

## Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Strikers in Need of Aid—The Chicago Election—A Befuddled Texas Jury—Civil Liberties in New York City—A Solemn Militarist Demonstration—Three Empty Victories

### STRIKES AND WAGE CUTS

THERE is a ridiculous opinion, born of deliberate propaganda by business interests, to the effect that there have been few, if any, wage cuts until recently and still fewer strikes during this depression. As a matter of fact, my guess is that the majority of white collar workers have got a wage cut or its equivalent during this depression. Of wage cuts general enough to be noticed, the Labor Bureau reported 770 in 1930 as against 57 in 1929. There have been 519 in 1931 in the first three months of the year.

It is true that the time of unemployment is not a good time for strikes, and that the workers were amazingly docile in 1930. Nevertheless when TIME (March 30, 1931) reported that textile disturbances at Danville, Va. and Lowell, Massachusetts were the only strikes prior to March 1931 it was much mistaken. I should like to call attention to two other strikes already known to New Leader readers which deserve help. This is the Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief, 112 East 19th St., New York City, of which I am chairman will be glad to transmit.

The first of these strikes is at the Wright Aeronautical works in Paterson, N. J. Six hundred workers have been on the picket line for four months. The chief of their grievances is a wage cut although bad working conditions and ignominious firing printing of employees enter into the picture. The United States government and Soviet Russia, both said to be chief customers of the Wright Aeronautical works, according to an editorial in the New Republic, have refused to exert pressure. The winning of this strike means the maintenance of wage scales for machinists in a large area.

The second series of strikes is in the West Virginia coal fields. The whole country was shocked by Mr. B. A. Scott's tale of poverty and sordidness in the coal mines which he gave in testifying before the Senate Committee on Unemployment. I have seen with my own eyes miners' shanties worse than cowsheds, pay slips showing how you could work two weeks for a coal company and owe them more at the end than at the beginning, and men dispossessed in the middle of the night by officers who stole their children's clothes. The noble organizing effort of the West Virginia Miners federation (of which Mr. Scott is vice president) is making progress and deserves every encouragement. Local strikes are having success. Whether or not it will be possible immediately to organize a new national miners union following the wholly discreditable compromise between the Illinois miners and John L. Lewis, I do not know. The St. Louis Conference may show. I do know that in West Virginia the struggle for organization is not very gallant but likely to succeed if it is properly backed. I know that relief funds are well and honestly administered. Send them in.

### LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY!

WELL, Chicago has got rid of Thompson, and that is something. But not much. Thompson was so crazy that even his own leaders had deserted him. Nobody pretends that Cermak will make a good mayor except by comparative standards. Possibly he will make Chicago like New York, a place where gangs are subservient to the political government or the political machine instead of virtually its master, as the Capone crowd has been. That will be about all.

Meanwhile the Chicago campaign was attended by bi-partisan collusion in keeping the Socialists off the ticket. All the reformers who claim to be horrified at the conditions in Chicago were quiet enough about this infamy. Circuit Court Judge Thomas Taylor ruled that the Board of Elections had no right to keep the Socialists off the ballot but that he would not compel them to print new ballots because he did not think "the fanciful rights of liberty" weighed against the cost of the printing. That's Chicago for you, and that's the American conception of liberty and democracy!

### KU KLUXISM IN TEXAS

SPEAKING of liberty, a Dallas Grand Jury, dominated by a Ku Klux District Attorney, could find nobody at all who had abducted George Clifton Edwards, the Socialist Attorney, and his two Communist clients. They could find no evidence that the Communists were unmercifully flogged and came to the conclusion that Communists abducted these men for publicity purposes. It's a wonder the jury didn't suggest that the men beat themselves so that they could show their wounds when they got North.

### JUSTICE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES

BUT New Yorkers have nothing to boast about. We have our own Magistrate Sabbatino, our own school principal McNamara who tries to arrest boys on charges that even Sabbatino won't sustain, our own detectives who are not above perjury and the third degree. The story of the Gross and Rifkin cases in Brooklyn is told elsewhere in this paper. I listened to Charles Solomon's magnificent defense of Gross and Rifkin. The whole party and all lovers of liberty must back further action. Charges must be pushed against Detective Lichtblau for brutality and perhaps for perjury. Charges should also be pushed against the magistrate, especially for his outrageous refusal even to issue a warrant against Detective Lichtblau who was charged by both Rifkin and Gross with beating them up. The magistrates' contention that first the District Attorney had to consent to push the case is both absurd and illegal. Sabbatino's whole record shows that he is essentially a dull but excited man, full of prejudices against radicals and others, and with a complex of a prosecuting attorney, not at all the type of man who ought to pass on the human problems that come into the magistrates' courts, and certainly not a man who understands what civil liberties mean. Incidentally Principal McNamara who tried so hard to be so officiously to trap boys for passing out Socialist literature is the last sort of man who ought to be the principal of a great night school. School principal, detective and magistrate, how like they are and what a commentary they give on government in New York! I am glad to hear that the Y.P.S.L. is going to hold a mass meeting outdoors in that very Flatbush section where all this happened. I am sorry that I have another engagement on April 13th, the night of the meeting. I'd like to be there myself. This is a case where all of us must back up our young comrades.

### THE RELIGION OF MILITARISM

THE first week in April this year was a time of solemn religious festivals for both Jews and Christians. Not to be left out of the picture, the religion of militarism and jingoism had to have its day. So the army had a big parade in its honor on the Saturday before Easter. More specifically this parade was to commemorate our wholly unnecessary entrance into a world war, the effects of which the whole world is still suffering. Let no one be deceived. This religion of militarism and jingoism is the worst and most deadly religion in the world. It requires more human sacrifices than all the cruel gods of all the heathen tribes since time began. It is at work now in America to make America a force for armament in the forthcoming disarmament conference. Lovers of peace must be on the march.

### A DUBIOUS TRANSIT VICTORY

THE so-called victory for transit unity at Albany is no victory to get excited about. It is certainly not a victory for real municipal operation of transit. It is not a victory for representation of the workers on the directorate. On the contrary, stock and bond holders are to be represented. They and politicians will get jobs on a huge board of transit control admirably designed to divide responsibility and to turn over the job of running the subways to some private corporation. The five cent fare for the future is not saved except at the cost of a tremendous burden on general taxes. Nothing has been done about assessing part of the cost on property.

Another victory which isn't worth very much is Roosevelt's victory in being permitted to appoint his own water power board to build the plant on the St. Lawrence after the proper treaties are negotiated. We won't get far in New York until we can acquire the existing electric monopoly.

Still a third empty victory at Albany was won by the City in getting permission to issue 10 million dollars of bonds to aid unemployment by supplying made-to-order city jobs. Ten million dollars is not even half enough and no further legislation was needed by the city except to save Walker's face for his long delay. Walker has not yet explained why about 100 million dollars worth of city contracts which might give jobs are frozen in this time of unemployment. Democrats and Republicans, yes, and progressives too, share the guilt of the failure of the federal, state and local governments to meet this emergency.

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XII.—No. 15

Published Weekly at  
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 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

One Year . . . . . \$2.00  
Three Months . . . . . .75  
Six Months . . . . . 1.00

## False Hopes For Early Prosperity

### Workers of America Face a Chronic Unemployment Problem With Wages Low and Jobs Hard to Get

AFTER enjoying years of health American capitalism is as prostrate as the system in other nations. Advertised as something new it exhibits the old ailments. Its collapse is the end of an era of illusions.

There is no evidence of an early recovery this year. The following year is just as uncertain. In fact, the old era of fairly satisfactory conditions, the period of 1922-1929, is not likely to return. That era was based upon a special situation including two important factors.

American capitalism was still thriving upon the miseries of Europe. During the war we had helped to destroy much of European civilization. After the war we were supplying materials to help build what we had helped to destroy. We were "prosperous" because Europe was miserable. But Europe eventually recovered. She began to produce for herself.

The other factor at home was the enormous expansion of the radio and automobile industries. These were able to expand because American wage workers were employed in producing materials to help rebuild the European nations. The market for these luxuries became saturated. "Have two cars," the high-powered salesman cried, "that helped—for a time."

### The End of a Carouse

But we were nearing the end of the drunken carouse. In the meantime stock gambling became a mania. Every worker was going to be a little capitalist; every little capitalist was going to be a big capitalist, and every big capitalist was going to climb into the upper heaven of our banking and capitalistic nobility.

That was the illusion. Everybody who played the game of the professional gamblers expected to live on the labor of others. The insiders knew better. They were in possession of stacked cards and loaded dice. They lured the gudgeons on. The latter placed all their loose cash into the pot. Many borrowed and many mortgaged their resources.

Then the sharps gathered in the stakes. Hundreds of thousands were bankrupt. Panic raged. Stocks tumbled. The professionals "cleaned up." Cars and homes were sold by the losers. The successful gamblers pocketed their enormous winnings and the panic spread to industry. Thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands and millions of workers were turned into the streets.

### Chronic Misery Ahead

Meantime a whole literature had appeared glorifying the "new capitalism." University professors sneered at the Socialists. Politicians and editors joined the chorus. The radio was kept hot in broadcasting the virtues of the new capitalism. It was even used by the gamblers to advertise the "sure things" to be obtained in the market.

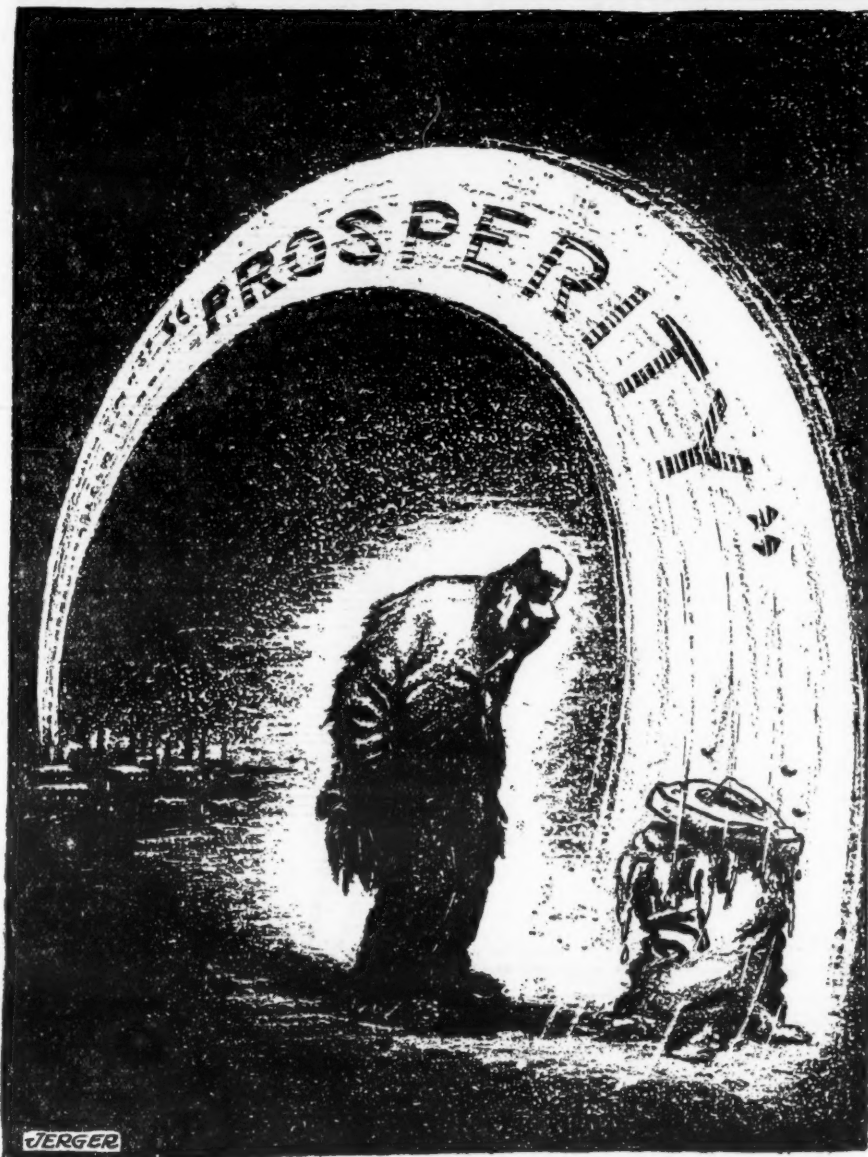
That literature now survives as evidence of the folly of capitalism's "best minds." These minds had no more comprehension of the system they had almost made holy than the average man in the street. Their literature is today as cheap as last year's almanacs.

The whole system and its professional ballyhoos have been completely discredited. It is not likely that new luxury industries will be at hand to help revive the decaying system nor is there any post-war demand abroad to supply the other factor. We are facing a tragic turning point in the history of American capitalism which means more or less chronic misery and uncertainty for many millions of the working people for years to come.

### Wages Down, Jobs Scarce

The standard of living of the workers is declining. Wages are on the decline despite the smug

### At The End of The Rainbow



"Unemployed Men Are Compelled to Look for Food in Garbage Can"—News Item.

assurance of President Hoover last week. When he said that the employing masters whom he pledged not to reduce wages a year ago had kept their promise "entirely to his liking" he said what isn't true. Many of them have reduced wages.

Then there is another aspect to this matter of wages. Many workers in seeking jobs are offering to work below the current rate. Even in the high paid building trades there are workers accepting almost half the wage they received three years ago. This is being done even by members of unions. They are helpless. With hunger at home they are compelled to take anything and accept almost anything for a few days work.

The struggle for jobs in some trades is the most tragic within the memory of veteran workers. Men fight like tigers when a few jobs are available. The lucky ones are regarded as ene-

mies by those who fail. It is a jungle fight for existence, a savage struggle against terrible odds, and wages inevitably decline. What is occurring in New York is occurring in all industrial centers.

### Misery on the Farms

In the residence sections of the city old men and women, young men and women, even boys and girls, go from door to door. Some offer trinkets for sale. Others beg money or ask for something to eat. The jobless offer apples and tangerines in the business sections. Capitalism cannot assure even food for its victims.

Frightful as the experience of the farmers has been their prospect is also one of continued chronic misery. With 200 million bushels of wheat in the hands of the government, farm exports have declined over 400 million dollars in the eight months period ending last February. By the end

## Over 1,000 Will Honor Rand School

Dewey, Hillquit and Others Are to Address Throng at 25th Anniversary Celebration

MORE than 1,000 reservations have been received for the dinner to be held this Sunday night in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Rand School of Social Science, the pioneer institution in the field of American Socialist and workers' education. The dinner will be held at the Mecca Temple, 55th street, between 6th and 7th avenues.

The school was forced fully a week ago to close reservation books for the dinner as the capacity of the hall had been exceeded. John Dewey, chairman of the League for Independent Political Action; Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist Party; Alexander Meiklejohn, of the experimental college and the University of Wisconsin; and Harold Laski, of the London School of Economics, are to be the speakers at the dinner.

(A short outline of the growth and significance of the Rand School will be found on Page 4 of this issue of The New Leader)

## Socialist Branches Swing Into Action in Contest To Boost The New Leader And Win Big Prizes

N. Y. Central Committee Urges Party Members Enter the Competition

By the Contest Editor

ENTHUSIASM in Socialist circles for the New Leader circulation contest runs high as resentment against doctored news grows among active workers in the movement. Incident after incident shows that only the Socialist press can be relied upon for accurate accounts of happenings affecting workers.

Whether it be a strike, a legislative hearing or a trial of Yipels before a Tammany magistrate, anti-labor bias creeps in to the stories of what are regarded as the best capitalist papers. Hence the movement can be said again to be becoming press-conscious and signs are evident of a determination to build up the circulation of the New Leader and make it of even greater influence than it is at present.

Comrades are entering the contest not only because of the highly attractive prizes offered — often this is incidental from their viewpoint — but because they are in-

### To State and Local Organizers Of The Socialist Party:

The New Leader as an organ of the Socialist Party devotes a considerable amount of space weekly to Party activities—more so, in fact, than any paper in the country. The New Leader is glad to do this, believing that by so doing it is rendering a real service to the Socialist Party. The New Leader could, however, be of even greater service to the movement. It could be the medium through which more and more Socialists could be kept informed of Party activities, and what is more, become sufficiently interested to throw themselves enthusiastically into Party work.

To make the New Leader a more effective instrument for the Socialist Party its circulation must be increased. With this object in view we started our Circulation Contest, announced elsewhere in this issue. The attractive prizes offered are an inducement to comrades to exert their best effort to obtain subscriptions for the New Leader.

While the contest is open to everybody, excepting paid employees of the New Leader, we are especially anxious to interest young, active, energetic comrades. You can help us in this by bringing the Contest to their attention, or by sending us the names and addresses of such comrades in your locality, so that we may write to them. May we count upon your cooperation?

Contest Editor, The New Leader.

inspired with the ideals of Socialism. As an example of this we quote from a letter received from Fred General, young miner, at present Socialist organizer in Pennsylvania, and a leading contestant. He writes: "Let us hope that the New Leader will grow as the result of this contest. A strong Socialist press is needed now more than ever, and much can be done towards furthering our cause which is the noblest that exists. Movements come and go, but the movement for the cause of Justice always lives. Throughout the ages it has lived and throughout the future it will live. It is the only cause that makes life worth

living. Nothing else does." Imbued with such a spirit Fred is, indeed, a worthy acquisition to the movement.

The contest is enlisting veterans and newcomers. It is particularly gratifying that so many young people see the value of the Socialist press. Quite a number of Yipels are already participating in the contest, and in addition, according to Jack L. Afros, director of the Young Circle League, the youth section of the Workers' Circle, the thirty clubs in New York City will shortly be cooperating with the New Leader. By next week we shall be able to announce the names of members of Young

### Wilho Hedman Spurs Finnish Socialists On to Try for Awards

Circle League who have registered in the contest.

Delegates to the New York City Central Committee of the Socialist Party responded heartily to the suggestion that they should stress the matter of cooperation with the New Leader's Circulation Contest at their meetings when Ben Blumentberg and Leonard Bright addressed them on behalf of the New Leader. This suggestion was enthusiastically seconded by Executive Secretary Gerber and Organizer Claessens. At all branch meetings the Socialist press is now an important order of business. The first organization to act, we learn, is the Upper West Side, of which Leon Gibson is the organizer. This branch is now in the contest wholeheartedly, and the office has set aside 20 copies of Norman Thomas's new book for its active members, as we expect that at least 20 will bring in five subs each. One member announced that he already has 10 yearly subs, but that he won't turn them in until he has 25. This means \$50 in one lump sum. But so far as the New Leader is concerned it would be better if contestants sent in subs weekly.

Another enthusiastic worker in the contest is Wilho Hedman, well known leader of the large Finnish organization of Socialists in New York. Hedman believes the New

## \$1 a Member Is Socialist Drive Call

Branches Urged to Meet Minimum Quota—Opportunities Require Funds

(By A New Leader Correspondent)  
CHICAGO.—Additional letters went into the mail this week to locals and branches, backing up the Socialist Party National Executive Committee's call for contributions to the Socialism Forward Drive of at least one dollar a member from the branches. Several branches have reported that the sum will be voted out of the treasury. Others will run theatre benefits, card parties, dances, banquets, and other affairs. Still others are passing subscription lists.

All persons who have received letters thus far were urged in follow-up letters this week to contribute at once so that the party will not fail in its duty to the American worker, but can go ahead on its program for this winter.

Clarence Senior, Drive director, in the letter, invites all Socialists and sympathizers to visit National Headquarters. He tells them that they would find "dozens of letters every day with requests that would mean a great increase in membership and influence if they could be complied with. Urg-

(Continued on Page Two)



## Sabbatino Sentences Young N. Y. Socialist To 30 Days In Jail

Detective Trumps Up Story of "Attack" on Him by Youth—Tammany Magistrate Over-steps Authority—Is Forced to Cut Sentence—\$50 Fine Paid as Appeal Is Taken

By Henry Rosner

MAGISTRATE SABBATINO, sitting in the Seventh District Magistrate Court, Brooklyn, after a five-hour hearing on charges of disorderly conduct against Bernard Rifkin and Jesse Gross, two members of the Young Peoples Socialist League, dismissed the charges against Gross, but held Rifkin guilty and gave him the alternative of a \$100 fine or 30 days in jail. The hearing was held Tuesday.

Magistrate Sabbatino's conduct in this proceeding was of the character which has made of justice in New York City's lower courts a grim joke. Seldom has your reporter witnessed a more striking exhibition of judicial ignorance and vindictiveness. Both on the law and on the facts he should have dismissed the complaint against Rifkin. The charge against him was that he had resisted Detective Lichtblau's arrest of Gross at 55 Snyder Avenue, local headquarters of the Socialist Party in Flatbush, for distributing literature in front of Erasmus Hall Evening High School.

Detective Lichtblau on the witness stand told a fantastic story of Rifkin pushing up against him while the detective was holding a gun in his hand and stating, "Cop or no cop, Gross is not going to be taken out of here and I am the man who is going to stop it." A look at the two men would have convinced any sane person that Lichtblau was perjuring himself. The defendant was 4 inches shorter and 30 pounds lighter than the detective. The detective had no supporting witnesses whereas 8 people testified for the defense that nothing of the sort had happened.

**Sabbatino Makes Law**  
In addition, a Rev. Meyer, a local preacher, stated on the witness stand that when he approached Detective Lichtblau for an explanation of his conduct in unlawfully entering Socialist headquarters, the latter had threatened to punch him in the jaw and break a night-stick over his head.

Assuming for a moment that Rifkin had actually committed the act which Lichtblau alleged he had, he would have been within his legal rights in doing so. Charlie Solomon, whose work as a defending attorney was brilliant throughout, presented a brief on the law involved to the effect that a police officer has no right to enter a building and make an arrest for a misdemeanor, where the misdemeanor was not committed in his presence, without a warrant.

Detective Lichtblau had no warrant and therefore was without authority in invading the Socialist hall. He had no more right than any ordinary citizen would have under similar circumstances. Consequently, Rifkin, if he saw fit, could have used a reasonable amount of force in ejecting the officer from the building. This did not influence Magistrate Sabbatino in the least. Evidently, Judge Sabbatino is of the opinion that he determines the law of this state rather than the highest Court in the State of New York, the Court of Appeals.

**Ask Cop's Arrest**  
In the course of the trial testimony was presented which revealed that Detective Lichtblau had assaulted and beaten both Rifkin and Gross so that a prima facie case of assault had been made out against Lichtblau. As soon as the magistrate had announced his decision, Solomon switched his role from that of defense attorney to that of prosecutor. He asked Sabbatino to issue a warrant for the arrest of Detective Lichtblau on a charge of assault and battery in the third degree.

Sabbatino denied the motion on the ground that he had just found Rifkin guilty. Thereupon Solomon urged the arrest of Lichtblau on the complaint of Gross who had been held innocent and attempted to place the latter on the stand. This was also denied. Solomon bitterly assailed him for being so solicitous of the rights of the police and ignoring the rights of private citizens.

Then Sabbatino said "he would issue a warrant if the District Attorney advised it" and urged Mr. Solomon to take up the matter with the District Attorney. This was the most outrageous act of all. One of the chief functions of the Magistrate's Courts is the issuance of warrants for an arrest.

### Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1872  
Main Office:  
227 EAST 84th STREET NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.  
A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Sixty branches throughout the United States. Membership \$6,000. Assets \$900,000. Insurance in force \$70,000,000.  
No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!  
A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 insurance covers all expenses.  
A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of removal.  
Workingmen and women, protect your homes in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your own class.  
No members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.  
For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street

## Pa. Legislature Hears Pleas for Unemployed

No Opposition Shows Up—Dr. Laidler Outlines Arguments for Insurance

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The hearing before the House Pensions and Gratuities Committee on the Hoopes Unemployment Indemnity or Insurance bills Nos. 30 and 34 were marked among other things by the complete absence of any formal opposition. Darlington Hoopes, Socialist of Berks and the sponsor of the bills, marshalled in support of his bill, a nationally respected economist, the Mayor of the largest third-class city in the state, and a vice-president and former president of the State Federation of Labor. Dr. Harry W. Laidler, President of the National Bureau of Economic Research, a position once occupied by Thomas W. Lamont, presented formal testimony on behalf of the Hoopes proposals for Unemployment Insurance.

Dr. Laidler declared that while the conception of individual responsibility for unemployment might hold in an agricultural society, in an industrial society such as ours, the problem was a social one as the factories have closed down because the thousands now idle worked too efficiently, produced too much in comparison with the effective demand of the community. The economist declared that we have had fourteen periods of depression since 1835, but that the present with six to seven million out of work, according to Department of Commerce figures, was the worst in our history. The speaker declared that the unemployment insurance scheme, first established in England in 1910, far from being a failure was approved in principle by all parties—Tory, Liberal and Labor. The term "dole" he declared was improperly used to describe the British system which is insurance. The "dole" payment to unemployed where there has been no fund built up, arose when tens of thousands of soldiers and employees in war industries were left jobless at the end of the war and the British government decided to give them regular weekly payments rather than leave them to the mercy of private charity.

While Great Britain is paying out immense sums in unemployment insurance, she spent five hundred million dollars more for past and future wars in the single year of 1929, than she spent for unemployment insurance in the previous ten years. With but 2,500,000 covered by such insurance schemes in 1910, there are today 45,000,000 workers in the world covered by some such plan as proposed in the Hoopes bills. Laidler suggested that the annual sum of \$40,000,000 which is the state's share of the cost could and should be raised by a ten per cent tax on the incomes of the 3,300 people in Pennsylvania, whose incomes average \$140,000 yearly apiece.

Helen Hall, head of the University Settlement in Philadelphia said she spoke on behalf of the bills because of her connection with a national study made by social workers of the effects of unemployment on family life. The present system of caring for the unemployed, namely charity was the most demoralizing kind of dole imaginable. The results of the present lack of protection—men made less employable, children weakened and with opportunity of any kind severely limited.

J. Henry Stump, Mayor of Reading said that his city due to various factors had been less hard hit than many others but that a registration of unemployed showed over 5,000 out of a possible 38,000 unemployed. The sum of \$119,000 had been raised and spent on relief, twelve hundred men had been given some temporary work on public works but the problem was beyond the reach of local government means and must be the subject of state and federal action.

Estelle Lauder, Executive Secretary of the Eastern Penn. Consumers' League with headquarters in Philadelphia, appeared to say that she favored the Hoopes bills. Miss Lauder was a member of the State Unemployment Committee appointed by Governor Pinchot and pointed out that the report of the committee of which she was a member had called for legislation on unemployment insurance.

P. J. McGrath, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Street Railways Employees Union presented a resolution in favor of the Hoopes bills passed by the Pittsburgh Conference on Unemployment Indemnity composed of seventy-five labor and other organizations and of which McGrath is chairman.

James H. Maurer, City Councilman of Reading and Director of Public Safety, first Socialist member of the General Assembly, and President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor from 1910 to 1927 spoke, scoring the plea that action by Pennsylvania would drive industry out to other states. "I have heard that plea against every piece of social legislation which has been before the Pennsylvania General Assembly in the last twenty-five years," Maurer said, "and it is simply not true. It

## Jobless Socialist Distributes Party Leaflets; Atlanta Jails Him For Inciting Insurrection

ATLANTA—(FP)—Edwig Hill, a weaver and a member of the Socialist Party, after two months of unemployment with Atlanta soup kitchen diet, decided to educate his fellow-members of the breadline. He distributed some copies of "The Parable of the Water Tank", and returned the next day with some copies of the "Unemployed".

A cop pounced on him, saying, "You're a red; You're the man who was here yesterday with that other stuff." Hill was taken to the Atlanta jail and charged with "inciting to insurrection", under the statute which had lain dormant for half a century until it was resurrected last year to prevent Communist untillings. His bail was set at \$500, reduced a few days later on the plea of friends to \$200.

Socialist sympathizers visited the solicitor-general, who protested that Hill was biting the hand that was feeding him. The solicitor-general was much angered at a cartoon found on Hill's person showing a picket line in front of a mill and the police riding through it, and at a petition in favor of unemployment insurance, also found in Hill's possession. Other "seditious literature" found on him included four copies of the "Unemployed". The solicitor-general finally admitted that there was nothing to warrant keeping Hill in jail. He was freed on the understanding that he would not distribute any more literature in Atlanta.

## N. Y. Responds To Socialism Forward Drive

Branches, State and National Organizations to Share Proceeds

RETURNS of the Socialism Forward Drive in New York State are coming in and it is expected that director Harold Coryell will be kept busy from now on acknowledging receipt of contributions. The plan of the drive in New York State is to first thoroughly cover the sections outside of New York City. After this job has been completed attention will be given to the drive in Greater New York.

There are thousands of unattached Socialists in the city and it is hoped to reach every one of them with the appeal for the drive. With the cooperation of the party branches to reach every party member it is figured that the fund will measure up to the expectations of the committee in charge of the drive.

One thing is emphasized in making contributions. The funds are to be divided equally between the various divisions of the party, the branch, state and national organizations. The more a branch raises the more it will help itself as well as the other party divisions.

Director Coryell reports the following contributions received in response to the appeal sent out early last week:

### N. Y. CONTRIBUTORS TO DRIVE

Mrs. Walter Weyl.....	\$100.00
Adolph M. Holstein.....	50.00
Dr. Louis Sabloff.....	10.00
Bronx County S. P.....	10.00
Anna N. Davis.....	10.00
Jessie Louise Huggan.....	10.00
Hugo Kortshak.....	10.00
Richard Lang.....	10.00
John Eyles.....	5.00
Herman Kobbe.....	5.00
J. Lichtenfeld.....	5.00
N. N. ....	5.00
Winifred Smith.....	5.00
Louis Stark.....	5.00
Y. P. S. L. Circle 1, Srs.....	3.50
Richard Lang.....	3.00
J. W. Welborn.....	3.00
C. C. Bond.....	2.00
A. D. Carpenter.....	2.00
Joseph Liss.....	2.00
George Elsbree, Jr.....	1.00
Sol Kassin.....	1.00
George Pons.....	1.00
Richard Lang.....	1.00
Eugen Kunes.....	1.00
Dr. Joseph Kempfner.....	1.00
Fernand Gondor.....	1.00
Leo Kobor.....	1.00
Richard Lang.....	1.00
Nicholas Phillips.....	1.00
Dr. Gess Wetzner.....	1.00
G. H. Komlos.....	1.00
Richard Lang.....	1.00
A. Strobl.....	1.00
M. Fox.....	1.00
T. Katz.....	1.00
Richard Lang.....	1.00
B. H. Brook.....	1.00
Mrs. K. Fox.....	1.00
John Lang.....	1.00
Wm. Wolf.....	1.00
Dr. Louis Sabloff.....	15.00

### \$1 Per Member Is Aim In Socialism Drive

(Continued from Page One)

ent demands for literature to be passed out, which must be turned down because of lack of funds, and tried and true speakers beginning for a chance to go out into the backward areas to take the people the message of Socialism if they could just be guaranteed a pittance."

### Opportunity Being Lost

"These opportunities are being lost, Senior says, at a time when hundreds of thousands are waiting in bread lines, eating in soup kitchens, and sneaking furtively down alleys to reach into garbage cans for mouldy pieces of bread.

"Never have the American people been more willing and eager to listen to the Socialist solution to the problems which hit them in the face every day," he says, "and it will be a blot on the record of the party if we are unable to raise enough funds to carry on the activities that have been mapped out for the year with the

will be with unemployment insurance as it was with Workmen's Compensation, half a decade after its passage the most bitter opponents to its repeal will be the very employers who call aloud today. Not beggars or tramps but the very best people of our nation are today suffering all the agonies of the damned as a result of unemployment and accompanying want of the means of life in the richest country on God's green earth. Deal with this problem, deal with it immediately, practically, sanely gentlemen or you must deal with revolt."

purpose of reaching the people in these times."

In addition to the locals and branches, party newspaper offices and fraternal organizations have been sent subscription lists. W. N. Reivo, secretary of the always reliable Finnish Federation, has requested 200 of the lists for circulation.

State Secretary Merrill and Harold H. Coryell, New York Drive Director, have been pounding away on the up-state cities. The appearance of Heywood Brown at Pittsburgh April 10 will arouse a great deal of enthusiasm in the nearby branches.

Thomas H. Connecticut Norman Thomas, chairman of the Drive Committee, will speak three times in Connecticut, at Norwalk on May 6, Meriden May 12, and Hartford May 26. Mrs. Minnie Cedarholm, state secretary, is widely known as a wizard at arranging meetings and the Connecticut share of the sum is expected to be large.

Ellis J. Gilman, the party's candidate for governor in the last Maryland election, and well known as participant in progressive and radical movements, has written to a large number of her acquaintances in these movements pointing out the necessity of supporting the Socialism Forward Drive. Thomas has written during the week to all those who contributed to his congressional campaign last fall and urged them to make a steady year 'round effort possible by assisting the Drive.

The contributions and pledges received at Drive Headquarters recently include:

Thos. Hiett.....	\$1.00
Lois Waldman.....	1.00
Fred D. Warren.....	1.00
Harry Brody.....	1.00
R. D. Barber.....	1.00
Rev. Smith O. Dexter.....	2.00
Nie. D. Weillik.....	2.00
W. C. Edwards.....	2.00
Dagney W. Dietrickson.....	2.00
W. L. Laidridge.....	2.00
Stewart Way.....	137.00
Clifford E. Winkler.....	1.00
Lois Waldman.....	1.00
Local 269 A.C.W. of A.....	10.00
Branch 822 W. C.....	2.00
Wm. H. Matthews.....	2.00
Thomas Accord.....	5.00
R. A. Richards.....	1.00
W. C. Edwards.....	1.00
Carl S. Godfrey.....	10.00
Local No. 1 A.C.W. of A.....	2.00
Workmen's Cir. Ladies B. 612.....	2.00
Wm. F. W. C. 209.....	2.00
Vladimir Medem Br. 106 W.C.....	2.15
Berta M. Darling.....	5.00
W. D. Branch.....	5.00
Charles Kolb.....	2.00
W. D. Branch.....	1.00
Sol Sultant.....	2.00
W. S. & D.B.F. No. 274.....	2.00
Lois Waldman.....	1.00
Ada O. March.....	1.00
Jasper McElroy.....	1.00
Workmen's Cir. Br. 163.....	1.00
Wm. F. W. C. 209.....	1.00
Snyder Trotter.....	1.00
John Paville Jr.....	1.00
Elizabeth Dixon.....	25.00
Benjamin Giffing.....	3.00
Emmanuel Switkes.....	5.00
Wm. F. W. C. 209.....	1.00
J. H. Boothhill.....	5.00
R. H. Wickerby.....	5.00
Richard M. Griggs.....	5.00
Warren Atkinson.....	10.00
Charles G. Guman.....	1.00
W. W. Antstead.....	5.00
T. D. O'Brien Jr.....	10.00
Charles H. Hutton.....	25.00
Arthur G. Horton.....	1.00
Wm. F. W. C. 209.....	1.00
Fred Fischer.....	10.00
Jacob Drecher.....	14.00
Wm. F. W. C. 209.....	1.00
Wm. McNeish.....	12.00
Emma Byrne.....	1.00
John Conklin.....	10.00
Albert C. Miller.....	10.00
Emil Kesselring.....	12.00
Wm. F. W. C. 209.....	25.00
E. Kleinschauer.....	12.00
Louise Guggino.....	5.00
Paul Jones.....	5.00
M. Lorenz.....	5.00
John Peterson.....	10.00
John C. Bennett.....	10.00
Leon C. Hood.....	5.00
W. C. Sumner.....	5.00
R. A. Lindblad.....	10.00
Frank H. White.....	5.00
W. W. Long.....	10.00
Gordon A. Long.....	10.00
R. J. McCullough.....	5.00
Morris Blumen.....	5.00
Doretta C. Wohltman.....	5.00
Wm. F. W. C. 209.....	1.00
B. Greenberg.....	1.00
Richard Barsh.....	5.00
Harold R. Scott.....	1.00
A. A. Krotor.....	5.00
Samuel P. Kramer.....	10.00
R. A. Long.....	10.00
M. Davidson.....	1.00
G. H. Lockwood.....	1.00
Harry T. Smith.....	5.00
A. E. Williams.....	5.00
Morris Blumen.....	5.00
Harriet Davis.....	5.00
Charles F. Warner.....	1.00
P. F. Ferris.....	25.00
Harriet Davis.....	5.00
Louis A. Kallmeyer.....	1.00
R. D. Greenberg.....	1.00
R. Greenberg.....	1.00
Samuel Vunich.....	2.00
Joseph Verellino.....	2.00
Verellino.....	2.00
Fred H. Whitcomb.....	10.00
H. H. Hinch.....	5.00
J. A. Rook.....	1.00
Wm. F. W. C. 209.....	1.00
P. J. Faulkner.....	5.00
W. E. Spruille.....	5.00
E. B. Shultz.....	25.00
Joseph E. Cohen.....	5.00
Bernard Goldstein.....	1.00
John R. Post.....	5.00
A. Friend.....	5.00
Kate Steinberg.....	1.00
Clive E. Smith.....	1.00
Joseph Verellino.....	2.00
John Verellino.....	2.00
Wm. F. W. C. 209.....	1.00
A. A. Kantor.....	1.00
B. O. Gifford.....	2.00
Allen Keedy.....	5.00
R. L. Lavery.....	1.00
John Steiner.....	1.00
John Steiner.....	1.00
Bertie W. Herve.....	1.00

## Fake Socialist Assemblyman Is Unseated

Utica Democrat Declared to Have Obtained Socialist Designation by Fraud

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

UTICA, N. Y.—Samuel H. Miller, Jr., Democratic member of the State Senate from Oneida County, has been unseated and Governor Roosevelt has called an election for May 5 to fill the vacancy. The action followed the report of the Senate Committee on privileges and elections, which declared that while Miller received a plurality of the votes in the November election, his nomination as a Socialist candidate was obtained by fraud and his election was illegal.

This incident is important for the Socialists who have carried on a fight against the practice in recent years of capitalist politicians seeking Socialist support in the primaries. After the vote ousting him Miller made a maudlin speech in which he declared that his parents were "Christian people" and that he was bred "in an atmosphere of honesty and right living."

The Utica Press in an editorial refers to Miller's action in the primary as "downright fraud" and that he "deserved to be unseated." Miller will again be a candidate but the notoriety he has received will lose him many votes.

Socialists have tentatively nominated Ray Newkirk as their candidate for the Senate and final action on the nomination will be taken April 10th. Newkirk was the Socialist candidate last November. The local Socialists intend to wage a vigorous campaign up to the day of the special election on May 5th.

A committee is at work on special literature and it is hoped to get a number of speakers to assist in the campaign. Contribution lists have been issued to raise funds for the campaign and the local organization appeals to other sections of the state for financial assistance.

Contributions may be sent to Henry J. Sutton, 117 Mayo Building, Utica, N. Y.

## Unions Are Well Represented at Pittsburgh Conference

(Special Corr. of The New Leader)

PITTSBURGH—"Our fight for Unemployment Insurance must not cease," is the keynote with Sarah Limbach, state secretary of the Socialist Party in this state. Conferences are being held and arranged throughout the state.

Pittsburgh had its conference last Sunday. Delegates from fifty-two local unions, and thirty-five other labor organizations participated in the conference. P. J. McGrath, secretary of the Central Labor Union and a vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, was elected chairman. He is also to represent the Conference at the unemployment indemnity bill hearing in Harrisburg, on April 17th.

Not in many years had the Central Labor Union participated in a Socialist called conference. Speakers for the unions aired their grievances against the government and the employers. Said John Heinz of the City Firemen: "Our representatives are not truly representing the people. They accept dictations from elsewhere." Or as P. J. McGrath said in opening: "Labor is not receiving its due at Harrisburg, but much is to blame on labor itself."

A standing committee, consisting of a delegate from each organization participating, was elected. It was to subdivide itself into finance, investigating and other subcommittees. This committee was instructed to carry on propaganda for the Unemployment Insurance Bill which is pending in the House Committee of Pensions and Gratuities at Harrisburg. A resolution demanding a favorable report of the bill was passed unanimously.

A subcommittee is also to investigate the so-called "Pittsburgh Plan." Formed by the employers, it is turning out to be a wage-lowering scheme. Three million dollars are to be raised in Pittsburgh to give employment to the unemployed. But only a few hundred thousand have thus far been raised. Despite its failure, business leaders continue to sing its praise. But Edgar Kaufman, an employer of several thousand workers, had to admit at a luncheon when a Socialist put a direct question that Unemployment Insurance must, after all, be considered.

An unemployment conference will be held in York on April 8th with Maynard Krueger as the principal speaker. Another one will be held in Greensburg for Westmoreland County.

Send in Your Subs  
to The New  
Leader  
Now!

## Racine Mayor Quits Race; Will Support Socialist Candidate

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

RACINE, Wisc.—Mayor William Armstrong has announced that he is "disgusted with politics" and will not be a candidate for reelection. He will back the candidacy of William Swoboda, Socialist, against George Herzog, who led the field in the recent primaries.

## Senior Travel Group Has Few Openings Left

The New Leader is informed by Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party, that although only a limited number will form the group that he and Mrs. Senior will direct on a twelve-day tour of the principal Russian cities, they are anxious to hear from a few more persons who plan to make the trip. The group will visit Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Helsinki before visiting Russia. Returning from the land of the Soviets, other cities will be visited, including "Red Vienna" during the sessions and demonstrations of the International Socialist and Labor Congress. Those who plan accompanying the group are requested to write to the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## 30 German Communists Join Socialist Party

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

BERLIN.—Thirty former Communists have joined the German Social-Democratic Party. These include Hermann Letz and Erich Raddatz, Executive Municipal Councilors in Berlin, Karl Lucke, Executive Municipal Councilor in Neukolln; Richard Hilmer and Frida Rosenthal, Municipal Councilors in Berlin, and Wilhelm Obendieck, Provincial Councilor. The thirty have published a declaration, stating that: "... Recognizing that the unity of the economic working class organizations is an absolute necessity for repelling the attack of the standard of living of the working class, we have decided to oppose a policy which prevents united action by the class-conscious proletariat and would lead to the destruction (splitting) of the representation of its economic interests."

## To Expand Leader

With one of the prime objects of the Foundation being to expand the Milwaukee Leader, the daily which Berger founded, those in active charge of the drive have coupled up the appeal for financial support with a circulation drive, contributors to receive an annual subscription to the Milwaukee Leader. It is believed that by this method a majority of the 17,000 national subscribers who were lost to the Leader when its second-class mailing privileges were revoked in 1917 will be recaptured, aiding both the Leader and the Socialist movement in those localities where the circulation of a daily paper will be sufficiently large to make an impression.

Marx Lewis, Washington attorney and director of the Foundation, will be in active charge of the campaign, assisted by a staff of trained organizers and speakers. Members of the Board of Trustees, and of the National Council, of whom there are more than 100 drawn from every walk of life, will assist the drive in their localities and in some instances will travel to other part of the country to awaken interest.

Among the ventures planned are a series of dinners in the larger cities to be addressed by leading sponsors of the Foundation. During the Fall a series of debates will be held, the proceeds of which will be utilized to help branch out into every nook and corner of the country. Lists of prospective supporters, to be furnished by sympathizers, are being collected to reach over 500,000 people.

Clarence Darrow, president of the Foundation, James Adams, Oscar Ameringer, Glenn Frank, John Dewey, Mrs. Berger, Mayor Hoan, E. C. Vladeck, chairman of the Board of Trustees, William T. Evjue, editor of the Capital Times, and others will help in the various activities.

National headquarters have been established in the Insurance Building, 907 Fifth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Literature describing the purposes of the Foundation will be furnished upon request.

## BETTY GALE

(Formerly Peasant Tea Shop)

N. W. Cor. 17 St. and Irving Pl.  
Real Home Cooking  
Informal Cheery Atmosphere  
Efficient Service  
LUNCHEON.....\$1.00  
DINNER.....85c and \$1.00  
Bridge and Parties



## Electricians Bolt Building Trades Dept.

Brotherhood Objects to Giving Bosses Voice in Jurisdictional Fights

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Withdrawal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was announced April 3 by President Broach and Secretary Bugniaz.

The Department has decided, against the protest of Broach, to set up a Board of Trade Claims, seeking with the aid of the jurisdictional disputes in the building industry. Under the agreement reached between the department and the builders, all international unions belonging to the department were compelled to become signatories. The Electrical Workers preferred to leave the department.

"There's no law or action of the Department or of the A. F. of L. requiring any organization to sign or be bound by any such agreement," the Electrical Workers' statement says. "It is a snare and we refuse to be caught in it. The building trades movement is wedded to the path of least resistance, which always leads downward. This has greatly weakened our movement. It has destroyed many local Building Trades Councils. Only a very few worthwhile ones remain."

Sees Department Injured

"The executive council of the Department, in January, issued instructions to local Councils to unseat those local unions whose national organizations are not affiliated with the Department. This was a big step toward final destruction of the Department. Only a very few local Councils paid any attention to such instructions, and these few amount to little or nothing."

"We are not antagonistic to the Building Trades Department. . . . We simply feel that the Department, in desperation, acted unwisely in submitting to the general builders, and we feel justified in avoiding the same pitfalls. We are not willing to submerge our identity as a labor organization in the selfish, dangerous plans of builders."

Broach's argument is that jurisdiction over work is a problem for the trade unions, and that the scheme endorsed by the Department is a scheme by general contractors, whom he describes as brokers of sub-contracts, to become dictators of jurisdiction and thereby to gain control of the fate of every sub-contractor who deals fairly with the unions.

"Our local unions want to know what they are to do," the statement continues. "Those who now belong to local Building Trades Councils should continue their affiliations until further advised. Should any of our local unions be unseated from local Councils—then they are advised to continue to support the other unions, when such support is returned, except when a difficulty arises because of the Board of Trade Claims or its actions."

## Joseph P. Ryan Guest Of Friends April 25; Will Sail for Europe

On Saturday evening, April 25th, a bon voyage dinner will be tendered Joseph P. Ryan, in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Commodore. In honor of his representation of the American Federation of Labor at the British Trades Congress, to be held in Liverpool, England, during September. Ryan is president of the International Longshoremen's Association, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of greater New York and vicinity, and vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Many prominent citizens will serve on the banquet committee as a tribute to Mr. Ryan's important mission. John Sullivan, chairman, is president of the New York Federation of Labor; Peter J. Brady, vice-chairman, is president of the Federation Bank and Trust Company; Ralph Long, also a vice-chairman, is an executive of the County Trust Company; James C. Quinn and John R. Owens are secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Honorary chairmen are: Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mayor James J. Walker, Honorable Frank Hague, Frederick Toppin and William Green.

Others on the committee are: Honorable Royal S. Copeland, Michael Cosgrove, Charles W. Culkin, John F. Curry, John H. Delaney, John J. Dorman, Bernard Downing, E. W. Edwards, Thomas M. Farley, Edward J. Flynn, Albert Goldman, Charles D. Hillier, Samuel S. Koenig, Thomas F. McAndrews, John H. McCooey, Sr., Edward P. Mulrooney, David S. Rendt, Alfred E. Smith, Frank X. Sullivan, John Theofel and Robert F. Wagner. Also Messrs. James D. Meenan, John J. Collins, William Collins, and William D. McCormick.

Subscribe to The New Leader Now!

## Walkout of 20,000 Miners In Anthracite Is Brought to An End

Grievances of Miners Had Become Intolerable—Action Forced by Rank and File

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The strike of more than 20,000 Glen Alden Coal Company employees in Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, which began two weeks ago, was called off Wednesday when the men's general grievance committee voted unanimously for a resumption of work Thursday.

The action was taken following acceptance of the report of a subcommittee of fourteen members which negotiated with the district officers of the miners' union, who had opposed the strike as unlawful.

Glen Alden Coal Company officials announced that all collieries will be operated Thursday.

The subcommittee reported that Major W. W. Inglis, president of the Glen Alden Coal Company, has agreed to meet the men's special committee in conference with district and international officers of the union here Friday morning for a general discussion of the alleged "intolerable conditions" which led to the walkout.

Consent of Major Inglis to treat directly with the men's committee, a departure from custom and from the provisions of the contract with the operators, is regarded by the strikers as an important concession.

By Louis Stanley

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Despite predictions that the 20,000 miners on strike at the collieries of the Glen Alden Coal Company would return to work because the officials of District No. 1 and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, had ordered them to do so, the General Grievance Committee representing the men, took further steps to strengthen its strike machinery. A committee of fourteen out of the hundred odd members on the General Committee was elected to interview the district officials, carry on the strike and call the full committee together when it deemed it necessary. Seven of the new subcommittee are delegates from the northern region around Scranton and seven from the southern around Wilkes-Barre. The meeting of the General Grievance Committee was peaceful and orderly, unlike previous sessions. The manager of the meeting hall kept out rank and file miners and a careful roll call was taken to see that none but members of the General Committee were present. The business was then transacted expeditiously.

The Grievances

Four things stand out in the present situation:

1. That the miners have genuine grievances against the Glen Alden Company.
2. That they feel that the district and international officials have been remiss in adjusting these complaints.
3. That the approaching district elections are an influence in determining the actions of the leaders of the strike and the district officers.
4. That since the strike is "out-law" some formula must be discovered to correct the evils complained of by the miners.

The Glen Alden Company is the largest in the anthracite field. It is owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. George F. Baker, of the First National Bank in New York City, is the chief stockholder and since the absorption of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company at the beginning of 1930, the Jackson Reynolds interests are an important factor. The Glen Alden is noted for its slave-driving policies. The immediate causes of the strike were the closing down of the Pine and Taylor collieries at Lamport, throwing 1,500 men out of employment, and the extension of the hours of work of the mule-drivers at the Maxwell colliery. These properties were acquired from the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre. The men state that the shut-downs were in reality lock-outs in violation of the Award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1923, prohibiting strikes or lockouts. The abandonment of the Pine and Taylor collieries brought up the whole question of seniority rights and equalization of work which was demanded but not obtained by the union in the Tri-District Agreement signed last year. The mule-drivers have been accustomed to count their eight-hours of work from the time they report to the barn to the time they leave. The new Glen Alden management insists that under the terms of the contract the mule-drivers must work eight-hours in the actual transportation of coal, and harness and drive down the mules on their own time. Company and union officials agree, confidentially, that the practice established by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre would be recognized by the Conciliation Board.

The miners at the Pine, Taylor and Maxwell collieries brought their grievances before the General Grievance Committee, consisting of four delegates from each Glen Alden colliery around Wilkes-Barre. Appeals were made to union officials for help. No satisfaction was obtained. The General Grievance Committee, although it did not have the legal authority to do so, called a strike at all the Glen Alden collieries. The men responded. Then all their pent-up resentment became known. They pointed to various practices of the superintendents and company efficiency experts which made the lot of the employees intolerable. They condemned District officers and John L. Lewis for neglecting them. They voiced their disapproval of the 1930 agreement because: (1) it granted the "check-off" so that the District officials now had an assured income by receiving the union dues from the operators, while the local unions had to skimp on the small amount returned to them by the District office; (2) it did not provide for seniority and equal division of work among the collieries of the same company, and (3) its duration was for five years.

With an election coming in June and nominations closing in May, the launching of an opposition movement to the present Boylan administration is very likely. The leaders of the Glen Alden strike are the probable candidates. The outcome of the present complicated situation will in a large measure determine their success.

How the grievances will be corrected it is difficult to say. A District convention has been demanded by the Glen Alden strikers. In the meantime, the District No. 1 Administration, headed by John Boylan, has declared that nothing can be done until the men return to work, since the contract calls for no strikes during the term of the agreement. John L. Lewis has sent a vigorous telegram supporting this position, which has incensed the rank and file. It is said that the Conciliation Board made up of three representatives of the miners and three of the union may step in, order the men back to work and hold hearings. Local labor officials of the trades surreptitiously side with the strikers. Whether the strikers will be able to force a legalization of their strike or secure assurances that their grievances will be adjusted, is problematical.

## 28 Unions in Illinois Back Insurance Bill

State Conference Organizes to Push Fight for Buck Resolution

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—Following the endorsement by the Chicago Federation of Labor of the Unemployment Insurance measure, House Bill 439, introduced in the State Assembly by Otto A. Buck, a State Conference for Unemployment Insurance was formed last Sunday.

The conference consists thus far of 28 unions and various fraternal organizations. It elected as chairman, George Chant, State chairman of the Socialist Party, of Elmhurst, Illinois, and as secretary, Sol Lariks, who is making his headquarters at 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

The purpose of the conference will be to arouse interest in the bill and support for it from all possible organizations but it will concentrate upon labor unions. It is sending to all of the unions in the state a letter calling attention to the bill and the need for it and suggesting that each individual member of the union should write his senator or assemblyman and that each organization should adopt resolutions which should be telegraphed or mailed to the governor or to legislators.

The bill provides that an Unemployment Insurance Fund contributed to by employers and the state should be set up and that from this fund an unemployed person, after a week's waiting period, would be entitled to an indemnity of 50 per cent of his average weekly salary, provided he had not been receiving over \$3,000 a year. The highest sum which he could receive would be \$25 and the lowest \$12. Additional indemnity is provided for a dependent wife and not more than two children.

A radio speech in favor of the bill was broadcast over WCFL Saturday night by Clarence Senior, a member of the executive committee of the conference, and all labor papers have been asked to play up the bill. The unions which are backing the bill include Joint Board I. L. G. U. W., Locals of the A. C. W. A. Carpenters, Bakers, Fur Workers, Federation of Jewish Unions with 16 affiliated groups, I. B. E. W., Capmakers, Woodcarvers' International, Hebrew Printers, Y. L. Peretz Writers and the Socialist Party, Slovenian Workers' Aid Society, Workmen's Circle, Irish Labor League, etc.

Further information and copies of the bill can be secured by dropping a post-card to the State Conference for Unemployment Insurance, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

## 340 Wage Slashes Reported During the Month of March

Cuts Averaged 10 Per Cent—34,500 Employees Were Effected by Them

ACCORDING to "Facts For Workers," the monthly economic newsletter published by the Labor Bureau, Inc., 2 West 43rd Street, New York City, "during the month just passed (March), there were 340 cuts in wage scales and only 18 increases reported by the U. S. Department of Labor. In March, 1930, there were 116 advances, and only 26 decreases.

"The business depression had been in full swing for over a year before wage decreases became at all widespread. In June, 1930, decreases for the first time outnumbered increases, but not until September of that year were more than a hundred reductions reported in any one month. This average has been maintained ever since until in March of this year declines reached unprecedented figures.

"Three hundred and thirty-five establishments in fifty manufacturing industries reported wage decreases averaging ten per cent and affecting 43,500 employees. The only purpose in presenting this summary of the number of reported wage changes is to indicate what is taking place in the labor market. Wage rates do not constitute earnings. Earnings depend upon the amount of time worked. It is not possible to make an adequate estimate of what this big numerical growth in wage reductions means in terms of total money wages.

"Since so many months have gone by without anything encouraging to report in the statistics of employment and trade, it was natural that much attention should have been paid to the announcement that in February the earnings of employed workers rose slightly more than the average seasonal increase, or about six per cent. The number employed also

## Red Cross "May" Probe Hunger in West Virginia; A Different Easter Parade

Coaldiggers Hold Defiant Mass Meeting Following Issuance of Injunction

WASHINGTON—(FP)—John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, in a personal interview with Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Lobby, has stated that he "may" send a special investigator to the coal fields of West Virginia to report on starvation conditions which were called to the attention of Vice-chairman Fieser, April 3, by Vice-president Scott of the West Virginia Miners' Union. Scott returned to Charleston, while Marsh took the question to Payne upon the latter's return to his office.

Payne's first reply was an assertion that Red Cross investigators had "repeatedly" investigated all the coal areas in West Virginia and had found everything satisfactory. However, he added, he would read the transcript of Scott's testimony given before the Wagner Committee of the Senate, dealing with the refusal of the Red Cross in West Virginia to do anything for the hungry women and children in the mining camps. If he found that a prima facie case had been made, he might send a special investigator to the Kanawha and other coal fields. The Senate committee had certified to Payne a transcript of Scott's testimony as to the indifference of the West Virginia Red Cross as to "whether the coal miners live or die."

Marsh pointedly asked Payne what he meant by "satisfactory" conditions among these miners' families, and what he considered an American standard of relief for drought victims and the unemployed, in view of Payne's assurance to Congress that a congressional appropriation for drought sufferers was unnecessary. Payne replied evasively that an American standard was "what you can get," but he refused to discuss details. When asked whether the Red Cross would "give until it hurts" from its surplus and undivided charity funds, to provide for the hungry and the tens of thousands who are in desperate need of clothing, Payne's answer was that he would "let the future answer."

Meanwhile Col. Arthur Woods, unemployment adviser to President Hoover, but whose advice is so little heeded that Woods is expected soon to quit his job, has refused to be a sponsor for recent optimistic statements by Senator Watson. Woods has written Marsh that his statement to Watson concerning relief measures was made early in January. Watson quoted Woods as saying that there is no present need for federal relief to the hungry.

Marsh called Woods' explanation to the notice of Payne, whom Watson had likewise quoted. Payne's alibi was that local Red Cross chapters were doing their utmost and that the drought victims would be fed.

When Payne was asked during how many months the Red Cross was able to feed 3,000,000 people from its \$10,000,000 emergency fund and its original \$5,500,000 relief fund, Payne ignored the query. In turn, he asked why Marsh did not invite him to go on the trip to West Virginia which the People's Lobby representative was planning. Marsh invited Payne at once—on condition that Payne would put up with the lodging and meals that union organizers in the coal field were glad to receive.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(FP)—There was a different Easter parade in the coal fields near Charleston, W. Va., on Easter Sunday.

The marchers did not wear the latest spring styles. They were poorly dressed and underfed but they held their heads up and marched into the danger zone of the coal region, past company guards, past court injunctions, into a "closed" camp, through the rows of dirty houses, past the superintendent's nicely built home, and up a mountain-side to the top ridge. There they held their union meeting.

The place where the meeting was held is called Putney. It lies thirty miles from the capital city of Charleston where the West Virginia Mine Workers has its headquarters. On the previous Sunday, vice-president B. A. Scott of the union had held the first meeting near Putney, 1 1/2 hours on the ridge above the camp. During the week the Campbell's Creek Coal Co. that operates the Putney mine had dismissed men who joined the union, ordered them out of company houses, and received a permanent injunction against the union which was last used ten years ago, posting the court order forbidding union meetings all over the property. And their property is absolutely every inch of ground within five miles of the coal mine.

As soon as the union heard of the discharges, it decided to hold another meeting at the same spot on Easter Sunday. To counteract it, the company stuck up its injunction and forbade its employees to attend. The miners at first changed the meeting-place to foot the company guards and chose a spot on free land five miles down

## Red Cross "May" Probe Hunger in West Virginia; A Different Easter Parade

Coaldiggers Hold Defiant Mass Meeting Following Issuance of Injunction

WASHINGTON—(FP)—John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, in a personal interview with Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Lobby, has stated that he "may" send a special investigator to the coal fields of West Virginia to report on starvation conditions which were called to the attention of Vice-chairman Fieser, April 3, by Vice-president Scott of the West Virginia Miners' Union. Scott returned to Charleston, while Marsh took the question to Payne upon the latter's return to his office.

Payne's first reply was an assertion that Red Cross investigators had "repeatedly" investigated all the coal areas in West Virginia and had found everything satisfactory. However, he added, he would read the transcript of Scott's testimony given before the Wagner Committee of the Senate, dealing with the refusal of the Red Cross in West Virginia to do anything for the hungry women and children in the mining camps. If he found that a prima facie case had been made, he might send a special investigator to the Kanawha and other coal fields. The Senate committee had certified to Payne a transcript of Scott's testimony as to the indifference of the West Virginia Red Cross as to "whether the coal miners live or die."

Marsh pointedly asked Payne what he meant by "satisfactory" conditions among these miners' families, and what he considered an American standard of relief for drought victims and the unemployed, in view of Payne's assurance to Congress that a congressional appropriation for drought sufferers was unnecessary. Payne replied evasively that an American standard was "what you can get," but he refused to discuss details. When asked whether the Red Cross would "give until it hurts" from its surplus and undivided charity funds, to provide for the hungry and the tens of thousands who are in desperate need of clothing, Payne's answer was that he would "let the future answer."

Meanwhile Col. Arthur Woods, unemployment adviser to President Hoover, but whose advice is so little heeded that Woods is expected soon to quit his job, has refused to be a sponsor for recent optimistic statements by Senator Watson. Woods has written Marsh that his statement to Watson concerning relief measures was made early in January. Watson quoted Woods as saying that there is no present need for federal relief to the hungry.

Marsh called Woods' explanation to the notice of Payne, whom Watson had likewise quoted. Payne's alibi was that local Red Cross chapters were doing their utmost and that the drought victims would be fed.

When Payne was asked during how many months the Red Cross was able to feed 3,000,000 people from its \$10,000,000 emergency fund and its original \$5,500,000 relief fund, Payne ignored the query. In turn, he asked why Marsh did not invite him to go on the trip to West Virginia which the People's Lobby representative was planning. Marsh invited Payne at once—on condition that Payne would put up with the lodging and meals that union organizers in the coal field were glad to receive.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(FP)—There was a different Easter parade in the coal fields near Charleston, W. Va., on Easter Sunday.

The marchers did not wear the latest spring styles. They were poorly dressed and underfed but they held their heads up and marched into the danger zone of the coal region, past company guards, past court injunctions, into a "closed" camp, through the rows of dirty houses, past the superintendent's nicely built home, and up a mountain-side to the top ridge. There they held their union meeting.

The place where the meeting was held is called Putney. It lies thirty miles from the capital city of Charleston where the West Virginia Mine Workers has its headquarters. On the previous Sunday, vice-president B. A. Scott of the union had held the first meeting near Putney, 1 1/2 hours on the ridge above the camp. During the week the Campbell's Creek Coal Co. that operates the Putney mine had dismissed men who joined the union, ordered them out of company houses, and received a permanent injunction against the union which was last used ten years ago, posting the court order forbidding union meetings all over the property. And their property is absolutely every inch of ground within five miles of the coal mine.

As soon as the union heard of the discharges, it decided to hold another meeting at the same spot on Easter Sunday. To counteract it, the company stuck up its injunction and forbade its employees to attend. The miners at first changed the meeting-place to foot the company guards and chose a spot on free land five miles down

## Red Cross "May" Probe Hunger in West Virginia; A Different Easter Parade

Coaldiggers Hold Defiant Mass Meeting Following Issuance of Injunction

WASHINGTON—(FP)—John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, in a personal interview with Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Lobby, has stated that he "may" send a special investigator to the coal fields of West Virginia to report on starvation conditions which were called to the attention of Vice-chairman Fieser, April 3, by Vice-president Scott of the West Virginia Miners' Union. Scott returned to Charleston, while Marsh took the question to Payne upon the latter's return to his office.

Payne's first reply was an assertion that Red Cross investigators had "repeatedly" investigated all the coal areas in West Virginia and had found everything satisfactory. However, he added, he would read the transcript of Scott's testimony given before the Wagner Committee of the Senate, dealing with the refusal of the Red Cross in West Virginia to do anything for the hungry women and children in the mining camps. If he found that a prima facie case had been made, he might send a special investigator to the Kanawha and other coal fields. The Senate committee had certified to Payne a transcript of Scott's testimony as to the indifference of the West Virginia Red Cross as to "whether the coal miners live or die."

Marsh pointedly asked Payne what he meant by "satisfactory" conditions among these miners' families, and what he considered an American standard of relief for drought victims and the unemployed, in view of Payne's assurance to Congress that a congressional appropriation for drought sufferers was unnecessary. Payne replied evasively that an American standard was "what you can get," but he refused to discuss details. When asked whether the Red Cross would "give until it hurts" from its surplus and undivided charity funds, to provide for the hungry and the tens of thousands who are in desperate need of clothing, Payne's answer was that he would "let the future answer."

Meanwhile Col. Arthur Woods, unemployment adviser to President Hoover, but whose advice is so little heeded that Woods is expected soon to quit his job, has refused to be a sponsor for recent optimistic statements by Senator Watson. Woods has written Marsh that his statement to Watson concerning relief measures was made early in January. Watson quoted Woods as saying that there is no present need for federal relief to the hungry.

Marsh called Woods' explanation to the notice of Payne, whom Watson had likewise quoted. Payne's alibi was that local Red Cross chapters were doing their utmost and that the drought victims would be fed.

When Payne was asked during how many months the Red Cross was able to feed 3,000,000 people from its \$10,000,000 emergency fund and its original \$5,500,000 relief fund, Payne ignored the query. In turn, he asked why Marsh did not invite him to go on the trip to West Virginia which the People's Lobby representative was planning. Marsh invited Payne at once—on condition that Payne would put up with the lodging and meals that union organizers in the coal field were glad to receive.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(FP)—There was a different Easter parade in the coal fields near Charleston, W. Va., on Easter Sunday.

The marchers did not wear the latest spring styles. They were poorly dressed and underfed but they held their heads up and marched into the danger zone of the coal region, past company guards, past court injunctions, into a "closed" camp, through the rows of dirty houses, past the superintendent's nicely built home, and up a mountain-side to the top ridge. There they held their union meeting.

The place where the meeting was held is called Putney. It lies thirty miles from the capital city of Charleston where the West Virginia Mine Workers has its headquarters. On the previous Sunday, vice-president B. A. Scott of the union had held the first meeting near Putney, 1 1/2 hours on the ridge above the camp. During the week the Campbell's Creek Coal Co. that operates the Putney mine had dismissed men who joined the union, ordered them out of company houses, and received a permanent injunction against the union which was last used ten years ago, posting the court order forbidding union meetings all over the property. And their property is absolutely every inch of ground within five miles of the coal mine.

As soon as the union heard of the discharges, it decided to hold another meeting at the same spot on Easter Sunday. To counteract it, the company stuck up its injunction and forbade its employees to attend. The miners at first changed the meeting-place to foot the company guards and chose a spot on free land five miles down

## Bad breath

is a warning—

Poisonous food wastes held too long in the digestive system cause bad breath. Ex-Lax ride the body of these wastes promptly. Better for you than vile, violent cathartics.

Important Note! There's nothing else like Ex-Lax. Its scientific laxative ingredient is made more effective through chocoleting by the exclusive Ex-Lax process. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

Keep "regular" with  
**EX-LAX**  
The Chocoleted Laxative

## Debates—Forums—Lectures

**THE COMMUNITY FORUM**  
Now meeting at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and 74th Street  
**8 P. M.—"SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY"**  
Two Addresses by MARK H. DIX and DAVID OSTREINSKY  
"The Situation Today in India"  
Admission Free All Welcome

**THE GROUP MEETS AT AUDITORIUM—150 W. 57TH ST**  
Tuesday, April 14th, at 8:30 P. M.  
SYMPOSIUM ON: "BEHOLD AMERICA!"  
V. F. CALVERTON ON: "FLIGHT OF CAPITALISM"  
DR. S. D. SCHIMMELHAUSEN ON: "PROMISE OF COMMUNISM"  
(Subscription to all 30c)

## THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union  
Eighth Street and Astor Place  
at 8 o'clock  
Friday Evening, April 10th  
Dr. Everett Dean Martin  
Humanism as the Philosophy of Self-Government, Maturity  
Sunday Evening, April 12th  
Prof. E. W. MacDonald  
Leibniz and Modern Science  
Tuesday Evening, April 14th  
Prof. Selig Hecht  
The Nature of the Visual Process: Form

## At Muhlenberg Library

209 W. 23rd Street  
at 8:30 o'clock  
Monday Evening, April 13th  
Dr. Houston Peterson  
Joyce: Ulysses  
Wednesday Evening, April 15th  
Dr. Nicholas Kopeloff  
The Malarial Treatment of Genital Paralysis: One Disease that Kills  
Thursday Evening, April 16th  
Prof. E. G. Spalding  
Is the Egg a Fact?  
Saturday Evening, April 18th  
Dr. Horace M. Kallen  
Individualism

## MAX WOLF

OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN  
328 W. 125 St., Bet. 8th & 9th Sts., Nicholas  
S. HERZOG Patent Attorney  
220 East 42nd St., New Bldg., Suite 1902  
Evening and Sunday, 1336 Glover St., Bronx, Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay extension, to Zerega Ave. Station

## DR. L. SADOFF

DENTIST  
1 Union Square, Cor. 14th St.  
Room 503 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

## DR. A. D. ANDERSON

DENTAL SURGEON  
Formerly 1708 Pitkin now at  
1813 Broadway St.  
Phone: DICKENS 3615—Brooklyn

## THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Largest Radical Working-Men's Fraternal Order in Existence  
**75,000 MEMBERS**  
**\$5,000,000 ASSETS**  
700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada  
Insurance from \$100 to \$25,000  
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year at \$5, \$10, \$25 and \$50 per week. Most branches pay additional benefit from \$10 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium. Located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.  
For information, apply to  
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE  
115 East Broadway, N. Y. City  
Telephone Orchard 600

## SAVE \$1.00

On Two Socialist Books You MUST Read  
**AMERICA'S WAY OUT**  
Norman Thomas \$2.50  
**WALLS AND BARS**  
Eugene V. Debs \$1.50  
**\$4.00**  
YOU MAY HAVE BOTH FOR  
**\$3.00**  
Order from Book Department  
**SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA**  
2653 Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

## DEBATE

WILL ZIONISM SUCCEED?  
CLARENCE DARROW VS. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES  
"No" vs. "Yes"  
STEPHEN S. WISE, Chairman  
TUESDAY, APRIL 14th, AT 8:30 P. M.  
MECCA AUDITORIUM, 55th St. & 7th Av.  
Prices: Sec. \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50.  
Box Seats \$3.00. Tickets now on sale at Box Office and Room 811, 1123 Broadway. PROCEEDS DONATED TO AVUKAH. Debate Will Not Be Broadcast by Radio

## INGERSOLL FORUM

Fythin Temple—125 West 70th Street  
Sundays 3:30 P. M. Admission 25c  
April 12th: DEBATE  
"Christianity or Atheism?"  
Samuel Sharlotf vs. Rev. Wesley Rogers  
Atheist Tracks and Catalogue Free  
Am. Ass'n. for Adv. of Atheism, Inc.  
307 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

## LABOR TEMPLE

14TH STREET AND SECOND AVENUE  
Sunday, April 12th  
3 P. M.—DR. G. F. BECK  
"Coriolanus"  
5:30 P. M.—DR. G. F. BECK  
"The Boy of Determination"  
7:10 P. M.—Organ recital by STANLEY A. DAY

## TIME SERVICE CO.

SAMUEL BERNARD  
Watches Clocks Expert Repairing  
516 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

## Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED  
Main Office  
227 East 84th Street  
New York City  
Notice is hereby given to all the members that the assessments for 1931 amount to 10 cents for each hundred dollars of insurance. Assessments will be received at the following places:  
MANHATTAN—Main office, 227 East 84th Street, April 13 to May 23, inclusive.  
JERSEY CITY and HOBOKEN—Pratt-Hall, 236 Central Avenue, Jersey City, April 13 and 14.  
UNION CITY—In Swiss Hall, West and 23rd Street, April 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20.  
BROOKLYN—Labor Lyceum, 948 Williamsburg Avenue, April 15 to May 12, inclusive.  
LONG ISLAND CITY—In the hall of the Long Island City Turnverein, Broadway and 44th Street, May 14, 15, 16 and 18.  
BRONX—At 415 Third Avenue, corner Tremont Avenue, May 19 to May 23, inclusive.  
Payments may be made in full or by installments above except Manhattan, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturday up to 1 P. M.

The Main Office, Manhattan, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturday 12:11 P. M. Open Monday night until 9 o'clock.  
N. MARQUER, Executive Sec'y.



# The Rand School in Its Twenty-Fifth Year

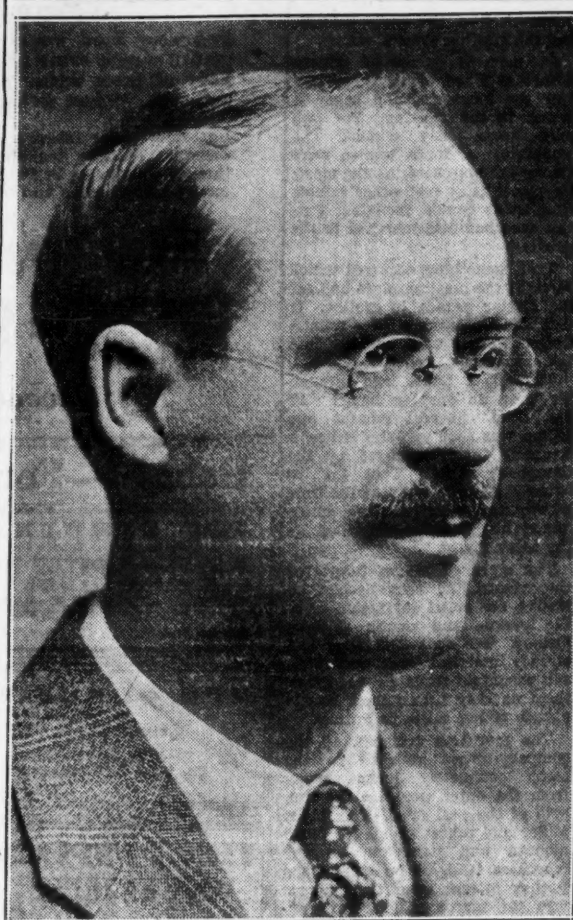
**Socialist School Has Made Outstanding Contributions to Academic Freedom and Workers' Education; Institution Carried On During Apathy and Reaction**

By Edward Levinson

THE services of the Rand School to labor, democracy, and education in the United States far transcend even the bold dreams of its Socialist founders. When one thousand and more soldiers of the army of Socialism, labor and progress gather to celebrate the twenty-fifth birthday of the school this Sunday, they will be honoring an institution which has fought the greatest single battle for educational freedom in many generations. More, they will be celebrating an institution which has opened the cloistered halls of great and small universities to the vital social sciences. And again, they will be honoring an institution which has kept the idea of workers' education alive through a quarter of a century which has seen workers' education ignored, then taken up by the official labor movement itself, only to be allowed to lapse into insignificance again. Its services to Socialism, in the meantime, has been continuous, until today that portion of its work represents a solid achievement without which the story of Socialism in America can never be completely told. In its successful battles for educational freedom, for the placing of social problems and labor's aspirations in their proper places in educational curricula, and in its effort to penetrate the mind of the working-class with a sense of its power and its destined role as the liberating force of the modern era, the Rand School has given proof once again of the far-reaching implications of the Socialist philosophy.

The evil heritage of the World War—the hysteria it engendered against forward-looking movements, has not easily been disowned. The espionage act remains on the Federal statute books, criminal syndicalist laws prevail in many states. Free speech, won in the larger cities, is still a dubious right in small towns. Only in the field of education has the war-bred incubus of intolerance been rooted out. The Rand School became the symbol of educational freedom, it accepted the standard and fought under it valiantly. Today the Lusk laws which promised to bring a flood of similar legislation in other states than New York are but unpleasant memories.

The Rand School fought the battle for educational freedom not alone with its wits and the scant funds it mustered for a seemingly endless legal battle. Personal devotion, oft-times in the face of physical dangers, was called for and always found at hand. The



ALGERNON LEE, President of The Rand School of Social Science.

struggle was not only one of injunctions, court rulings, legislative edicts. Hysterical mobs descended on the Rand School with lynch law and destruction in their fevered minds. Safe-cracking and illegal raids became an accepted tactic of other mobs clothed with "legal" powers.

Senator Clayton R. Lusk, before his chest swelled with silver, was the instrument of the reaction which attempted to choke the Rand School and with it the freedom of education. In 1919 the Attorney General of New York State tried to close the school on the ground that it was a center of seditious activities. The attempt failed. Earlier, November 25th, 1918, a

mob of soldiers and sailors, failing to break up a meeting for Mooney and Billings in Madison Square Garden, had descended on the Rand School. Two other attacks on the school were made that winter. May-Day, 1919, a day of continued riot and disorder, again brought attack on the school. In the meantime, the Federal government was prosecuting Scott Nearing and the Rand School for publication of a Socialist pamphlet, "The Great Madness." The school was fined \$3,100, which was raised by popular subscription.

The Union League Club was worried those days by the School and its activities. Under a resolution sponsored by the Club, the

legislature in 1919 created the Lusk Committee. Then followed two more raids on the school, this time the raiders acting in the name of constituted authority. Archibald Stevenson led state troopers and fifty-five former members of the "American Protective Society" in a raiding party which carried off books, papers, and documents. Chief Magistrate William McAdoo had issued the search warrant. Later, the Lusk Committee sent a raiding party which proceeded to rifle the school's files and drill open a safe belonging to the Society of the Commonwealth Center which owns the People's House, where the school is located.

The Attorney General of the State then instituted proceedings to annul the charter of the American Socialist Society. When attorneys for the school vainly sought to bring the case to trial, the Supreme Court dismissed the complaint. The Attorney General jury to hear evidence against the school. A secret inquiry under the New York "spy act" was also instituted by the Attorney General.

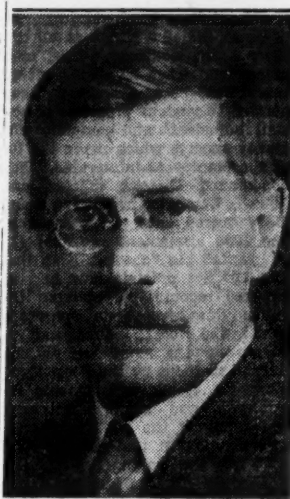
Senator Lusk brought his efforts to a climax by introducing and causing to be passed a bill providing for the licensing of private schools and the barring of those which did not meet his standards of Americanism. Linked with this obnoxious bill was another providing additional "qualifications" for teachers in the public schools. The Rand School rallied a mighty protest and Gov. Smith vetoed the bills. Undaunted, Lusk re-introduced the bills in 1921. They were then signed by Gov. Miller.

The Rand School was no less persistent than Lusk. It opened its Fall term in September without having applied for the required license. Immediately it began a test of its constitutionality. By stipulated agreement of counsel, the issue was joined. In the meantime, the School continued its activities uninterrupted. The state courts upheld the laws. The school then took its fight back to the legislature. The season of 1923 saw the laws repealed and thrown into the rubbish pile—an unconditional victory for the Rand School and educational freedom.

The Rand School's work in winning recognition of the importance of the social sciences is less spectacular than its fight for educational freedom, but, nevertheless, fully as substantial. There are few colleges and uni-

versities which do not today attempt to give their students, with varying degrees of success, of course, some appreciation of the social problem. Socialism, trade unionism, the workings of capitalism and its shortcomings are treated in study courses which were not available two decades ago. Students who would specialize in these subjects need no longer search out the Rand School and enroll in its classes. For this, thanks are due to the pioneering of the Rand School whose classes and lecturers radiated an influence on the study of the social sciences which eventually permeated the entire educational structure of the nation. First to the dingy building at 112 East 19th street, the first home of the Rand School, later to the present building at 7 East Fifteenth street, there came leading teachers of economics, sociology, history. Men like Lester F. Ward, Franklin H. Giddings, Charles A. Beard found the Rand School an intellectually congenial classroom. And when radical professors and instructors of the social sciences found themselves ham-strung or fired by the dictates of horrified boards of trustees, they could always find a place on the staff of the Rand School. Nearing, from Pennsylvania, and Harry W. L. Dana, from Columbia, were among these.

The Rand School was the forerunner of the workers' education movement which persists as a powerful potential movement, though to all outside appearances the conservative forces of the American Federation of Labor have effectively applied chloroform. With the example of the Rand School before it, the labor movement in the early part of this decade brought into being a workers' education movement which spread like fire. The Rand School was never admitted to membership in the Federation-dominated Workers' Education Bureau, but the Socialist school was always the strongest link in the workers' education movement. Its influence in the accepted schools and classes of the W. E. B. was evident at all times. If within the W. E. B. there had existed some of the devotion and intellectual clarity of purpose which always distinguished the Rand School and its supporters, workers' education in America today would have been a more inspiring story. While the W. E. B. has become innocuous and all but non-existent, the Rand School this year en-



W. J. Ghent, first educational director of The Rand School.

joyed perhaps the most successful year in its history. By carrying on thus, it is doing the most effective work it can to create the receptive atmosphere in which a stronger and more durable workers' education movement may once again come into being.

The plan for a Socialist School in New York City was first broached with any possibility of success in 1904. Two years later, the Rand School of Social Science opened its doors. The finances had been provided largely through a bequest of Mrs. Carrie D. Rand, mother-in-law of Prof. George D. Herron who had "sold" Mrs. Rand the idea of "a school in which teaching should be free from the accepted dogmas and in which the social sciences should receive that attention that the colleges and universities were not giving them; a school which should be open to the workers" and prepare them for more fruitful work in the Socialist and labor movement.

The School opened its doors at 112 East 19th street, an old brown-stone house. William J. Ghent was the first director. He was aided in executive direction by Rosa Ladd, Bertha H. Mally and Algernon Lee. The Beards, Prof. Charles A. and Mary, gave close assistance. Ruskin College in England was the model. Lecture courses, uncoordinated by any unified scheme, were offered. The atmosphere of the school was most stimulating to those who were tired of musty

text-books and stuffy backward-looking teachers. Intellectual debate waxed warm nightly over the tables of uncomplaining books in the bookstore. Later the school moved to 140 East 19th street. Here correspondence courses and extension work were planned.

Algernon Lee, in 1909, succeeded Mr. Ghent as the educational director. To the extent that a Socialist educational movement can be credited as the achievement of one man, that man would be Lee. Leading figure in the Socialist party of the nation, known to the Socialist parties of Europe, scholar of Socialism, its history, its economics and philosophy. Lee at the same time has given the school the benefit of his rich personality. Mrs. Mally has shared with Lee in the burden of carrying the school.

The first full-time "training class" was organized in 1911. Since then the most important work of the school has been the recruiting of students for these classes, men and women, boys and girls, prepared to make Socialism their life-work and anxious to school themselves for this exacting task. Graduates of the Rand School have carried on the cause in many capacities, and in many parts of the world. Its students have led strikes at home and joined in revolutions abroad, in Russia and China, as well as in the industrial trenches of the United States, they have kept high and clear the vision caught while studying days and nights at the Rand School.

The war worked havoc with the Rand School, as it did with other sections of the Socialist movement. Its difficulties have already been related. Old friends dropped away, gone "pro-war," but new friends filled in the ranks. Those associated with the school felt that in the war and post-war period the School shed some of its attractiveness to those who sought intellectual exercises and cultural advancement unrelated with any interest in Socialism or labor. It was during this period, that the school made an audacious stroke. It took over its present six-story building at East 15th street. This great task was accomplished by a combination of the thousand and one sacrifices that go to build up a Socialist institution. Dollars and pennies were sought and came forth in sufficient abundance so that in the fall of 1917, the Rand School found itself housed in the Peoples' House, 7 East 15th street. Half a dozen classrooms, an audi-

torium seating 600, replaced the cramped quarters of 19th street. Today the Socialist party, The New Leader, half a dozen trade unions, a restaurant, a large book store (as ever the center of controversy) and an art gallery share the building with the school. With the new building, the school entered into its greatest years. It became a national institution in the Socialist movement of over 100,000 party members and many times that number who followed in its train. More than that, it became a popular institution which could and did summon plain workers by the 5,000 and 10,000 to celebrate with it in memorable pageants in the old Madison Square Garden.

When the left-wing right-wing schism hit the Socialist party it was natural that its force should be felt by the Rand School. Communists and the left-wing did their utmost to make the school depart from its set course, the education of the workers along social-democratic lines for their greater usefulness in the Socialist movement. It was necessary to re-affirm what had not been questioned for many years,—that the school was the educational auxiliary of the Socialist movement as represented by the Socialist party. This was done by an overwhelming vote of the members of the American Socialist Society, which operates the Rand School.

Today the Rand School can look back at the vicissitudes of the war-mad days, the suicidal factional fight and the years of heart-breaking apathy which engulfed the workers from 1920 up to a year or two ago with certainty that it has weathered the storm and stands higher in its promise of service to Socialism and labor than ever before.

## The Rand School

### Board and Its Staff

#### Board of Directors:

Adolph Held, Chairman  
Abram Zucker, Secretary  
David Rubinow, Treasurer  
Jacob Blaufarb  
Julius Gerber  
Albert Halpern  
Morris Hillquit  
Harry Lichtenberg  
Bertha H. Mally  
Adolph Warshaw

#### Officers:

Algernon Lee, President  
William E. Bohn, Educational Director  
Anna Bercoff, Executive Director  
Nathan Fine, Director of Research Department

# RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 East 15th Street, New York City

## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

1906-1931

Twenty-five years of Workers' Education

Twenty-five years' service devoted to the Socialist and Labor Movement

Symposiums, Institutes, Forums, Lectures, Courses on Economics, Labor Problems, Socialism, Sociology, History, English, Philosophy, Psychology, Literature, Drama, Art, Music, and other subjects directly bearing on the struggle for justice and freedom.

### AMONG LECTURERS HAVE BEEN:

MORRIS HILLQUIT  
JEAN LONGUET  
NORMAN THOMAS  
OSCAR AMERINGER  
JAMES T. SHOTWELL  
BERTRAND RUSSELL  
CHARLES A. BEARD

HEYWOOD BROWN  
BENJAMIN C. GRUENBERG  
ALGERNON LEE  
LEWIS MUMFORD  
WILLIAM P. MONTAGUE  
JOHN DEWEY  
HARRY F. WARD

STUART CHASE  
MORRIS R. COHEN  
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL  
HARRY W. LAIDLER  
JAMES ONEAL  
FENNER BROCKWAY

### WORKERS' TRAINING COURSE:

Purpose to make students more useful in Labor Movement, both in economic and political field. Free Scholarships to those prepared to follow special and systematic courses of study. Among groups well represented in this course are Trade Unions, Socialist Party, Workmen's Circle, Young Peoples Socialist League and Young Circle League.

### LABOR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT:

Issues American Labor Year Book, Index to Labor Articles, and monographs. Valuable research library. Extensive service to Trade Unions, Party organizations and individuals.

### ARCHIVES OF SOCIAL HISTORY:

On all aspects of working-class movement and related progressive movements in U. S. A.

### CIRCULATING LIBRARY and READING ROOM:

In field of Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, Socialism and other radical movements, in co-operative movement and workers' education, in the study of efforts of world peace and international relations, its collections are equal and in many points superior to those of any other library in the country.

### RAND BOOK STORE:

Auxiliary of Rand School. Most complete radical bookstore in the country. Profits go to Rand School. Patronize Rand Book Store in preference to profit-making enterprises.

### CAMP TAMMENT:

Adult camp. Located at Forest Park, Pa., in the foothills of the Pocono Mountains. All outdoor activities. Special feature, lectures by prominent speakers arranged by Rand School. Profits devoted to Rand School. Season, Decoration Day through Labor Day.

WRITE, PHONE, OR BETTER STILL PAY THE SCHOOL A VISIT



## "The Year's at The Spring—"

"Now winter's rains and ruins are over," we murmured to ourselves as we tripped blithely down the street on the first real Spring day that has shown its sunshine around these parts.

As far as Easter went, the weather was a complete flop around these parts at any rate, gray and grizzly. But today, three days after Easter, the sky is blue as only the sky above Manhattan can be blue. Folks are riding up and down the Avenue on "bus-tops." The bootblacks in Madison Square are pummeling one another on the sparse grass that has had the nerve to come up from the mud. The benches are jammed in all the Parks, but then of course, they have been jammed on any day that was not plumb freezing during this past desolate winter. Even the apple-salesmen, slowly being driven off the main thoroughfares, look a bit more cheerful as they polish up their red wares in the dancing sunlight. And while we realize what a lousy, cock-eyed world this is, we can't help feeling sort of gay. In spite of the urgent demands of a large section of our public, like the man in G. K. Chesterton's poem, "I think I shall not hang myself today."

We have a horrid premonition that all this means that a poem is about to come over us. When the sap begins to stir, we too become sap-like and sentimental. Just the fact that by hook and by crook we managed to stagger through this last unforgettably terrible winter and are still alive is conducive to some sort of hymn of praise to whatever little god watched over our faltering steps.

A year ago this time, we watched the Spring come across Southern Illinois. Even the grimness of the coal-fields was softened by its progress. And then the miners for whom we were working had hope. They had embarked upon a high adventure. They had been part of the insurgent convention at Springfield in March which they thought might free them from the thrall of the put upon them by John L. Lewis, their President.

Men from the picks walked a little straighter then, stepped out more freely, because they knew they were in a good fight. All that is gone now. Lewis and his reactionaries have won by the sheer power of money. The insurgent movement in Illinois has caved in and for our part, we feel that it is sheer folly to attempt to revive it at this time. Certainly those who went through the fight and acquitted themselves like men deserve a little respite now, a chance for breath-taking. The reputation of John L. Lewis has been immeasurably damaged among all his rank and file as the result of the tactics he used against the insurgents. That is to the good. But until a leadership, energetic, courageous, intelligent and beyond all question honest is developed among the coal-diggers in opposition to Lewis it is nothing short of cruelty to drag the men away from the little work they are getting and once more expose them to the Lewis sharpshooters at this time. For that reason we cannot go along with our friends A. J. Muste and Tom Tippet and the Conference for Progressive Labor Action in their support of a national insurgent convention called by Alex Howat and to be held in St. Louis.

The situation among the miners in West Virginia is something entirely different and the organizing efforts that are being made there under Frank Keeney, Tippet and others deserve the support of every Socialist and labor sympathizer generally. Here the old fighting spirit of unionism seems to be reviving. There is none of the black confusion of labor politics such as now prevails in Illinois to muddy the West Virginia waters. By all means let's do all we can to help the men of West Virginia get to their feet again. But in the meantime it's only good sense to keep out of the Illinois mess. There is insurgency there and a hot desire for a general union house-cleaning but we see no one on the spot who knows how to give it drive and direction.

"The Milwaukee Leader" is getting to be a more readable, live and at the same time militantly Socialist paper with every issue. We congratulate the Milwaukee bunch in getting Oscar Ameringer to write a daily column for "The Leader." He is going to call it "Now What Do You Think of That?" and Oscar thinks plenty about a lot of things. As "The Leader" carries a daily column from Heywood Brown it now has the distinction of running the two best columns written in America.

As we admire Heywood and Oscar we still maintain that the best column written in the world in English at any rate is that by "Yaffie" in "The New Leader" of England, the hard-hitting weekly paper that is spokesman for the Independent Labor Party. "Yaffie" is a downright delight and that is quite a lot for us to admit, loving the English as we so notoriously do.

In the last issue of the English "New Leader" which has reached us, we read with the keenest interest the document issued to the Socialist Parties of the World on behalf of the Independent Labor Party. Its terms are as follows:

1. Any international organization must be world-wide in scope and embrace all organizations accepting the principle of the class struggle.
2. Unity with the workers of Soviet Russia and close and constant relations with the anti-imperialist national movements of colonial and semi-colonial countries in Asia, Africa and South and Central America are fundamentally necessary for furthering a Socialist world policy.
3. The programme and action should include:
  - (a) Socialist Parties must act independently, rejecting open or disguised coalition with capitalist parties, and refusing to accept responsibility for Government where continued power is dependent on the support of capitalist parties.
  - (b) Complete and unconditional national independence of all colonial countries, the stimulation and support of national and working-class movements in those countries, and support of the struggle of the oppressed nations for emancipation.
  - (c) The capitalist-imperialist character of the League of Nations should be exposed since it creates false hopes and illusions both as regards anti-militarism and change in the economic status of the workers.
  - (d) Militarism as an essential to the capitalist order of society must be opposed by refusing armaments expenditure, by demanding national disarmament, and especially by mass-action of the workers, rather than by international "disarmament" conferences and pacts of capitalist Governments.
  - (e) Such mass-action, including demonstrations, strikes and boycotts in all cases of international importance to the workers, particularly with a view to revolutionary action against Fascism, militarism and war, and for the realization of Socialism should be prepared both as to the material and mental details, and accepted by the International Socialist and Industrial Organisation.
  - (f) The present phase of Capitalism, involving the creation of large aggregations of capital extending far beyond national boundaries, including the problems of a credit policy directed by financial dictators, modern industrialization, chronic unemployment, and the systematic exploitation of the subject peoples, must be met by a Socialist economic policy world-wide in its scope, based on the demand for a living income to be achieved through a system of reorganization of production and distribution and the socialization of the key industries, the means of power, transport, agriculture and banking.
4. Although the I. L. P. (and wisely we believe) have voted to stick with the British Labor Party for the present, it is perfectly clear that there are in the ranks of the I. L. P. those who take their Socialism a good deal more seriously than do some of the big shot Parliamentarians of the Labor Party.

For our part, we like their fighting program and wind up by sending best luck to them.

McAlister Coleman.

## From Our Foreign Correspondent

# Franco-Belgian Relations

By Emil Vandervelde  
BRUSSELS.

IT MAY be said, without exaggeration, that the almost simultaneous discussions of the budgets of foreign affairs in France and Belgium have just brought out some changes in the international policies of both countries well worth noting.

Some months ago relations between France and Fascist Italy were strained to the limit. Signor Mussolini was making warlike speeches in Leghorn and Florence. He was demanding naval parity with France. He was making advances to Germany and Soviet Russia. He was hinting at the organization of a triple alliance, embracing Italy, Germany and Russia, against the military hegemony of France and its Eastern allies.

But the world crisis at least has had the redeeming feature of compelling him to sing a different song. The blocking of his attempts to raise loans in the United States and elsewhere has forced him to change his tune. Lacking the sinews of war because of the desperate condition of his finances, he now poses as an ardent pacifist and hands out words of peace through all the talking screens of Europe. Arthur Henderson grabbed the opportunity at once. The Labor Government of England intervened between the two "Latin sisters." The naval agreement was signed. This means a relaxing of the tension. Let's hope it will stay so and not be bought too dearly through support and international credits that will save Fascism from the economic shipwreck it is facing.

On the other hand in Belgium, especially in the Flemish region, there was an increasing uneasiness at seeing our little country, which ardently desires peace with all its neighbors, being dragged into the orbit of France in case of an European conflict. And this is what produced the movement, of which we already have spoken here, against "The Defensive Franco-Belgian Agreement of 1920" in case of unprovoked aggression by Germany.

This agreement, as we have said,

## Brussels Refuses to Tie Up Its National Fortunes With Needs and Ambitions of Paris

lost its reason for existence after the Treaty of Locarno. The latter pact includes it. It is incorporated there, but—an essential difference—in the form of a treaty of mutual guarantees, something that excludes any special aim at Germany. But, in the Nationalist press of Paris and Brussels, an attempt was made to give to this agreement quite a different scope than that intended by its authors, at least by the Belgians. It was being represented as a real military alliance, a secret pact, between Belgium and France of the same type as the pre-war alliances. M. Franklin Bouillon (a notorious French reactionary) went to the ridiculous extreme of saying that in the case of Belgium, too, the "frontier was on the Vistula." The agreement of 1920 was used to back up the argument that Belgium should follow the example of France by increasing her armament and setting up a bristling barrier of fortifications along her eastern border, facing Germany.

Nevertheless, the raising of protests by the Socialists and the Flemings was enough to make all the sensible people in Belgium realize the necessity of opposing such interpretations.

Already ex-Premier Poullet, reporter of the Budget Committee, speaking for all the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had declared formally that the military agreement of 1920 was of a purely technical nature, that it was by no means part of Belgium's international statutes, limited to the Treaty of the League of Nations and to the Pacts of Locarno, and that although Belgium, after the Treaty of Versailles, no longer was compulsorily neutral, she intended to use her liberty of action for the purpose of linking her big neighbors together and not to contract alliances with some against others.

He said: "In abandoning the regime of compulsory neutrality, it was by no means the intention of the government to avail itself of this liberty to associate itself more closely with the views, the policy, or the line of international action of



Journal of The International Transit Workers Federation  
New Wars Threaten—And Labor's Answer

any certain power or group of powers in preference to the views and tendencies of some other powers or certain groups of powers. It isn't necessary to be compulsorily neutral in order to follow, in reality, a policy of neutrality, a policy which, for that matter, is the best one for a small state having no ambition for territory at its neighbors' expense and wishing to maintain and develop the peaceful relations it has with the countries of the world in general."

We must admit that nobody could put it more clearly.

The Belgians, especially the French-speaking Belgians, have the best of feeling for France. But they don't consider themselves under its tutelage, either politically or economically. Despite the easily understood resentment created among them by the invasion of 1914, they are too realistic to forget that their business relations with Germany are at present considerably more important than those they entertain with France, which is becoming more and more protectionist. And above all they want peace, peace with all the world, peace for everybody, and

they are firmly resolved to have no part in any revival of that policy of alliances among three or four countries which, in 1914, dragged the nations, by the endless chain of armaments, into the abyss of war.

Therefore, it was amid general approbation—on the part of the Conservatives as well as of the Socialists—that, during the discussion of the budget, M. Hymans, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, read a statement, worked out in agreement with M. Briand (French Foreign Minister), which, accepting in substance the thesis we ourselves had sustained, defined the real scope of the military convention of 1920, placed it outside the statutes of Belgium and showed that its technical points could be attached just as well to the Pacts of Locarno.

It was only necessary to look over the Dutch and German newspapers the day after this declaration to see that our neighbors on the north and east had understood perfectly well what was meant by this necessarily involved diplomatic language.

Belgium isn't compulsorily neutral. But she is more independent than ever before and she intends to use this independence exclusively to promote good will among the nations and international peace.

And our bourgeois coalition government manifests an absolute contradiction between its words and its acts when, after this declaration, it persists in demanding, in the very midst of an economic crisis, more than a billion francs (\$27,500,000) for the reconstruction of the pre-war fortifications, in spite of the guarantees of Locarno, in spite of the Treaty of Versailles which forbids Germany to have soldiers or fortifications in the de-militarized zone along the Rhine.

It is the job of us Socialists to put the spotlight on this contradiction. The Belgian Labor Party hasn't failed to carry on a vigorous campaign against this increase of armaments on the very eve of the Disarmament Conference. And in this campaign it is acting in full accord with our comrades in France and in the International.

## Scanning the New Books

Edited by LAWRENCE ROGIN

# Capitalism And The New South

## A Self-Critical Estimate

By Donald Henderson

THE recent series of strikes in the Southern textile industry, that focussed national attention to that region, led to a flood of articles, speeches and books which sought in large part to satisfy a public desire for "news" or sought to encourage and further some special interest involved. Daily syndicated articles by over-night journalists for a Northern public, sob sketches by imported novelists, partisan speeches and articles by militant laborites and aroused humanitarians—these have been our daily field for the better part of two years.

In "The Industrial Revolution in the South" (Broadus and George Mitchell, The Johns Hopkins Press, \$2.75), the liberal and self-critical South speaks. Broadus and George Mitchell, both South-erners, both trained economists, and both students of the textile South long before the recent dramatic events occurred, would seem especially well-fitted for the task of analyzing the rise of industrialism in the South with its cultural and economic incidences.

The book is a collection of some twenty odd articles written over the period since 1919, dealing mainly with the social effects of the Southern cotton textile industry. The arrangement of the articles is topical rather than chronological. The fact that the articles were written at various times has the virtue of revealing the same fundamental forces at work viewed from a variety of angles and situations but suffers a defeat of repetition and overlapping in analysis.

The first section deals with a statement of the problem. The poverty of the Reconstruction period, the lack of any economic basis for the class of Poor Whites, the sectional consciousness of the South, the lack of any "cash nexus" relation, the inheritance of paternalistic patterns from the slavery, are stressed as fundamental conditions which led to the rise of the textile industry and gave to the present situation its outstanding characteristics. The growing individualism and calculating spirit of the employers in place of an older communal attitude is pointed out; and the persistence of paternalistic and welfare relations is recognized to be more and more hypocritical and exploitative in character and intent.

The second section, dealing with the recent labor unrest in the South is the best part of the book. The immediate causes of the weakness of unions, the failure of

## Zionism

LORD PASSFIELD'S paper might account for the appearance of new publications on Zionism; yet neither of the recent books by Einstein and Samuels is so explained, since Einstein's contribution is a series of letters and speeches conceived within the last decade, and Samuels had completed his essay before the announcement of the White Paper. This fact, however, in no way affects what both have to say.

Professor Einstein's remarks (about Zionism, collected and prefaced by Leon Surion, Macmillan, \$1.25) convey gently his attitude to Zionism. It is the concern of a cultural mind for a struggling spirit, deploring temporary setbacks and hoping for an ultimate triumph.

It is his belief that "corporate action is needed to save the individual from the spiritual dangers which isolation necessarily entails." Palestine affords the opportunity for such endeavor; not only will "its development . . . mean a revival of the soul of the Jewish People," but Zionism also "involves a creative function which should enrich mankind at large."

But Professor Einstein continues to say that "Palestine will not solve the Jewish problem." He is aware "that the humanity of the future must be built up on an intimate community of the nations, and that aggressive nationalism must be conquered."

The title of Maurice Samuels' book (On the Rim of the Wilderness, Liveright, \$2.50) already suggests the literary quality with which it abounds. In a lucid manner, the author presents a mass of relevant, though interesting data, (the validity of which was checked up at original sources by Mr. Samuels,) to create a carefully balanced picture of present-day Palestine in its socio-economic aspects. The first section of the book deals with an explanation of the social structure among the Arabs, and the relationship of the leaders to the people. Landholdings are concentrated in the hands of a few families, these landholders being known as effendis. The peasants or Fellahs—class, live in filth and squalor, are oppressed with unpaid debts, and accept the status quo as the will of Allah. It is only where the Zionist movement has gained a hold that the situation has been improved.

## Books Received

Philip McKee—Big Town. John Day; \$3.00.  
S. D. Schmalhausen, editor—Behold America. Farrar & Rhinehart; \$3.50.  
Harold Laski—Politics. Lippincott; \$1.00.

Subscribe to  
The New Leader  
Now!

## In Brief

"TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT"

by Charles Erskine Scott Wood, (Vanguard Press, \$2.00), is a disappointing book. That is the only way it can be described. The author has built up a reputation for himself and in "Too Much Government" he fails to live up to it. The idea of the book is a good one, and for the first few pages the reader is interested, but after a while the almost endless repetition overcomes one and the book must be put aside to allow the reader to recuperate.

Mr. Wood is incensed against the interference of the government with the personal liberties of the individual. It is hard to tell what bothers him most, prohibition, or interferences with free expression of radical ideas. His panacea seems to be the social revolution, although he doesn't say just how that will affect prohibition, except perhaps to make government more responsive to the will of the people.

Unquestionably Mr. Wood has picked on an activity of our government that shows its class character, when he attacks the use of agencies of the government for putting down strikes, silencing agitators and similar activities. It is unfortunate that he has not presented his case in a more readable manner, something that he has shown his ability to do more than once heretofore.

J. J. UMANSKY.

## Bronx Socialist Group Producing a New Play

The 7th A. D. Branch, Bronx, has been in the forefront in the revival of dramatics among Socialist organizations. A few months ago they successfully produced an act from Hauptmann's "Weavers." For the past two months their players have been rehearsing under the direction of Milton Boyle, St. John Irvin's "Magnanimous Lover." Elgotry and the double standard of morals are excellently portrayed in the play.

The play is to be given Saturday, April 11th, at 8:30 P. M. in the Auditorium at 2075 Clinton Avenue, near 180th Street, Bronx. Dancing to the music of Samuel Schiller's excellent orchestra will precede and follow the performance and refreshments will be provided to sustain the dancers. Admission will be 75 cents. Tickets may be obtained from the members of the Branch from August Claessens or from Seymour Goodman, at 1774 Townsend Avenue, or at the door. Phone Foundation 8-3938.

## More Songs Out of Second Childhood

Tulips

On any Maytime morning,  
The tulips open wide,  
And just before the twilight,  
They close and try to hide.

And I have learned the reason  
They act so shamefully,  
They shouldn't tell their secrets  
To a noisy bumble-bee.

Bees are busy-bodies,  
Be they queens or males;  
Bees are little-tattlers,  
Who just love to carry tales.

If I were a tulip,  
I'd stand upon my stem,  
And tell the bees I do not care  
To talk or play with them.

And so through days and nights,  
I could keep my petals wide,  
And cup the sun, or hold a star  
And never have to hide.

Clouds

A cloud should be so happy,  
Floating on the sky,  
That you would think it never  
Should ever want to cry.

So far away from noises,  
So free from every pain,  
And yet it sometimes weeps itself  
Into streams of rain.

And then I start to wonder  
What could have hurt it so,  
There must be naughtiness above,  
The same as here below.

Robin Red Breast

For happiness, it seems to me,  
A robin is the thing to be.  
A splash of color for a vest,  
A dash of brown, and you are dressed.

You chirp a little through the day,  
And there is nothing more to say.  
You fly a little in the sun,  
And all your travelling is done.

The books will tell and children sing  
Of how you usher in the Spring.  
And everyone who knows thereof  
Will only speak of you with love.

For happiness it seems to me,  
A robin is the thing to be.

Like three little petals flicked from a daisy, I flip these little songs toward you my dear readers. There's a verve and a lilt in the air. It just glistens you. Avast and away, all you evil spirits . . . Tush on the nasty little thieves at Gotham Town Hall . . . What care I how they fare with the question Board? There's a dash of green in my rock garden, and the willows are tinged with gold.

And here I halt. The spirit just can't go on that way. This is one springtime that doesn't come too much worry, and pain, and hopelessness abroad, and nearby. The benches in the park are jammed with men and women out of work and nearly out of faith for living. There is hunger hanging with thirty million heads over seven million homes in the land. It is a Gorgon monster for which I am no Perseus, and totally bereft of any magic to slay it. My heart turns to stone at the mere thought of its horror.

Oh, I know there are lots of ways to bury one's grief. For instance, I too could get busy and shout down from the house-tops . . . "Stop thief, stop thief . . . his name is Tammany . . ." and get a thrill of being virtuous and effective. I too, could walk with Hercules and take upon myself the task of cleansing the Augean stables of municipal graft, by turning loose the rivers of indignation and liberal reform passions, and imagine that a great task was done. Only I might consider doing a more practical job of it, by invoking the Hudson and the East Rivers to help me. But when I think of how these once majestic streams, I become frightened at what might take place of the rot and muck they would sweep away.

In my boyhood I used to swim off the East River and Hudson docks, and even then, almost thirty years ago, I had a first hand acquaintance with the stuff that a civilized city vomits forth into God's sweet waters.

In that case then, one would have a devil's choice. As even we always have when the Republicans come in, and wash out the Democrats.

But, I shall not dwell too long on this unpalatable and indecent matter. I fear greatly that all this corruption talk and hullabaloo of righteousness, is welcomed greatly in the halls of the barons.

Whenever there is hunger in the land, and there is danger of rebellion from the lower classes, it is always wise to keep their thoughts scattered on scandals and bickerings quite removed from their plight and just cause for complaint.

This is a rule that has been followed with peculiar repetition through the ages.

I, for one, will refuse to play the game of the masters. Of course good government, clean politics and honest public service are precious things. But there are lands beyond our shores, where good and honest and decent rule prevail, and yet there is no peace or plenty or happiness for the masses. And all because, the laws of these lands are so spiced down by the law of property above human life, the law of gold above the good of mankind, that no precept or standard of ethical conduct can uproot their devastating might, and plant anew. Unless the masses come into power and plough up the old, and seed the land with the laws of our dream.

To this, and this alone, we might dedicate our energies, and remake our way's direction. There is no royal road to Socialism. It is steep, and stony, and trying of our utmost forbearance and strength. We will have need of all of our talents, our physical and moral powers to go on. Let us not waste these on facile diversions, on interesting expeditions, on petty glitter that is our reward for petty victories.

The masses get nothing but good government under capitalism when the bad governors under capitalism are ousted.

The masses need liberty from wage serfdom, the masses need plenty since they procure the plenty. The masses need peace, since they bleed and die in all wars. Capitalism cannot give them these things. This we know now, if we ever doubted it. Good or bad government cannot save us at all.

The only good government comes from the untrammelled rule of the masses in their own behalf. The only cure for corruption is Socialism.

S. A. deWitt.



# The Seabury Investigation

By Louis Waldman

## Aroused Public Interest Is Needed to Make Probe a Success

**B**Y HIS conduct Mayor Walker has divided New York into two hostile camps—political New York and civic New York. The Tammany machine may give the Mayor votes and even large receptions when he is under fire, but an administration which does not ultimately rest on civic consciousness and civic good will cannot last. The Walker administration, certainly, does not rest on civic good will.

There is something radically wrong with an administration that could drive the federation of churches, the City Club, the leaders of the Bar Association, the City Affairs Committee, and other civic bodies to join with the Socialists in a common demand for an investigation of the Mayor and his rule. Now that the Legislature has ordered a sweeping investigation, it is more than ever important that civic organizations keep up their activities against official corruption and the alliance between the Vice Squad, the Vice Ring, the racketeers and the political ring. There is great danger that the movement which forced an investigation, will rest on its laurels and wait for Mr. Seabury to begin his work. But Mr. Seabury may find his stupendous task most difficult, if not impossible, unless the victims of corruption and graft are willing to come forth with evidence. They will not do so unless they are made to feel that an aroused public will protect them from retaliation from the powerful political city machine for furnishing evidence against them. It is notorious that in the case of prosecution against gangsters and racketeers, witnesses are intimidated and complainants kept out of court. How much more so will this method be employed by the powers preying upon the community! Unfaithful officials and

their subordinates, capable of accepting graft, are certainly not above intimidating witnesses and complainants.

In this investigation the Tiger will be fighting for his life. No stone will be left unturned by the Curry-McCooney-Flynn combination to defeat the main purposes of the investigation. If they can they will prevent proof of the systematic corruption and graft, which no doubt, exists in most of the departments and board of the City government. They will be eager to make their claim good that only isolated instances of misconduct exist and, therefore, the Mayor and his administration should not be held responsible for them. Already, it seems the defense is being shaped along these lines.

The Mayor and his legal advisors will, no doubt, in their answer to the City Affairs Committee charges, play up the vast activities of the city and its accomplishments. A one sided showing of this claim will not be difficult to make. It should be borne in mind that our city has numerous responsibilities. Its annual budget reaches the stupendous sum of six hundred million dollars. During one of the Mayor's terms, the staggering sum of \$2,400,000,000 is spent aside from public improvements which are paid for by special bond issues. The city employs 123,000 people. Our city, through its various departments and boards, grants licenses and privileges and permits to tens of thousands of our citizens pursuing various occupations and business activities. One cannot be a plumber unless he gets a license from the city. There are thousands of licensed plumbers. It is said in the plumbing craft that to get a license one has to pay be-

tween \$500 and \$1,500. If no payment is made the applicant simply "fails in the examination."

One cannot be a push-cart peddler unless he has a license from the city. There are tens of thousands of push-cart peddlars. The petty graft and oppression in this department has been notorious.

One cannot be a taxi-cab owner or even a driver unless he has a license. There are tens of thousands of cab men. Licenses can be withheld from the proper applicants; licenses can be granted to improper ones, such for instance, as have criminal records.

One cannot either commence a new building or make alterations of his private home without the plans being approved and filed in the Building Department and, delay in filing may involve hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses. The contractor as well as the owner will rather pay than suffer delay.

One cannot build a garage or store in neighborhoods affected by the zoning laws without permission from the Board of Standards and Appeals. The granting or withholding of such permission will involve thousands or tens of thousands of dollars to the applicant. The city's power in granting or withholding licenses and privileges pervades the life of our entire community. The victims who are compelled to pay graft of all sorts know fully well that unless they can receive protection from an aroused public, backed by organization, they would rather suffer in silence.

It has been said, in support of the Mayor's accomplishments, that during his administrations many schools have been built and large sums of money have been spent on

additional parks and that miles of new subways have been built, roads improved and other city improvements made. What they fail to tell is that the building of a new school not only means room for more children in which to receive instruction, it also means the power to select one site in place of another. It also means the payment by the city for such sites of a legitimate amount or an exorbitant and grossly excessive amount. New subways not only carry passengers, but they also constitute an opportunity and power for the selections of one route instead of another and for the payment of the condemned route or buildings thereon, by the city of a legitimate sum or a grossly excessive sum. The same applies to all of our city improvements. This power exercised honestly is a benefit, dishonestly a public calamity.

Mayor Walker, on principle, as well as in practice, recognizes the political boss as his leader. He never questions the supremacy of the political machine. He headed his departments and board by district leaders. He placed them in key positions in his administration. Although in law the Mayor is deemed the head of the city government and the departments under his direct supervision, actually, by placing the district leaders in charge of each department, he has made the departments superior to himself. In stead of him dominating the heads of the departments, they dominate him. The Mayor has never balked the district leaders who, in the aggregate are the real political power in the city.

The Mayor abdicated control of the city government to the political machine. He and his administration set up a greater loyalty to their party than to the city.

## Tammany Tiger, Woman Hunter

By George I. Steinhardt

### Machine Makes Prey of Defenseless Women; Mayor Walker's Responsibility

**B**ACK in 1917-1918 I was a member of the 77th Division. As I recall those days, there comes to my mind the fact that the great majority of the men assembled in camp were more interested in returning to the peaceful pursuits of life than in the promised glories of the battlefield. On the whole, they were a peace-loving group. Nothing seemed to stir them to war until, alas, the army psychologists hit upon the idea of spreading stories of German "Schrecklichkeit."

When the men heard the tales of the horrible atrocities perpetrated by German troops against French and Belgian women, their blood boiled. Fists were clenched; faces flushed; indignation was expressed and vengeance vowed. Right then and there the Division was moulded into a fighting force; the rest is history.

Today, and for weeks past, the Seabury investigation in New York City brought to light authentic, yet almost unbelievable stories of horrible crimes perpetrated against American women. Yet, we remain calm. What has become of the moral indignation that swept the land when foreign victims were involved, and why are we so indifferent to the cries of our women who plead for help, mercy and justice? In this, are we following the leadership of the great humanitarian in the White House who promptly responded to the appeals for food coming from the Belgians but who has persistently turned a deaf ear to the same kind of pitiful cries coming from starving women and children of America? In times of war, human life is valueless and morals basest. These are times of peace. Greed and lust alone prompt the ghoul within our city to prey upon defenceless and helpless women.

The records show that hundreds of innocent women have been illegally arrested and illegally convicted. And if we use our imaginations, it will not be difficult to conceive of thousands of cases that have not been uncovered. Women of doubtful morals as well as women of undisputed character have been framed. The same fate has befallen respectable landladies and unsuspecting nurses. Even a grandmother has been framed on a vice charge.

The sordid picture presents a strange group of conspirators lying in wait for their prey. We find in that group the stool pigeon, the vice-cop, the bondsman, the shyster lawyer, the corrupt district attorney and the unscrupulous judge. These are the forces of Law and Order.

Like vultures they swoop down upon the weaker members of their own race and exact from them the pound of flesh. This blood money probably goes to pay for the new fur coats worn by the wives of the Law and Order crowd. It is also used to pay for trips to Bermuda.

Is anything being done to stamp out these horrible conditions? Yes, but very little. Seabury and his staff are calmly and ably digging for facts and a small, but determined group of high-minded citi-

zens headed by Norman Thomas, Rabbi Wise, John Haynes Holmes, Heywood Brown and Henry Rosner, are attacking this vicious system. In the meantime, one woman who has testified at the inquiry, has been pronounced dead of pneumonia under somewhat mysterious circumstances, and the body of another woman who had threatened to testify, was discovered in Van Cortlandt Park—strangled. And Tammany Hall, that patriotic society that waves the flag on the Fourth of July, but refuses to waive immunity even on Yum Kippur, has been bending all its efforts and energies to thwart the investigation.

The police department has permitted trials of offending officers to drag and the district attorney has been slow in his efforts to prosecute the guilty. Not until recently, when the Governor ordered an investigation of District Attorney Crain has any energy been shown to bring the guilty to justice.

Prior to this, Tammany attempted to destroy the effectiveness of the Seabury investigation by withholding the salaries of his staff. If Tammany has nothing to conceal, why does it fear the investigation? Speaking of the police trials, Referee Seabury feels "from read-

## 15 States Have Laws Dealing With Aged Aid

### West Virginia Enacts Pension; National Conference to Open Friday

**F**IFTEEN states now have old age pension laws, according to the American Association for Old Age Security. During March, West Virginia enacted an old age pension law, the fifteenth state to do so. Oregon established a commission to report upon old age needs and Colorado passed legislation to make effective its 1927 law which has been practically inoperative. Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota and Wyoming have enacted new laws or improved old statutes during 1931, the Old Age Security Herald reports. "New Jersey is also expected to join the pension States this year."

One House of the Legislature in six states—Arizona, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada and Nebraska—passed bills or resolutions for old age security. The recent introduction of 25 bills in 12 Legislatures brings the total number of 1931 old age pension measures to more than 90.

**What New Laws Propose**  
In West Virginia, Governor William G. Conley signed the Hatfield measure authorizing the counties to pay pensions at the age of 65 to United States citizens who have resided in the State for 10 years. In Colorado, Governor Adams signed a measure making the 1927 state pension law mandatory upon the counties instead of option-

ing the accounts of these trials at Police Headquarters, one might infer that the witnesses against the police officers themselves were on trial. . . . It would be unfortunate if these police trials should result as some in the past have resulted, merely in the suspension of the officers and their subsequent reinstatement and payment to them of their salaries during the time of their suspension. If such is the outcome the result will be that instead of these officers being removed from the police force they will have been given a long vacation on full pay."

And this may yet happen unless the public conscience becomes sufficiently aroused and we determine that crooks shall never tread where honest men belong.

What has Mayor Walker done to bring to light this crime and corruption in the city whose reputation he loves so dearly? Nothing! When the papers began to publish the astounding stories uncovered before Seabury, did the Mayor join in the crusade to stamp out this stain against our fair city?

Well, this is what he said: "The meanest kind of human being is not always the man who frames innocent women, but the man who

al, thus converting the statute into a really effective law. The minimum age of 70 years required in the old statute was reduced to 65 in the new one.

A commission to administer the recently-enacted pension law in Delaware has been appointed by Governor Buck. Old age pension hearings before legislative bodies were held in Ohio, Maine, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey and Illinois.

Nationally prominent leaders and speakers, including President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Frank Murphy, Mayor of Detroit, will address the sessions of the 1931 National Conference on Old Age Security to be held in New York City this Friday, April 10, under the auspices of the Association. The increasing need for security for the aged, administration of existing old age pension laws and problems of legislative campaigns will be discussed.

The conference will also be addressed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Association; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. D. Jamieson, Chairman of the Toronto Old Age Pension Commission; Richard W. Wallace and Commissioner Frank Taylor of the New York State and City Welfare Departments; Miss Olive Henderson, administrator of the California Old Age Pension law, and a number of others.

### "The Naughty Flirt" Opens at the Warner

"The Naughty Flirt" will be the screen attraction at the Warner Theatre beginning Friday evening. This is an original story by Earl Baldwin and was directed by Edward Cline. The cast includes Myrna Loy, Paul Page, Robert Agnew, Douglas Gilmore and George Irving.

frames innocent, honest public servants."

In my humble opinion, Mr. Mayor, the meanest kind of human being is the man clothed with power who preys upon the weak, the helpless, the defenseless.

Your sense of decency is not outraged by the iniquities committed against these unfortunate women. You rise to defend the framed, innocent, honest public servants. Please name them if there are such, as Seabury has named the other victims of injustice. If such public servants really exist, they have nothing to fear from the law. Tammany will give them a better break in court than was given the miserable women who fell into the clutches of the law.

Since the City Affairs Committee has filed charges against Mayor Walker, Dudley Field Malone, a friend of the Mayor has heatedly denounced John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the committee and as a protest, has cancelled an engagement to speak at the Community Church over which forum Dr. Holmes presides.

It is interesting in this connection to recall the now famous case of "Betty Smith." This is not her real name, but because she is a most highly respectable woman of spotless character and finest reputation, Seabury has shielded her real identity. This woman, like Mrs. Potocki and Mrs. Richebuono of equally fine reputations, was framed by the vice squad. The arresting officer was Detective Morris and she was tried before Magistrate Silberman who found her guilty. She appealed the case. Her attorneys were Dudley Field Malone and Nathan Burkan. Judge Kernochan writing the opinion of the Court of Special Sessions which granted a reversal, stated that the "conviction was against the weight of evidence."

Did Mr. Malone, who certainly possessed all the evidence in this outrageous case, whisper the information to the Mayor? Did he do anything to help the Mayor cleanse the force of such scandals? Detective Morris was permitted to continue at his tasks until halted by Seabury.

Instead of staying on the job when a situation demanded his attention, the Mayor entrained for sunny California.

While the people here stood aghast at the vice revelations, he sought the quiet of the desert at Palm Springs and fired back his customary wisecracks. While there, Mayor Walker heartily received the Governor of California, James Rolph. The two James boys must have had a very interesting conversation. If I am permitted a guess this is what they might have said:

Mayor James: "Outsiders are trying to besmirch my fair city."

Governor James: "They are trying to do the same to my sunny state."

Mayor James: "Has California also framed innocent women?"

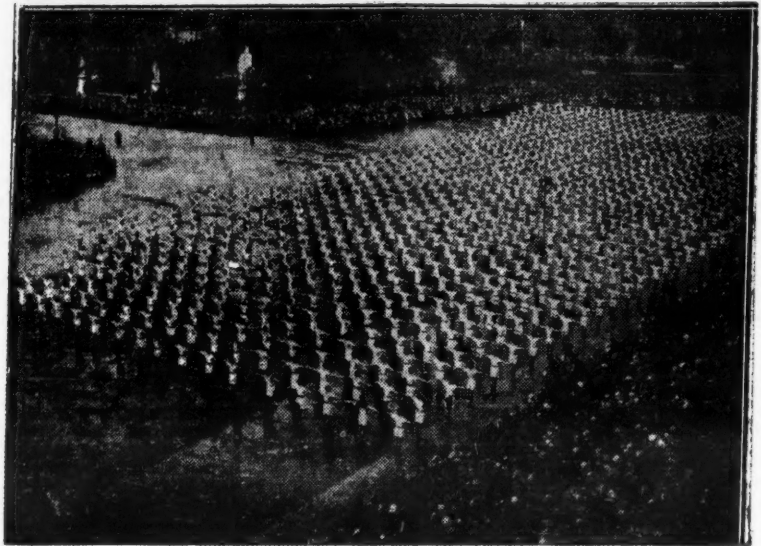
Governor James: "I don't know, but it has framed innocent men—Mooney and Billings, but let's not talk about this."

Then they offered a toast to Jesse James.

## This Coupon Starts You On A FREE

## TRIP TO RED VIENNA

Will You Be in the Great Socialist Metropolis This July When Hundreds of Thousands of Socialists Parade Triumphant? Will You Sit In as a Fraternal Delegate While the Giants of Modern Socialism—Vandervelde, Bauer, Longuet, Wels, Adler—Debate the World Future of Socialism at the Socialist International Congress? The New Leader Circulation Contest Makes This Experience of a Lifetime Possible.



Socialist Youth of Vienna in Physical Culture Exercises

## You Can Win One of These Valuable Prizes

### 1st Prize—Trip to Vienna or The Cash Equivalent

**LEAVE NEW YORK July 8 on the S. S. Majestic—the World's Largest Ship—See London, Antwerp, Brussels, Berlin, Prague, Paris and Red Vienna, and the Socialist International Congress—a six weeks trip with all expenses paid from the moment you board ship in New York until you return.**

### 2nd Prize—Two Weeks Vacation at Tamiment or the Cash Equivalent

**NO MORE** delightful summer vacation place exists than the Rand School's Camp Tamiment, in the mountains of Eastern Pennsylvania, 2,000 feet above sea level. Every comfort—good food, land and water sports. Includes all expenses—return fare limited to a distance not over 1,000 miles from New York.

### 3rd Prize—L. I. D. Conference or The Cash Equivalent

**THE SUMMER CONFERENCE** of the League for Industrial Democracy is held at Camp Tamiment

in June—four days, each filled with interesting discussions by eminent speakers and a fine program of recreation and special entertainment. All expenses paid including fare within a thousand miles.

### 4th Prize—Sinclair Library Personally Autographed

**NO SOCIALIST LIBRARY** is complete without the world famous works of this brilliant Socialist author. Included in this collection are "Boston," "Oil," "The Brass Check," "100 Per Cent," "Jimmie Higgins," "King Coal," "The Goose Step," "The Goslings," "Profits of Religion," "Roman Holiday."

### 5th Prize—Library of Socialist Classics

**YOUR CHOICE** of 25 volumes to be selected from a list furnished by the Rand Book Store. An opportunity either to start a library of Socialist Classics or to fill in the books you need to make your present collection more complete.

### 6th Prize—Norman Thomas' New Book

**"AMERICA'S WAY OUT—A Program for Democracy,"** by Norman Thomas, published by the Macmillan Co. An autographed copy will go to all contestants who score 50 points or more.

## RULES OF THE CONTEST

The contest score will be reckoned in points. Each six months' subscription to The New Leader will count 5 points—each yearly subscription, 10 points. The contestant having the greatest number of points will secure the first prize—the next highest, second prize—the third, then fourth and fifth. All contestants making 50 points will be rewarded with a copy of Norman Thomas' new book. A minimum of 2,000 points will be needed to qualify for the first prize. Send in names and addresses printed clearly. Write only on one side of the paper and do not forget to sign your name and address to each list you send in. Send in your lists once a week addressed to Contest Editor, The New Leader, 7 East 15th St., New York. **Accompany lists with check or money order.** Scores will appear in The New Leader weekly.

Remember, you should collect \$1.00 for a six months' subscription and \$2.00 for a yearly subscription. All subscriptions must be NEW and start not later than June 8, 1931. In case of a tie all contestants will receive the same prizes. All entries must be postmarked before midnight of June 1, 1931. Any mailed after that will not be counted.

The count will be certified by Henry Halpern Co., Certified Public Accountants. The contest is open to all except employees of The New Leader.

## CONTEST CLOSES MIDNIGHT, JUNE 1, 1931

Get Started!

Mail Coupon Today

CONTEST EDITOR, THE NEW LEADER,  
7 East 15th Street,  
New York, N. Y.

I wish to register my name in the New Leader Circulation Contest. I agree to abide by the rules as stated below.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_







# 'Cimarron' Has Universal Appeal: PICTURE BREAKS ALL RECORDS AT RKO MAYFAIR

The Stage

The Movies

Music

Breaking All Records at RKO Mayfair Theatre



"Cimarron" with Richard Dix at his best, adapted from Edna Ferber's novel of the same name, has elicited great response from the public, and is now breaking all box-office records at the Mayfair Theatre. Lending able support to Dix is Irene Dunne, shown above in a scene from this massive and interesting production.

## The Week On The Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### SENSIBLE DIVORCE

"GETTING MARRIED." By Bernard Shaw. At the Guild.

The Theatre Guild has given another of its impeccable productions to Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married," written in 1908. From Margaret Wycherly, who speaks first, as the bishop's wife, to the woman who has the last word, the mayors, "incognita passionata," Helen Westley, each player is in complete control of the part. The full cast deserves listing:

Mrs. Bridgworth.....Margaret Wycherly  
The General.....Henry Travers  
Leslie Grantham.....Ernest Cossart  
Reginald Bridgworth.....Hugh Buckler  
Leo.....Dorothy Gish  
John Hothkins.....Reginald Mason  
Jill Sykes.....Hugh Sinclair  
Edith Bridgworth.....Romney Brent  
Oliver Cromwell Soames.....Peg Entwistle  
Mrs. George Collins.....Ralph Roeder  
Mrs. George Collins.....Helen Westley  
The Bishop.....Oscar Stirling

There was some hesitation, at times, as to the lines of this loquacious play; but that fault a performance or two will remove. The excellent presentation gives, then, a favorable opportunity to judge how Shaw's play has lasted.

The problems of marriage and divorce are more uniform in England, where one law covers the entire land, than in the United States, where in one section divorce is impossible, in another adultery only can bring the separation—only in a third the states compete with each other in bargain-counter, rapid-fire divorces, with gambling made legal as an added attraction. But Shaw gets to the heart of the matter, which is the same in every land; he shows the various types of person whom matrimony must entangle. The diverse directions of the life-force. These are of course much more fully discussed in the preface of the play, which the theatregoer is denied; but every subscriber to the Theatre Guild probably remembers having read the play, and the tension of the talk still requires a concentration that keeps it from being dull.

Shaw has had his share of belittlement these days; scoffers have denied his originality, his sincerity, his depth. But Shaw himself has pointed out his sources, has always played the mountebank—it was the court jester of old who uttered the strongest truths; and has always maintained that it takes no more than common sense to see what to do in this world. That common sense, uncommonly well expressed, makes the meat of "Getting Married," Shaw's picture of the problems of matrimony today.

### Civic Repertory

246 E. 6th Ave. Evs. 8:30. Sat. 8:15. Mat. 2:30.  
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director

MON. MATINEE "PETER PAN"  
Tues. Eve. Wed. Eve. "CAMILLE"  
Thurs. Eve. Sat. Mat. "ALISON'S HOUSE"  
Friday Matinee "PETER PAN"  
Friday Eve. "THE MASTER BUILDERS"  
Saturday Eve. "THE WOULD BE GENTLEMAN"  
April 28....."CAMILLE"

Adult 4 Weeks adv. at Box Office and Town Hall, 113 W. 43 St.

### Symphonic Symphony

TOSCANINI, Conductor  
CARNegie Hall, THIS APT. at 3:00  
Sat. Eve. April 18, at 8:15  
SMEETANA-SZOSTAKOWICZ  
CHASTIN-RENSKY-KORSAKOFF  
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Apr. 16 at 8:00  
Friday Afternoon, April 17, at 2:30  
Assisted by SCHOLA CANTORUM  
J. C. BACH—MOZART—PIZZETTI  
VERDI—BACH—RESPIGHI  
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Apr. 19, at 2:00  
LAST CONCERT OF SEASON  
J. C. BACH—MOZART—STRAUSS  
ARTHUR JUDSON Mgt. (Steinway Piano)

### THE TEACHERS UNION PLAYS

It has been said that in periods of complete censorship, when the authorities are in strict control, writers turn to fantasy and cynical "society plays"—while there is satire there is hope. We may therefore draw some comfort from the recent gay comic opera of the Teachers Union, "Ching Chong and the School Commissioners," which seeks to attack by laughter those faults the Union usually drives more sternly against, and which amused a large gathering of teachers and their friends at Washington Irving High School last Sunday. Oliver Goldsmith used a Chinese legate as source of his satire; the present book, by Mabel L. Rees and others, follows the Gilbert and Sullivan, from whom many of the tunes are borrowed.

In view of what might be said, however, "Ching Chong" falls far short of what Gilbert used to do to his England. Two of its main movements seem misdirected. The closing cheers for John Dewey may try to press the point that a great man is not without honor save in his own country, but no one can sum up in himself the true course of education, and the Union's hopes. The amorous proclivities of the commissioners, also, seemed strangely overstressed (on the principle, suppose, that the satire must be imbedded in a love-fable). If promotion depends so much on sexual favors—or if commissioners indulge in this dear dalliance, the Teachers Union has been strangely silent on the subject. Where, on the other hand, are the songs and jests about unemployment, about the long eligible lists—with teachers waiting three years for appointment, after which the list dies and they must take all the tests again; where on the stage mention of the over-large classes that continue, despite this opportune time for a movement to bring them down? And at the same time, what recognition that we need not merely teachers, but good teachers? There is some jesting at the quality of the "altness" courses teachers are now required to take; these may often be bad, but anyone giving such a

## The Greeks Had a Word For It

A Comedy by ZOE AKINS  
Presented by William Harris, Jr.  
Sam H. Harris, 42nd St., 4th Ave. W. 43 St.  
Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

## MADISON SQ. GARDEN

TWICE DAILY 2 and 8 P. M.  
Including Sundays, Beginning  
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 Carrying Girl on his Back in Terrible Dive Through Space Landing on Chute in Arena 80 Feet Below!  
1000 New Foreign Features—500 Circus Stars—100 Clowns—1000 Menagerie Animals—World Congress of FREAKS  
Admission to All (incl. seats) \$1 to \$2.50  
Incl. Tax; Children under 13 Half Price  
Every Aft. Eve. Sat. TICKETS NOW SELLING AT GARDEN, 4th & 5th Sts.  
Box Offices, Gimbel Bros. and Usual Agencies

## Concerning the Author Of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street"

Word from London through Sir Barry Jackson's office is that "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" will continue throughout the summer. Over here at the Empire Theatre, Katharine Cornell's production of the play, a hit since the opening, seems to be even gaining momentum. Yet the name of the author, Rudolf Bessier, even though "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" is the fifth of his plays to be given here, means little to most people. There was "Don," produced by Winthrop Ames, in 1909 at the New Theatre, with Mathison Lang (later A. E. Anson), Louis Calvert, and Thals Lawton; "Lady Patricia," with Mrs. Fiske at the Empire Theatre; "Secrets," with Margaret Lawrence in 1922; "A Lesson in Love" at the Comedy Theatre in 1923, with Emily Stevens and William Faversham. In London, his productions, besides the plays mentioned, were "The Virgin Goddess," "Olive Latimer's Husband," "The Crisis," "Apropos," "Kippis" (written with H. G. Wells), "Kings and Queens," and "The Ninth Earl." He was born in Java in 1878, and educated at Elizabeth College in Guernsey, and at Heidelberg.

Guthrie McClintic, who staged "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" for Miss Cornell, met Bessier in London last fall. "He came into my room," reported Mr. McClintic, "the biggest man, I thought when I first saw him, that I had ever seen. He must be six feet six inches. He is modest, distinguished, completely charming. He wanted to know everything about our production and he had no suggestions. We talked over everything in general, he said nothing definite at all. He expressed himself as delighted with everything he had heard about Miss Cornell. It was thrilling, apparently, that it was being done by Miss Cornell. I saw him again for two hours the next morning, and then he went back to his Isle of Jersey, the tallest, the most amiable, and in a way, detached, author I have ever encountered."

course knows that much of the material is lamentably low, in both alertness and capability. The pension system is given a deal of attention—in an entr'acte speech; but there is no word of elections to the Pension Board, and the Superintendent's letter, recently read in all schools, warning the teachers to be good little girls and boys at the next election, for the pension work "is in some respects a sacred task" and must be done as those things should be done. Some three years ago, if I remember, the talk of having a Union opera grew active, "Ching Chong" has no feeling of spontaneity—which alone can save amateur work; nor was it flexible enough to admit current reference. Its satire is both too gentle and too general to be more than an exhibition—valuable for that—of the good cooperation the Union can secure, and an earnest of renewed activity in more serious ways, toward the improvement of our educational system, in which the Teachers Union has played an effective part.

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

Morris Green & Lewis Gensler present  
JOE COOK  
in his  
Newest Maddest Musical  
Fine and Dandy  
ERLANGER'S THEATRE  
44th St. W. of B'way, Phone Pen. 7963  
Eves. at 8:30; Mat. Wed. and Sat.

## THE BEST PLAY ON BROADWAY!

Crosby Gage presents  
CHANNING POLLOCK'S  
Smashing Success  
The HOUSE BEAUTIFUL  
with MARY PHILIPS and JAMES BELL  
APOLLO THEATRE  
West 42d St.  
NITES 10:00 to 12:00  
Wed. Mat. 10:00 to 12:00

MOROSCO Theat., 45 St. W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30.  
Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30  
LIONEL ATWILL  
in THE  
SILENT WITNESS  
with  
Kay Street-Fortunio Bonanova  
"Crisp written... well played... kept the audience on its toes clean through to the final curtain."  
—Arthur Buhl, Herald Tribune.

Still at the Mansfield Theatre



Wesley Hill as "Gabriel" in "The Green Pastures" the Pulitzer Prize Play of 1930.

## George Arliss' Newest, "The Millionaire," Now At the Winter Garden

George Arliss' fourth Vitaphone picture, "The Millionaire," which opened (Wednesday) evening at the Winter Garden Theatre, presents him in a radically different role. It is a lighter, more amusing, more human Arliss—a skillful farceur, rather than a dramatic actor.

Mr. Arliss previously had appeared for Warner Bros.

"The Millionaire," therefore, brings him to the screen for the first time as an American. This is the story—fashioned by Earl Derr Biggers, and with dialogue by Booth Tarkington—about an American millionaire who, having amassed great wealth, retires but finds it impossible to be happy without something with which to occupy himself. He takes over a garage business which has failed and makes a going concern of it. Then he brings into play the manipulative technique which enabled him to effect mergers of millions, and employs it with highly satisfactory results upon the romance of two of his young proteges (David Manners and Evelyn Knapp).

New German Film at 5th Avenue Playhouse  
"Liebe Über Alles," "Love Above All," the new all talking and singing German film begins a run at the intimate playhouse at 5th avenue and 12th street, this Saturday, April 11th.

DRAMATICALLY so great it won the Pulitzer prize—MUSICALLY so superb its choir was selected for the Easter dawn service of Greater New York Federation of Churches—ENTERTAINMENT so splendid every performance is packed to the doors.  
"THE GREEN PASTURES"  
MANSFIELD  
Nights at 8:30 | Wed. Mat. \$1 to \$2.50  
47th St. W. of B'way | \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50, \$7, \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9, \$9.50, \$10, \$10.50, \$11, \$11.50, \$12, \$12.50, \$13, \$13.50, \$14, \$14.50, \$15, \$15.50, \$16, \$16.50, \$17, \$17.50, \$18, \$18.50, \$19, \$19.50, \$20, \$20.50, \$21, \$21.50, \$22, \$22.50, \$23, \$23.50, \$24, \$24.50, \$25, \$25.50, \$26, \$26.50, \$27, \$27.50, \$28, \$28.50, \$29, \$29.50, \$30, \$30.50, \$31, \$31.50, \$32, \$32.50, \$33, \$33.50, \$34, \$34.50, \$35, \$35.50, \$36, \$36.50, \$37, \$37.50, \$38, \$38.50, \$39, \$39.50, \$40, \$40.50, \$41, \$41.50, \$42, \$42.50, \$43, \$43.50, \$44, \$44.50, \$45, \$45.50, \$46, \$46.50, \$47, \$47.50, \$48, \$48.50, \$49, \$49.50, \$50, \$50.50, \$51, \$51.50, \$52, \$52.50, \$53, \$53.50, \$54, \$54.50, \$55, \$55.50, \$56, \$56.50, \$57, \$57.50, \$58, \$58.50, \$59, \$59.50, \$60, \$60.50, \$61, \$61.50, \$62, \$62.50, \$63, \$63.50, \$64, \$64.50, \$65, \$65.50, \$66, \$66.50, \$67, \$67.50, \$68, \$68.50, \$69, \$69.50, \$70, \$70.50, \$71, \$71.50, \$72, \$72.50, \$73, \$73.50, \$74, \$74.50, \$75, \$75.50, \$76, \$76.50, \$77, \$77.50, \$78, \$78.50, \$79, \$79.50, \$80, \$80.50, \$81, \$81.50, \$82, \$82.50, \$83, \$83.50, \$84, \$84.50, \$85, \$85.50, \$86, \$86.50, \$87, \$87.50, \$88, \$88.50, \$89, \$89.50, \$90, \$90.50, \$91, \$91.50, \$92, \$92.50, \$93, \$93.50, \$94, \$94.50, \$95, \$95.50, \$96, \$96.50, \$97, \$97.50, \$98, \$98.50, \$99, \$99.50, \$100, \$100.50, \$101, \$101.50, \$102, \$102.50, \$103, \$103.50, \$104, \$104.50, \$105, \$105.50, \$106, \$106.50, \$107, \$107.50, \$108, \$108.50, \$109, \$109.50, \$110, \$110.50, \$111, \$111.50, \$112, \$112.50, \$113, \$113.50, \$114, \$114.50, \$115, \$115.50, \$116, \$116.50, \$117, \$117.50, \$118, \$118.50, \$119, \$119.50, \$120, \$120.50, \$121, \$121.50, \$122, \$122.50, \$123, \$123.50, \$124, \$124.50, \$125, \$125.50, \$126, \$126.50, \$127, \$127.50, \$128, \$128.50, \$129, \$129.50, \$130, \$130.50, \$131, \$131.50, \$132, \$132.50, \$133, \$133.50, \$134, \$134.50, \$135, \$135.50, \$136, \$136.50, \$137, \$137.50, \$138, \$138.50, \$139, \$139.50, \$140, \$140.50, \$141, \$141.50, \$142, \$142.50, \$143, \$143.50, \$144, \$144.50, \$145, \$145.50, \$146, \$146.50, \$147, \$147.50, \$148, \$148.50, \$149, \$149.50, \$150, \$150.50, \$151, \$151.50, \$152, \$152.50, \$153, \$153.50, \$154, \$154.50, \$155, \$155.50, \$156, \$156.50, \$157, \$157.50, \$158, \$158.50, \$159, \$159.50, \$160, \$160.50, \$161, \$161.50, \$162, \$162.50, \$163, \$163.50, \$164, \$164.50, \$165, \$165.50, \$166, \$166.50, \$167, \$167.50, \$168, \$168.50, \$169, \$169.50, \$170, \$170.50, \$171, \$171.50, \$172, \$172.50, \$173, \$173.50, \$174, \$174.50, \$175, \$175.50, \$176, \$176.50, \$177, \$177.50, \$178, \$178.50, \$179, \$179.50, \$180, \$180.50, \$181, \$181.50, \$182, \$182.50, \$183, \$183.50, \$184, \$184.50, \$185, \$185.50, \$186, \$186.50, \$187, \$187.50, \$188, \$188.50, \$189, \$189.50, \$190, \$190.50, \$191, \$191.50, \$192, \$192.50, \$193, \$193.50, \$194, \$194.50, \$195, \$195.50, \$196, \$196.50, \$197, \$197.50, \$198, \$198.50, \$199, \$199.50, \$200, \$200.50, \$201, \$201.50, \$202, \$202.50, \$203, \$203.50, \$204, \$204.50, \$205, \$205.50, \$206, \$206.50, \$207, \$207.50, \$208, \$208.50, \$209, \$209.50, \$210, \$210.50, \$211, \$211.50, \$212, \$212.50, \$213, \$213.50, \$214, \$214.50, \$215, \$215.50, \$216, \$216.50, \$217, \$217.50, \$218, \$218.50, \$219, \$219.50, \$220, \$220.50, \$221, \$221.50, \$222, \$222.50, \$223, \$223.50, \$224, \$224.50, \$225, \$225.50, \$226, \$226.50, \$227, \$227.50, \$228, \$228.50, \$229, \$229.50, \$230, \$230.50, \$231, \$231.50, \$232, \$232.50, \$233, \$233.50, \$234, \$234.50, \$235, \$235.50, \$236, \$236.50, \$237, \$237.50, \$238, \$238.50, \$239, \$239.50, \$240, \$240.50, \$241, \$241.50, \$242, \$242.50, \$243, \$243.50, \$244, \$244.50, \$245, \$245.50, \$246, \$246.50, \$247, \$247.50, \$248, \$248.50, \$249, \$249.50, \$250, \$250.50, \$251, \$251.50, \$252, \$252.50, \$253, \$253.50, \$254, \$254.50, \$255, \$255.50, \$256, \$256.50, \$257, \$257.50, \$258, \$258.50, \$259, \$259.50, \$260, \$260.50, \$261, \$261.50, \$262, \$262.50, \$263, \$263.50, \$264, \$264.50, \$265, \$265.50, \$266, \$266.50, \$267, \$267.50, \$268, \$268.50, \$269, \$269.50, \$270, \$270.50, \$271, \$271.50, \$272, \$272.50, \$273, \$273.50, \$274, \$274.50, \$275, \$275.50, \$276, \$276.50, \$277, \$277.50, \$278, \$278.50, \$279, \$279.50, \$280, \$280.50, \$281, \$281.50, \$282, \$282.50, \$283, \$283.50, \$284, \$284.50, \$285, \$285.50, \$286, \$286.50, \$287, \$287.50, \$288, \$288.50, \$289, \$289.50, \$290, \$290.50, \$291, \$291.50, \$292, \$292.50, \$293, \$293.50, \$294, \$294.50, \$295, \$295.50, \$296, \$296.50, \$297, \$297.50, \$298, \$298.50, \$299, \$299.50, \$300, \$300.50, \$301, \$301.50, \$302, \$302.50, \$303, \$303.50, \$304, \$304.50, \$305, \$305.50, \$306, \$306.50, \$307, \$307.50, \$308, \$308.50, \$309, \$309.50, \$310, \$310.50, \$311, \$311.50, \$312, \$312.50, \$313, \$313.50, \$314, \$314.50, \$315, \$315.50, \$316, \$316.50, \$317, \$317.50, \$318, \$318.50, \$319, \$319.50, \$320, \$320.50, \$321, \$321.50, \$322, \$322.50, \$323, \$323.50, \$324, \$324.50, \$325, \$325.50, \$326, \$326.50, \$327, \$327.50, \$328, \$328.50, \$329, \$329.50, \$330, \$330.50, \$331, \$331.50, \$332, \$332.50, \$333, \$333.50, \$334, \$334.50, \$335, \$335.50, \$336, \$336.50, \$337, \$337.50, \$338, \$338.50, \$339, \$339.50, \$340, \$340.50, \$341, \$341.50, \$342, \$342.50, \$343, \$343.50, \$344, \$344.50, \$345, \$345.50, \$346, \$346.50, \$347, \$347.50, \$348, \$348.50, \$349, \$349.50, \$350, \$350.50, \$351, \$351.50, \$352, \$352.50, \$353, \$353.50, \$354, \$354.50, \$355, \$355.50, \$356, \$356.50, \$357, \$357.50, \$358, \$358.50, \$359, \$359.50, \$360, \$360.50, \$361, \$361.50, \$362, \$362.50, \$363, \$363.50, \$364, \$364.50, \$365, \$365.50, \$366, \$366.50, \$367, \$367.50, \$368, \$368.50, \$369, \$369.50, \$370, \$370.50, \$371, \$371.50, \$372, \$372.50, \$373, \$373.50, \$374, \$374.50, \$375, \$375.50, \$376, \$376.50, \$377, \$377.50, \$378, \$378.50, \$379, \$379.50, \$380, \$380.50, \$381, \$381.50, \$382, \$382.50, \$383, \$383.50, \$384, \$384.50, \$385, \$385.50, \$386, \$386.50, \$387, \$387.50, \$388, \$388.50, \$389, \$389.50, \$390, \$390.50, \$391, \$391.50, \$392, \$392.50, \$393, \$393.50, \$394, \$394.50, \$395, \$395.50, \$396, \$396.50, \$397, \$397.50, \$398, \$398.50, \$399, \$399.50, \$400, \$400.50, \$401, \$401.50, \$402, \$402.50, \$403, \$403.50, \$404, \$404.50, \$405, \$405.50, \$406, \$406.50, \$407, \$407.50, \$408, \$408.50, \$409, \$409.50, \$410, \$410.50, \$411, \$411.50, \$412, \$412.50, \$413, \$413.50, \$414, \$414.50, \$415, \$415.50, \$416, \$416.50, \$417, \$417.50, \$418, \$418.50, \$419, \$419.50, \$420, \$420.50, \$421, \$421.50, \$422, \$422.50, \$423, \$423.50, \$424, \$424.50, \$425, \$425.50, \$426, \$426.50, \$427, \$427.50, \$428, \$428.50, \$429, \$429.50, \$430, \$430.50, \$431, \$431.50, \$432, \$432.50, \$433, \$433.50, \$434, \$434.50, \$435, \$435.50, \$436, \$436.50, \$437, \$437.50, \$438, \$438.50, \$439, \$439.50, \$440, \$440.50, \$441, \$441.50, \$442, \$442.50, \$443, \$443.50, \$444, \$444.50, \$445, \$445.50, \$446, \$446.50, \$447, \$447.50, \$448, \$448.50, \$449, \$449.50, \$450, \$450.50, \$451, \$451.50, \$452, \$452.50, \$453, \$453.50, \$454, \$454.50, \$455, \$455.50, \$456, \$456.50, \$457, \$457.50, \$458, \$458.50, \$459, \$459.50, \$460, \$460.50, \$461, \$461.50, \$462, \$462.50, \$463, \$463.50, \$464, \$464.50, \$465, \$465.50, \$466, \$466.50, \$467, \$467.50, \$468, \$468.50, \$469, \$469.50, \$470, \$470.50, \$471, \$471.50, \$472, \$472.50, \$473, \$473.50, \$474, \$474.50, \$475, \$475.50, \$476, \$476.50, \$477, \$477.50, \$478, \$478.50, \$479, \$479.50, \$480, \$480.50, \$481, \$481.50, \$482, \$482.50, \$483, \$483.50, \$484, \$484.50, \$485, \$485.50, \$486, \$486.50, \$487, \$487.50, \$488, \$488.50, \$489, \$489.50, \$490, \$490.50, \$491, \$491.50, \$492, \$492.50, \$493, \$493.50, \$494, \$494.50, \$495, \$495.50, \$496, \$496.50, \$497, \$497.50, \$498, \$498.50, \$499, \$499.50, \$500, \$500.50, \$501, \$501.50, \$502, \$502.50, \$503, \$503.50, \$504, \$504.50, \$505, \$505.50, \$506, \$506.50, \$507, \$507.50, \$508, \$508.50, \$509, \$509.50, \$510, \$510.50, \$511, \$511.50, \$512, \$512.50, \$513, \$513.50, \$514, \$514.50, \$515, \$515.50, \$516, \$516.50, \$517, \$517.50, \$518, \$518.50, \$519, \$519.50, \$520, \$520.50, \$521, \$521.50, \$522, \$522.50, \$523, \$523.50, \$524, \$524.50, \$525, \$525.50, \$526, \$526.50, \$527, \$527.50, \$528, \$528.50, \$529, \$529.50, \$530, \$530.50, \$531, \$531.50, \$532, \$532.50, \$533, \$533.50, \$534, \$534.50, \$535, \$535.50, \$536, \$536.50, \$537, \$537.50, \$538, \$538.50, \$539, \$539.50, \$540, \$540.50, \$541, \$541.50, \$542, \$542.50, \$543, \$543.50, \$544, \$544.50, \$545, \$545.50, \$546, \$546.50, \$547, \$547.50, \$548, \$548.50, \$549, \$549.50, \$550, \$550.50, \$551, \$551.50, \$552, \$552.50, \$553, \$553.50, \$554, \$554.50, \$555, \$555.50, \$556, \$556.50, \$557, \$557.50, \$558, \$558.50, \$559, \$559.50, \$560, \$560.50, \$561, \$561.50, \$562, \$562.50, \$563, \$563.50, \$564, \$564.50, \$565, \$565.50, \$566, \$566.50, \$567, \$567.50, \$568, \$568.50, \$569, \$569.50, \$570, \$570.50, \$571, \$571.50, \$572, \$572.50, \$573, \$573.50, \$574, \$574.50, \$575, \$575.5



# WEAR the HAT with the UNION LABEL!

Step into an Adam Hat Store. Demand an Adam Hat with the Union Label.

Adam Hats are, by far, the greatest quality hat value offered in America today!

# ADAM HATS

All New York talks about Adam Hats.. their quality, their value.

Select your new Spring Hat here, at one low price

\$**2.95**  
all one price

AMERICA'S ONE PRICE HATTER



TUNE IN  
SUNDAY  
and Every Night thereafter  
{Except Monday}

12 o'clock Midnight  
WEVD

ADAM HATS  
Musical Program

S. SARMATOFF  
Master of Ceremonies

BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA

ELIENA KASANOVA  
Featured Violin Soloist from "Around the Samovar"

SASCHA LEONOFF  
Famous R. K. O. Accordion Artist

GLORIA IVANOVA  
Operatic Prima Donna

IZINA KOUNAVSKY  
N. BOLSHAKOFF  
Comic Duet

JOE FIELDS - - - - Announcer

## Simonson Strikes "Steel Age" Note in Pas d'Acier Scenario

The novel, intricate, mechanico-human gyrations which Lee Simonson has designed with Edwin Strawbridge, choreographer, to project Prokofiev's "Pas d'Acier", the famous ballet celebrating the Age of Steel, are now being given their finishing touches in final rehearsals for the premiere to be presented by the League of Composers and the Philadelphia Orchestra Association at the Metropolitan Opera House on April 21st. The production to be directed by Leopold Stokowski, is an elaborate one, employing a group of sixty-three soloists and corps de ballet. With its radical innovations it will be a startling contrast to the equally modern version of Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex" which is on the same program.

Mr. Simonson's scenario is intended to interpret the rhythm of steel as it is related to the American scene of industry and life. In the pictures and actions he has designed he has crystallized his impressions of melting furnace and steel mills and their effect on human labor. For this three groups are employed—The Bourgeoisie, Labor and the Forces of Mechanical Energy. The drama, principally one of mass movements, is set in relief by certain type figures—two efficiency experts, three symbolical figures—Coal, Iron, Steel, and other individualized characters whose pirouettes and bows serve to caricature the groups they represent. The scenic investiture will depend on a very free and plastic arrangement of various levels and lights.

## "Tabu," Picture of Beauty and Charm, At the Central Park

F. M. Murnau's epic romance of the South Seas, "Tabu," which entered its fourth week at Leo Brecher's Central Park Theatre Wednesday, continues to be appreciated by capacity audiences. "Tabu" is the outstanding refutation, today, of the argument that a good silent picture cannot compete successfully in box office draw with the talkies. From the time of its world premiere, nearly a month ago, this drama of native love has been enjoyed and applauded by thousands of patrons who have thrilled to its glamor, beauty and charm. "Tabu," enacted by a native cast and synchronized to music by Hugo Riesenfeld, is definitely a box office "hit".

## Continues at the RKO Globe



"Cracked Nuts" has proven a howling success, and is being held over at the Globe theatre for a second week. Dainty Dorothy Lee is featured in this Wheeler-Woolsey Comedy.

## New History Society to Give Costume Ball

Ruth St. Denis and Yeichi Nimura will appear in a program of dance selections at the international costume ball of the Caravan (a section of the New History Society) in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton on Friday, April 17. This ball is in celebration of the second birthday of the New History Society and is sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.

Miss St. Denis, who has been acclaimed by the leading critics as one of the foremost interpretative dancers, will appear in a "dance of the West" which she has especially created for this occasion.

Nimura, on the other hand, will interpret the East. Yeichi Nimura, the young Japanese dancer who made his concert debut in New York a season ago, has appeared and reappeared since, always to the complete satisfaction of his audience and the critics alike. Single tickets for the affair are \$2.50.

"Wien, du Stadt der Lieder," Continues at Little Carnegie. The captivating Viennese musical comedy, "Wien, du Stadt der Lieder," or "Vienna, City of Song," continues to draw full houses in its fourth week at Leo Brecher's Little Carnegie Playhouse. The smart dialogue, the lingering melodies and the excellent cast, which includes Charlotte Ander, Paul Morgan, Igo Sym, Max Hansen, Sigi Hofer and Siegfried Arno, are bringing enthusiastic audience comments to this German importation.

## Ukrainian Folk Ballet At Met. Opera House

Ancient Tauris, lost Scythia and historical Byzantium provide the setting for a Ukrainian Folk Ballet to be presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday evening, April 25th, under the direction of Vasile Avramenko, famous Ukrainian ballet-master. More than 500 dancers, dressed in the colorful native costumes of Ukraine, will participate in the performance, which will be a pageant of historical and Cossack dances, assisted by a chorus of 100 voices.

To portray the dances on his interesting program, Mr. Avramenko is bringing his pupils from many points in the United States to New York. Boys and girls from six years of age, together with men and women, will participate in the dances which will embrace all shades and degrees of Ukrainian life.

## All Sixth Ave. to Celebrate Hipp's 26th Birthday

The Hippodrome will celebrate its twenty-sixth anniversary the week starting this Saturday, April 11th, and all Sixth Avenue is going to be decked out in its holiday finery. Mr. V. Clement, chairman of the Sixth Avenue Association, is working out details with the members to make this a momentous occasion and to do honor to the playhouse that has performed its duty to city, state country and in fact the world, so nobly for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Frank Duggan, vice-president of the Hotel McAlpin, is having a huge cake, an exact replica of the Hippodrome, made for the party.

## "The Rap," Interesting And Timely, Thrills at The Avon Theatre

Playwrights, usually the more obscure ones, it has been revealed by the dramatic output of the past few years, are seldom hesitant to pounce upon the scandals of the day for material for their pieces. Many plays of the five years could be cited in substantiation of this assertion, were such proof necessary.

Occasionally, as in the instances of "The Racket" and "Chicago," current event have been dramatized for good cause and in interesting fashion. More often than not such ventures are both tasteless and dull. It is, one may presume, the ungovernable commercial instincts of certain authors that result in the annual deluge of pieces that have been fashioned around some individual or incident that has achieved more than usual front page prominence.

In "The Rap," the mystery melodrama at the Avon Theatre, there are those who vow that the piece has been built around the circumstances involving the recent disappearance of a prominent New York judge. John Peter Leister, the author, has, it is true, indirectly employed such an incident in his tale, but only remotely. "The Rap," without being too obvious and without being at all uncouth does make a gesture in the direction of the current political scandals; it is, however, a humorous rather than a venomous feat. Though it is most assuredly a timely play, it is more than that a thrilling one, and it is upon this latter attribute that it depends for its success.

## LABOR LYCEUM 949 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn STAGO 3841

Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.

## Labor Temple 942-57 EAST 44th ST NEW YORK

Workmen's Educational Association Free Library open from 1 to 10 p.m. Hall for Meetings, Entertainments and Ball. Telephone REGENT 10038

## When You Buy Cloth Hats and Caps

Always  
Look for  
This Label



## Holds Over at the Cameo



Produced in the U. S. S. R. by Soyuzkino, "Cities and Years" goes into its second week at the Cameo theatre, beginning Sat. Above, is Sophie Nagarill, who has the leading feminine role.

**BONNAR EMBROIDERS UNION**  
Local 66, I. L. O. F. W. 1 E 18th St. Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union 2 L. Freedman. President: Leon Hettab. Manager: William Altman. Secretary: Treasurer.

**BRICKLAYERS' UNION**  
LOCAL NO. 8. Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willsborough Ave. Phone STAG 4921. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pflaum, Fin. Sec'y. Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer. Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent. William Weinert, President. Charles Weber, Vice-President. Samuel Potter, Rec. Sec'y.

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

**N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL**  
CAPMAKERS  
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 133 Second Ave. Phone ORCHARD 9860-1-2. The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday 8 P. M. Herzhovitz, Sec'y-Treas. Overstork, Local 1. Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue. N. Y. C.

**HEBREW TRADES**  
170 East Broadway, Telephone ORCHARD 8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday 8:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman. M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Feldman, Secretary-Treasurer.

**THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION**  
Local No. 10, L. L. G. W. U.  
Office, 108 W. 38th St.; Telephone WIS 8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union, Maurice W. Jacob, President; Samuel Forstman, Manager-Sec.; Morris W. Jacob, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Grinsky, Asst. Manager.

# UNION DIRECTORY

**BUTCHERS' UNION**  
Local 174, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 13. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday at 10 a.m. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 p.m.

**CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION**  
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four" Office, 40-42 W. 17th Street; Stuyvesant 5568. Regular meetings every Friday at 210 East Fifth Street. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p.m. in the office. Philip Orloff, Manager; L. Machlin, Secretary-Treasurer.

**CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA**  
New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Phone TOMKINS 5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

**CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA**  
Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-13 Union Square, 3rd floor. Telephone ALGONQUIN 6500-1-2-3-4-5. Sydney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

**FOR WORKERS UNION**  
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Amalgamated with the American Federation of Labor, 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. HUNTERS JUNT 708. Morris Kaufman, General President 2nd Secretary.

**FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y.**  
LOCAL 191, 105, 110 and 115 of The INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C. 23 West 31st Street. Penn. 6-7932. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

**FUR DRESSERS' UNION**  
Local 3, International Fur Workers Union. Office and Headquarters, 949 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn, Stage 6708. Regular meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays 8 P. M. Hertzberg, Vice President; Sam Kroil, Business Agent; S. Kalnikoff, Secretary; Samuel Mindel; Treasurer. H. Heib.

**HEBREW TRADES**  
170 East Broadway, Telephone ORCHARD 8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday 8:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman. M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Feldman, Secretary-Treasurer.

**THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION**  
Local No. 10, L. L. G. W. U.  
Office, 108 W. 38th St.; Telephone WIS 8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union, Maurice W. Jacob, President; Samuel Forstman, Manager-Sec.; Morris W. Jacob, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Grinsky, Asst. Manager.

**LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY**  
A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Union and their members. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 E. 9th St., Room 16. New York. Board of Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p.m.

**LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION**  
2 West 15th Street, New York City Telephone Chelsea 3148. Benjamin Schlesinger President, David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

**LAUNDRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 250.**  
Office 62 E. 10th St. Phone, Lehigh 2421. Meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays, 10 A.M. President, Sam' Kaufman, Manager and financial sec'y. L. Hekelman, Recording Secretary, J. Mackey.

**LITHOGRAPHERS AMALGAMATED OF AMERICA**  
New York Local No. 1. Office, Amalfithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone WATKINS 7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 15 E. 8th St. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Schel, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

**MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 24. 24 Cloth St., Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown Office, 640 Broadway. Phone SPRING 4548; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, Wisconsin 1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P.M. Manager, H. Specator; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose, Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Cap. Morris Rosenblatt; Sec'y. of Executive Board Saul Hodes.

**MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 584, L. U. of N. City. Local 584 meets 3rd Thursday of the month. St. Beethoven Hall, 219 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 219 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hoyer, President and Business Agent. Max Lieber, Secretary-Treasurer. SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

**NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 689, A. P. of L. 7 East 15th Street. Algonquin 7078. Regular meetings second Wednesday of every month at 109 West 23rd Street. Max Shook, President; A. Weiner, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Rec. Sec'y; J. Rosenzweig, Fin. Sec'y and Treas. Wm. R. Chisling, Business Agent.

**NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 11018, A. P. of L. 7 E. 18th St. Phone ALGONQUIN 7053. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed. Gottsman, Secretary-Treasurer.

**PAINTERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 499, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular Meetings every Wednesday Evening at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. P. Wollmann, President; Alvin Bostman, Secretary; Peter Schuman, Treasurer.

**BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS OF AMERICA**  
District Council No. 8, N. Y. C. Amalgamated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council. Meets every Thursday evening, Office 61 East 23rd St. Tel. GRAMERCY 1-0000. Phil. p. Sausser, Sec'y; Robert Schemm, Fin. Sec'y.

**PAINTERS' UNION No. 201**  
Office, 62 E. 10th St. Tel. LEHIGH 3148. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meetings every Friday at 210 E. 18th St. L. Sadore, Sec'y-Treas. Nathan Zuchst, Asst. Sec'y-Treas.

**PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD**  
of Greater New York. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Office, 31 W. 14th St.; Tomkins Square 5400. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the Morris Blumenreich, Manager. Hyman Novodoff, Sec'y-Treas.

**POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION**  
New York Joint Board. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. General office, 53 West 51st Street, New York. Phone GRAMERCY 1023. L. Laderman, Chairman; Jack Berry, Secretary-Treasurer; Barnett Wolfe, Manager.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6**  
Offices and Headquarters, 34 W. 18th St., N. Y. Meets every 2nd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. East of 2nd Ave. Phone WATKINS 2148. Leon B. Rouse, President; John Sullivan, Vice-President; Jas. J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; John J. Sullivan and Samuel Obrien, Organizers.

**VEST MAKERS' UNION**  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Peter Monat, Manager. Office, 23 West 15th Street; Phone, Tomkins Square 5400. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

**WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION**  
LOCAL 1. 61 East 28th St. Tel. ASHLAND 4-3107. Sam. Turkel, Pres.; L. G. 1118, Sub-committee, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 219 East 5th St. Always Look for This Label. Waiters, Eat Only in Restaurants That Employ Union Waiters.

**WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 20, L. L. G. W. U. 3 W. 18th St. Phone MADISON Square 1294. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p.m. D. Gindoff, Manager; Samuel Freedman, Secretary-Treasurer.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 62 of L. L. G. W. U. 3 W. 18th Street, New York City. Telephone CHAMBERS 9104-9105. A. Saper, Manager.



# NEW LEADER

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

Editor ..... James O'Neal  
Assistant Editor ..... Edw. Levinson

Contributing Editors:

Morris Hillquit,  
Abraham Cahan, Al-  
lerton Lee, Harry  
W. Laidler, Norman  
Thomas, Joseph E.  
Cohen, Jessie Wal-  
lace Huphan, Wm.  
M. F. Schenck, John  
M. Work, McAllister  
Coleman, Joseph T.  
Shipley, Louis Stan-  
ley, Louis Waldman.



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 not 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.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1931

## Socialism

A READER wants a short definition of Socialism. There is none that is satisfactory. It is impossible to define Socialism in a few sentences but we may say that it is primarily a movement of the working people for their emancipation from capitalism.

As a program Socialism seeks the betterment of the masses within the present order and the ultimate transfer of industry transportation, telegraphs, telephones, banks, etc., from the present owners to the people as their collective possession. This would transform the motive for the operation of these things from private enrichment to human welfare.

As a political movement it endeavors to organize the masses and others in sympathy with its program and ideal for the purpose of wresting the public powers from the possessing classes. These powers are in the keeping of two capitalist parties who use the legislative, executive, judicial and police functions of government to protect the privileges of the possessing classes. The welfare of the vast majority of the workers is in conflict with these two parties but the masses are swayed by myths, falsehoods, traditions and habits to support their enemies. Socialistic politics and education aim to destroy this propaganda.

As a philosophy Socialism is an interpretation of society and its changing institutions. It goes back of surface appearances to the root of things to explain them. Underlying all changes in society are the millions of toilers. As a philosophy Socialism endeavors to explain these changes in terms of their interests and welfare. It helps to avoid illusions by constantly observing realities, knowing that in the long run reliable knowledge alone can guide the movement to ultimate success.

## The Gang's All Here

WITHIN a few weeks after Tammany's salesmen were returned to office they gave their attention to the widespread distress which afflicts so many workers. The outcome of their deliberations was to vote themselves handsome increases in salaries. Jimmie Walker "got his." Part of it was spent on a pleasant vacation in California.

Time passes and the jobless are still in the breadlines. Unfortunates may also be observed fishing for chicken not in the pot but in the garbage can. The statesmen at Albany take note of conditions and the result is a Republican-Democratic proposal that measures up to the standard set by the salesmen in New York City.

It is proposed to create a dozen new judgeships in Kings County, each paying \$25,000 a year. There is to be a division of these judgeships between the two parties. Each for all and all for each. It is said that the present judges are overworked and that the courts are congested. But the judges take three months vacations each year and cases naturally accumulate.

Never mind, the politicians need the money. So a total of \$300,000 is favored for a dozen gentlemen. If this goes through they should be able to enjoy five months vacation each year. Mean-time free soup and the garbage can for the working class. Hail, hail, the gang's all here!

## Everybody's Happy!

EVERYTHING is all right on the securities front. The National Security League Quarterly brings cheering news to the starving farmers and to the unemployed enjoying their charity soup.

Among the encouraging items is news that the President has approved the act designating the Star Spangled Banner as the national anthem which will make traveling Americans "prouder than ever of their native land." Then it will brighten the corner you occupy to know that women aviators have organized for national defense, a "noble undertaking" we are assured.

Glad tidings come from the literary sector in the announcement that a gentleman by the name of

Littlepage wrote an article on the Constitution of the United States. He said that "It is one of the most marvelous documents that has ever been devised. It is unfortunate that we do not have more opportunity to read the Constitution." Perhaps we are so busy hunting the headline that many of us neglect this holy observance.

There are other items indicating that the nation is still safe for securities and those who own them. Of course the Bolsheviks still plot to kidnap Congress and auction it in Moscow and there are still some teachers who do not believe that God created this country for his chosen people, —the bankers, capitalists, generals and admirals, but military training in the schools will in time make these miscreants go way back in the rear and assume a sitting posture.

Now then, read one verse of the sacred Constitution each day, especially if you feel blue. You are certain not to turn red and everything will continue quiet on the securities front.

## Young's Paradise

WHEN Andrew Jackson entered Washington to take the oath of office in 1829 perfect gentlemen and fine ladies fled in panic. Mechanics and laborers, farmers in homespun, hunters in coonskin caps, and frontier radicals in muddy boots flocked to Washington to see their "hero" inaugurated. It was like the incoming "rabble" and the outgoing aristocrats in the Paris of the French revolution.

A century later this Jacksonian Democracy is the kept woman of the General Motors Company and allied bankers. Owen D. Young of the General Electric is a candidate of this group for President on the Democratic ticket. High powered publicity is engaged in advertising him and the virtues of General Electric. Some "liberal" publications have said a kind word for him.

Labor, the weekly of the Railroad Brotherhoods, runs the first of a series of articles on the labor paradise operated by Young under the title of "Brass Knuckles in Kid Gloves." The first installment recalls the propaganda of politicians of the old slave regime. They drew pictures of the rural heaven provided for the enslaved Negro. He had no worries, all his wants were amply provided by his kind owners, and northern agitators were simply ignorant of the rural situation.

The writer informs the readers of *Labor* of the character of the feudal enterprise of which Young is the baronial ruler. His empire is "built on the vicious speed-up system; on discrimination and intimidation; the workers are in constant fear of losing their jobs."

Hundreds of workers and former workers were interviewed and they tell the same story. Fear broods over the employees. Some suspected the writer of being a spy. Not one had a good word to say for Young's paradise.

From Jackson heading a political revolution against the old Whig aristocracy to Young and his feudal empire is a long road for the Democracy to travel. The story simply emphasizes the fact that capitalism is the master of the republic and of the two parties. Playing the child's game of "nonpartisan politics" in these organizations is like playing poker with professionals who have marked all the cards.

## IN A NUTSHELL

The professional racketeer is one who understands the ethics of our ruling business class but neglects to get the law behind his game.

A reformer is one who believes that rubber soles would lessen the shock of the iron heel.

The output of profanity increases with the wave of disillusion. Those who formerly swore by the capitalist system now swear at it.

The best protection against a living wage is a large standing army—of the unemployed.

Many erstwhile members of the army of white collar workers are ready to bet their shirts that never again will they vote for the parties of capitalism.

Those who for many years have been voting for "something new" are now getting something—if they can find the headline.

An individualist is a shamefaced relative of the anarchist who never boasts of his family connection.

Those who sneered at the Socialist philosophy of yesterday find it impossible to ignore the facts of today.

Calvin Coolidge says that "The reported decision from Washington not to call an extra session of Congress to relieve the farmer and redress unemployment will impress the country as sound." Certainly, Cal. Let 'em starve.

Cal says: "The longer Congress was in session the worse the condition of the farmer became and the larger grew the list of the unemployed." If Congress meets it is hell and if it does not meet it is hell.

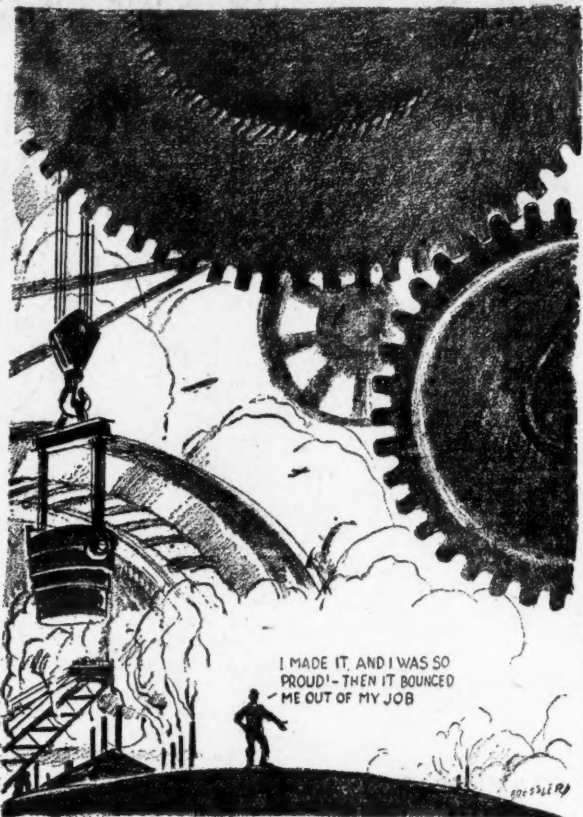
A railroad magnate declared, "I would steal before I would starve." Well, he isn't starving.

An expert predicts that the nation's wealth will be in the hands of 200 corporations within twenty years. Collectivism and plunder for the ruling classes; individualism and hunger for the working class. Right, Hoover?

Governor Roosevelt is still heroically studying unemployment insurance legislation in the hope that he will have an opinion after the votes are counted in 1932.

"Men fear thought as they fear nothing else on earth—more than ruin, more even than death. Thought is subversive and revolutionary, destructive and terrible. Thought looks into the pit of hell and is not afraid. It sees man, a feeble speck, surrounded by unfathomable depths of silence; yet it hears itself proudly, as unmoved as if it were lord of the universe. Thought is great and swift and free, the light of the world, and the chief glory of man."—Bertrand Russell.

## MAN AND HIS MACHINE



Drawn by Harry Brewster.

## Chicago's Atavism; A Return to the Dark Ages

By Henry Duel

ON December 28, 1930, a duly called and constituted convention of the Socialist Party of Chicago was held at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, in Chicago. At this convention candidates were nominated and a Platform adopted for the Municipal election of April 7, 1931. These candidates were John M. Collins for Mayor, Clarence Senior for City Clerk, Hyman Schneid for City Treasurer, and Morris A. Gold for Municipal Court Judge.

On February 26, 1931, well within the election statute, a Certificate of Nomination, properly drawn and complying with the statute in every respect, was filed with the Board of Election Commissioners. This Certificate, which notified the Board officially of the nominations, was sufficient, under the election laws of Illinois, to compel the Board to place the names of the Socialist candidates upon the ballot.

However, no sooner had the Certificate been filed, than attorneys for the Republican and Democratic parties filed objections to it, which were based upon flimsy technical grounds. A perfunctory and framed hearing was held before the "Board" (consisting of two Democratic and one Republican politicians, appointed by their party chiefs) at which the Socialist Party lawyers refuted every objection to the nominations. Despite this, the "Board" summarily ruled the Socialist Party and all other parties, save the Republican and Democratic off the ballot.

Under the election laws, the actions of this "Board" were apparently non-reviewable. The Socialist lawyers, knowing that under the Illinois Constitution such a law was invalid, appealed to a Judge of the Circuit Court, Thomas Taylor, by name, to grant a writ of Mandamus compelling the Board of Election Commissioners to correct their error and place the Socialist candidates upon the ballot.

This Judge ruled, that although the Socialist candidates had a perfect right, under the law, to be on the ballot, he considered their right as "the fanciful rights of liberty" in comparison to compelling the Election Board to spend a few thousand dollars to reprint illegal ballots.

Thus has our sweet Democracy been poisoned in the second largest city of our country. The Socialists had no choice, in this election, but to write the names of their candidates upon the ballot. However, our capitalist opponents have not heard our last word in the matter, and we will not cease with the closing of the polls on election day.

## The Mooney Case in Drama

### "Precedent" Will Present Story of Famous California "Frame-Up"

ON Tuesday, April 14 at 8:30 o'clock the curtain will rise on the premiere performance of "Precedent" at the Provincetown Theatre. The play which is written by I. J. Golden, a young St. Louis lawyer, is concerned with the events surrounding the tragic Mooney-Billings case. The opening performance will be attended by a distinguished audience composed of men and women of prestige in liberal and intellectual circles.

A little over fifteen years ago, San Francisco was celebrating a Preparedness Parade as part of the ballyhoo prior to the United States entering the World War. Contemporary to this parade was a strike by the street-railway workers for better wages and hours. The leader of the strikers was an Irish labor agitator by the name of Tom Mooney. A bomb was thrown at the height of the parade and scores of people were killed and hurt. Shortly after, Tom Mooney was arrested on charges of having thrown the bomb, although there was not a shred of substantial evidence him. At the trial, however, certain witnesses were introduced by the district attorney and on their testimony Tom Mooney was sentenced to death. Shortly after the conviction, Judge Griffin, who sentenced Mooney, was presented with clear evidence that the chief witnesses for the State had offered perjured evidence of the most contemptible nature. A stay of execution was promptly granted and the sentenced commuted to life imprisonment, the only move in Judge Griffin's power. Since then, Judge Griffin, as well as every honest mind in this country, has been interested in effecting Tom Mooney's release from San Quentin Prison in California. But thru the legal code of this country, which holds fast to hidebound established legal precedents, Mooney still remains in prison.

Last June, the Supreme Court of California handed down a startling decision to the effect that a man is guilty until he is proven innocent and intimating that if Mooney didn't commit the crime himself, he knew who did and in consequence should remain in prison.

"Precedent" concerns itself with the absurdity of a system of law that is not facile enough to accomplish simple human justice. It presents the facts of the Mooney case in direct terms and notes the inadequacy of the law. It is hoped that the production of this play will be able to rouse public opinion and bring pressure to bear on Governor Ralph of California to pardon Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, who was convicted with him on similar charges. Among those expected to attend the opening performance on Tuesday are: Howard Brown, Arthur Garfield Hays, Norman Thomas, Morris Ernst, Roger Baldwin, Henry T. Hunt, B. C. Vladeck, Louis Waldman, Harry Weinberger, Aaron Shapiro and many other prominent people interested in the injustice of the Mooney case.

The play will remain at the Provincetown Theatre for an indefinite run, depending on the support received by the public.

## Strike One Day; 1,000 Drivers Balk Wage Cut

CHICAGO—(FP)—After striking one day, 1,000 members of the Commission Wagon Drivers' Union, Local 703, won a complete victory against a wage reduction and longer hours.

The South Water Market employers surrendered at once when the drivers failed to appear for work. Not only did the brief strike maintain the former wage scale, but also won a half-hour reduction in the working day. The drivers had been working ten hours. The bosses wanted them to work longer at less pay. Now they will work nine and one-half hours. At the same time the employers agreed to pay the men for the day they were on strike.

The victory prevented the employers from cutting wages of big truck drivers from \$43 a week to \$31; wagon drivers from \$38 to \$31; and helpers from \$36 to \$30.

# The Issue For 1932

## Unemployment Prepares Ground for Revolt of Tremendous Proportions

By Laurence Todd

WHEAT and oil and copper and hydro-electric power and —predominantly—the right to a job or an unemployment relief payment—will play a far greater part in naming the next President of the United States than nine-tenths of eastern political writers assume will be the case. Machine politics will be as usual, be invoked by the White House. Hoover will be re-nominated. But his Socialist, Democratic and other opponents at the election in November of next year will force the issue on the human need to remain alive. The nightmare of suffering millions of farm families, like the 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 families of industrial unemployed, must now endure, should break in a political outcry that this nation will not soon be able to forget.

After all, it is grotesque that the net income of 502 persons in this country in 1929 should have been equal to the total value of the wheat crop grown by 1,300,000 farmers plus the total value of the cotton grown by another 1,032,000 farmers in 1930. It is a mad world that permits the virtual destruction of the farming industry of this continent through the maldistribution of income that has been built up gradually over generations, and has been brought to boasted fruition in the 12 years since Hoover became Secretary of Commerce and Mellon Secretary of the Treasury. Fifty-cent wheat and ten-cent cotton are symbols of this diversion of national income into a few pockets.

Not all the grandstand plays of egg-rolling and bringing boy heroes

to Washington to meet the man who has refused to feed the hungry farmers, will prevent hard times from casting the ballots in 1932.

What politicians in Washington are now trying to guess is, what bid will be made for the vote of the ruined farmers and the unemployed by Gov. Franklin Roosevelt this summer, when Congress is in exile and the White House propaganda mills are running three shifts. Will the New York governor offer a plan for nationwide unemployment insurance? Will he suggest a way whereby American farmers can raise crops that will pay them a living wage? Will he meet the White House cry of "Tammany corruption!" with a constructive proposal for bringing American economic machinery up to a modern basis from the standpoint of ability to shelter and clothe and feed the American people?

If he fails—and experience of his group warrants that he will provide no miracle of common sense—then the Democratic choice will probably drift to him on the theory that he is "safe" and the best vote-catcher the party can put forward.

But conservative talk will feed no children, clothe no chilled backs, shelter no throngs of homeless unemployed next winter. And while the maneuvering toward the Democratic nomination goes forward in the old socially-blind way, millions of angry American men and women will look around for a program that does promise them food and clothing and shelter—whether through employment or funds raised by taxation of the rich. Socialist growth is, under

such conditions, bound to be rapid. Sen. Norris and the progressives of both capitalist parties are determined that Congress shall promptly undertake to lay heavy federal taxes on inheritances, and higher taxes on the larger estates. The reactionaries in both old parties will fight this plan, tooth and nail. Sen. Bingham, speaking apparently for J. Henry Roraback, G. O. P. national committeeman from Connecticut and power trust magnate, suggests that income taxes be laid on the people of small incomes, in order to force them to oppose all increases in federal expenditure. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has issued the report of its federal taxation committee, to the effect that the rich will lay off more workers if the taxes on the rich are increased.

But whether the Norris group or the Roraback group win the fight over taxation, it now seems unlikely that the unemployed will be satisfied, after another hard winter, to accept this compromise.

On the collapse of capitalism, "order," as registered in loss of jobs and long semi-starvation by the army of the bankrupt farmers, a major political protest is rising. It will flood the channels of radical politics next year.

## 4,500 Urge Jobless Aid In Milwaukee

### Ameringer Tells Throng That Hoover Forgot to Name Lunacy Board

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—(FP).—Despite a snow and sleet storm, 4,500 workers crowded out of the largest halls in Milwaukee to listen to Socialist Party speakers denounce unemployment, capitalists and politicians.

The chief speaker was Oscar Ameringer, editor of the *Oakland* Leader. He suggested that among all the commissions Hoover had appointed, the one necessary commission had been forgotten—a lunacy commission.

"We need a lunacy commission to find out what is wrong with a people that will starve because there is too much food; that will go barefoot because we manufacture too many shoes and that will go without shelter because we have too many homes."

Citing the heartrending situation of the Standard Oil Co., selling coal at \$1.50 a ton when it costs \$1.90 to dig, Ameringer said the capitalists were as much at a loss to know what to do as the poorest worker.

"The surplus created in this country has captured the world for capitalism," said the editor, "and now every nation is looking for a place to dump its products. This creates a great peril, and my heart bleeds when I think that Soviet Russia may dump enough wheat into this country to feed our 7,000,000 unemployed, and that Czechoslovakia may dump enough cheap shoes here to give shoes to our barefoot unemployed."

"On the other hand," he continued, "Germany is looking us up of dumping wheat into our country, so it seems that every country is trying to feed and clothe some other country."

"There is no remedy for unemployment, for poverty, for crime, for war, for corruption and graft, save the abolition of profit," said Ameringer. "The remedy was outlined by Marx and Engels in their manifesto and their solution is still the only one."

## Thomas in Bronx Thursday, April 16

Norman Thomas will assist in the Bronx County Socialist Membership Drive on Thursday evening, April 16. Two mass meetings have been arranged on the same evening—one in the territory of the 7th Assembly District and the other in the Eighth Assembly District. Both of these meetings in the East and West side of the Bronx will be well advertised and hundreds of letters of invitation will be sent to the enrolled Socialist voters.

The meeting in the Seventh Assembly District will be held in the auditorium of the building at 2075 Clinton avenue, near 180 street. Besides Norman Thomas, the other speakers are August Claessens, Herman Woskow, Seymour Goodman.

The meeting in the West Bronx, Eighth Assembly District, will be held in Paradise Manor on Mt. Eden avenue near Jerome avenue. The enrolled Socialist voters of the Upper part of the Second Assembly District and a goodly section of the Eighth Assembly District will be invited to this meeting. Other speakers including Norman Thomas, will be Samuel Orr, Esther Friedman, Patrick J. Murphy, Irving M. Knobloch and August Claessens. Both meetings will begin promptly at 8:30 p. m. Admission free.

## NEW LEADER MAIL BAG

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Editor, The New Leader:  
One need not agree with Comrade Shurt's conclusions to recognize many pertinent truths in his letter in the New Leader.

To make unemployment insurance a direct charge against industry would be simply another tax which would be added to prices and passed on to the consumer. Large industries with monopoly control of prices could pass the buck more easily than smaller concerns, which would be additionally handicapped. Unemployment relief would be systematized and financed, perhaps, but unemployment itself would be untouched, and we would have all the undoubted evils of the "dole" system.

Our efforts should be centered not so much on relief for the unemployed, as on lessening the amount of unemployment, as far as this is possible under the capitalist system. To this end, whatever policies we advocate, should aim at such redistribution of the national income as will increase the buying power of the masses, thus automatically providing jobs.

The cost of unemployment insurance, therefore, should be met by increased taxation of large industries and inheritances, and unearned increment of land values, rather than by a tax on industry. This would tend to increase the demand for production and so help to redress the balance between production and consumption. These forms of taxation cannot be passed on to the consumer and would not be a handicap on industry, which should of course be avoided in any attempt to relieve unemployment.

One factor which is too often ignored in this connection is the relation between agricultural depression and unemployment. Nearly half our people live in farming communities. We talk glibly about the five-day week and the six-hour day to relieve unemployment among factory workers. But farmers work 12 hours a day and often seven days a week. Their average income is less than \$400 a year.

Whatever would raise the consuming power of this vast mass of workers on the land would certainly have a great bearing on unemployment in the cities. How this is to be done I confess I have no idea, but the relation between the two problems is clear and should be studied carefully. It is foolish to think the problems of factory workers can be solved by still further depressing the conditions of the farmers. Unemployment insurance which reflects itself in higher prices for commodities; five-day weeks and shorter hours for factory workers will all increase the cost of what the farmer has to buy. We cannot bring about these changes without the help of the farmer. Therefore we must have something to give him in return. What is it to be? Here is the biggest problem before the Socialists movement.

Wm. G. Lightbourne.  
Palisades Park, N. J.

### KARL MARX

Editor, The New Leader:  
On the 14th of March, 1833, in London, died Karl Marx, "quintly in his arm chair, with hardly a struggle." . . . the elements . . . stand up . . . So mixed in all that world! This was a man.

What Antonius says of Brutus who vanquished, died on the point of his own sword—this is true in still greater measure of Marx, the unvanquished and invincible in the battle of mind and spirit. "This was a man." He was the Newton of political economy and historical philosophy and the Darwin of sociology.

Frederick Engels, his greatest friend and co-laborer, his intellectual twin spirit, writing to that grand old German Socialist, Wilhelm Liebknecht, on that date, at the conclusion of his letter expresses sentiments that we, as Socialists 48 years later, can fully endorse: "Although I have seen him tonight stretched on his bed, the face rigid in death, I cannot grasp the thought that this genius should have ceased to fertilize with his powerful thoughts the proletarian movement of both worlds. Whatever we all are, we are through him; without him we would still be stuck in the mire of confusion." Yours, F. Engels. (Karl Marx by Wilhelm Liebknecht, C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, 1901.)

Three days later under a gloomy English sky Engels stood by an open grave in High Gate Cemetery and commenced his funeral oration with this remark: "Just as Darwin discovered the laws of development in organic nature, so Marx discovered the laws of development in human history."

Brooklyn, N. Y.

D. Kaplan.