order to render any proof to the contrary impossible; and moreover, if he had gone, at the risk of his liberty or his life, why should he deny it? Why should he deny having entered into contact with a party, his own, which the Stalin-Molotov dictatorship condemns to lead a clandestine political existence?

We know that neither the German Social-Democratic Party nor the Labor and Socialist Interna-

tional has ever spent one Mark, one Rouble, one Swiss, French or Belgian Franc, in order to support counter-revolutionary enterprises; that if, thanks to the Matteotti Fund for example, the L. S. I. intervenes to assist the Socialists of the countries without democracy, it is with a view to assuaging the misfortunes of political prisoners, or to seconding the proper action of the Socialist parties which are fighting against the dictatorships.

We know that if there is a party of the L. S. I. which has always opposed with the last ounce of its energy, not only foreign intervention in Russia, but specifically Socialist putches and coups-de-force against the Bolshevist dictatorship, it is the party of Martoff, Dan and Abramovitch, the Menshevik Party.

And really, one must rely upon human credulity to an incredible degree and against all the evidence in order to dare to accuse men like Hilferding, Leon Bium, Friedrich Adler or myself of being in league with the "Whites," of secretly preparing a foreign intervention, of plotting with the imperialist chiefs of staff, when in the whole of the bourgeois press of Europe we are daily being reproached with being with the Russian Revolution in spite of everything, with opposing with all our strength the policy of surround-

ing, of boycotting, of "imprisoning" the Soviets, or even, to recall old memories, of having stopped the passage of the French munitions which were consigned to them when the armies of Pilsudski were marching on Kiev!

But what misery to think that it is by such means, with such machinations, with such scaffoldings of calumnies and lies that the attempt is being made to abuse a whole people, that a ditch is being dug between the two factions of a proletariat which needs all its forces, that hatred, mistrust and fear are being sown in people's minds, that an endeavor is being made to give the Russian workers the impression that they are alone, alone with a few fragments of Western Communist parties, in their resistance to the reactionary enterprises which threaten them.

The Kremlin people, however, should not give themselves any illusions as to the results which they may attain by such manoeuvres. The very publicity which they give them is an imprudence. The power of the lie has its limits. Sooner or later, truth will out. And when this truth is known by the workers of the U. S. S. R., there will be heavy accounts to be settled by those who betray it with such audacious effrontery. The day of reckoning will come.

BREITSCHIED ON THE MOS-

COW TRIAL

At the session of the Reichstag on the seventeenth of March, Rodolph Breitscheid, German Socialist leader, made a speech on the Foreign Office Estimates. In a discussion with the Communist member Stocker, he also spoke of the Moscow trial and said:

"Further, Herr Stocker has attempted to prove that the German Social-Democratic Party has collaborated in alleged attempts at sabotage against the Russian Five-Year Plan and even in intervention plans against Soviet Russia.

"Two recent Russian events were of special interest: the pompous reception and magnificent entertainment of the German industrialists, which allow of the conclusion that the Russian Bolsheviks will not carry the World Revolution into Germany in a hurry, as people do not desire to ruin their own business friends. (Laughter. Interruption by the Communists.) The other event was the trial, according to Stocker is supposed to have proved the complicity of the German Social-Democratic Party in alleged acts of sabotage in Russia. We know the indictment, and the statements by the witnesses were also sent to us beforehand and in good time. I have taken part in discussions on such acts of sabotage (Laughter.) That is no more stupid than the rest.

"We declare that everything which is stated and said therein with regard to Abramovitch and the German Social-Democratic Party is nothing but a grotesque lie. 'If we cannot convince ourselves

about Russian conditions in the same way as Herr Schenck and others, the journeys by our Party for purposes of investigation meet with far less sympathy. We by all means desire that the Five-Year Plan may succeed and that the Russian economic system and with it the Russian workers may in this way recover themselves. We see no international danger in the fulfillment of this wish. A country which does not shut itself off economically can in the long run become a much better market for foreign goods and thereby benefit the German workers much more than by its present situation. Therefore, it would be absurd for us not to recognize this fact.

"We have the impression that certain people represent the realization of the Five-Year Plan as a great danger in order to hide behind it their proposal for some form of defensive action against Russia. Herr Schenckberg has said that openly, in so far as commercial treaty policy is concerned. Others speak of other measures. But we utter a warning against entering upon such paths. Russia with plans for an intervention in Russia or any kind of measures which go beyond what is usual in commercial policy. (Prolonged interruption by the Communists.)

"That does not suit you; you have no greater wish than to be able to prove that we German Social-Democrats desired an intervention against Russia. We are not only not prepared for this, but we emphatically warn the Foreign Office and all other bodies connected with it not to allow policy with regard to Russia to be taken out of its hands by any other department. (Very true) from the Socialists."

# Violence And the Class Struggle in America

## ANARCHISM OF RULING CLASSES, POLITICAL IMPOTENCE OF WORKERS, CONTRIBUTE TO LONG LIST OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIONS

By James O'neal

MUCH has been written on the history of the American labor movement in the past twenty years and in recent years interest has turned to a study of violence, racketeering, and other practices. Curiously enough, we have observed a tendency among radical critics to approach these trends from the point of view of moralists and almost completely ignoring the economic history back of these practices. They react to them like the person who thinks in terms of "moral depravity" and approach the problem with a book of pure ethics in one hand and a bottle of rose water in the other.

It remained for one writer, Louis Adamic, to go back to the source which he has presented in a recent book (*Dynamite, The Story of Class Violence in America*, The Viking Press, \$3.50). It does not matter that some of his interpretations of American economic and labor history may be questioned; his central theme on the whole is sound. Over and over again, since the days of the Molly Maguires to recent bitter class struggles, Adamic shows that the raw, brutal, and revolting phases of American labor history largely grow out of the anti-social and anarchistic attitudes of our ruling capitalists. They have not consulted a book of ethics or approached the working class with a bottle of rose water in industrial conflicts. By their attitudes they have determined the canons of struggle in many economic wars.

In this respect our ruling classes have a history which to some extent parallels the history of the old Czarist regime in Russia. This is not to say that the organized workers do not bear a share of responsibility for the raw and brutal aspects of American labor struggles. They do, but a candid study of our history will place the chief responsibility upon the employing classes and the radical or Socialist who does not emphasize this fact in discussing unwholesome and dangerous phases of American labor struggles does not serve the best interests of the Labor and Socialist movements.

**The Record of Violence**

Let us call the roll of some of these struggles. The Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania, the great railroad strike in 1877, the eight-hour day struggle and the Haymarket affair in 1886, the Homestead and the Cour d'Alene strikes of 1892, the A. R. U. strike in 1894, the Bunker Hill explosion in the strike of the Colorado miners, the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair, the brutal struggle at Lawrence, the frequent armed marches of miners in West Virginia, the episode of the McNamaras and the

Los Angeles Times explosion, the massacre of wobblies at Everett, Washington, the Mooney-Billings frame-up, the steel strike and the Centralia massacre in 1919, the Sacco-Vanzetti executions. This does not exhaust the list but they are typical of what has occurred in almost every section of the country.

Throughout the record runs the story of employing classes using private gangs of mercenaries and spies, Pinkertons and Baldwin-Felt thugs, using the police powers of the city, state and national governments. Public officials prohibiting peaceful meetings of strikers even in their own halls and corporation lawyers, promoted to the bench, issuing injunctions that make it illegal for a striker to live. Newspapers censored or suppressed, citizens alliances organized and constituting themselves an extra-legal government. Illegal arrests and incarceration of workers in bull pens. State cossacks running amuck and private gunmen of corporations sworn in as deputies and often paid out of public funds. As J. Ramsay MacDonald wrote in 1912, "The brutal forces which money can exert in America in the workshop, the corrupt force it can exert on the bench and in the capitol of every state, make it the most natural thing imaginable for labor to contemplate a resort to such force as it can command—dynamite, sabotage, bad work, the revolutionary strike."

We are not trying to justify the resort to primitive weapons on the part of the workers; we are trying to explain it and Adamic's book helps to explain it. As a matter of fact, the workers have generally suffered reverses when they ventured upon some wild retaliation. The ruling classes have the advantage in their possession of the legislative, judicial and police powers and they can use them or set them aside as they please in industrial struggles. Here the workers share responsibility for what happens because the vast majority register their approval of capitalist politicians in elections. Having placed the public powers in the hands of their enemies they are often helpless to meet the brutal and illegal offensives of their exploiters when a strike occurs.

Here is the fundamental weakness of American labor. Adamic does not stress it for, despite the fact that he disclaims adherence to any philosophy, his point of view is largely that of the syndicalist. He looks forward to more and more violence the end of which

he does not venture an opinion. But it is obvious from his own story of American labor struggles, and the absence of the brutal phases of this struggle in other countries where the workers have their own parties, that lack of governing power is the source of the weakness of the American working class.

**Labor "Racketeering"**

His discussion of racketeering in the labor movement does not attempt to show how extensive it is. Moreover, it is difficult to ascertain how extensive it is but it is more rife in the building trades than in any other unions. In any event, it is also a cynical limitation.

Business is a hold-up game from top to bottom. Those on top exploit those beneath them economically. Capital exploits labor—oh,

and how! Big business screws small business. Of course they have made it legal and moral . . . (Certain capitalists) acquiring a new string of theatres in Chicago didn't deem it beneath their dignity to employ so-called racketeers to stinkbombs all over the country, in order to buy them cheaper from desperate owners.

Unlike the big capitalists who exploit the weakest class, we reverse the process. We exploit for the most part those above legitimate business men, the strongest element in our society . . . We're direct action business men, that's what we are . . . Talk about racketeers. I've been running in the National and New Republic about the new tariff bill—well, if that isn't a racket I'd like to know what it is. Behind it is the force of the state, but force just the

same; and who is the state but the gangsters known as Big Business or the G. O. P.? The only difference between them and the "protection racket" in the Bronx that you mention is that the tariff is a billion-dollar proposition while the racket in the Bronx takes in only ten grand per month. As a matter of fact, the average "protection racket" is only a miniature tariff stunt—only it isn't signed by Herbert Hoover with a gold pen.

In other words, we do not know where the business man ends and the racketeer begins. Moreover, it is interesting to note that Al Capone "is considered a modern Robin Hood by thousands of people in Cicero, near Chicago, where he used to make his headquarters. It

is Al's policy to spend a few hundred thousands dollars every year in charity, supporting widows, paying poor children's doctor bills, enabling them to send their children to school, giving them baskets of groceries on holidays, and so on." How like our own Tammany racket in New York!

To return to the main theme. The "strong arm" men in the unions are also chiefly the product of our ruling classes. A union attempts to organize a shop. Organizer after organizer, picket after picket, are beaten up, some being sent to the hospital; now and then a man is killed by the hired thugs of the employer. How will a union meet these tactics? It is a matter of force against force or giving up the struggle. Once the decision is made not to give up, the "strong arm" man has a place in the fight. It is a raw struggle in which ethical considerations have no utility. But once the "strong arm" man is a factor in the union he is likely to become a leech sapping its vitality. He knows too much and his knowledge is a peril to the union. Preach ethics? Yes, but if your enemy is dripping with filth he will contaminate you when you are locked with him in a struggle.

**The Answer—Political Power**

What is the answer? It brings us again back to the necessity of a rare intelligent political struggle. Working class politics that brings more and more public powers into the hands of the workers and use these powers to outlaw the brutal tactics of the enemy. With mayors, sheriffs and police departments in the hands of a labor party the unions can func-

tion peacefully and under the protection of the powers of government. It is either this or a precarious drift to possible disaster for the trade unions.

Adamic's labor history isn't always sound. When he refers to the German Socialist refugees and Marxists in the United States in the fifties and sixties representing a movement that was "intellectual, refined, tame, romantic" he did not go to the records. These immigrants were largely German printers, carpenters, cigarmakers and brewery workers, proletarians who had served their class at home and who brought with them an experience and knowledge that was helpful to the American workers. Nor do the records sustain him when he declares of Gompers that he "had been compelled to endorse the eight-hour agitation," that he was "opposed to it" and that the "idea was too radical" for him. Gompers became conservative enough, but such reckless misstatements of fact mar what is otherwise a suggestive study.

Adamic also misinterprets when he writes that "Except on the frontier, sportsmanship and fair play had ceased to be vital qualities of American public life" after the Civil War. The fact is that some of the worst phases of our frontier history explain the bourgeois malady which the author discusses. The frontier was a region of gamblers on the make, of lawless violence, of sharp practices, of the rule of claw and fang; a section where the psychology was that of anti-social anarchists of the "get-rich-quick" type, the forerunners of the anti-social capitalist and the modern race of racketeers.

On the whole, this is an excellent book, one that will sober every reader.

tion of the corrupt business and political practices of the business class. The filthy ooze from graft, adulteration of commodities, and dirty business methods in general seep down into the unions and it requires only a few unscrupulous officials in these organizations for the evil to spread. Adamic quotes a former Socialist and trade unionist who has accumulated a fortune in general business racketeering. It is a remarkable statement. The following quotations give the point of view:

Business is a hold-up game from top to bottom. Those on top exploit those beneath them economically. Capital exploits labor—oh,

and how! Big business screws small business. Of course they have made it legal and moral . . . (Certain capitalists) acquiring a new string of theatres in Chicago didn't deem it beneath their dignity to employ so-called racketeers to stinkbombs all over the country, in order to buy them cheaper from desperate owners.

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## THE NEW LEADER MAIL-BAG

CLERICAL POLITICIANS

Editor, The New Leader:

At a time when I was financially able to subscribe to your worthy, our worthy newspaper, I noticed at intervals reports to the effect that certain Catholics and Catholic orders were doing good work in helping the unemployed. At other times I noticed still other reports, such as answers to letters in which replies were given stating that Socialism is not concerned with religion, has nothing to do with religion, and does not interfere with anybody's religion. I presume the policy of *The New Leader* has not changed in so short an interval, so may I call your attention to the enclosed clipping?

This clipping from *Time* points out that the Catholic order, the Knights of Columbus, demands as stipulations to membership that candidates must not only be practical Catholics but also MUST BE OPPOSED TO SOCIALISM AS AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

In the light of such evidence as this, with an outstanding labor and Socialist newspaper, as *The New Leader*, is professing in its columns neutrality and even friendliness to religion, do you wonder that the majority of intelligent observers of the political trend scoff and jeer at the attempts to improve society? As far as I am concerned, if such weak measures are advocated then I or one shall indeed be tempted to not even bother about hopes of making a better world of this hell we live in.

E. G. SCHMIDT.

Chicago, Ill.

Our correspondent is correct regarding the K. of C. being opposed to Socialism but he draws a wrong conclusion from this. He assumes that religion is a religious organization that fights us we should make war on religion. That is precisely what clerical politicians want us to do. It is folly for us to do what the clerical want us to do. We would be diverting attention from our main job of uniting the masses in a movement for the abolition of capitalism to one of endless discussion of religious issues which always divide the masses and can never unite them.

This does not mean that we should ignore these clerical attacks. On the contrary, we should meet them. How? By classing these clerical defenders of capitalism as the allies of the capitalist system. They are ranged with the grafting politicians of capitalist politics; they worship capitalist property; they are really clerical guardians of the upper classes. On this ground they are weak and we are strong. On the other ground we are weak and they are strong.—Editor, *The New Leader*.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Editor, The New Leader:

The letter of Comrade Sharts attacking the principle of unemployment insurance seems to be a queer mixture of Socialist Labor Party dogma with a tender regard for private enterprise. He gives a fairly plausible argument against our bill on the grounds of lessened militancy on the part of wage-earners to the system of private enterprise. Yet Comrade Sharts displays great consideration for that enterprise by declaring that unemployment insurance is a ruinous blunder of tacking this weight upon American privately owned industries. He offers the conventional Chamber of Commerce premise that in the competitive struggle with European countries we would be handicapped by the cost of this measure.

The same argument, competition with Europe, can be offered in support of high tariffs.

Comrade Sharts apparently forgets that England and Germany already have a national system of unemployment insurance. If anyone is handicapped it is they. Yet we do not hear of the English and German unemployed, complaining because of the protection received by it. After all it is the workers whom we are interested in, not whether our crew of capitalists can beat the European breed.

Is there any difference from the usual Republican hokum in these words of Comrade Sharts? "Let us insist that they (the unemployed) be put at self-supporting labor, not in competition on the market against private enterprise."

In spite of Comrade Sharts' belief that defenders of capitalism could be for job insurance, the fact is very few are for it. Recent activities recorded in the daily press, by those against the measure I believe will bear me out. I have in mind such instances as these: A recent speaker at a "bakers' union" in New York denounced it. Mr. Edgerton of the Manufacturers Association appeared at Albany against it. The committee appointed by President Hoover to study the subject was loaded with men unsympathetic to the measure. Also the press as a rule has generally condemned the idea, one magazine termed it "Socialist clap-net."

What Republican hokum! Unemployment insurance is not a cure-all. I maintain it is more desirable than any means yet devised to take care of jobless workers. The optimistic proposal of "training" millions, yet exchanges was effectively answered in the editor's footnote to Comrade Sharts' letter. In addition we must reckon with that bane of all progress, the Federal Constitution, which in any scheme to take over private property to be operated for the benefit of workers.

CHARLES R. BRADFORD.

Bronx.

THE RUSSIAN PARTIES

Editor, The New Leader:

How ridiculous it would appear to any American if, on reading an article on the Independent progressive movement in the United States, he were to find that it was based on the "fact" that Theodore Roosevelt split the Democratic Party into two factions and that Roosevelt ran on the Bull Moose ticket as a leader of one of these Democratic factions. Yet an article on Russia by R. W. Briggs in the Feb. 23 issue of *The New Leader*, the best Socialist publication in the United States, was based on analogous "facts."

To correct the errors of that article, I wish to state the following: (1) The split of the Russian Socialist Democratic Party into Bolsheviki and Mensheviks did not occur on the question of war during the World War as Comrade Briggs would have it, but about 13 years previous to the World War (in 1903). (2) Kerenky was not a member of the Russian Socialist Democratic Party; therefore he was not a leader of the Mensheviks or "the minority faction of the Russian Socialist Democratic Party" as Comrade Briggs calls them. (3) Kerenky was one of the leaders of the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party, which party was not a Democratic faction. (4) The Russian Socialist and revolutionary movement. The S. R. P. received 22 million votes to the Constituent Assembly and had an absolute majority of deputies

over all other parties combined in that assembly.

The election of delegates to the Constitutional Assembly was under the supervision of the Bolsheviki, as they had already at that time, the rulers of government in their hands. When the Bolsheviki found themselves in a pitiful minority, they dispersed the same assembly with the aid of drunken non-Russian sailors. (The use of the Russian word "sailors" is the greatest insult to the great part of the army was loyal to the Constituent Assembly, which they themselves had convoked.)

The Bolsheviki were so unpopular among the deputies of the Constituent and only duly elected democratic assembly in the history of Russia that they did not dare to have a candidate of their own for the chairmanship of the Constituent Assembly, but they nominated a left wing Social Revolutionary, the famous martyr, Maria Spiridonova. Although Mr. Spiridonova was one of the idols of the Russian masses and the greatest majority of the deputies were peasants, she failed to pull enough votes to be elected. As chairman V. Chernoff, candidate of the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party was elected.

The Constitutional Assembly was the hope of the Russian people for almost a century; thousands of Socialists died in the prisons and Siberia for demanding a Constitutional Assembly from the Czar; the Constitutional Assembly was a symbol of freedom and a better Russia for millions of unfortunates. The dream became a reality; the Czar fell in Oct. 1917; Russia became a free country with Kerenky as head of the provisional government.

The Bolsheviki, under Lenin, were protesting against the provisional government for delaying in calling together the Constitutional Assembly. When the assembly opened its first session, they had Lenin come in heavily guarded; he placed himself in one of the balconies and when he saw that his party played no role whatsoever he started to yell and pretended that he fell asleep. Lenin, the arch cynic and revolutionary fanatic, was sneering at the hope of the Russian people. Not only was he laughing at the institution which he himself had advocated and for which he spent years in Siberia, but at an institution for which his own brother had paid with his life.

In conclusion, I would ask *The New Leader* to print an Embarrassing Position, the latest book by Karl Kautsky, that veteran Socialist authority. If Comrade Briggs were read that book he might become more qualified to discuss the problem.

MAX MUNVES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE R. O. T. C.

Editor, The New Leader:

Appropos of a statement on the Goose Step in the American colleges that appeared in the New York Telegram March 14 is the campaign for the abolition of the R. O. T. C. at the College of the City of New York. It took the form of a pamphlet, "Frontiers," issued by the Social Problems Club in which military training was attacked as a vicious agency for the maintenance of capitalism. Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the college, with the aid of the rules of the board of trustees, saw fit to confiscate the publication, to suspend the activities of the club and its members, and to single out for expulsion two members who are known to have Communist leanings. By dint of

counter-agitation by the president of the faculty as well as the flag wavers, the Social Problems Club was termed a section of the Communist International in Moscow, was declared as inimical to the "best interests of the college" and creative of untold hardships upon its graduates. These misrepresentations together with the myth of the "optional" feature of military training have raised the hopes of the college to take the same action against it as he did in the case of the Social Problems Club. And let me also add that this group at C. C. N. Y. in its struggle against the military training as such, should have not only the blessing but the active support of every socially-conscious student in the country.

Now when revelations, investigations and the "best interests of the college" are being raised, the Left Wing of the student body is conducting a campaign for the restoration of academic freedom even to the point of daring the president of the college to take the same action against it as he did in the case of the Social Problems Club. And let me also add that this group at C. C. N. Y. in its struggle against the military training as such, should have not only the blessing but the active support of every socially-conscious student in the country.

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## Rats

NEW YORK has a population of fifteen million rats. This, of course, exclusive of the members of the Vice Squad, Tammany Hall and the Union League Club.

These rats, according to Dr. Laidlaw Casaki, of Budapest, President of Tres Ag, a scientific organization for the study of rodents, who has been looking into the rat life of New York for the past six weeks, live almost entirely underground. Which is a lucky break for all of us because if they once came out in the open and went around our streets, they would cause a congestion worse than that which we have got already, which is plenty.

Underground, however, they move around from one part of town to another, very much after the manner of our rising bourgeoisie, migrating from the lower East Side to underneath Riverside Drive and eventually Park Avenue.

If some calamity forced them up into the streets, they "would move in a dense mass down every street in the city, like a flowing brown river between the walls of the opposite houses."

This is no dream of ours. It is the statement of the head of that rat society, which by the way must be a lot of fun to belong to. Wouldn't you girls like to drop in on one of their meetings?

When we showed this statement to our black cat Ypsel, he just yawned and said, "And what would we be doing while all these rats went around like a flowing brown river?"

By "We" I took it that he meant cats. Ordinarily, as the old saying goes, only editorial writers and people with tape worms speak of themselves as "We"; but in spite of the fact that they are highly individualistic, it now appears that cats look on themselves as "We" also.

It was very much relieved to have Ypsel so unconcerned about the whole matter of these rats breaking loose on us. Indeed his whole attitude was that of a two-footed Ypsel being informed that the Communists were out. Up to then I had been quite alarmed. Now I felt like the man who was slightly deaf and who was attending a lecture by an alarmist astrologer who announced gloomily that the year the world was going, the sun would burn us all up in one hundred and ten million years. "How many years, did you say?" asked the deaf man anxiously. "One hundred and ten million," repeated the professor. "Thank God," said the deaf man, sinking back in his chair, "I thought you said ten million."

I figure that with Ypsel heading the Battalion of Death and the Bear at his side, it would be just too bad for the rat who stuck up his head from under Old Chelsea at any rate.

These scientific people are always getting us upset, anyhow. When it isn't rats or the sun burning up the earth, it's this new machine that they have devised called a "breath-smeller." A low-life man named Dr. R. N. Harger of the Medical School of the University of Indiana, has perfected an apparatus which traps alcoholic breath so accurately that it even registers the number of rounds its victims have consumed.

Things must be dull in Indiana these days, if they have to spend their time dopping out such flimsy contraptions as that. It seems that the suspect blows his breath into a ten-cent-store toy balloon from which it is bubbled through a red liquid which turns white if there is alcohol on the breath. This damned thing is so sensitive that it detects alcohol even when all odor is expurgated from the breath. If the detector gets into general domestic use, that will put an awful crimp in the clove market.

That's something else to look out for boys and girls. Put up the strongest sort of resistance you know how, when anyone at a party, or particularly after a party, comes around with a balloon. Sock him first and ask questions afterwards.

We now approach another solution of the unemployment problem suggested by our old Buddy Oscar Ameringer, soon to be running his own paper, "The American Freeman," if you boys are doing what we asked you to do, namely sending your dollars for the new national weekly to "The Oklahoma Leader," Box 777, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Oscar has discovered that throughout the Northwest the farmers are using wheat in place of coal for fuel. They find it burns very nicely and gives out a lot of heat. Now, says Oscar, if the miners will only learn to eat coal, everyone will be sitting pretty.

At first glance, it might seem difficult to persuade the miners to eat coal. But I've seen an awful lot of coal-diggers in my day and I'll bet that you could even get this job done. For example, they've swallowed John L. Lewis and his gang, and after a meal like that, a good honest hunk of bituminous ought to look like something dandy.

If the diggers gag a little at first, gag them, beat them up, make them like it. That's what Lewis has done in Illinois and elsewhere, so that what was once the toughest, two-fisted bunch of fighting proletarians in these United States have become a herd of beaten and disheartened men who ought to eat coal as willingly as they now are eating crow.

Word comes that the Workers Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor will not hold a convention in 1931. The official reason given out for this is the business depression. The real reason is that the Workers Education Bureau of the A. F. of L. is so totally defunct that a convention of that body would look more like an autopsy than anything else. There just ain't no such thing, boys and girls. With the cheerful assistance of Matt Woll and Popper Green, a young man named Spencer Miller did a magnificent operation upon that said educational bureau. As is so often the case, the operation was successful but the patient died.

Let us turn to more cheerful things. Wouldn't it be great to get over to Vienna this summer and see the Socialists of the World in convention and feel that you were part and parcel of this mighty International movement? That can be done and by you, even if right now you haven't the carfare to Sleepy Hollow in your jeans.

How come? By stepping right out and winning THE NEW LEADER subscription contest, details of which appear elsewhere in this paper. And even if you don't win first prize there are a lot of other prizes which look so good to me that I'm thinking of resigning as a highly paid member of the staff which automatically renders me ineligible for entering the contest, so that I can get in and set sail for Red Vienna in the summer. Better start that stream of subs towards this office today.

McAlister Coleman.

## From Our Foreign Correspondent

## British Labor Questions Its Party

By Fred Henderson

LONDON

READERS of these letters of mine will, of course, have realized for some time past that so far as the position of the British Labor Government is concerned, the whole Parliamentary situation in which a minority Government has to carry on is one of such extreme instability as to render it quite impossible for any mere record of events to be reliable at monthly intervals. It is a position in which nobody can say with any certainty what a week or even a day may bring forth, let alone a month.

Hence by the time my last letter was printed, the whole project for stabilizing the existence of the Government through the present Parliamentary session by keeping the Liberals quiet with the Electoral Reform Bill while we got our own Trade Union Bill through, had gone overboard. A sufficient number of Liberals kicked over the traces to destroy the Trade Union Bill, and the whole situation has again become one of day-to-day uncertainty as to what may happen.

But while there is this utter instability as to what may happen from one day to another, there are certain underlying factors in the position which can be set down with some degree of certitude; and it is with these more accurate measuring-rods of events that one can get and keep a clearer view of the general situation.

Outstandingly important among these certainties of the position is the general determination of the British movement that there shall be no break-up in the Labor Party itself as a result of our present troubles. This is of such paramount importance as a clue to the real meaning of much that is now happening that I must try and make it clear to you.

It has been the task of a generation here in Great Britain to bring the Labor Party into being. Apart altogether from the mistakes of Governments or the errors of judgment that may have been committed in handling the extraordinarily difficult position into which we plunged ourselves when we took office without power, the thing that stands—the thing to be safeguarded above everything else—is the organization in which the awakened political class-consciousness of the British worker has found its expression. And what I want to impress upon you, as the fact of our standing hope and encouragement

## Mosley Movement Fails to Swing Rank and File, But Wide Dissatisfaction Is Nevertheless Rife

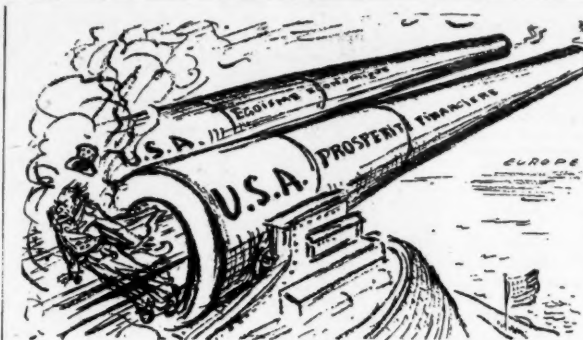
In a situation that might on the surface of things seem altogether discouraging, is the way in which the British movement is standing four-square through its present troubles in refusing to make those troubles an excuse for breaking the instrument of working-class power.

Look at what is now happening. Everything at the moment conspires to tempt the more impatient, the least foreseeing elements in the party to a break away; and it would be strange if some tendency of that sort had not shown itself. Our enemies have been freely predicting the break-up of the Labor Party as a result of the present Parliamentary difficulties and the widespread dissatisfaction with the Government among our own rank and file; and when Oswald Mosley issued his broadcast invitation to the nation to form a new Party, they hailed it as the fulfillment of their prediction.

I do not know what account you may have had on your side about the Mosley revolt; but you may take it from me that there has been no response to it worth mentioning from the workers. If you are worrying about it as a possible sign of the break-up of the Labor Party, you may make your mind easy about it. The thing has no roots at all; and there is not the smallest sign of a real response to it.

This does not mean that we are satisfied or content with the Government. What it does mean is that our own rank and file are wise enough to distinguish between the real and abiding things and the temporary difficulties of a situation. The Labor Party is, I repeat, the British worker become politically class-conscious; and has a deep sense of the facts that if our present difficulties are to be overcome, the conflicts arising over them must be settled within the Labor Party itself.

There can be no recovery from our present troubles by breaking up our organization. Nothing could come of that but a generation of impotence until we had painfully reconstructed it. For no new party could come to power and effectiveness except by getting together the broken pieces into a political unit once more, and reconstituting the same general working-class strength already in being in the Labor Party. And during the years that it would take to do so, we should be relegated from the



America's Heavy Artillery Back-fires

position we have won for ourselves as a national power, a real force for government, into the position of a struggling faction endeavoring to make good its lost footing and status.

The instinctive resistance which the politically conscious working class mind of the nation is now showing against all proposals for scattering its force into this, that, and the other sectional attempt at new party building is, I think, our greatest asset at the moment, and the real assurance of our recovery from the immediate troubles of the situation; and you may take that instinctive insistence on the political solidarity of the working class movement as the fixed basis of the situation here.

There may be, and probably will be, a certain amount of fragmentation on the fringes of the movement; but it is so far as all present indications show, not in the least likely to affect the main position; and therefore, not likely to affect our power of speedy recovery.

Meanwhile the Parliamentary situation has become more disquieted than ever. Of the three chief measures which the Government proposed to pass this session two have already disappeared. The Education Bill was thrown out by the House of Lords, and the Trade Union Bill has been abandoned by the Government itself as worthless to us after the Liberals had succeeded in tearing the vitals out of it. There only remains the Electoral Reform Bill, and that is now also in difficulties.

In the first place, nobody in our own Party is keen about it. It was introduced to placate the Liberals into passing the Trade Union Bill, and with the disappear-

ance of that measure, very few of our own people see any reason for zeal in pushing the Electoral Bill. Already, by a narrow margin of four votes, one of the provisions of the Bill for eliminating plural voting has been struck out; and few people have any expectation that the measure will go right through.

With practically the whole of its proposed legislative program thus wiped out, the Government is left with two things only of real importance on its hands. First and foremost is the Indian problem; and as that is not at the moment a matter for actual legislation, but for arriving at agreement with Indian opinion, it is felt that for this reason alone the Government is justified in clinging on to office through all these Parliamentary reverses.

There is a good deal to be said for that. The Government has, on the whole, done quite extraordinarily well in this matter. There have been blots on the record, no doubt; it is unpleasant to think of the Indian imprisonments having taken place on the responsibility of a Labor Government. But the problem as a whole has shaped towards a real settlement in a way that would have seemed impossible a year ago. General public opinion here, as well as the opinion of our own party, has been carried along in the right direction by Macdonald's very able handling of the London conference; and a strong body of opinion exists in favor of the Government sticking on to see this thing through, whatever reverses or disappointments we may be facing in home affairs. Most important of all as an indication of whether or not they will be able to keep on

is the fact that a majority of the Liberal group in Parliament hold this view of the matter; and they, after all, have the deciding voice.

We shall probably have something more definite to go upon in about a week's time. At the moment of writing the Liberals are calling a special meeting to take stock of the whole situation; and it is said that they propose to approach the Government with a view to a definite settlement of terms on which Liberal support can be given to the continuance of the Government for a definite period.

The feeling, not only amongst our rank and file, but within our Parliamentary group also, is strong against entering into any such deliberate compact with the Liberals; but in view of the importance of the Indian problem and the hopeless instability of the position as it now is, a good deal may depend upon the terms the Liberals may be prepared to offer.

On the whole, I should say that the prevailing opinion throughout the party is that the sooner the present Parliamentary farce is over the better. It is pretty certain that, whether we hang on to office for a few more months or not, we shall lose seats at the next General Election, and be thrown back into opposition for a period. And in that situation we shall be able to make our recovery, to reorganize our policy, and to cut ourselves clear of the tangle of difficulties arising from our present position as a minority Government. Such a period of opportunity would give us our opportunity of weighing up the experiences of this disillusioning time and making a recurrence of such weaknesses impossible.

Apart from India, the only other real task remaining for the Government is the Budget; and our minority position in Parliament shuts the door upon any chance of making much out of that. With a Socialist majority, we might make the embarrassments of capitalist finance our supreme opportunity. As things are, Snowden will be quite impotent to do anything except in conformity with capitalist finance requirements. He will probably have to levy fresh taxes at which the super-rich will squeal; it hardly seems possible to deal with the deficit otherwise; but for any real Socialist attempt to take national expenditures out of the procedure of capitalist finance the present House of Commons is quite useless.

## Scanning the New Books

Edited by LAWRENCE ROGIN

## The League of Nations As An Agency of Peace

## Passing Over Its Deficiencies

By Jessie Wallace Hughan

ALTERNATIVES to War, by Florence Guertin Tuttle (Harpers, \$3.00) is a frankly written plea for the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. It should prove popular among Americans who have just awakened to the international point of view, and mildly helpful in leading them a step farther along their way.

The author is a sincere pacifist. She emphasizes the fact that the machinery of international agreement is already here, though in some cases, notably that of the Secretariat and its subsidiary commissions, she creates the somewhat erroneous impression that this machinery sprang full-armed into existence with the Versailles Covenant. There is an excellent plea also for the reduction of armaments, and a definite acknowledgment of the weakness of the Kellogg Pact in allowing wars of self-defense.

The book shares, however, the defects of most advocacies of the League—the defects that come from an absence of enlightened opposition. American liberals are too prone to swallow the League without question because the conservatives so bitterly oppose it, and as a result the League supporters have no arguments to meet but those of the isolationists and the Communists.

Accordingly we find the author making no attempt at apology for the absurd unanimity principle which continues to block all important action on the part of the League. To the damning criticism

that the League is imperialistic and dominated by the Great Powers she has nothing to offer in reply but the statements: "Without the Great Powers Geneva could not exist. . . . We are living in the age of economic imperialism. But how safe a League could we have without the great powers? It is surely better to have them in the League, subject to international control, rather than outside."

Precedent is followed also in the joyful heralding of the defects of the League as its victories. Vilna and Upper Silesia, to be sure, have at last been discreetly omitted from the list of triumphs, but much is made of the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute, which, after the expenditure of \$26,000 worth of cables by the League was settled, not by the League but by the Pan-American Conference. The Corfu incident is cited as a second League achievement. It will be recalled that Mussolini, having failed to receive from Greece an indemnity of fifty million lire, violated the League Covenant by seizing the Island of Corfu, killing many refugees in the process, including women and children. He furthermore threatened to leave the League if it exercised competency, claiming that the case came under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ambassadors. After three weeks of deliberation, Mussolini, who had defied the League and violated international law, was awarded his full indemnity from Greece, to be paid not through the League, but the Council of Ambassadors. After thus gaining his point, he evacuated Corfu. Great are the victories of the League!

There are traces of a certain naivete in Mrs. Tuttle's book which should perhaps not pass unnoticed. There are the allusions to "the Lone Eagle of American diplomacy" from whose "hands" the nations caught the colors, and to "the man on horseback" whom we recognize with startled surprise as the somewhat pedestrian Herbert Hoover.

Particularly is there that bedazzlement by the vastness and panoply of the League which seems to paralyze the critical faculties of most observers at Geneva. The Assembly indeed provides a marvelous forum for the small fry among the nations, and as such it is all to the good. Like other var-

ieties of soap-boxers, however, they must expect prompt suppression upon the arrival of really important issues. During the entire Corfu deliberation, Mrs. Tuttle tells us, the Assembly meetings were suspended, and only when all was over were the world delegates "allowed to go into the forum and give vent to their repressed emotions."

What seems chiefly to have hypnotized our author is the magic of her own personal participation in the great scenes of Geneva. We are told in page after page how it was her "privilege to sit in" at certain of the sessions to hear Austin Chamberlain relate at an exclusive luncheon how the details of Locarno had been arranged at a birthday picnic on the lake, while "on the shore the populace had gathered to watch the launch and see the great people when they landed." As she actually held in her hand Mussolini's Rapallo Treaty, she had the consciousness "of being as near as I had ever been to the great dictator who had sponsored it"; and the folio signatures to the World Court Protocol gained added emotion from the fact that "they were more like exquisite wedding gifts than the

most important of state documents."

Upon the whole, "Alternatives to War" is pleasant, sincere and gently pacifist, an excellent gift-book for our conservative friends. For us internationalists, however, the discussion of alternatives to war has long since been settled. Our interest lies rather in the tactics to be employed against war Governments, and the League of Governments, have been tried and found wanting. Eleven years of the precious peace-time interval have been all but wasted. It is time for individuals to take up the fight through organized war resistance; for, in the words of our author, "only the impossible can save us."

## Books Received

Ethan T. Colton—The XYZ of Communism. Macmillan; \$3.00.  
W. S. Bronson—Paddewings. court, Brace; \$2.25.

Macmillan; \$2.00.

H. V. Faulkner—The Quest For Social Justice. Macmillan; \$4.00.

Norman Thomas—America's Way Out. Macmillan; \$2.50.

I. Funnell—Little Yusuf. Macmillan; \$1.75.

George B. Foster—Frederich Nietzsche. Macmillan; \$2.50.

B. Lindsey and R. Borroughs—The Dangerous Life. Liveright; \$3.00.

P. Romanoff—Three Pairs of Silk Stockings. Scribner's; \$2.50.

J. Van Raalte—The Vice Squad. Vanguard Press; \$2.00.

Tom Tippet—When Southern Labor Stirs. Cape & Smith; \$2.50.

A. P. Dennis—Gods and Little Fishes. Bobbs Merrill; \$3.50.

Stanley B. Mathewson—Restriction of Output Among Unorganized Workers. Viking Press; \$3.00.

Lincoln Steffens—Autobiography. Harcourt, Brace; 2 vols., \$7.50.

R. H. Tawney—Equality. Harcourt, Brace; \$2.25.

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## The Chatterbox

NORMAN THOMAS is in himself an epoch for Socialism in America. He came upon our scene at a moment when the Hillquit campaign in New York was a serious threat to the system. He came when our torch flared brightly in the mad winds of war-fear; when our hopes were hectic with the fever caught from the multitudes who turned to us blindly as a way out of conscription for the European carnage. Under all feverish conditions the apparent flush of health is false. Reaction brings pallor and weakness.

He walked with us through the vale of weariness and doubt. His energy, his genius for catching the ear of Americans, his earnest study and his glowing idealism gave new strength and vision to those of us who had grown tired and blurred. He has "grown big in the eyes of men and women who are as yet unready to follow in his dream. He has become dear and inseparable to those who march with him toward the day of peace and plenty for all.

True, he has not at all times found his way easy with us. There has been controversy over his liberal interpretation of our grimly held orthodoxies. There still is, and there will continue to be severe disagreement with his concepts and teachings. The right and wrong of it all will take much from our precious time for solid work. Yet there will be no wastefulness in that.

It is ever better to spend energy and time to set ourselves with some sort of unanimity upon an accepted method of action, before we go forth to do battle.

That is why I seized upon Norman's new book, "America's Way Out," just off the Macmillan press and helped to fill in an already overcrowded week with two solid nights of reading. I am so amazed at the book itself as a complete survey of so many matters moot to our time and land, that I can scarcely believe one man took the time and the patience to follow every phase through and then proceeded to co-relate them into a coherent Socialist program.

Here I saw before my very sight nearly all the speeches I had made in twenty years of campaigning, only much more eloquently spoken, and thought out with finer precision for logic and unity. As a text book for Socialist speakers for to-day and tomorrow, "America's Way Out," is unique and permanent. It is definitely a part of Socialist literature for all time.

And if Norman himself is an epoch for our movement here, his book marks the emergence from native soil, of an American viewpoint and program for Socialism. Here is no sentimental or emotional efforescence wherein the worker is haloed with goodness, and the master damned as a parasite and destroyer. Save for the stirring epilogues, rhetoric is restrained, and poetry denied. Superpower, nationalism, communism, war, democracy, our own philosophy, industry, unionism, and politics are chaptered and given wide scope of explanation. I am still wondering how he has managed to run through such a broken field and think so clearly. Fact and citation stud his reflections everywhere.

The faint praise the capitalist reviewers are according this book makes it devilishly reassuring that he has made a good case against the status quo.

The Rand School Book Store has issued a special edition of this book through Macmillan's publishers in which a special preface from Norman is included. Therein, he modestly apologizes for many of the shortcomings that the book contains from critical scientific Socialist angles.

Much as I disagree with several of Norman's digressions from orthodoxy, I must protest against his offering an apology. He has given us an honest report of his own findings, and even if we do not agree with him in toto, we are proud of his ability and rich with his service.

But since I have gone on record of not being in full agreement with his concepts, it might be in place to record here at least one important issue.

While I am a lad who is all for the ultra-ultra as far as human progress in thought and invention goes, the old codgers of the stiffies and their fundamentalists of the Socialist philosophy still claim and hold my firm adherence. I cannot believe with Norman that there is much to this new order in America that requires a restatement and a modernizing of the Socialist position. I do not believe that the machine age has altered the aspect of the class conflict one ten thousandth of a hair's breadth. To-day, as fifty years ago there seems to be no virtue in dolling up the brutally apparent fact that the war continues between the haves and the have-notings.

True, there is no good sense in bracing the class struggle into the ears of a capitalistic-minded worker and expect him to like it. Nor is there any profit in gathering unto ourselves the support of timid voters by the subterfuge of soft-peddling on our actual intentions. We must come clean on our plan to destroy the entire system of private ownership for private profit. We must have the working masses with us, made desirous of power, and prepared to wield that power efficiently.

Norman's chapter on democracy, outlining the difficulties ahead, is invaluable stuff for this process. And since time is with us, we ourselves would do well to prepare with able leadership for power.

His attempt to dress up the exploited masses in the rayon gowns of consumers has its intriguing points of plausibility. But it also has the definite danger of blurring identity. The worker is a producer, first last and always. He is a consumer last and least. It is for the new capitalist philosophy to dote on the fact that the worker is a potential consumer who may help a cycle of present-day prosperity to continue.

We must not recede from our original definition of the worker as a producer. I can readily visualize the quixotic and giddy appearance of an army of workers dressed up as consumers and salivating forth to capture a new Jerusalem from the ancient infidels.

The class struggle exists for all of our distaste of the phrase. Our entire philosophy springs fully armed from its founthead. And until that conflict is settled by the workers coming into power no program of ours can bear full fruition.

The closer I read into current history, the clearer I see how prophetic was the vision of our philosophical fathers. The middle-class and the tenant farmers are becoming workers, slowly but inevitably. Our task is not to entice them with honeyed phrases and prettified costumes. Since we have no sins to hide, why then yield to the temptation of disguising our rugged virtues.

On this point, and his attitude toward municipal corruption, I fear me, I shall continue to be at odds with Norman Thomas until he is president of the United States, and I am a member of his cabinet. By that time however, all our fragile differences will have dissembled and the problems of practical power will offer more stimulating sources for discussion and controversy.

In the meantime, I glow in the light of his accomplishment and the warmth of his comradeship. And I walk the happier in my dream because the likes of him leads on ahead.

S. A. deWitt.



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# 'SILENT WITNESS' Moving Mystery at Morosco

The Stage

The Movies

Music

In Finest Role of His Career



Critics throughout the country declare that Richard Dix's portrayal of "Yancy" in Radio Pictures' dramatization of Edna Ferber's popular novel "Cimarron", is the finest thing he has yet contributed to the screen. This interesting picture, which only recently terminated a two dollar run, begins a popular price engagement at the RKO Mayfair theatre.

## The Week On The Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### OUT POPS THE WITNESS

"THE SILENT WITNESS," A mystery play by Jack de Leon and Jack Celestin. With Lionel Atwill. At the Morosco.

In "The Silent Witness," Lionel Atwill gives his competent attention to one of the few mystery plays the season has endured. Not that, in this case, suave playing and deft writing make it anything but pleasantly exciting to behold. There is swift movement—though none of your staccato American crime crashing: here is smooth English restraint, Continental savoir-faire, even in murder—things in the present moments of the play. The action is persuasive; it is only in the pauses, the intermissions and the homeward trip, that one feels a structural weakness. Characters are varied effectively, from the earnest young fiancée to the comic taxi-driver; dialogue is pertinent or pert; action is constant; but organization, central logic, is weak.

In the first place, a good teasing mystery lays all its cards before us at once, and says, Now pick the villain. "The Silent Witness" is not one of the feeble plays in which a new character is seen for the first time three minutes before the final curtain, and that character turns out to be the murderer. But it comes close to it; for there is no sleuth, whom the audience can follow (and imagine) through a maze of clues to a clever solution—which we at once recognize as inevitable: "I should have guessed that." Instead, at the very end of Act II, a stranger jumps up in court and announces that he knows the real murderer. He had known the crime; and the bulk of Act III is given over to enacting his story. Bringing in an eye-witness and listening to him is a rather shoddy way of working out a mystery, and

great credit is due the players—Kay Strazi as the adventures, Fortunio Bonanova as the man who takes her money (and more), and Lionel Atwill most prominent of the large cast—for keeping the movement as interesting as it is. In a season that has had few mystery plays, "The Silent Witness" will probably run for a goodly time.

### DON'T BE BITTEN!

Despite a program warning that "The Bed Bug" is a Soviet satire, the clever reviewers of the capitalist press took the rollicking piece as a serious exposition of Soviet ideals; and used what to every sensible spectator was an amusing evening, as one more means of attacking the "noble experiment" of Russia.

"The Bed Bug" is a play that demands readiness on the part of the company and the audience to make-believe; the Guild rightly refused it, for professional presentation before that stiff-shirt audience would have cracked the poor bed-bug's shell. Done with a noisy rowdy, let's laugh-at-ourselves spirit, the stage-poet's fantastic farce is a delightful entertainment; and a mild admonition to impatient idealists.

A veteran of the revolution, feeling that the Soviet owes him a living, grows scornful of his worker friends, and marries a maid—find, a girl who still has money. At the drunken wedding-feast (how tamed, for all its noise from the European presentation of the carousal!) the house catches fire and all are killed. Save one—the ambitious veteran in his full dress: he falls into the cellar, is drowned in the water from the

**HARRY MOSES**  
Presents  
**MIRIAM ELIAS**  
First American Dramatic Recital  
LITTLE THEATRE  
West 44th Street  
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 12TH  
Prices \$1 to \$3 Seats Now

**THE BEST PLAY ON BROADWAY!**  
Crosby Gaige presents  
CHANNING POLLOCK'S  
Smashing Success  
"The House Beautiful"  
with MARY PHILIPS and JAMES BELL  
APOLLO THEATRE  
West 42d St.  
NITES \$1.00 to \$3.00  
Wed. Mat. \$1.50 to \$2.00

SCHWAB and MANDEL,  
Producers of "Good News," "Follow Thru," "Desert Song" and "New Moon",  
present their newest and best  
MUSICAL COMEDY  
**America's Sweetheart**  
with a Star Cast and Beautiful Dancing Chorus  
BROADHURST Theatre, 44th St.  
at 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat.

### "Cracked Nuts" at Globe Provide Wheeler and Woolsey With Ample Comedy Situations

A fussy maiden aunt; a beautiful girl; two rival kings; a reckless executioner and a crazy king—these are the laugh-provoking ingredients composing Radio Pictures' "Cracked Nuts," the attraction at the Globe theatre this week.

Co-featuring Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, with little Dorothy Lee as the romantic prize, the story provides a series of humorous situations through which the two popular comedians battle for glory if not honor.

"Cracked Nuts" is adapted from a story by Douglas MacLean and Al Boasberg. Eddie Kline is responsible for the direction. In addition to Wheeler, Woolsey and Miss Lee, the cast includes such comedy favorites as Edna May Oliver, the Mrs. Wyatt of "Cimarron" fame, Leni Stengel, Stanley Fields, and Boris Karloff.

### "Bockbierfest" at the 8th St. Playhouse Holds Over For Second Week

"BOCKBIERFEST," the German talking and singing film now playing at the Eighth Street Playhouse, will be held over for another week. The story revolves around the characters of a professional prohibitionist and the brewers of Germany. The German point of view on prohibition is apparent throughout the film.

On the same program, will be shown "Springtime on the Rhine" a scenic tour thru one of the most beautiful sections of Germany.

fire-hose, and there frozen for fifty years.

1979. The Soviet Union has its branches in Madrid, Madras, Buenos Aires, Chicago. Its citizens wear colored wigs, gym-pants, cheery looks, scientific airs. They must hunt in olden dictionaries to find the meanings of words like beer, love, romance. (It is this picture of the asac's absurdities of some ambitious idealists—akin to the rule of the Ancients in Shaw's "Back to Methusalem"—that the "Times" reviewer is—shall we say?—stupid enough to take seriously and condemn.) Among moments of amusing satire, the nations vote, by television-phone, to have their scientists revive the frozen man. With him, a bed-bug comes to life—the only thing in this new world, indeed, with which the revived drunkard feels any kinship.

And in truth, after re-examination, the scientists conclude that, despite the outward differences of shape and size, these two visitants from vanished days are essentially one species. The little fellow crawls in the bed, the big one lies on it; but both are evils to be cut out of a well organized society; both are, in their measures, to be dreaded; both parasites.

One can understand the great success of "The Bed Bug" in Russia; even for us, its comedy carries along some wholesome truths.

"YOU SAID IT" IS DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mirror.  
**"YOU SAID IT"** THE "SWEET AND HOT" MUSICAL COMEDY  
with LOU HOLTZ  
MAY STANLEY LYDA SMASH HIT  
LAWLOR SMITH ROBERTI CHORUS OF 50  
SEATS 5 WEEKS IN ADVANCE  
CHANNIN'S 46th ST. THEATRE Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday—GOOD SEATS \$1 to \$3

A Theatre Guild Production  
**MIRACLE at VERDUN**  
By HANS CHLUMBERG  
Martin Beck THEA., 45th St. W. of 8th Ave.; Eves. 8:40  
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

A Theatre Guild Production  
**GETTING MARRIED**  
By BERNARD SHAW  
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd St. W. of B'way; EVENINGS AT 8:50; MATINEES, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:40

GILBERT MILLER  
Presents  
"The outstanding dramatic success of the season."—Burns Mantle, News.  
**Tomorrow Tomorrow**  
with Zita JOHANN and Herbert MARSHALL  
HENRY MILLER'S THEA., 124 Eves. 8:40; Mats. Wed. Thrs. & Sat. 2:30

**Civic Repertory**  
14th St., 6th Ave. Eves 8:30. 50c, \$1, \$1.50  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30  
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director  
TOMORROW MAT. .... "PETER PAN"  
Thurs. Eve. Sat. Mat. .... "CAMILLE"  
Thurs. Eve. Fri. Mat. .... "CAMILLE"  
Tuesday Eve. .... "ALISON'S HOUSE"  
Thursday Matinee. .... "PETER PAN"  
Friday Eve. .... "THE MASTER BUILDER"  
Saturday Eve. .... "GENTLEMEN"  
Monday Eve. .... "CAMILLE"  
Seats 4 Weeks adv. at Box Office and Town Hall, 115 W. 43 St.

### "You See, It Was This Way, Governor!"



And Joe Cook, celebrated musical comedy star and Lake Hopalong boy, proceeds to tell New Jersey's highest executive all about these four Hawaiians. This picture was made when Governor Morgan F. Larson attended a recent matinee performance of "Fine and Dandy," at the Erlanger theatre. Mr. Cook, of course is star of that show.

### "Cimarron," Epic of an Empire, From Book By Edna Ferber, Made Into Mighty Movie, Opens at Mayfair; First Time at Pop. Prices

"Cimarron," Radio Pictures' dramatization of Edna Ferber's epic story of Oklahoma, is this week's attraction at the RKO-Mayfair at popular prices, having but last week closed a Broadway run at advanced prices for two shows daily. A superb cast includes Richard Dix, Irene Dunne, Estelle Taylor, Wm. Collier, Jr., Edna May Oliver, George Stone, Roscoe Ates and numerous others of screen prominence. Wesley Ruggles directed the production.

The story concerns the hot-blood of Yancey Cravat, a lovable, intelligent he-man, whose wanderlust and love of adventure make him a central figure in the settling of Oklahoma. It depicts the passing of "America's last frontier," the evolution of the five civilized tribes of Indians; the magic discovery of oil that enriched the Osage; and the emotional relationship between Yancey, picturesque but improvident attorney-editor, and his finely bred, southern wife, Sabra.

Sabra, portrayed by Irene Dunne—the lace-and-lavender daughter of the Louisiana Venables who plunges with the adventuring Yancey into a land of men with hair on their chests and hell in their hearts—becomes the most heroic figure of them all—all, that is, except the matchless Yancey.

### Houdini's Brother Hardeen and "Beyond Victory" Hip Features

Another first run for the Hippodrome—"Beyond Victory" the new RKO Pathe comedy-drama of the war with Bill Boyd, James Gleason, Zasu Pitts, Lew Cody, Marion Shilling and Mary Carr will have its initial presentation at the big Sixth Avenue playhouse starting this Saturday.

Houdini's brother, Hardeen, heads the top-notch eight act vaudeville bill for Players and Patrons' Jubilee week bringing to life many of his famous brother's mysterious creations. For laughing purposes the show features Dave Seed and Ralph Austin in "Success," Senator Murphy, America's political humorist; and Jim McDonald, the serious gentleman. Hill's Society Circus.

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Seats 4 Weeks adv. at Box Office and Town Hall, 115 W. 43 St.

**"Zwei Herzen im 3/4 Takt"**  
Continues at the Europa  
"Zwei Herzen im 3/4 Takt"—("Two Hearts in Waltz Time"), German screen opera, is to be held over for the 18th week of its run at the EUROPA commencing next Friday, April 3rd.

**"Peter Pan" at Civic Rep**  
A special performance of "Peter Pan," will be given on Easter Monday afternoon, April 6th, at the Civic Repertory Theatre, with Miss Le Gallienne as Peter, Josephine Hutchinson as Wendy and Walter Beck as Captain Hook.

**ROXY**  
7TH AVENUE AND 50TH STREET  
Direction S. L. Rothafel (Roxy)  
**THREE ROGUES**  
Fox Movietone's "Not Exactly Gentlemen" with Victor McLaglen  
FAY CODY  
EDDIE GRIBBON  
And the ROXY EASTER SHOW—Roxy Chorus, Roxy Ballet, and Roxyettes in a colorful topical Easter entertainment! Easter Overture by Symphony of 125 Conducted by ERNO RAPEE

**CAPITOL**  
Broadway and 51st Street  
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.  
**PARLOR, BEDROOM and BATH**  
4 Star Scramble!  
BUSTER KEATON  
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD  
Reginald Denny—CHD Edwards  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture  
—ON THE STAGE—  
WILLIAM WALKER, Three Girls, Chester Hale Flappers, Capitoline, Bunk, Orch. Hearst Metrophone News

**2nd Month**  
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S  
Thrill of a lifetime  
**TRADER HORN**  
ASTOR B'way & 43rd St. Twice Daily: 2:10, 8:40. Three Times Sun. & Holidays: 3, 6 and 8:40.  
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE  
All Seats Reserved

**The Greeks Had a Word For It**  
A Comedy by ZOE AKINS  
Presented by William Harris, Jr.  
Sam H. Harris THEA., 42nd Eves. 8:50; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

### "Cities and Years," Produced in U.S.S.R., Now at the Cameo

"Cities and Years," now playing at the RKO Cameo Theatre, is taken from the famous book of the same name by Constantin Fedin. The events take place in Germany and Russia before and during the great war and the Russian revolution. The fate of two Germans, a worker, and a member of the nobility who become prisoners of war in Russia, and that of a Russian artist who is taken prisoner by the Germans, is described.

The director, Chervakov, who is well-known through his film, "The Other Man's Child," has brought forward another success in producing this new drama.

### Circus With Us Again

The big show—Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey combined circus—is again at Madison Square Garden and all of New York, as well as adjacent territory, seems on its way to the great building where the clowns, the elephants, the hosts of spangled artists, the wild animals, the strange and curious people, the sea elephant and the ten thousand amazingly fascinating sights and sounds of The Greatest Show on Earth impel joy and laughter, thrills and exciting educational reactions.

Greater than ever, of course, the circus offers astounding new features this spring—Clyde Beatty, wild animal trainer supreme, with forty ferocious jungle-bred lions and tigers in one steel arena, the largest and most impressive act of its kind ever assembled; the Orland-Mara sensation, a European breath-taker, in which Orland, with Mademoiselle Mara on his back, dives through space from a lofty pedestal to a chute far below, landing with terrific impact on his chest.

The world's most comprehensive congress of curious people, the largest traveling zoo in the world and all the wonders that globe-trotting agents and unlimited money can secure are on view in the big show. The circus is here—here in all its dazzling immensity. All roads lead to the Garden.

Players and Patrons Jubilee with 55 HOLLYWOOD STARS  
**"The Stolen Jools"**  
JOHNNY FARREL Golf Series  
**POPULAR PRICES**  
They've never been funnier!

**WHEELER WOOLSEY**  
in  
**CRACKED NUTS**  
DOROTHY LEE  
Edna May Oliver  
STANLEY FIELDS  
LENI STENGEL  
A goofy yarn about pretty girls and high explosives on a delicious South American shores  
—on-station—  
B'way 46 St. Eves. 8:30

**HA HA HA**  
CHARLIE CHAPLIN  
"CITY LIGHTS"  
Continuous 10 A.M.  
**50c & \$1**  
GEO. M. CONAN Theatre  
B'way between 42nd & 43rd St.

STARTING SAT., APRIL 4TH—  
Germany's Film Masterpiece  
**COMRADES of 1913**  
Terror, Striking Dramatic, Real. The German side of the War... by the Germans.  
**5th Ave. Playhouse**  
66 5th Ave. (near 13th St.)  
Algonquin 4-7081  
Popular Prices. Cont. Noon to Midnight.

**The Greeks Had a Word For It**  
A Comedy by ZOE AKINS  
Presented by William Harris, Jr.  
Sam H. Harris THEA., 42nd Eves. 8:50; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

### In Merry Travesty on Costume Plays



"Cracked Nuts" with Wheeler and Woolsey, is now at the Globe theatre. Dorothy Lee lends support to the two comedians.

### "Precedent," Mooney, Billings Play, Rehearsed At the Provincetown

Rehearsals for "Precedent," the play by I. J. Golden, concerned with actual facts of the Mooney-Billings case, are now in rehearsal. The play will open at the Provincetown Theatre on Tuesday, April 14 before an audience composed of critics and people of prestige who are interested in the case. The second and third performances will be attended by the National Mooney-Billings Defense Committee. Other organizations who have taken up blocks of seats are the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, a theatre party for the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, the Civic Club and other liberal organizations.

A cast of accomplished professional actors have been engaged, including William Bonelli, Clyde Franklin, Charles Harrison, Kirk Brown, Louise White, Royal Dana Tracey, Ellen Hall, George Farnen, Frank Ford, George Price, John Bennett, Jess Sydney, Elwyn Harvey and Charles Newsom, all under the direction of Walter Hart, who is also one of the producers of the play. A spirited and exciting evening in the theatre is assured to the audiences for the play, as well as complete information concerning the case itself.

It is expected that the production of "Precedent" will influence public opinion in the justice of the Mooney-Billings case to the point where a new hearing will be secured before Governor Rolph, and the only man who can free the two innocent prisoners.

## NOW AT POPULAR PRICES!

THE CROWD SENSATION OF THE DECADE

**CIMARRON**

EDNA FERBER'S  
Epic of Empire  
with  
RICHARD DIX  
IRENE DUNNE  
ESTELLE TAYLOR  
EDNA MAY OLIVER  
EXTRA ATTRACTION  
"The Stolen Jools"  
with 55 Hollywood Stars  
**MAYFAIR** PLAYERS & PATRONS JUBILEE

### RUSSIA'S NEWEST SENSATION!

Powerful, tense drama of human passions during the terrific struggle between Germany and Russia in 1914...

## Cities and Years

With IVAN TCHUVLEV  
Star of "END OF ST. PETERSBURG"

**RKO CAMEO** 42nd St. & B'way New York Premiere

**7th Month**  
The World Acclaimed Screen Operetta  
**"Zwei Herzen im 3/4 Takt"**  
("Two Hearts in Waltz Time")  
A Musical Romance of Gay-Vienna!  
**Europa**  
53th St., E. of 7th Ave.—Cfr. 7-0129  
Formerly 53th St. Playhouse  
Continuous from Noon, Pop. Prices

"A Passion poem in pictures!"  
—American  
F. W. MURNAU'S  
**ABU**  
A Paramount Release  
Actually filmed in the South Seas with an all-star cast!  
Popular Prices—Cont.  
CENTRAL PARK Theatre—59th St., 7th

A New Film-Musical  
Treat from Germany  
**"Wien, Du Stadt Der Lieder"**  
(Vienna, City of Song)  
A Rollicking German Comedy Hit with Melodies All New York Will Be Humming!  
Continuous LITTLE CARNEGIE  
1011-30 P. M.  
POP. PRICES 51th E. of 7th  
DIRECTION LEO BRECHER

Players & Patrons Jubilee  
**"THE STOLEN JOOLS"**  
55 STARS  
**RKO ACTS**  
Including HARDEEN Houdini Lived Again  
**"BEYOND VICTORY"**  
A RKO Radio Picture  
JAMES OLSON  
BILL BOYD-MARION HILLMAN  
BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN  
**HIPPODROME**  
6th Ave. and 43rd St.

AMERICAN PREMIERE  
2nd Week  
**Bockbierfest**  
ALL GERMAN AND SINGING FILM  
**8th St. Playhouse**  
82 West 8th Street  
Continuous 10 A.M. to Midnight

**Theatre Parties**  
Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning the Theatre Party to do so through the Theatrical Department of the NEW LEADER. Phone Algonquin 4622 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 18th St., New York.

**MADISON SQ. GARDEN**  
TWICE DAILY 8 & 9 P. M.  
Including Sunday Matinee  
**NOW OPEN**  
**RINGLING BARNUM BROS. and BAILEY CIRCUS**  
Presenting for the first time in N. Y.  
**Clyde Beatty**  
ALONE IN STEEL ARENA  
With his 40 Ferocious Performing LIONS  
TIGERS—Greatest Thriller of the Age!  
ORLAND MARRA SENSATION—Man Carving Girl on his Back in Terrific Dive Through Space Landing on Chute in Arena 80 Feet Below!  
1000 New Foreign Features—400 Circus Stars—100 Clowns—1000 Menagerie Animals—World Congress of FREAKS—Exhibition to All (incl. seats) \$1 to \$2.50  
Week Tax: Children under 12 Half Price  
Every Arts. Exc. Sat. TICKETS NOW SELLING AT Garden, 49th & 50th St. Box Offices, Gimbel Bros. and Unusual Agencies

**LECTURES**  
**NEW HISTORY SOCIETY**  
Cooperating with  
**Youth's Peace Federation**  
Presents  
**A Mass Meeting**  
on  
**"Militant Pacifism"**  
Speakers: RABBI ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, KIRBY PAGE, ELIAS GARTMAN, AUGUST TLOVE, WAYNE WHITE, CHESTER WILLIAMS  
Sunday Eve. Apr. 5, 8:30 Promptly  
BALLROOM OF THE PARK LANE  
48th St. East of Park Ave.  
ALL ARE WELCOME

**Philharmonic Symphony**  
TOSCANINI, Conductor  
CARNegie Hall, 31st St., at 5  
BETHOVEN—WAGNER  
CESAR FRANCK—SMEETANA  
Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve. April 8 at 8:45  
Sym. Aff. Apr. 12 at 8:15  
SMEETANA—SPORSTKOWICZ  
CHASIN—SHREY-KORSAKOFF  
ARTUR JUDOH, Mgr. (Ginsburg Place)



# Chas. K. Davis Speaks In Newest Amkino Production at the Cameo

## On Concert Season Now Drawing to a Close

The present concert season is now rapidly drawing to a close. It will be chiefly remembered in the years to come for the tremendously adverse economic conditions prevalent among the musicians of this city. The far-reaching effect of mechanical devices which were adapted by almost every industry in America left its mark indelibly imprinted upon the music field. The professional musician was affected two-fold; first by the introduction of "Sound" in pictures and radio broadcasting, and secondly by the decline in public patronage. Thus was the situation concisely summarized in an interview with the writer by Mr. Charles K. Davis in his office on West 87th Street.

Mr. Davis has long been recognized as an authority on music conditions in the City of New York. He is the Founder and Manager of the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, an incorporated body of one hundred musicians, which has successfully functioned for the past two years without unwinding or subsidies of any kind. Born in Birmingham, England, Mr. Davis has had vast experience in concert management. He was for many years Assistant Secretary and Advertising Agent for the Halford Concerts Society, and later was engaged as Secretary of the Becham Music Company. He studied music with Granville Bantock and proudly points to his graduation certificate which bears the autograph of Sir



Starting to-day, "Cities and Years", which was produced in the U. S. S. R. by Soyuzkino, begins a run at the Cameo theatre. Above is an interesting scene from Russia's latest picture.

Arthur Sullivan. In New York he was actively associated with Dirk Foch in the City Symphony. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and supervised the installation of the music library for the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

During the season which is now closing, the Manhattan Symphony gave ten subscription concerts and nine extra concerts with such world famous soloists as Rafaelo

# "Tabu," Love Story of South Seas, Holds Over At the Central Park

## At the 5th Ave. Playhouse

F. W. Murnau's love story of the South Seas, "Tabu," which entered its third week at Leo Brecher's Central Park Theatre Wednesday, continues to play to capacity audiences. It is interesting to note that this picture, made by Murnau on the island of Bora Bora, draws all classes of movie audiences in spite of, or perhaps because, it is without dialogue, indicating that the silent picture when artistically produced is still capable of strong box office appeal. "Tabu" has a musical setting by Hugo Riesenfeld and is acted by a cast of natives for whom Murnau conducted a three months search in the Society Islands. The picture, a tale of the islands based upon their rich traditions, takes its name from the native word used to indicate the forbidden things set aside by the Polynesian priests.



Starting today, "Comrades of 1918," Germany's film epic of war through the eyes of Germany, begins a run at the 5th Avenue.

ruined voices, which presented for the first time in New York Hadley's pastoral "Mirth in Arcadia" at Mecca Auditorium on February 8th. He also supplies musicians to the Furness Prince Steamship Co., and has several concert and dance ensembles playing in various hotels throughout the country. He says "While conditions are still bad, an improvement is discernible in the increasing number of musicians which are being called for to fill engagements."

"The Rap" Due at the Avon This Monday Night

On Monday night at the Avon Theatre, "The Rap," a mystery melodrama by John Peter Leister will be presented by Nava Productions, Inc. The play has been staged by J. J. White, and the cast includes Paul Harvey, Louise Flood, Jack Marvin, Ernest Anderson, Kenneth Bradshaw, Edwin Vickery and Richard Gregg.

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

The National Office of the Socialist Party is located at 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## Virginia

The state office is pushing the sale of dues stamps. The Socialist Party is being made for the state convention, May 2 and 3, in Richmond. Local are electing delegates and making nominations for House and Senate. Admission is free, but none but party members will be admitted. Present your red card at the door.

## HOPEWELL

The local is taking permanent headquarters. The opening is Tuesday, April 14, at 8:30 p. m. We will have a supper, music, Socialist songs and a few short and snappy speeches, and make nominations for House and Senate. Admission is free, but none but party members will be admitted. Present your red card at the door.

## NORFOLK

David George attended a local meeting last week when plans were made for the Norman Thomas meeting, Sunday, April 26, at 3 p. m. The local will meet every Friday at 8 p. m. in the office of Comrade Davis at 2653 Washington Blvd. Make plans for the Thomas meeting.

## RICHMOND

Our local will meet Wednesday, April 8, at 8 p. m. in the W. C. Center at Broad and Laurel Sts. We will have important matters to discuss, including the city convention, state convention arrangements, the Thomas meeting, on April 27, and the May Day meeting at the State House. Five new members have been admitted.

## MONROE

Important matters will be taken up at our meeting, Monday, April 6, at 8 p. m. in the Old Federal Hall. We will elect delegates to the state convention. Members are enthusiastic over the Thomas meeting. Five new members were admitted last month.

## Delaware

James O'neal of New York spoke to about fifty people in the Workers' Circle building last Sunday and organized a Socialist Party local with seven members. At the next meeting it is certain that the membership will be increased. Arrangements are being made for a public meeting each Sunday with speakers from near-by cities and to follow up with a large mass meeting in the next month or two to be addressed by Comrade Norman Thomas.

## Pennsylvania

### STATE OFFICE

Maynard Kruse, County Committee and an instructor in economics at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, has offered to speak for locals during his Easter vacation. His dates in Pennsylvania are: Pottstown, April 1; Lancaster, April 2; Pittsburgh, April 6; York, April 8. In York he will speak at the unemployment conference.

### PHILADELPHIA

John Mooney was a Socialist who carried his interest in the movement beyond the grave. In his will, just probated, he left the bulk of his estate, valued at \$5,800, to the national executive committee of the Socialist Party.

### MASSACHUSETTS

#### BOSTON

The Central Branch and Y. P. S. L. have a speaker every Friday night at 8 o'clock at their headquarters, 21 Essex street. In addition they are running a speakers' training class intended for open air speakers every Monday at 8 o'clock.

GREENFIELD

Local Greenfield has taken in more members and is carrying on educational work and propaganda activity all through Franklin County. Comrade Hutchings reports more activity by the local than at any time since the war.

### STATE OFFICE NOTES

The state office is sending speakers to trade unions on "Unemployment Insurance" and also on the "Socialist Plans for Taxation." We have circulated all the Protestant churches and have sent speakers in response to requests to about forty churches so far this year.

### THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE

is undertaking leaflet distribution every week both from house to house and outside of union meetings, and is planning leaflet distribution at factory gates.

### BOSTON MAY DAY MEETING

James H. Maurer, one of our veteran men in the Socialist movement and vice-president of the Workers' Circle ticket in 1928, will be the speaker at our May Day meeting in Boston at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple at 8 o'clock. All the unions, and the Workers' Circle are being circulated to support this meeting. Comrade Maurer's subject will be "There is a Remedy for Unemployment."

### Connecticut

#### STATE EXECUTIVE

Much business was transacted at our state executive committee meeting held Sunday, March 29, in New Haven. The second Sunday in July is the date for the state convention which will be held in the Manner-Chor Park, West Haven. The state executive committee meeting will be held in the following cities: Local New Haven on the last Sunday in April with a luncheon in the Workers' Circle Hall, 72 Legion avenue; Local Norwalk for the last Sunday in April for the state executive committee meeting; and the last Sunday in August in the date set. Local Hartford is also to entertain on the last Sunday in August. Further details will be given later.

### Very enthusiastic reports were given

by the delegates to the state executive committee meeting and those cities where Comrade Thomas is to speak the delegates reported that they were alive with activity.

Local Bridgeport is holding a lecture on Monday, April 6, in the new field building, Main street, with Prof. Rittie of Yale as the speaker.

### New York State

#### ENROLLED VOTERS

State Secretary Merrill has sent out to local copies of the Socialist enrollment of voters tabulated by county. He reports that the figures for the counties outside of New York City did not show up as copies of the enrollment for a dozen counties already sent the state office appeared to indicate a number up-state increased 24 per cent over that of the preceding enrollment. The increase in Greater New York was approximately 60 per cent; the state as a whole, a little over 50 per cent. While Waldman received a fraction over three votes in Greater New York last fall for every person who approved of a Socialist ticket, the state as a whole, a little over six votes up-state for every person in the Socialist ticket.

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#### COMING EVENTS

City Executive Committee, Wednesday, April 8, at 8:15 p. m., city office.

#### MANHATTAN

E. L. Tartak will speak on "The Crisis of Our Modern Civilization and Its Possible Downfall" at the Branch 8 Van Nest Place, on Tuesday, April 7, at 8:15 p. m.

#### 6th A. D.

The first of a number of social evenings was held last Saturday evening in spite of the very bad weather and the affair was successful. Organized by the Washington Heights branch, the evening was a combination bridge, card and party received an excellent reception. Those present urged her to arrange another affair on some rainy night next month.

#### August Claessens delivered the first

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### Upper West Side

The Branch extends its sympathies to its faithful comrades Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fichandler, at the untimely death of their son, Richard. The Branch extends its sympathies to the family and will be held in the branch hall, 241 E. 84 St. There will be plenty of amusement, a stirring card contest, refreshments, dancing, and general sociability. The affair is arranged for the benefit of the maintenance fund for the headquarters.

#### 8th A. D.

A meeting of the 33 new applicants who joined the Party at a recent gathering at which Heywood Brown and others spoke, has been called for Wednesday evening, April 8, in the Martineau Mansion, 9/4 East 156th St. August Claessens and Jules Umansky will be present. An effort will be made to organize the branch elect officers and plan future activities.

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# UNION DIRECTORY

## BONNAZ EMBROIDERS UNION

Local 1, 13 W. 10th St. 1st Fl. Room 101. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Local 1, 8th and 9th and 10th Sts. Between 1st and 2nd Aves. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. 61 N. A. 10th St. Between 1st and 2nd Aves. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. 61 N. A. 10th St. Between 1st and 2nd Aves. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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## HEBREW TRADES

175 East Broadway. Telephone 97-1000. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## LABOR SECRETARIAT

OF NEW YORK CITY. A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the workers and their members. 8 John St. Between 1st and 2nd Aves. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## THE INTERNATIONAL

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION. 8 West 18th Street, New York City. Telephone Chelsea 3148. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## THE AMALGAMATED

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10, L. G. W. U. Office, 108 W. 38th St. Telephone WIS 8011. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## LAUNDRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Office 62 E. 10th St. Phone, Lehigh 2501. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## AMALGAMATED

LITHOGRAPHERS. OF AMERICA New York Local No. 1. Office, Amalgamated Bldg., 203 West 14th St. Phone WATKINS 7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks Place. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## AMALGAMATED

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION. Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway. Phone SPAN 4549; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, Wisconsin 1220. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## AMALGAMATED

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION. Local 684, L. O. of T. Office: 259 W. 14th St. City Hall 2044. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## AMALGAMATED

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION. Local 11016, A. F. of L. 15th St. Between 1st and 2nd Aves. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## AMALGAMATED

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION. Local 11016, A. F. of L. 15th St. Between 1st and 2nd Aves. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

## AMALGAMATED

PAINTERS' UNION. Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at 40-18 Stillman Ave. Executive Board: Louis J. Bonna, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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## NEW LEADER

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

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Assistant Editor.....Edw. Levinson

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Published Every Saturday by the  
New Leader Publishing Association,  
People's House, 7 East 15th  
Street, New York City.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggle of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of the New Leader. On the other hand, it welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

## Poor Hoover

LIKE the privileged orders of the old regime in France the Chamber of Commerce of the United States insists that the money bags of its members should not be further levied upon by Federal taxation. It regards the present period as inopportune "to increase tax rates" and that any further revenue should "be obtained by means other than increases in the income tax rates."

We are sure that Hoover will listen to this pathetic plea whatever may be his attitude towards the starving families of the countryside and the unemployed of the cities, and yet if the Federal deficit is not to increase additional funds must be obtained from our ruling classes. Where else is the money to come from if not from these gentlemen?

The Chamber of Commerce displays ingratitude. Never in the history of governments have there been administrations so loyal to bankers and corporation magnates as the Coolidge and Hoover administrations. Coolidge made this service one of religious piety, while Hoover plays the part of a humble butler. He isn't as sentimental about it as Coolidge was, but he is loyal to the class whose dollars carried him into office.

Poor Hoover! This class now informs him that he must get the funds from others to run the governing concern that serves this class. Hoover knows that others do not have the money and he would be willing to take it. What is Herbert to do? It is a painful situation. How would you like to face the problem that faces the Great Engineer?

## A Job at Home

WE certainly have no affection for Communism and dictatorship, but when Matthew Woll broadcasts a radio address declaring that the American Federation of Labor will lead in saving us from the Bolsheviks we are inclined to yawn. When that address is delivered under the auspices of the National Security League, a coalition of American Black Hundreds, we doubt

statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, of THE NEW LEADER.

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., September 28, 1930.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:  
Before me a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared Samuel A. De Witt, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is Business Manager of The New Leader and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Editor—James Oneal, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor—Edward Levinson, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Business Manager—Samuel A. De Witt, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is:

owner—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Morris Berman, President, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Meyer Gillis, Treasurer, 175 East Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Julius Garber, Secretary, 38 Chambers Street, New York, N. Y.

Stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock: None.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as a trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of bona fide owners; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as associated by him.

SAMUEL A. DE WITT, Business Manager.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1931.  
My Commission expires March 30, 1933.  
WILLIAM T. WILKEY.

the man's sincerity in behalf of democracy.

The general theme of this address was that Russia is a land of slave labor. Let us assume that this is true. Does any intelligent person believe that the bourgeois blackguards of the National Security League are interested in the emancipation of labor from slavery anywhere in the world? Certainly not. That gang of imperialist racketeers is one of the chief supporters of the suppression of Latin-American peoples and annexing them to American banks.

Moreover, the security racketeers include silk hats who are influential in determining labor policy in many of our feudal industries. Anti-union and company union as they are, workers are coming under a serf status that is a near approach to forced labor. Given a brass check, they lose their identity as human beings and are known, like prison inmates, by their number. Slaves of the machines, we have a big job in this country to awaken them to the perils of servitude that yawn for them.

Here is a job for all of us, Mr. Woll. We do not have to go beyond our frontiers to find slavery or slavers. The slavers will be found in the ranks of those under whose auspices you spoke and the slaves will be found in their industrial hells. When you turn to this job at home the National Security League will not ask you to speak for it. That crowd will damn you as it has damned us and condemnation from that quarter is an honor to those who really stand for labor's emancipation.

## Heart Disease

OUT of two states come two Democratic voices, Senator Lewis, of Illinois, and Congressman Ross A. Collins, of Mississippi. Lewis is peeved at those who do not recognize "that the office of President is the people's office and is to be treated as the great, high dignity of the world." Yea, the "great heart of Democratic humanity rebels against the President...being constantly assailed."

We turn from modern Illinois to Ross, of Mississippi, who declared: "While industrious farmers and able-bodied workers are facing hunger, poverty and enforced idleness, the spendthrift rich loaf in luxury in fashionable resorts. Enough money is wasted on lavish entertainments for the bored parasites to restore the useful producers to a decent living and a sense of security. Such a situation is bound to produce serious results."

So the "great heart of Democratic humanity" seems to be afflicted with some queer malady. In Illinois it beats with sympathy for the President, who is criticized for his attitude towards the jobless, while in Mississippi it beats against the "bored parasites" who are enjoying life while the jobless hunger.

There is something wrong about a heart that functions in this peculiar way. Probably it is a case of heart disease which afflicts the Illinois section of that Democratic organ. The victim is in need of a Socialist specialist.

## A NUTSHELL

The Republican National Committee complains that Governor Roosevelt is not taking proper action to clean up Tammany. Send Fall, Doherty and Sinclair to the Governor. They know how to "clean up."

The cattle market in Brooklyn is one industry that is being stabilized. The Brooklyn Eagle reports that "County Leader John H. McCooney has instructed HIS 23 Assemblies to vote for the Hofstadter immunity bill."

Cheering note for the jobless. President Hoover has returned from his pleasant vacation in the Caribbean and it is said that he enjoyed every chicken in the pot.

Southern Democratic leaders are organizing their regiments to fight the Raskobian wing of the party. As untimely dries they sing our favorite hymn, "Shall We Gather at the River."

Secretary of State Simpson rebukes an anti-Fascist group which has protested against activities of Mussolini's morons in this country. Stimson's foreign policy is greased with castor oil.

The Morgan group of bankers will lend \$60,000,000 to the Spanish monarchy. This leading American pawn shop will add this trinket to the Berlin utilities which it displays in its show window.

Governor Roosevelt is the choice for President of a majority of the delegates to the Democratic national convention of 1928. It is figured that he can keep order while many of us starve as well as Hoover.

Here is an interesting coincidence. Corporation magnates divided their financial contributions almost equally between the Republican and Democratic parties in 1928. Now the party enrollment is about equal in New York State. The ruling classes are neutral as to who wins but why should the masses be?

Bulletins from the California front announce that Jimmie Walker is planning some bureau shake-ups when he returns to Tammanyburg. Shake-ups often follow fake-ups, Jimmie.

An ad of the New York Central Railroad quotes a patron as saying "I get my sleep on the water level route." Many of the jobless get theirs on the water front.

Socialism would transfer industry from private possession to public ownership and control which is a little better than the transfer of over 6,000,000 workers from industry to the streets.

Want to see the Socialist Party expand as a power in the national campaign next year? Then give to the Socialist Forward drive "till it hurts" you to give any more. We will then make it hurt the enemy.

Where are all the books written a few years ago regarding American capitalism being a golden age for the working class? They are selling for five cents a pound in the old book shops and workers cannot afford to buy them.

## N.Y. Socialist Enrollment Doubled in '30

Total Reaches 35,392 as Compared With 23,535 in 1929, Tabulation Shows

(By A New Leader Correspondent)  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Enrollment of Socialist voters throughout New York State increased fifty per cent in 1930 as compared with the enrollment of 1929. From every point of view the figures are encouraging. While the total enrollment of Republicans and Democrats ran into a million and one-half each, yet the total number of voters thus enrolled decreased 7,393.

Of the sixty-two counties in the state, forty-four show a Socialist increase; two remain about the same and sixteen show decreases. In New York City the percentage of increase in the Socialist enrollment is sixty; in the counties outside of New York City twenty-four, and in the state as a whole fifty.

The enrollment of counties, as compiled by State Secretary Herbert M. Merrill at Albany from the official records follows:

## ENROLLING SOCIALIST VOTE 1930

With 1929 Comparison

County	1929	1930
Albany	142	130
Allegany	26	17
Broome	166	32
Cattaraugus	85	91
Cayuga	51	44
Chautauque	294	227
Chemung	132	71
Chenango	29	21
Clinton	28	41
Columbia	31	23
Cortland	42	22
Delaware	41	51
Dutchess	117	137
Erie	1,369	1,403
Essex	16	7
Franklin	28	40
Herkimer	60	39
Jefferson	38	7
Greene	30	39
Hamilton	1	1
Herbena	1	1
Jefferson	1	55
Lewis	5	8
Livingston	40	20
Madison	48	41
Monroe	754	469
Mongomery	44	41
Nassau	239	115
Niagara	12	13
Oneida	368	264
Orangetown	472	312
Ontario	57	37
Orange	128	107
Orleans	14	6
Oswego	50	53
Otsego	46	43
Putnam	12	13
Rensselaer	81	84
Rockland	74	76
St. Lawrence	87	36
Saratoga	237	189
Schoharie	36	13
Schuyler	9	13
Seneca	14	9
Suffolk	119	62
Sullivan	58	63
Tioga	39	18
Ulster	60	46
Warren	37	30
Washington	40	26
Wayne	46	27
Westchester	565	431
Wyoming	25	31
Yates	10	8
Total outside N. Y.	7,043	5,663
City	8,087	4,843
Bronx	12,244	12,244
New York	5,926	4,069
Queens	1,926	1,163
Richmond	166	161
Total New York	23,549	17,870
Grand total for state	35,393	23,535

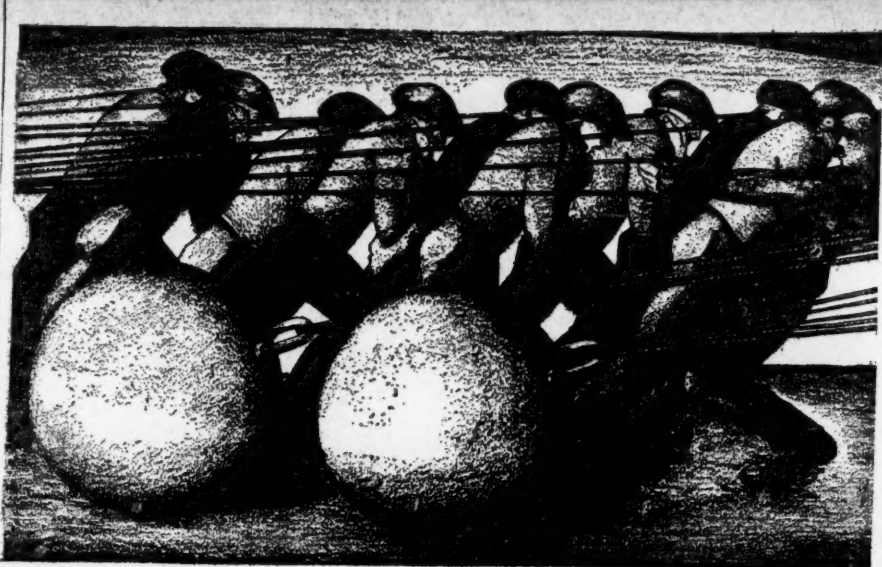
## Mass Meeting on "Militant Pacifism" To Be Held April 5

A mass meeting on "Militant Pacifism," to be held on April 5th at 8:30 P. M. in the ballroom of the Park Lane Hotel, has been arranged by the New History Society. This mass meeting is the outcome of Professor Albert Einstein's address before the Society during which he said, "There is need for an active organization which could dramatize peace."

The following organizations of young people are cooperating with the New History Society and will have representatives at the meetings: Civic Club, Junior Group; Epworth League, New York District; International Club; League of Youth of Community Church; New York Committee of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Seven Arts Club; The Peace Education Group of the Ethical Culture Society; Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom; Young Circle League; Young People's Fellowship of St. Philip's Parish; Senior; Young People's Fellowship of St. Philip's Parish; Junior; Young People's Group of the Ethical Culture Society; Brooklyn; Young People's Socialist League of Greater New York; Young Poale Zion; Young Section of the War Resister's League; Progressive Youth League of the Bronx Free Fellowship.

The main speakers of the evening will be Rabbi Israel Goldstein of Congregation B'nai B'rith and Kirby Page, editor of "The World Tomorrow," who will speak on "Youth's Challenge to War." Elias Garman of the Young Caravan, August Tyler of the Young People's Socialist League, Wayne White of the Young Section of the War Resister's League and Chester S. Williams of the Young Peace Committee will give brief addresses. The public is invited.

World peace not only means non-war. It also means co-operation and a spirit of service.—Dr. Marianne Bell.



Proletariat

Drawn by Fritz Nyhoff

## The Misery of Porto Rico Island Hoover Visited Cursed by Exploitation of American-Owned Corporations

THE islands which President Hoover has visited in the Caribbean are links in the chain of war bases in that region. Porto Rico, taken as one of the rich prizes of the war with Spain in 1898, is of special importance. Most Americans are unaware of its "progress" since it was made a colony of Wall Street and its people subjected to the unlimited exploitation of United States sugar, tobacco, fruit and other corporations.

The following are a few facts that were not given out by the Hoover press agents from the Bantelino Arizona. They are taken from the manuscript of a book on conditions in the island now being prepared by an authority on Latin-American relations, a professor at a university in New York City. They are based upon the most careful investigation in Porto Rico by this man who is both familiar with the language and conservative in his statements.

The sugar industry of the island is in the hands of absentee owners in the United States, the chief companies being the South Porto Rico Sugar Company, the United Porto Rico Sugar Company, the Central Guirre Sugar Company and the Fajardo Sugar Company. Their combined assets amount to about \$85,000,000 and they control about 100,000 acres of the choicest lands of the island. These companies control the legislature, so taxation and land legislation is rigged in their favor. All their properties are flagrantly under-occupied.

The dividends of these companies over the last 20 years have ranged from 4 per cent to 115 per cent yearly. The professor describes it as "not only a reasonable but an absolutely enormous profit."

At least three-fourths of the

wealth of the island is in the hands of Yankee financial pirates. "Sugar is 60 per cent absentee controlled; fruit is 33 per cent or more; tobacco is 85 per cent; banks are 50 per cent; railroads, 60 per cent or more; public utilities, 50 per cent; and steamship lines, approximately 100 per cent." The investigator adds, "The control of the absentee is all but complete and with the aid of the Coastwise Shipping Act and the American tariff birds act to absorb all of the profitable enterprise."

What do these rich New York concerns pay their labor? Wages of workers in sugar centrals and fields average about \$135 to \$168 a year. This is for the worker who has employment. About 40 per cent of the workers in the country were jobless even in 1929. The wages in Porto Rico are "roughly about one-half that of other tropical countries producing the same products." Some 72 per cent of the women in the tobacco fields receive less than 50 cents a day when they have work. And the yearly income of the average tobacco factory worker as well as that of the coffee worker—when he has any work—is about \$180 a year.

As a result of the operations of the rich American sugar companies the food crops formerly raised by the people are no longer grown in any large amounts. The people are forced to import at high prices the very foods they once produced in abundance, such as rice, beans, potatoes and corn. And for these foods they pay prices higher than the worker in New York City has to pay. After careful investigation into this subject the professor found that for 18 articles of food, comprising 65 per cent of the food used by the Porto Rican worker, the latter actually had to pay 14 per cent more than the purchaser of the same

food in New York City. Put this fact along side the wages paid the workers and you begin to conceive the "standard" of living of the Porto Rican worker and peasant. Yes, the professor tells us, there was once a minimum wage law setting a wage of a dollar a day. But like the federal child labor law in the United States, it was declared unconstitutional. It interfered with the profits of American companies.

Herbert Hoover, from the deck of the Arizona, may well contemplate the scene summarized by this writer in measured words:

"There are, no doubt, laborers in the world whose condition is worse than that of the Porto Rican, but the more than one million American citizens living in the island have none of life's comforts and few of its necessities. Talk of the blessings of American occupation sounds hollow enough to the peasant born in a leaky pole and straw hut; growing up without shoes, clothing or sufficient nourishment; contracting hook-worm disease in the land where its cause and cure were discovered; forced to work through life for 12 to 15 hours a day in order to earn 60 or 70 cents; with no bed, chair, mirror, table or lavatory in his home; forced to see his children follow his example, with scant or no education; and if he falls ill or dies, dependent on charity for treatment or burial."

This is a picture of the average inhabitant of a typical Yankee colony after 33 years under the Stars and Stripes. And this picture will grow worse with the decline of capitalism. Imperialism. Only through the struggle of these workers against Yankee imperialism will their freedom and the raising of their standard of living be achieved.

## FREE YOUTH

Address:  
FREE YOUTH  
7 East 15th St.  
New York City

## National Notes

## KEEP OPEN JULY 11-12

The annual Yipsey Jammer has been set for the second week-end in July. The biggest event of the year for young Socialists and their friends will be staged at the Socialists picnic grove in Reading, Pa. The arrangements committee is hard at work planning the speakers and attending to the preliminaries so as to make the stay of the guests and visitors as comfortable and joyous as possible. The circles all over the country are all "agoo" preparing for the affair.

The jamboree and conference will bring together young and old speakers from every section of the country for two full days of thoughtful discussion as well as for some fun and frolic. Besides a long list of prominent Socialists and labor men as speakers the program calls for a tour of the city, speeches of welcome by the city officials, a banquet, dancing, a camp fire, baseball games, a mass sing and other features which include special athletics and social events.

In the preliminary announcement sent out by Secretary Switlick, he writes, "Come and renew old acquaintances and make new friends."

Remember the date and place—July 11-12, Socialist Picnic Grove, Reading, Pa.

## READING, PA.

On Tuesday, March 31, the members of Circle Reading had the pleasure of listening to a talk on "Education" by Comrade Howard McDonough, member of the Reading school board.

On Tuesday, April 7, Virginia Ebert, member of the circle, will give a reading of one of Jack London's short stories.

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Our bundle brigades are out every Sunday morning paving the way for Socialist control of the school board. Our young Socialists last week cooperated with the party in staging one of the greatest unemployment demonstrations ever seen in Milwaukee. The Yipseis are just as determined to have an equally impressive May Day celebration. The city central committee has already arranged to have an array of elected officials as speakers in addition to the local Yipseis. County Organizer Bill Quick writes "We expect to bring the biggest delegation to the jamboree. Our crowd is polishing up for the biggest event of the year. You can expect to have the Milwaukeeans seen and heard."

## CHICAGO, ILL.

George Smerkin sent a number of leaflets, tickets and stickers used by the Chicago Yipseis to the national office as mementos of their activities. On Sunday, March 22, Frank Cross-

## walth delivered a lecture on "What is Socialism?"

## RACINE, WIS.

Secretary Christensen sends a peculiar request to the national office which brought a blush of modesty to the face of our bashful secretary. He writes, "The Socialist Party has pictures of prominent Socialists and so we Yipseis would like to have the picture of our national secretary." Circle Racine is adding new members to its rolls at every meeting.

## DENVER, COLO.

Lester Shulman, in ordering material for the junior group he organized, says that he first wants to put the group on a solid foundation before he applies for a charter. He believes that a group should have a short probationary period before being chartered so as to prevent a lot of wasted efforts, and we agree with him.

MADISON, WIS.  
Organizer Julius Edelstein of the United League of Wisconsin Yipseis gives us a bird's eye view of their activities. "We heard Mayor Hoan, Norman Thomas, Dr. Hans Becker, a Viennese Socialist, J. Stitt Wilson, Harry Ward and Paul Blanchard in meetings totalling an audience of some four to five thousand. We conducted a non-profit book exchange competing with the exorbitant profits made by privately owned book stores and we conducted an investigation into Madison working conditions." In his letter comrade Edelstein asks for some advice on program.

NEW YORK CITY  
Yipseis Arrested  
Jesse Gross and Bernie Rifkin were arrested Tuesday night, March 31, for distributing Free Youth outside the Erasmus Evening High School. Both comrades were held under \$500 bail. The trial will be held Tuesday, April 3. The Young People's Socialist League plans to hold protest meetings outside the school and continue the distribution of Free Youth.

Yipseis Form Dramatic Group  
During the last few weeks, the Yipseis of New York have been building up a strong organization which will have for its purpose the development of the proletarian drama. This group will discuss and perform plays of a proletarian nature. At the last meeting the members decided to call themselves the "Overalls." They also outlined plans for the future.

A meeting has been called for Saturday, April 4, at 3 p. m. in the Rand School. Every Yipsei who is interested in dramatics should attend. Previous experience is not necessary. This young Socialist dramatic club is affiliated with the Workers Theatre.

MacDonald Will Be Discussed  
New York Yipseis will hold their second league educational meeting

Saturday, April 11, at 4 p. m., at the Rand School. The topic for discussion will be "MacDonald in Power." All Yipseis are urged to attend and bring their friends.

CIRCLE 8, Manhattan  
Circle 8 Sr., will discuss "The History of Early Socialist Thought" at their meeting Saturday evening, April 4. Julius Kammerman will lead the discussion. Julius Kunzinsky will speak on "The Work of Robert Owen in America" at their next meeting. Meetings are held every Saturday evening at 96 Avenue C, N. Y. C.

Bronx Boro Council  
The Bronx Boro Council has arranged a Spring Social and Dance for April 11 at their headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. Everybody welcome.

CIRCLE ONE SR., Kings  
At the last meeting Julius Umansky spoke on "Why Be a Yipsei." The meeting was well attended and a number of new members were gotten. Next week there will be a discussion on "War—What For?"

CIRCLE 2 SR., Kings  
The circle decided to hold a charter party at its headquarters, 639 Hendrix street, on Saturday, April 11. This will be the first of a number of Youth Rallies planned.

CIRCLE 2 SR., Kings  
The circle will greet the coming of Spring this week with a hike and a large open-air meeting. The meeting will be announced by leaflets distributed with copies of Free Youth. The meeting will be the first of a series of weekly meetings held on corners of Pitkin avenue, the main street of the district. This will also be the principal method of forwarding the membership drive which the circle intends to conduct.

CIRCLE 2 SR., Kings  
The circle is invited, will be to Queens Island, Westchester County. Members will meet at the rear of the Union Street Station at 9 o'clock, and from there proceed by the Lexington Avenue train.

CIRCLE 2 SR., Kings  
This circle has tabulated the spare time of the members so that the organizer will be informed as to when they are free to do leaflet distributing and other Jimmie Higgins work.

Both circles meet at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Jackson street on Sunday. The Jr. meet at 5 p. m. and the Sr. at 7:30 p. m.

DENVER.—(FP)—War veterans in Denver are following with interest efforts being made to convert their adjusted service certificates into cash. Although the government paid off the railroads and contractors for war time services in cash to the tune of \$3,800,000,000, they point out the soldiers get non-negotiable certificates with a low loan value.

## May 1 Rally To Be Held in Union Square

Unemployment Relief Problem Will Be Stressed at Demonstration

WHATEVER may be the holiday celebrated by this nation, this or that race nationally, there is only one day that is celebrated throughout the world. May Day has become an international day observed by the toilers of the nations. Its ideal cut across all national and religious prejudices. They break down the hates and suspicions that let peoples into senseless wars. The ideal of May Day is the solidarity of the working mass of all countries. Regardless of race, creed or nationality, the ideal declares that the interests of the workers are the same throughout the world.

This ideal is a test. To the extent that the workingman and woman understands it to that extent are they emancipated from the hates and suspicions, myths and prejudices, that serve the class who live on their labor. As the human solidarity expands throughout the world the old order of exploitation, of war and conquest, brought to a close.

Plans Being Made  
For these reasons the Socialist Party in cooperation with sympathetic organizations will celebrate May Day in Union Square on Friday afternoon, May 1. Committees are at work to make this international holiday a huge success. Trade unions and other organizations of the workers will participate with their banner.

Party branches and the Yipseis will cooperate in getting members and friends out to this great celebration.

All sympathetic organizations are urged to begin immediate preparations to make this May Day a notable one. Make no date in conflict with it. Plans will unfold from week to week and arrangements as are completed.

The May Day celebration will correlate with the agitation for relief of the jobless through legislation for unemployment insurance. The struggle for relief is a part of the universal struggle for the emancipation of labor from the insecurity, the dest