

## Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

A Close Up View of the Miners' Struggle—Pinchot and Pittsburgh—The Poll in Spain—France and Germany—Russian Trade—Post and Gatty

### THE SITUATION IN THE COAL FIELDS

THANKS to the active Socialist comrades in Pittsburgh, I saw and learned much on my hurried visit to that industrial area. It is impossible to exaggerate the miserable condition of the miners or the shocking condition of the industry. Peaceful national-



ization of the mines would mean nationalization by purchase, but there are some mines for which the owners ought almost to pay the public to take them off their incompetent hands. Weak mines and strong mines alike show the capitalist system at its worst. The weathers unchecked by union representatives continually defraud the miners on weight of coal. Work is so infrequent and wages so low that miners and their families are when they are not striking. I saw a whole sheaf of pay statements of a certain coal company, all of them doctored to make the charges against the members for rent, food in the company store, and powder equal the earnings. To do this charges for rent, powder, etc., were arbitrarily adjusted at the necessary figure.

On the whole public sympathy is with the miners. Governor Pinchot has signed the anti-injunction law which goes into effect September 1st. He has also revoked all coal and iron police commissions. But most of these thugs and gunmen are being taken over as deputy sheriffs or borough police. The Wildwood massacre of marching miners is likely to be completely whitewashed although the miners themselves who were arrested on no particular charge are held in exorbitant bail.

The spirit of the miners is high and according to all that I have been able to learn the majority of them are now so bitter against the United Mine Workers that they have turned to the National Miners' Union, without, however, by any means all of them, becoming Communist. For instance, we visited a certain mine where the strike is nominally under the National union; but where the men who stay out are all members of a Socialist local of a Jugoslav federation. So far the agreement made by the United Mine Workers Union with the Pittsburgh Terminal Company, an agreement which offered no increase whatever in wages to the miners, has been generally rejected by the rank and file who remain on strike. Nevertheless in time the fact that there is an agreement may weaken the morale of the strikers. Newspapers and the state administration are bringing all possible pressure to bear on operators and miners to use the old union to get together. Some forms of pressure, I am told, include whiskey for men who go back and bullying by deputy sheriffs if they don't.

The hunger march, part of which I saw, was orderly and impressive. The march on Pittsburgh, however, for various reasons, enlisted fewer miners than the previous march on the smaller town of Washington. The situation is undoubtedly hurt rather than helped by the Communist attempt to dominate the union and use it as a vehicle for Communist propaganda rather than for working class organization. There are a few signs of change in a better direction—at least so some of our comrades think.

Meanwhile our comrades are wisely giving relief where it is needed no matter under which union men are striking. If they do less than that it will be long before Socialists will have or deserve a hearing in the mine regions. Send your contribution to Jane Tait, Treasurer, Socialist Committee for Miners' Relief, Lyceum Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### PINCHOT'S BED-FELLOW

PITTSBURGH politics give a fine illustration of the queer bed-fellows with whom a Republican reformer like Governor Pinchot has to work. He owed his election to the support of the Pittsburgh machine. One of the leaders of that machine, Senator Coyne, who now seeks a County Commissioner's job, has just had to settle with the Federal government to the tune of some \$90,000 on income tax returns. Another leader, Mayor Kline, has been indicted for the sort of thing for which so many American Mayors have been or should be indicted. There are those who say that some of the Mayor's pals squealed on him because he disciplined them for not lining up for Pinchot. Meanwhile in state affairs Pinchot has found himself in strange company. His own coal and iron police bill was a bad one which the Vore machine had helped defeat. He repudiated state unemployment insurance, at least for the time being, perhaps out of deference to his political friend, Joe Grundy. Great are the trials of a reformer with such comrades. What stories Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot could tell each other under the rose!

### THE SPANISH ELECTIONS

IT is good news that the Spanish Socialists did so well in the elections. Obviously there is no danger of return of the monarchy in Spain and little or no danger from the bigoted church party. The danger may come possibly from the extreme demands of the Separatists in some of the provinces. Still greater is the danger that the revolution will remain mostly political. This I take it our Socialist comrades are resolved to avoid. If they can achieve a genuine social revolution in Spain with a minimum of violence and a maximum of results it will be a service of incalculable value to the whole world. To do this they cannot be part of a coalition government with the right wing republicans.

### FRANCE AND GERMANY

IT is serious business that the French government is putting so many difficulties in the way of the Hoover moratorium. Even if that moratorium should go through it is questionable whether it goes far enough or comes soon enough to prevent a German collapse. We may as well make up our minds that if it succeeds at all it will be only as a first step. I think that it ought to be possible since there is such general agreement outside of France to go ahead without France in the hope that the moral pressure of world opinion and second thought on what a German collapse would do to France may bring the French government into line.

### RUSSIA'S EXPORTS

IT was good news to read in the United States Daily an apparently authoritative denial of the United Press story that the Federal government was going to put a complete embargo on Russian goods on the ground that they are produced by forced labor. There is a degree of compulsion of labor in Russia which Socialists would earnestly hope to avoid. It is not a degree of compulsion amounting to forced labor in a country which is trying to build up the national industry for the good of the workers. Protests against it would come with singularly ill grace where capitalism exerts the kind of compulsion on labor I have seen in the coal fields and where, moreover, there is as much convict labor as there is in our Southern states. The effect of a general embargo against Russia would be disastrous to prosperity and possibly to peace.

It is to be hoped that the Treasury Department will also avoid a lot of specific embargoes on Russian goods. Incidentally court decisions compelling American purchasers of Russian natural resources like lumber and oil to pay the original private owners as well as the Russian government might easily have the effect of an embargo.

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### Hoover Dishes Out The Applesauce



Drawn by Harry Bresler.

## W. Va. Miners Strike Monday; Penn. Miners Get Socialist Aid

Thomas Takes Part in  
Distribution of Relief  
—\$3,000 in Parade in  
Pittsburgh

By Arthur C. McDowell  
(Special Corr. of The New Leader)

PITTSBURGH.—The 30th of June saw 8,000 miners marching Pittsburgh thoroughfares enveloped in the sweltering heat of the hottest day in 20 years to announce their determination to carry on their strike against hunger and despotism.

While the marchers swung through waterfront streets under the fearful eyes of hundreds of nervous policemen and the sympathetic gaze of thousands of citizens, the first major delivery of precious food supplies under auspices of "Miners Relief Fund" of the Socialist Party of Pittsburgh, swept out of the city led by a truck bulging with food and followed by a cavalcade of cars containing among other passengers, Norman Thomas, nationally known Socialist leader and standard bearer.

A flying trip to the first trio of strike centers that could be served brought a sharply lined picture of mine war at full blast on a twenty to fifty mile front. At Imperial, Pa., a local of the Socialist Party is fighting the battle alone, the local membership alone keeping the strike alive in spite of the fact that they represent but 10% of the working force and have no organization to back them but came out voluntarily to avoid scabbing on the scores of mines on strike.

A Party Local in Strike  
A brief survey of the area showed Socialist State Secretary Sarah Limbach the membership of at least nine Party locals involved in the strike of Penna. and Ohio miners under leadership of the National Miners Union.

"RELIEF WILL WIN THE STRIKE," cried a half score banners in the Pittsburgh hunger parade and the words were echoed to Thomas by rank and file miners and district organizers of the (Continued on Page Two)

Youngstown Mayor  
Refuses to Visit Calif.  
As Mooney Protest

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Mayor Joseph H. Heffernan announced today he had refused an invitation to La Fiesta De Los Angeles. Writing to Isidore B. Dockweiler, president, he declared he would not enter California while Tom Mooney remained in prison.

Mr. Dockweiler had invited Mayor Heffernan to the festivities commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of Los Angeles and suggesting that he name an official delegation from Youngstown.

Harlan Beats,  
Deposits I.W.W.  
Defense Head

Connors Taken Over  
State Line by Force—  
30 Miners Face Trial

PINEVILLE, Ky.—(FP)—Full details of the beating and deportation of Tom Connors of the General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World have just been made public by him. He plans a suit for \$50,000 against Sheriff John H. Blair as a result of the attack, it is reported.

Arrested and taken to Sheriff Blair's office at Harlan, Connors was attacked by the sheriff and badly beaten while two deputies stood by with hands on their guns, and after some hours of threats and grilling, was deported over the state line into Virginia and set down about 12 miles from a town. Connors had been in Harlan and the nearby towns for several days, working for the release of the coal miners in jail. Sitting on the porch of J. I. Land, an Evans miner, about 1:30 p. m., he was arrested by two deputies, who took (Continued on Page Three)

Coaldiggers Will Heed  
Call for Walkout Issued by New Coal Union

By Katherine H. Pollak

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—A strike of 23,000 miners of the Kanawha coal fields is expected July 6, unless the operators agree before that time to meet the representatives of the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union in joint conference. The locals of the union have voted unanimously in favor of a walk-out and on June 30 the executive board gave the three union officers power to call the men out on July 6, if a joint conference had not been secured. The high tide of production, for the lake trade, is here, so that this is the strategic time to shut down the mines.

The men cheer the idea of a fight, although they know it means suffering and sacrifice. Wages of \$3 and \$3 a day, the high prices of the company store where they must trade, the extension of the working day to 10 and 11 hours in some cases, the tyranny of the company, have driven them to revolt in spite of discharges, evictions, and company gunmen. In a few months the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union has built up a membership of 19,000 men out of the 23,000 of the Kanawha field, which extends back into the mountains for some 40 miles about Charleston. Reports have reached the union that miners in adjoining fields, still untouched by the organizing campaign, will join the strike.

This Kanawha field lies nearly 200 miles south of the Morgantown district where the United Mine Workers of America has recently been signing up the operators, and is still further from the "panhandle" where the Natl. Miners' Union has been active. The Natl. Miners' Union has made no appearance in this region.

Opposed to Lewis  
From 1917 to 1924 the men of this field were a part of the U. M. W. A. and signed agreements with the operators. The present officers of the West Virginia Mine Workers' (Continued on Page Three)

## WE CAN'T EAT BUNK

### Nor Will Hot Air and Ballyhoo Pay the Rent

THERE are about 6,000,000 workers unemployed and perhaps as many more working on such short time that their incomes are severely reduced.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reported payrolls in manufacturing industries declined from September, 1929, to December, 1930, 34.3 per cent, and the number of workers, 24 per cent.

The loss in wages and salaries in 1930 is estimated by the Standard Statistics Co. at over \$9,000,000,000. The reduction in wages and salaries for the year will probably be about the same from the payment of 1929, as in 1930.

Private charitable funds are inadequate to alleviate the suffering resulting from these conditions, and many of these funds are nearing depletion, while it is increasingly difficult to secure contributions.

The private savings of the workers, especially the unemployed, are virtually exhausted. Regardless of any change that may occur in the business outlook, millions of our fellow-citizens face a winter of acute poverty and distress.

### Samples of Hoover Hokum

Everybody knows these facts. Everybody, except President Hoover and the Republican and Democratic representatives of big business in the legislative bodies of the nation.

To listen to President Hoover chanting his ballyhoo hymn you would think that the United States was a land of milk and honey, with work for all who wanted it. "Savings are higher than ever"—"Consumption is proceeding at a higher rate"—"Stability is on the ascendency"—"We have assured the country from panics"—"We are saving the farmers and workmen through the tariff."

Those are all quotations from President Hoover's addresses. Believe it or not. The unemployed ask for jobs; the President offers them bunk. The jobless ask for clothing, for food, for a certainty that they will have a roof over their heads, and the President offers them hot air.

### From Across the Sea

About once a week the president of some big trust or some senator gives out an interview in which he says that the worst of the depression is over and that things are on the mend. Hoover led off with this line in November, 1929. He and his fellow ballyhoosers for the restoration of capitalism have been at it ever since.

Spokesmen for big business are more cautious in Great Britain, but, in the main, they take the same line; "upholding our institutions"; "avoiding precipitate action"; "standing together shoulder to shoulder"; and "restoring prosperity."

Evidence that filters in from the economic world tells another story. Here, for example is an official report issued on June 2 by the British Secretary of State for India. The report deals with the situation in Burma. It shows clearly the course of the world-wide breakdown.

"With regard to the economic situation, the principal feature is the extraordinary fall in the price of everything except oil. Prices for paddy and beans are 50% and for cotton 80% less than last year. The fall in the value of minerals and timber is about 35%, and it is uncertain whether the full depth of the depression has yet been reached. The price of paddy, which recently rose a little, is again falling. Exports of rice are not less in quantity than in normal years. The prices of agricultural produce are probably less than cost of production in some districts, and in consequence agriculturalists cannot pay the loans which they borrow last year. Financiers are unwilling to advance more money for crop loans, and the agricultural credit required to grow this year's crops has almost vanished."

### Exploitation and Capitalism

What will the ballyhoosers do with Burma? Can they market her grain or her minerals? Can they give her farmers enough credit to get through the present season and give their crops away? And how about next year? Can they compel impoverished Burmese to buy cotton cloth and agricultural tools?

Great Britain receives about one-third of her annual income from foreign sources, of which Burma is one. But the fall in prices to a point below cost of production has bankrupted Burmese economy and has driven many of the farmers into the ranks of the revolutionaries who are now playing hide and seek with the British Army of occupation. Starving farmers can no longer be exploited and sooner or later they are bound to revolt against their oppressors.

Capitalist pre-war prosperity was built in part upon the exploitation of Burma, India, China, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, the Philippines. The catastrophic fall in prices has beggared these colonial areas. They cannot buy goods. They are repudiating both interest and principal on their loans.

United States capital is less dependent than that of Great Britain on foreign fields of exploitation. But a decrease of exports amounting to \$1,400 millions per year knocked a big hole in the bottom of U. S. A. prosperity. The reduction of American farm incomes by \$2,400 millions a year has knocked a still bigger hole. Unemployment and wage reductions are playing havoc with purchasing power. Until the income of Burma, Cuba and Arkansas has been restored—and capitalism is quite unable to restore the equilibrium between productive capacity and consuming power—it is childish to talk about a return to prosperity. The capitalist world will continue to wallow in the morass of hard times, while its leaders bark their ballyhoo of "good times are on the way" to any one who is foolish enough to gape and listen.

### Don't Swallow the Stuff

There are other things the workers can do besides swallow the bunk of the prosperity ballyhoosers. First they can understand the cause of unemployment. They can begin to realize the fact that unemployment is inevitable in a system built on the exploitation of the masses of the people for the benefit of the few. They can understand that not until every worker receives the full product of his labor in an industrial system wherein manufacture shall be for the use of the people and not for the profits of the few will we ever get rid of unemployment.

After the workers understand this, they must organize themselves in an army which will work to bring about the changes. In America today two roads are open for the redress of grievances suffered by the workers.

First, we must have a political party which shall belong to the workers and fight its battles for a new world as well as for immediate relief from the ravages of unemployment. Such a party is at hand. It is the Socialist party. It summons all workers to join with it.

At the same time, the workers must organize industrially—in trade unions. Thus they can give battle on the job when the employing interest offer them bunk and hot air, instead of wages and jobs.

### VACATIONING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Between 50,000 and 75,000 textile workers Monday began a Summer "vacation" period as a large number of cotton manufacturing mills in the Southeast suspended operations.

W. N. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, who announced the suspensions, said the movement was promoted by the Cotton Textile Institute of New York City.

### ON THE FARM

Louis Henry, living in Jefferson County Indiana has offered two blooded Jersey calves for a dollar each and after some time he found a buyer. He offered five milk cows for \$15 each but has not found a buyer. That's the way the farmers are getting it in the neck under Hoover and capitalism.

### Labor Wars on Chicago Phone Company 'Steal'

CHICAGO.—(FP)—The Chicago Federation of Labor is waging a vigorous fight against adoption by the city of the new telephone company franchise by which the city would lose many hundred thousand dollars a year.

"The richest corporation in the world is sticking up Chicago," declared E. N. Nockels, secretary of the federation. "Al Capone, in his palmist days, had nothing on the Illinois Bell Telephone Company."

The franchise now sought by the phone company is virtually the same one vetoed by former Mayor Thompson because it failed to protect the rights of the citizens. Mayor Cermak's attitude appears favorable to the phone company.

One precedent creates another. They seem atomistic and become law.—Jennings.

### DISCOVERY!

CHICAGO.—After studying matter over nearly two years, a group of Chicago capitalists discovered the cause of the depression—too much capitalism. Facing this tremendous discovery, an organization was formed to fight the men. It will be called the Federation of American Business Men. It is to get the government out of business.

Most of the present members is composed of grain traders. They have been hard hit by the gro of cooperatives in the wheat. The leading spirit, and prime speaker at the first meeting, been James E. Bennett, head of the brokerage firm of James Bennett & Co. The association plans, however, to recruit membership from all types of businessmen. It hopes to become national in scope.



# Fusion Move In Reading Poll Is Tottering

Maurer Chosen by Old Parties as Special Target in Socialist Camp

(By A. New Leader Correspondent)  
READING, Pa.—Present indications are that all attempts by Democrats and Republicans to form a coalition to beat the Socialist Administration will fail completely. It is admitted that unless there is a fusion, the City can't be beaten.

For four years the disappointed Democrats and Republicans have gnashed their teeth at the horrible fact that Socialists run the city. More horrifying to them was the fact that they ran it well and for that reason could not be ousted.

So evident are the virtues of the present administration to the citizens of Reading, political observers believe that neither the Republicans nor Democrats will even nominate a candidate to oppose Mayor Stamp for re-election.

**Fusion Failed Before**  
Fusion of the two old-line parties is considered at every election but never materializes. The Republicans not controlled by the machine element found in every city fear that if the Socialists are ousted, the notorious, law-breaking, Berkshire Knitting Co. will gain control of the city. The "good" Democrats feel the same way. These factions are expected to again block fusion of the D.P. and the Democrats against the Socialists in November.

The present plans of the politicians not openly voiced as yet is expected to culminate in a concentrated attack on James H. Maurer's candidacy for re-election to Council. The machine gang in both parties will readily join the fight on the former President of the State Federation of Labor because they believe that once "Jim" is "out," the backbone of the Socialist hold on the city will be broken.

The outcome will rest on the strength of Maurer's supporters who will be able to muster against the concentrated drive against him.

**Maurer Is Target**  
The strategy of the attack on will be to make him out the enemy of the Administrators.

They will engage in a whispering campaign against his character and disposition. In years gone by he has been professional politician at this state, which has produced some of the smartest that ever grew, came to Jim Maurer for advice and ideas. It is not likely that a bunch of small time county leaders led by a little coterie of factory manufacturers can outmaneuver him at this date. And the workers of Reading will realize that a campaign centered on Jim is merely the same old "divide and rule" tactics used so often against the city that they are now "wise" and won't be fooled again.

**Socialist Party Relief Given Penn. Strikers**

(Continued from Page One)  
National Miners Union throughout the area visited.

"Thirty miles as the crow flies outwound to West Virginia," one leader told Thomas, "we have trucked the miners and we will fight the last bitter gap if only we have food for men and families." Socialists of the entire nation are appealed to remember that the Miners Relief Fund of the Socialist Party, 636 Lycoming Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., is now at work and that if our own Party comrades over are not to be betrayed the work must be effectively aided.

**Parade Starts Tuesday**

Beginning at 4:00 a. m., Tuesday, June 30th, from as far as fifty miles from Pittsburgh, columns of miners began to bend all way toward the rallying point of hunger-protesting strikers in West Park of the mine and all center of the world. Afoot the most part, men, women and children pluckily surged their way for miles through the scorching heat of a score of years, camp Superintendent of Police, who had ordered "bomb" under to hall marchers at city were suddenly commanded the order to break the columns up into individual groups as the columns swung singing into the outskirts of the city. Squad cars and city weapons sullenly trailed them.

At West Park cheers greeted a new delegation as the number of foot soldiers and families mounted to more than 8,000. A friendly citizenry greeted the party to its limits, moved out of the park, banners flying, down the avenue and the mighty Manchester men, four abreast, their lines lined from the park to the far side of the bridge where the mighty palaces of commerce and coal miners and steel labor have reared, men were waiting nervously in fear that miners might seek to take a

**Socialist Leaflets, Just Issued, Deal With Tammany and Hunger**

A large quantity of two leaflets printed by the New York City office of the Socialist Party, New York City, is now ready for distribution. One of these is a new leaflet entitled "Smash Tammany—Don't Reform It." This is a reprint of an article that appeared in the NEW LEADER some weeks ago and received so much comment and requests for publication as a leaflet. The Committee on Literature and Propaganda recommended this publication.

The second leaflet is a reprint of one that has been used extensively several months ago, entitled "Must Men Starve?" This has been reset and printed in an attractive form. Both leaflets are six page folders and can be purchased by branches or individuals at the rate of \$4.00 per thousand. Orders will now be filled for both leaflets at the City office, room 601, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

look at the city their toll built. But the strikers with a discipline that put the shifting police to shame, marched rapidly along the prescribed line of march by the river front in scornful observance of agreement with authorities. Returned to the starting point in the park miners and their families took up the grinding march home but their message had been delivered from 8,000 marching figures speaking not only for themselves but for many times their number on strike and embattled against starvation. The common citizenry heard and showed fellow feeling but the answer of Pittsburgh lords of fuel and metal is yet to be known.

**Terrorism Continues**  
Four weeks having passed since revolt flamed openly through the coal crust of Pennsylvania's western field and sent miners marching on the Ellsworth mines of the Bethlehem Steel Company, among others, until their lines were turned back by barricade and tear gas bombs and galloping cosack. The miners on Monday, June 29th, dared assert their right to picket against the steel giant. At 7 a. m. their lines formed outside the company owned borough. This time the state police with the Governor's declaration for peaceful picketing and demonstrations hanging over their head took no part save when a lieutenant pleaded with the strikers to abandon their resolve to picket.

Meanwhile the steel borough police aware of their weakness without the aid of the cosacks, had all the mine Coal and Iron Police sworn in as borough officers. Charging the strikers about three hundred yards from the borough line, they drowned them in tear gas and fell upon them with riot clubs men and women alike. Nearly 600 arrests have been made in the Pittsburgh district since the beginning of the strike and many score of these still lay in jail, as strikers declare themselves determined to stick it out rather than completely bankrupt the union and defense funds. Strikers soliciting relief in many boroughs are being apprehended and jailed on charges of vagrancy. Down in Pittsburgh marketing districts unemployed dug in the refuse heaps behind food houses.

**Two Thousand at Bier**  
In the tiny company town of Arnold City beyond Fayette City June 27 two thousand miners and their families flowed down the single street in griefed but ominous company behind the bier of Nicholas Filipovich, kindly store keeper and head of strike relief, shot down by his wife's side on his own door step a few days before. A heavy spring rain fell during the service and for the entire time of the long hour funeral march. The coffin stood open by the roadside and the long line of miners filed by to take a last look at the dead.

**Youngster of 16 Killed**  
Joseph Vargo, 16, fell fatally wounded, on Maiden Hill near Vesta No. 4, Friday, June 26th, the first blood casualty of the bitter struggle of more than 1,500 men at the immense J. & L. Steel property near California, Pa. In the censed at cries of reproach on the part of the youth and his friend, a scab halted five shots from a revolver skittering the chest of the youngster as Brownsville hospital authorities believe fatally.

**23,000 W. Va. Miners To Strike Monday**

(Continued from Page One)  
The Union led the district organization to victory in the old days. The "no backward step" policy of the U. M. W. A. re-unioned the destruction of the union throughout the state, and for seven years the men were

## Prosecution Witness Aids Negro Boys

Norris Declares He Was Beaten to Make False Testimony — Execution Delayed

SCOTTSDALE, Ala.—(FP)—The motion for a new trial for the eight Negro boys who had been sentenced to die in the electric chair July 10, has been denied by Judge A. E. Hawkins of Scottsboro, but the boys will not be electrocuted July 10.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are going right ahead. They anticipated an unfavorable decision from the Scottsboro judge, and are preparing for appeal to the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Messrs. Fort, Biddow and Ray, Alabama's foremost law firm, retained by the N. A. A. C. P., under whose direction attorneys Stephen R. Roddy and Milo Moody will also continue in the case, are now preparing a bill of exceptions and briefs, which will include the record of all procedure at the original trial, as well as all the procedure and affidavits in support of the motion for a new trial which is to be incorporated in a single bill of exceptions.

Judge Fort of Fort, Biddow and Ray is in constant communication with the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., and has sent on a startling affidavit made by Clarence Norris, one of the colored boys, and chief witness for the prosecution on whose testimony, mainly, the eight were convicted and sentenced to death.

**What Affidavit Says**  
From Clarence Norris' affidavit it appears that he was beaten and threatened with lynching if he failed to testify against the colored boys, and also that he was never in the freight car in which the assaults are alleged to have occurred and that he saw nothing of the alleged events concerning which he was forced by beatings and threats to testify. His affidavit recites: "I was slapped and kicked and told that if I did not tell that the other Negro boys who were arrested on the train had something to do with those white girls, that they would kill me; that they would shoot me down in the courthouse. I was afraid of them and told them I would do what they said."

Meanwhile the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, realizing that the cases will be bitterly fought and exceedingly expensive, this week sent out an appeal to its branches in all parts of the United States to hold mass meetings, cooperate with church and fraternal groups, and in all ways to rouse sentiment so that funds to pay the expenses of this legal battle might be raised.

**Communists Raid Meeting**  
At a Chicago meeting, addressed by William P. Dickson, N. A. A. C. P. Field Secretary just returned from Alabama, Communists invaded the N. A. A. C. P. gathering and endeavored to break it up. As a consequence of the disorder and uproar created by the Communist invaders of the N. A. A. C. P. meeting, eleven Communists were taken in custody by the police and released in \$1,000 bail each.

The tension in Alabama over the Scottsboro cases is evidenced by another incident which occurred June 16. On that day Thomas Jasper, Negro farm hand convicted of a minor offense and fined \$100, was taken from the city jail in Huntsville by two men and press reports state that the fear is he was lynched. The N. A. A. C. P. promptly telegraphed to friends in Alabama urging them to forward all possible information and also wired Governor Miller of Alabama urging rigorous investigation, prosecution of the kidnappers and punishment of the prison officials guilty of collusion with the kidnappers.

glected by the union. Now that the coal diggers have built a union of their own, the U. M. W. A. is trying to persuade the operators to sign with it rather than with the rival organization.

The miners, however, are heartily against the Lewis organization, not only because it has deserted them in the past, but also because they have learned how that union is now hog-tying the miners of the Morgantown field. The agreement that District 31, under the leadership of Van Bittner, has recently signed with some of the operators up there provides that the district officials shall appoint all mine committees and shall receive all dues checked off by the company. Those district officials are themselves appointees of Pres. Lewis. The mine workers here know that such a scheme gives Lewis complete power over the union and that he can thereby force the men to work at his terms. Moreover the tonnage rate provided in that agreement is 30c for hand loading, a rate lower than that in the large non-union mines in northern West Virginia and lower than that in the Kanawha field.

The mine workers here are ready to fight for a union—but they want that union to be one that will strive for the welfare of the workers and governed by the men themselves. That is why they are now preparing to battle under the banners of the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union.

## Cooperative Gardens Started by Unemployed

THREE RIVERS, Mich.—Planting and planting of cooperative gardens established by the Socialist-led unemployed council of Three Rivers is well under way, and the products raised will be cooperatively canned for use next winter.

Meanwhile, no opportunity is being overlooked to educate members on the more fundamental aspects of the economic situation at regular meetings held under the auspices of the party.

"Organization work must be carried on," states D. R. Selby, secretary of Local Three Rivers. "We are working for government employment exchanges, for extensive public works, for removal of charity from private to government supervision, and for unemployment insurance. We are calling the unemployed into the streets, assembling them in parks, and urging them to develop their own leadership because no other leadership is in sight. And instead of promises, we offer them a definite program of action."

## Thomas Urges Negroes Fight For New Order

Capitalism Makes Negro Peculiar Victim, Socialist Leader Tells N. A. A. C. P.

(By A. New Leader Correspondent)  
PITTSBURGH.—The Negro's hope lies in a new social order, declared Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, before the 22nd annual conference of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Declaring that an acquisitive society had broken down, and that the Negro had been peculiarly its victim, Thomas said that a society based upon the dignity of work and the harnessing of toil and science to the service of mankind was the only next step.

"We live in a sick epoch," declared Thomas. "An acquisitive society has broken down. With machinery enough to abolish poverty it has multiplied the misery of economic insecurity—witness the tragedy of 7,000,000 unemployed. Its false ethics of profit have brought the nemesis of catastrophe upon us. The stress and strain of national rivalries threaten world peace. There is no hope save in a new order of society based on cooperative production for use, not profit, upon planning, international and not merely national, for an interdependent world."

"Of this sick society the Negro is peculiarly the victim. He is the marginal worker, most pathetic of all the victims of unemployment and landlordism. It is too late in the day for the race to save itself by simply following the white race in developing its own bourgeoisie. The whites haven't left much to grab and their system is breaking."

"The Negro's hope, peculiarly, is a new social order based on the dignity of work and the harnessing of all science and all toil of hand and brain to the service of mankind. It is to this he should give himself with that courage and intelligence with which he has so far made his way."

## Union Asks Probe of Strikebreaking Agency

PATERSON, N. J.—(FP)—The wardens local union of Paterson, a United Textile Workers of America affiliate, whose members are mostly engaged in the silk industry, has demanded of Gov. Larson that he conduct a rigid investigation of the tactics in the Manning strikebreaking agency in the Allentown strike situation.

The warden union has informed Gov. Larson that the Manning Industrial Service which is licensed by the state, has been notorious for years and that slugging methods were used by this outfit in several strikes here during the past 15 years. Commander N. Schwartzkopf of the New Jersey state police has announced that Pennsylvania state police have asked him to investigate the Manning outfit. The Pennsylvania troopers in Allentown have 14 of the Manning operatives in the Lehigh County jail as a result of an attempted murder of three silk strikers.

## Power Trust Still "Correcting" Schools

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Disclosures made before the Federal Trade Commission more than two years ago, of the efforts deliberately made by the utility corporations to mold public opinion against public ownership and against effective regulation of rates for service, did not stop this campaign on the part of the power trust and the American Gas Association, documents placed in the Commission's record on June 25 clearly showed. One of the most interesting of these exhibits was a summary of the "surveys" or "examinations" of college and high-school textbooks that have been made by the utility interests in order to make sure that no doctrine hostile to themselves shall be taught.

## Crosswaith Opens Tour of Massachusetts

Negro Socialist Orator to Make Three-Month Drive in Bay State

(By A. New Leader Correspondent)  
BOSTON.—Frank Crosswaith is in this state for a three weeks' tour, and has already had splendid meetings in Lowell and on Boston Common. He is scheduled for Roxbury, Dorchester, Lawrence, Amesbury, New Bedford, Salem, and various meetings around Boston as well.

We are running Workers' Open Air Colleges under the auspices of the Socialist Party at different places, taking the same corner and town on the same night of each week. Meetings are held every Monday in Lowell at 8 o'clock at Green and Central streets, and at Brighton Square in Brighton. Every Tuesday at 7:30 a meeting is held in Lawrence at Hampshire and Essex streets, and the other meeting on that night is open. Every Wednesday meetings are held at Taunton Green at 8 o'clock; at Tremont and Hanson streets in Boston at 6 o'clock. Every Thursday meetings are held at Tremont and Hammond streets in Boston at 8 o'clock, at Blue Hill and Lawrence avenues at 8:30, and in Salem at Derby Square at 8 o'clock. Fridays besides the branch meeting open air meetings are scheduled at Tremont and West streets at 8 o'clock in Boston. Saturday meetings will be held in the square at Amesbury at 8 o'clock, and in Dorchester at Blue Hill avenue and Woodrow avenue at 8:30. Arrangements will be made for regular meetings in Brockton and New Bedford in the near future.

Crosswaith had an enthusiastic audience in Boston. More than 500 interested workers welcomed the arrival of the great Negro Socialist in their midst. The opening address was given by Arthur C. Parker, Boston Organizer of the Socialist Party.

Crosswaith then discoursed eloquently on ethics, morality and economics and the part they play in our modern society, or, rather, in the part lack of these virtues plays. He further asserted that the capitalist system had definitely begun to disintegrate and that the signs are perfectly obvious to any intelligent person. He then traced the birth of the modern industrial age from the invention of the machine, likening it to the Frankenstein Monster, that today is the bane of the owners of industry, who have no plan or adequate program with which to keep their machines functioning and serviceable against the appalling spectacle of a too powerful, self-devouring demon.

Mr. Crosswaith said, "The machine today constitutes a curse to the masses of working men of the world in that the machines invade factories, mines and mills, displacing millions of workers with ever growing frequency. The machine has the potential value of being man's greatest blessing, inasmuch as the machine can easily produce an abundance of all the essentials of individual and collective happiness. The problem of modern man, then, is to intelligently utilize the productive quality of the machine for the service of mankind. Capitalism, with its attendant competitive strife, has certainly shown its ability to constructively solve the problems or direct a safe course out of the colossal disaster of mass unemployment, poverty, suffering and shame that are immediate results of its damnable 'profit at any cost' religion."

He pointed out that the only practical solution of our present crisis is the conversion of industry into public service, so that the epoch-making machine might be enslaved to contribute its great power for good to the comfort of the many, consequently shortening the hours of labor, raising the wages, and multiplying the buying power of the workers so as to enable them to buy back the product of their labor.

This can only be accomplished by absolutely eliminating private ownership and its profit motive from business. The socially necessary means of producing and distributing the wealth of our land are essentially vital to the very life and usefulness of the nation, therefore no institution so important to the life blood of a people should be owned and controlled by a few greedy incompetents who have so emphatically demonstrated their inability to either manage or direct the mechanisms of a great national organization.

## Green Pessimistic On Job Outlook

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Pessimism over the outlook for jobs for the unemployed is again shown by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, in his monthly summary of reports of trade unions on employment conditions up to June 16. He finds that the facts "confirm labor's warning of last month that we might expect worse unemployment in the dull summer season." From 24 cities in all parts of the country, the returns show more jobless, cancelling the gains reported since March. There has been a loss of 150,000 in the total of the employed since May, and the jobless army is numbered at 5,300,000.

## Chicago Socialists Join With Farmer-Labor Party; 22 Unions at Conference

Party Takes Part in Session After Membership Votes Affiliation

By A. Dreifuss (Secretary of the Socialist Party of Cook County)

CHICAGO.—A special meeting of the membership of the Socialist party of Cook County was held June 26. It was decided "that the invitation of the Farmer-Labor party to send two delegates to their meeting to be held June 28, 3 p. m., at Musician's Hall, for the purpose of forming the Cook County branch of the Farmer-Labor party, be accepted; and that we affiliate with the Farmer-Labor party."

The majority of the party membership is familiar with the wishy washy character of some so-called Farmer-Labor organizations which under petit bourgeois leadership soon die out or become useless for the labor movement. But in Chicago we are now confronted with the fact that there is absolutely nobody behind the present Farmer-Labor party but working men and women who "planned the organization of a political party that would represent the ideas, aspirations and needs of the toilers." Certainly, in our view it would have been much wiser for the masses of working people to join the Socialist party in order to have a powerful independent political working class movement ready for action. Unfortunately, though the workers did not join us en masse in the past and it does not look as if they would do so in the near future. In this situation we felt that if the mountain won't go to Mohammed, Mohammed should go to the mountain. In conformity with the Marxian conception that the Socialist party has no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole; that it fights for the attainment of the immediate aims and monetary interests of the working class and in the movement of the present it also represents the future; therefore the Socialist party of Chicago cannot see any reason to stay aloof from a bona fide labor party which the present Farmer-Labor party of Cook County appears to be. It must join it, support it, and try to instill in it Socialist knowledge and Socialist spirit. If we succeed with the latter then we shall not only have conquered a fertile field for political activity but at the same time strengthened the Socialist party which exerts its influence in the Farmer-Labor party as a nucleus most advanced in political theory and experience. We shall attract to us the most active and sincere open-minded working men and women. If it should happen that we do not succeed, well, then conditions are not ripe for such an activity. But even then we should not be the losers. On the contrary. You never lose by showing your good faith in the workers. And nobody could tell of us truthfully that on account of our aloofness a good labor movement did not succeed.

Such are, in short, the reasons why the Socialist party took part in launching the Farmer-Labor party of Cook County.

## The Conference Line

The following organizations were represented at the Sunday meeting: 22 unions of the A. F. of L., 42 delegates; 10 Amalgamated Clothing Workers Unions, 16 delegates; 10 Socialist party branches, 20 delegates; 1 Socialist party executive committee, 2 delegates; 8 Workmen's Circle branches, 16 delegates; 1 Proletarian party, 2 delegates; 1 Jewish Forward, 2 delegates, making a total of 83 organizations and 100 delegates. There were also a number of individual members of the Farmer-Labor party present.

After the preliminaries of forming a bureau the meeting was opened with a speech by Howard F. Williams of the L. J. F. A. It was a good propaganda speech with just a little leaning toward the phraseology of the so-called liberal. He showed how they tried to capture the Republican party in the primaries and failed. He said that the policy of the A. F. of L. to "reward your friends and punish your enemies" did not get us anywhere other except that the leadership of the A. F. of L. compromised itself with its political bargaining and can therefore not be expected to be of any help in bringing about healthy political conditions in the world of labor. But the rank and file should act and also recognize the problem of the unorganized. He told of how he observed a breadline in New York at 2 o'clock in the morning and met an old man there who had worked for 50 years and now in his old age had to beg for bread. He received thunderous applause when he said that this was a disgrace, and it should be one of the aims of the Farmer-Labor party that as long as there is one dollar in the treasury of the United States no one should starve. He went into details on the life of the textile workers in the South, of the miners in the North. He said that in one particular mining camp, which is not the only one of its kind, many miners after

two weeks of work received one dollar wages in cash, the rest being deducted for supplies taken out of the company stores during these two weeks. He then pleaded for improving the life of the farmer so that he should not be forced to compete with the worker in the industrial labor market. He asked for public ownership of public utilities first to get cheaper rates but secondly and mainly to drive out the rulers of these industries from the control of government in order not to be led again into war for the protection of the wealth of the ruling class. He closed with an appeal to organize the Farmer-Labor party for the protection of the worker, for picketing, against injunctions in labor cases.

## Labor Editor Speaks

L. P. Straube, editor of the Federation News, the official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was another speaker. He took the old parties for his target and while he defended his colleagues from the A. F. of L. for their political affiliations in those parties by saying that they did whatever they could for the workers he admitted that they could get nothing worth while because both old parties are owned and directed by the wealthy for whom it does not mean a thing to use the poor as cannonfodder. He said it does not count to work ever so hard in the old parties for the lot of the workers; our own organizations and our own actions, these alone count.

Our own comrades of the Socialist party did not make any speeches. They helped in committees writing a declaration of principles, the constitution and resolutions which all of them showed, in the main, their hand. I am not in possession of these documents as yet, and will have to report on them later.

The resolutions deal with unemployment insurance, six-hour day and five-day week, opposition against the new election laws of Illinois, and the demand for freedom of Mooney and Billings.

## Red Squad Leader Denies Beating Wife

LOS ANGELES.—(FP)—Capt. William S. Hynes, chief red bather of the Los Angeles police department, found it "all a regrettable mistake" when he discovered his wife and a strange gentleman parked in his wife's car. A bottle of booze lay on the sidewalk near the car. The man was charged with drunkenness.

Both Mrs. Hynes and her friend were treated for bruises and lacerations at the hospital, but Hynes denied beating them up. Mrs. Hynes was booked on charge of insanity, but released on her own recognizance.

Several months ago Mrs. Hynes filed suit for divorce from her husband, charging excessive brutality, but the suit was later withdrawn.

"Hynes is one of Mayor John Porter's favorite policemen, in charge of the police squad which fights Communists every time they attempt to hold a meeting," the Los Angeles Record reports.

## Socialist M.P. Voices Plea of Canada Hungry

Woodsworth Warns Commons of Growing Revolt Against Poverty

OTTAWA, Canada.—(FP)—Starvation and suicide are rife in Canada, yet in Alberta farmers are selling eggs for 5c a dozen and butter for 10c a pound, and fishermen in Nova Scotia offer mackerel at 1c a pound for fertilizer.

Denouncing millionaire Bennett's "rich man's budget," and vainly asking him to redeem his promise to "end unemployment," J. S. Woodsworth, Socialist leader of the Labor Party in the Canadian Commons, said: "We are being told that the people must either starve or commit suicide. I wonder! The other day I received from a friend of mine, a parson, a copy of an editorial which appeared in the Catholic World of May, 1931, entitled, 'Starve or Steal!' The opening paragraph reads as follows: 'When Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, declared in a recent speech that he would steal rather than starve, some persons and some newspapers considered the statement rather shocking, and novel. Ultra-conservatives possibly called him a bolshevik. But, as all moralists know, the declaration is neither new nor nihilistic. In Catholic ethics, Mr. Willard's daring proposition is a truism.'"

**The Cry of the Distressed**  
"It is generally contended that the church stands for the status quo, but I wonder if members have ever taken the trouble to read the sayings of some of the church fathers. Let me give the house a few examples: 'St. Basil said: The bread that you withhold belongs to the hungry.' 'St. Augustine declared that they who possess superfluities possess the goods of others.' 'St. Ambrose said: The earth belongs to all, not to the rich.' 'Pope Gregory I wrote: When we give necessities to the needy, we do not bestow upon them our goods; we return to them their own; we pay a debt of justice rather than a mercy.'"

"And according to St. John Chrysostom, no one is able to become rich without injustice. 'Sometimes in the quiet hours I have heard the horses of revolt come galloping and galloping and I have felt constrained to add the words of the scripture to what I have already given: 'Go to, now, ye rich, weep and howl for your miseries that are coming upon you. . . . Ye have laid up great treasure in the last days. . . . Ye have lived delicately on the earth, and taken your pleasure.'"

"I may be told that all this is out of keeping with parliamentary debate, but I feel under a responsibility to represent as best I can the cry of the distressed people of Canada."

The cure for democracy is more democracy. The danger in the world lies in autocrats and autocrats and privileged classes.—Walter Page.

There are two neglected goddesses today—Justice and Truth.—Judge Ashby (England).

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## Thugs Guilty Of Assault on ACW Pickets

### Four Gangsters Face Jail Terms—Walker Promises Aid Against Racketeers

By Gertrude Weil Klein  
A POLICEMAN in every bed," was the solemn pledge His Honor, the Mayor of New York, gave to representatives of the men's clothing industry in New York who appealed to him to help them rid themselves of the threat of domination of the underworld. "And furthermore," said the Mayor, "you can pick the policemen you want to sleep with."

About 300 people, the majority members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the balance manufacturers representing the Manufacturers' Association in contractual relations with the union, heard the Mayor boast that New York has the best police department in the world, and that it was at the disposal of the clothing industry both day and night, in its battle to destroy the racketeer elements which have been making alarming headway.

The photographers arrived just as the hearing was breaking up, but the Mayor obligingly motioned the crowd to wait while he was "shot" from the front, side and around the corner. The Mayor is just as cute as he can be. I don't think he ever went to a dramatic school, but he can show a lot of ham actors a thing or two. (Take that any way you want). His gestures are perfect, both as to timing and gracefulness. I can't understand why so many people pick on him. There seems to be an awful lot of old meanies in this town. Oh yes! A committee was appointed.

**Gangster Convicted**  
Meanwhile the Amalgamated's battles go merrily on, on several fronts. The four gorillas apparently hired by the firm of Silverman and Turner, against whom the Amalgamated is conducting a strike, were convicted of second degree assault on union officials on the picket line. According to Louis Waldman, who handled the case for the union, the four men will get a minimum sentence of from three to five years. The verdict was reached in twenty minutes, which constitutes a speed record. In charging the jury, Judge Donnell declared that they could find the defendants guilty in the third degree if they felt that no blunt weapons were used. The jury men, being no metaphysicians, chose to believe the material existence of the iron bars produced in evidence and the stories of the picket witnesses—obviously guileless and honest little Jews—that the iron bars were picked up on the scene of combat. The contrast between these witnesses, typical work-worn tailors in their middle years; with the smartly dressed, sleek and slick-haired young sluggers, was almost ludicrous.

The strike against the Silverman and Turner firm continues, as does the picketing of the firm's premises. This week will see the beginning of negotiations for a general market agreement between the Manufacturers' Exchange and the union. According to Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, a general strike may be called. The strike, Mr. Hillman said, would be directed principally against manufacturers who were violating union standards and who were employing gangsters to help fight the union. About 1,500 shops will be affected by the strike. The demands of the union will include concentration of all work in union shops, rigid enforcement of union standards, and wage increases for those workers who have suffered reductions in the past year. "A general strike," Mr. Hillman said, "will enable us to clean out the non-union shops and again place the industry upon a solid union basis."

**Newark Strike Goes On**  
Meanwhile, the strike against the Hilton Company of Newark, which manufactures clothing for its stores, goes on, despite the

drastic injunction granted against the union. This firm has locked out its workers without giving the organization a chance to negotiate. Picketing of the stores by the locked out workers has been very effective. Paul Arnone and the local men, Pemochio and Bon. Giovanni, are conducting the strike. The businessmen in the retail stores on Canal and Stanton streets are also on strike. These men rarely leave the stores before nine or ten o'clock at night and a determined effort is being made to enforce the 44-hour week. Pickets, despite numerous arrests, are continuing their appeal to the public to patronize stores which maintain union conditions. In spite of his forty or more years of work on Amalgamated battlefields, Kalman Friedman, still vigorous and fearless, conducts this strike with his side-kick, Mike Valicenti, the Rudolph Valentino of the Amalgamated. There's never a dull moment around the Amalgamated offices.

### Funds Received to Aid Organizing in Florida; More Can Be Used

Organizer Claessens, Local New York City, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of contributions towards the organization fund of the State Committee of Florida. In an article that appeared in the New Leader in the issue of June 20, Comrade Claessens referred to conditions in Florida and pleaded for a little financial assistance to enable our Florida comrades to obtain some literature and to make it possible for our State Secretary to get around to various parts of the State to take advantage of the splendid conditions for organization.

Comrade Claessens was sanguine about raising some fifty or more dollars for this purpose. A number of comrades have responded and there are still more to be heard from. To date, the following have sent in donations and pledges: 3 A.D. Branch, Socialist Party, Bronx, 3.00; 18 A.D. Branch, S.P., Brooklyn, 5.00; 18 A.D. Branch, two, S.P., Bklyn., 5.00; Yorkville Branch, S.P., New York, 5.00; 8 A.D. Branch, S.P., New York, 1.15; Norman and Irving Goldstein, N.Y., 2.00; Goldine Hillson, N.Y., 1.00; Morris Berman, N.Y., 10.00; Anna Berman, N.Y., 5.00; O. E. Carruth, Washington, D.C., 1.00; C.W. Broomall, Kensington, Md., 3.00; Norman Thomas, 1.00. Total received up to date—\$42.15. Alfred Baker Lewis, Boston, Mass., pledged 5.00.

Those who contemplate contributing to this fund should go to August Claessens, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

### Allentown Strikers Grow Own "Relief"

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (FP)—Soon the 7,000 striking silk workers here will be gathering vegetables from their own garden. An anonymous giver has donated a 12-acre farm which with the labor of strikers, many former farmers, under the direction of a practical farmer is expected to contribute to the strikers' food supply in a short while.

Organizer Arthur McDonnell has perfect confidence that a victory will soon be won. The season in the silk business begins around the middle of July. The manufacturers will then have to fill their orders. The strikers' ranks are holding fast. The inhabitants of Allentown sympathize with the workers so that relief has been very generous and no appeal has been made for outside help.

The strike at Allentown is of strategic importance. Successful wage cutting here would depress standards in nearby Easton, which is well organized, and in other silk centers. A victory here would facilitate unionization work elsewhere. Organizer McDonnell feels that the organization of the silk mills in the anthracite mining regions, where the miners' wives and daughters are employed, will then be easy.

### Incentive Under Capitalism

"Aviation in the United States progresses slowly because the government, which should lead, lags behind, waiting on private initiative, which must work with an eye to profits only."—Arthur Brisbane.

## True Stories

### New Leader to Print Worker Correspondence; Write Your Paper About Conditions in Your Shop or Experiences in Looking for a Job

Last week *The New Leader* announced that it was on the road of becoming a mass paper; that beside its theoretical material and news articles, it was going to assume more of an agitational character. Worker correspondence can be made the basis for mass circulation. When you are given a wage-cut, when you are put on the three and four day week, when you are laid off, when you can't find a job, write a letter about it to your paper. Then show it to the workers in your shop. It will interest them in *The New Leader*. When your landlord raises your rent, when he refuses to make necessary repairs, show your fellow tenants a letter about it in *The New Leader*. If your city refuses to help the jobless, if "your" public officials are exceptionally crooked or stupid, write us about it; we'll print your letter.

But do not let the matter rest there. When your letter is published, use it. If you write about conditions in your shop, order a bundle of papers to distribute. You can have them very cheaply, and it brings results.

### Funk and Wagnalls Afraid of Reds—Refused Them Jobs

Editor, *The New Leader*:  
Last Monday morning I noticed that Funk and Wagnalls had advertised for workers to address envelopes. Together with a couple of others, I went and applied for the job. Being a Socialist, I do not labor under the illusion fostered by employers that office workers are different from factory workers even though they earn less, and must dress and look the part. Accordingly I and the others dressed like any other workers. When we got in and asked for the job, the man at the desk said, "What is this, what kind of Reds are you anyway?" We answered that our politics had nothing to do with our work, that we were capable of doing the work and wanted the jobs. But we were not given any work but sent away instead.

The bosses are frightened when they see office workers who don't try to walk around looking like young bankers. They know it is a sign that these office workers have recognized that they are workers like the rest and they also know that these workers are on the road to organization.

A YOUNG SOCIALIST.  
New York City.

### Boss Talks Patriotism—Cuts Wages

I used to be a cable splicer for the Brooklyn Edison, but I have been unable to get a job at my regular trade for some time, and I was therefore more than willing to take the three dollars a day that I heard the New York Eskimo Pie Company was paying its Delivery Boys. I got the job and worked from seven in the morning till five at night. Last week we were told that we must all come to a meeting on Wednesday night to hear the officers of the company speak. We had to wait over an hour and then the talking began. We were told what a great country this is, how anyone can get ahead who wants to, and that the company was doing too little business. We were told to look out for Socialists who wanted everybody to get the same and to live on the active workers. They also said they didn't want any Socialists working for them. Then we learned why. The last speaker announced that to show his faith in the American way of doing things, in giving the money to the man who did the work, the company was going to take us into the business, that we were to make two cents on every dozen Eskimo Pies we sold. But, our three dollars a day would be cut to one and a half. The reason this fellow did not want Socialists working for him was because the bosses know that Socialists are the kind that fight back against wage cuts.

## Evanston Transit Co. Wins Right to Exploit City Streets

By Cynthia Reade  
(Special Corr. of *The New Leader*)  
EVANSTON, Ill.—Another transfer of rights from the people to a private corporation took place in Evanston, Illinois, on May 5, when the Evanston Street Railway Company won by a slight majority a permanent right to the use of the city streets under a so-called terminable franchise.

The City Council, after private deliberation, unanimously passed this franchise on March 2, and on March 16 scheduled a special referendum for May 5. Since the franchise could be carried by a majority of those voting, it would be taking too great a chance to let the matter come up at the aldermanic election on April 7.

Early in April a group of Socialists and Socialist sympathizers began to investigate the proposed ordinance on which the voters were supposed to cast an intelligent vote. The first thing they discovered was that only the original copy was available and that could be read only in the City Clerk's office. Going in to read the ordinance, one of the Socialists was told that figure it out and "guessed it must be all right."

**What Probe Revealed**  
Careful study of the financial data, however, showed a number of weaknesses. In the first place, there was no supporting data for a flat capital value of \$850,000. The basis of valuation for income tax purposes had been \$711,000 the previous year. A private valuation was much higher, but even the President of the Company had to admit that some figures in this were ridiculously high. The amount of the valuation was extremely important, since a 6% return was guaranteed. Out of gross receipts also came a fund for taxes and fees, a fund for depreciation, and a fund for damages. What remained was divided between the City and the Company in the ratio of 5% to 95%. Out of the latter the Company paid operating expenses. The return of 5% of net earnings to the City was supposed to compensate for the use of the streets. Since the ordinance had a loophole by means of which it may be possible for the company to operate buses, these returns may not even pay for street repairs made necessary by the bus traffic.

The only means for the city to terminate the franchise was by purchase or the designation of a permittee to purchase the lines of the present company. If the city wished to purchase the lines, it would have to raise the cash to do so. At the present moment the city's bonding power is sufficient to do this. But future improvements will of course be added to the capital valuation, plus an extra 10% for "management" and 5% for brokerage. A permittee of the city would have to pay an extra 10% on the initial valuation of \$850,000. What company would buy out another at a 10% bonus on an inflated capitalization?

Not content with their own study, the Socialists took up the matter with Prof. Hutton of the Political Science Department of Northwestern University. Prof. Hutton is a nationally recognized expert on municipal affairs and in experienced in the management of the Cleveland Street Railway. He agreed with the objections of the Socialists, but wanted further information on the financial details. He telephoned the corporation counsel. Now, this man had drafted the ordinance and evidently considered it as a pet child which was being subjected to unwarranted attack. He became incensed at what he considered mudslinging into his business, with the result that from then on Prof. Hutton swung into action. The matter came out into the open at a meeting of the League of Women Voters before which the Mayor, the President of the Company, Prof. Hutton, and others spoke.

## Wisconsin Legislation Curbs Labor Injunction

MADISON, Wis.—(FP)—Wisconsin followed Pennsylvania a few hours in curbing labor injunctions and limiting strike-breaking activities.

The Wisconsin bill, which passed the house by 82 to 2, and has gone to Gov. Phil LaFollette, who will doubtless sign it, provides that no injunction can be issued without a public hearing in court after a 2-day notice; that then a temporary injunction may only stand for five days; that no party may be allowed injunctive relief which has failed to comply with the legal requirements in that particular struggle; that the yellow dog contract is contrary to public policy.

The bill specifically legalizes 17 kinds of conduct, including peaceful picketing, paying or withholding strike benefits, quitting work singly or in concert despite previous contract, publicizing facts involved in labor disputes, ceasing to patronize persons—or doing any of these things by agreement with others.

### "Free Speech for Sheriffs" Won in Kenosha Wisconsin

KENOSHA, Wis.—An unsuccessful attempt to suppress a Socialist street corner meeting has brought new life to the local party movement.

When Al Benson, John M. Work, Eugene McStroul and William Quick, Jr., Milwaukee Socialists, passed through here on their return from a League for Industrial Democracy conference at Waukegan, Ill., they saw several religious groups holding street corner meetings. They picked out a corner where there would be no interference with traffic and started a meeting of their own.

McStroul gave a speech. He was followed by Benson, who was interrupted almost immediately by Sergeant Max Kramer and Officer Eugene Zicarelli, who insisted that the meeting could not be held without a permit. When Benson asked where he could get a permit, the two officers marched him to police headquarters, one holding each arm.

At headquarters, Benson identified himself as sheriff of Milwaukee County, and was told to go back and talk if he wanted to. On his return to the meeting, he was cheered by a crowd that had increased greatly as a result of the interference. As a result, a mass meeting was called for next Saturday to strengthen the local Socialist organization.

### I. W. W. Defense Head Beaten Up in Harlem

(Continued from Page One)  
him immediately to the city jail at Harlem. When he entered Sheriff Blair's office, the latter matched off Connors' glasses, threw them on the floor and jumped on them. After striking Connors several times, he ordered him to sit down, and waiting only long enough to catch Connors off balance as he seated himself, he knocked him against a window frame.

### Threatened with Death

The sheriff then pulled his gun and ordered Connors to say his prayers, threatening to kill him. Later, leaving the two deputies in charge, he went out, but during all the course of the afternoon, Connors was not allowed to have medical attention for his wounds, which bled profusely. After dark, he was taken by the deputies across the Virginia line, warned not to return to Harlem, and ordered out of the car. It was nearly midnight when he arrived at a town, after stumbling along over dark roads, and it was 8 a. m. the following day before he could secure medical attention.

In the meantime, Attys. Forester and Smith of Harlem had been notified of Connors' arrest and were waiting at the jail for him to be brought in. Jail attendants repeatedly denied that Connors had been arrested. The American Civil Liberties Union is planning to support Connors in the damage suits against Sheriff Blair over the attack, it is reported.

### 80 Face Death Charge

HARLAN, Ky.—(FP)—There are at least 30 coal miners of the United Mine Workers of America who face murder charges in the drive to smash the union in the Harlan field—no one knows how many more.

Not even the lawyers are able to find how many miners are in jail in Harlan and Bell Counties and what are the charges against them. Of the 30 known to be charged with murder, at least 26 face triple murder charges. Nineteen are held without bail. There are at least 135 sardined in the county jail built for 60.

In addition to the murder charges, 30 are charged with "banding and confederating" and five are charged with criminal syndicalism. The criminal syndicalism charges have been made against Frank Perkins, president of the U. M. W. A. local, Rev. Frank Martin, pastor of the Ages Baptist Church, Ike Lane, former Evans police man, John Kilmer and Lonny Steel, both miners. This is being quoted here as an example of the use of the criminal syndicalism law to block union organization.

Can't be properly a double-distilled, the second power of a No. 1.

## Wickersham Mooney Data Suppressed

### 600 Page Document on Lawlessness of Case Is Withheld From Public

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—New-ton D. Baker, who led the stubborn opposition inside the Wickersham Law Enforcement Commission to permitting Judge Kenyon's committee to publish its report on the Mooney case, as an outstanding example of the "lawlessness of the law," has proposed a compromise since the Federated Press published the facts as to his suppression campaign. The counsel for the Lake Carriers' Association has written another letter, this time acknowledging that perhaps there is something in the argument for publication of the Kenyon report. He suggests that part of it be included in the final report on legal lawlessness.

On the other hand, Chairman Wickersham is even more bitter than before, in his opposition to giving the facts on the Mooney frame-up to the public. And Dean Pound of Harvard Law School, in a meeting with newspaper correspondents, outdid Wickersham in his display of personal feeling.

Walter H. Pollock and Carl Stern of New York, who were the chief experts working on the material for the report on the Mooney case, came to Washington June 26 to urge that their 600-page findings be made public before the final adjournment of the commission when its official life expires on June 30.

### Boycott Olympiad as Mooney-Billings Protest

(By A. New Leader Correspondent)  
CHICAGO.—European labor sport organizations will refuse an invitation to take part in the 1932 Olympiad at Los Angeles as a protest against the imprisonment of Mooney and Billings, labor organizers "framed" in the Preparedness Day bombing at San Francisco in 1916. The following letter has been received at national headquarters of the Socialist party from Friedrich Adler, secretary of the Labor and Socialist International:

"With reference to your letter of March 18, requesting the L. S. I. to urge all labor and Socialist sport organizations which are invited to take part in the 1932 Olympiad at Los Angeles to send resolutions to Gov. Rolph, stating that they would find it difficult to participate as long as Mooney and Billings are in prison, we got in touch with the International Federation for Workers' Sport and Physical Education, and have received the following reply:

"In view of the class standpoint and avowed Socialist tendency of the program of the Workers' Sport International, and also of its affiliated organizations, it is out of the question that we or any section of the International should take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles next year."

### Ask Political Refugees Be Sheltered Once More

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Secretary of Labor Daugherty has been asked by the American Civil Liberties Union to support a proposed amendment to the immigration law which will clearly re-establish the traditional right of asylum in the United States for political refugees from abroad. That right was quietly abolished, in practice, when the quota law for restriction of immigration was adopted, since quota immigrants must get passports from their own governments, and these passports are not given to persons who openly brand these governments as oppressors.

The proletariat is not oppressed because its oppressors despise it, but because it despises and mistrusts itself.—Shaw.

Oh! War, thou son of hell—Shakespeare.

### OUR GODS ON TRIAL

Introduction by Harry Elmer Barnes  
"Convincing in all who want to know the truth about the Bible and the Gods."—Clarence Darrow.

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# Why The Miners Revolt - The Anarchy Of Coal

By Louis Stanley

II

IN the year 1923 the bloated coal industry swelled to the bursting point. The peak demand for coal was reached during the war in 1918. Since then production has declined or at best remained at a standstill, as we saw in last week's article. The trouble has been that some years have been good ones, while some have been bad due in the main to the rise and fall of business activity. When the demand for coal has increased the industry has not depended upon the old mines to supply the temporary needs. Instead new mines have been opened, because investors find it comparatively cheap to speculate in a new mining venture.

When the demand has declined mines have remained idle and miners have been thrown out of work. Since 1923 especially this process has been going on with a brutal disregard of the workers and their families. Under our economic and political system it is nobody's concern. Adjustment, liquidation, reorganization and rationalization are pleasant capitalistic terms of unemployment and starvation. Two million members of the mining communities of the country know this.

**Miners Squeezed Out**  
Consider the facts. The peak in the number of mining operations since the war was reached in 1923. There was a spurt in 1926 also. Between 1919 and 1929 there were eliminated from the bituminous field 2,937 commercial mines and from the anthracite 110 operations. If we take 1923 as the starting point we find that by 1929 the reduction amounted to 3,274 soft coal commercial mines and 102 hard coal operations.

This means that miners have lost jobs. In many cases they will never get them back again. In 1923 there were 704,793 workers employed in the bituminous mines of the country. In 1929 there were 502,992. More than 200,000 have

been squeezed out of employment. In the anthracite, the year 1926 saw the maximum number of employees. There were 165,386 hard coal miners at work in that year. In 1929 there were 151,051. Almost 14,000 have been forced out of the anthracite industry. The severe depression of 1930-31 must have added more to the army of 215,685 coal miners who became unemployed between the peak in 1923 and the prosperous year 1929. Miners are notorious for clinging to their occupations, distasteful as it is. Many of the fifth of a million miners who have been thrust into the ranks of the unemployed in recent years are still hoping to obtain work in the mines. Meanwhile, their wives and their children go hungry.

**Irregularity of Work**  
As you travel through the soft coal fields you pass ramshackle wood-work that used to be tipples. There the coal that was brought from underground was weighed and prepared for market. Perhaps a narrow gauge rail juts into the air, a bleak reminder that formerly it connected with apparatus that was alive with men and coal dust. These are symbols of abandoned coal mines. In some places the tippie is in working order, but it



Mine-fold of Putney, West Virginia, in front of typical miners' shacks.

is as quiet as death. Probably the mine is operating once or twice a week. Elsewhere there are holes in the hillsides framed by a wooden doorway through which you can see black coal. This may be a country mine catering to the farmers in the neighborhood. You become aware of the ease with which a mine may be started. "A hole in the ground and a strong back are all you need," commented one wag. If you have the ground, you hire the strong backs, contribute a little equipment and become a coal operator. In the anthracite, as we shall see, large business interests control the industry, but even they have not stopped the overdevelopment of their mines, while a bit of prosperity attracts independents into the field.

The upshot has been that the mines have been closed down more in some years than in others. Of a possible working year in soft coal of 308 days the miners in the period 1918-1929 averaged from 149 to 249 days, a difference of 100 days or more than three months between their worst and best achievement. In hard coal a working year may be said to consist of 304 days. There the range has been from 151 to 293 days, that is, 142 days or almost five months. A miner is not sure from year to year whether he is going to be out of work half of the time or less.

Capitalist apologists have often blamed the miner for his ills. They have blamed him for upsetting the industry and cutting his own wages by unnecessary strikes. Statistics prove that the defects of the industry, not strikes, have been fundamentally responsible for lost time. Only during the desperate struggles in the anthracite in 1922 and 1925-26 did strikes eat into the working year more than other causes. Otherwise the industry itself has been almost entirely responsible for time lost.

**Overdevelopment of Industry**  
The irregularity of employment enables us to calculate the only measure of the overexpansion of the coal industry that has come to be generally accepted despite its faults. If in 1929 there were produced 535,000,000 net tons of bituminous in 218 days, then the production carried on for 308 days, assumed to be a full working year, would have been 753,000,000 net tons, provided the technical difficulties and the productivity of the miner had not changed. Under such circumstances the actual production in 1929 may be said to be 71 per cent of full capacity and the industry may be considered overdeveloped or having a surplus capacity of 29 per cent. Similar computations may be made for other years both for bituminous and anthracite. The results are supplied in Table 1. The figures show that the coal industry has far more plant equipped to turn out hard coal than has been needed. Profits have had to satisfy the demands of excessive investment. Workers have been called upon to sacrifice wages, physique, leisure and security to make this possible. Anthracite despite its domination by concentrated capital is no exception. It fares only a little better than bituminous. One might



A mass meeting of the newly organized West Virginia mine workers union at Eakdale, West Virginia.

add that overdevelopment affects other industries too. Prudent analysis of demand and supply must be sacrificed in the relentless pursuit of private profits.

**Trend to Big Business**  
The arresting of the rate of increase in the production of bituminous coal coupled with the long-standing overexpansion of the industry has led to cut-throat competition. Prices have declined. In 1920 the average price per ton of bituminous was \$3.75, the highest in history. By 1929 the price had fallen to \$1.75. As we have observed, operators have been driven out of the business. According to Table 2, they have been the smaller companies, producing less than 200,000 tons per year. Companies mining more than that quantity

of coal per year have increased in numbers. They accounted for 73.7 per cent of the total output of soft coal in 1929 as compared with 68.5 per cent in 1920. Seventeen companies producing more than 3,000,000 tons per year were alone responsible for one-fifth of the country's production in 1929. Unless there is some kind of governmental regulation the smaller companies will continue to exist and glut the market whenever there is a jump in demand. Statistics show (see Table 3) that above 200,000 tons the output per man and the regularity of operations slow down until with the 500,000 tonnage mark there is hardly, if any improvement. At the same time the price received per ton grows smaller as the size of the company increases. The smaller companies must have the higher price in order to exist at their low rate of efficiency. They can get the higher price by taking care of the fringe of demand in prosperous years, by selling in markets sheltered from general competition or by enjoying fortunate railroad freight rates.

The anthracite branch of the coal industry is ruled by seven (until last year eight) coal companies allied to railroad and banking interests. In 1930 the Glen Alden Coal Co., which had merged with the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. at the beginning of the

year, led the list with a production of 11,859,427 gross tons. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. came next with 8,780,102 gross tons, then followed the Hudson Coal Co. with 6,884,308, the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. with 5,277,216, the Pittston Company with 4,353,602, the Susquehanna Coal Co. with 3,901,780 and the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co. with 3,293,476. The total production in 1930 for the "line" companies was 44,349,911 gross tons.

The independents accounts for only about a quarter of the annual production. In spite of adverse court decisions the companies in the monopoly manage to determine prices and production quotas. So well recognized is the existence of an understanding that "Coal Age," the trade paper, cites the prices for

"company" anthracite and "independent" anthracite separately. When there is a shortage in the supply of hard coal "independent" prices are higher than "company," when there is a surplus the converse is true. Up to 1926 the companies contrived to boost anthracite prices. Since then, even their monopoly has not helped them. The average value per gross ton has declined from \$6.39 in 1926 to \$5.85 in 1929. The curtailed consumption of anthracite to be discussed more fully next week has ushered in lower prices, just as it has in the case of bituminous. The companies have responded in two ways. First, they have instituted schemes to recover or at least maintain their market. Secondly, they have resorted to rationalization. The new efficiency methods have aggravated the unemployment problem. Anthracite miners are now all on edge wondering what the morrow will bring.

**Speculative Profits and Loss**  
The speculative character of the coal industry has brought in profits to some operators and losses to others. The miner has to pay the price for both under the competitive conditions his wages have been cut down to enable the largest number of operators to emerge at the end of the year on the profit side. The data on income tax returns published by the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue reveal that in some years the industry as a whole has been in the red. Capitalism in coal has brought profits to the individual owners but in recent years there have been occasions when the industry, taken in its entirety, has operated on a deficit because of the surplus companies in the field. The question of wages will be taken up more fully in a later article.

Year	BITUMINOUS (millions of net tons)		ANTHRACITE (millions of net tons)	
	Full capacity	% of actual capacity	Full capacity	% of actual capacity
1920	552	111	73	65
1921	717	579	81	92
1922	736	466	63	90
1923	796	569	71	90
1924	860	416	48	91
1925	916	422	46	98
1926	970	565	58	95
1927	871	484	56	87
1928	823	530	63	92
1929	821	573	70	94
1930	835	518	62	96
1931	760	501	66	94
1932	762	535	71	85

Companies producing	1920		1929	
	Number of operators	% of total prod.	Number of operators	% of total prod.
Less than 10,000 tons	2,849	1.6	2,277	1.3
10,000 to 50,000 tons	2,121	9.4	1,043	4.8
50,000 to 100,000 tons	727	9.1	408	5.5
100,000 to 200,000 tons	543	13.4	331	8.7
200,000 to 500,000 tons	348	18.7	335	19.9
500,000 to 1,000,000 tons	109	13.3	131	17.0
1,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons	64	19.5	70	22.9
3,000,000 and over	16	15.0	17	19.9
Total	6,277	100.0	4,612	100.0

Companies producing	Number of companies	Price rec'd per ton	per man Av. days worked	
			per day	Av. days
Under 10,000 tons	2,241	\$2.22	2.74	127
10,000 to 50,000 tons	990	1.92	3.42	103
50,000 to 100,000 tons	389	1.84	3.91	104
100,000 to 200,000 tons	302	1.73	4.54	216
200,000 to 500,000 tons	304	1.71	5.02	229
500,000 to 1,000,000 tons	104	1.66	5.32	230
1,000,000 tons and over	56	1.67	5.16	265
Total	4,386	\$2.22	4.77	214

## Socialism And The Catholic Church—A Reply To The Pope's Encyclical

By James Oneal

II

HAVING summarized the views of Pope Leo we will now turn to the views of Pope Pius. He reviews what he believes to be the great benefits that have resulted from the former encyclical and develops more fully some of its points. One was the evolution of "a truly Christian social science" which "became part of the intellectual heritage of the whole human race" to which rulers turned after the World War in drawing up "principles to regulate the just rights of labor." (p. 8).

As a further achievement "every effort was made to lift up" the working men and as these principles became better known "the resources of life were provided for in larger measure and more securely." (p. 9). Therefore "Leo's encyclical has proved itself the Magna Charta on which all Christian activities in social matters are ultimately based." (p. 14). The Christian unions urged by Leo have flourished, "though unfortunately still inferior in number to the organizations of Socialists and Communists." (p. 12, 13). Associations of employers and captains of industry "did not meet with the same success; they are, we regret to say, still few in number." (p. 13).

These are the accomplishments of the encyclical issued forty years ago. Whether they are imposing may be left to the judgment of the reader.

**The World of Today**

Pius then turns to the world of today and its problems and frequently refers to the conditions which face the modern working class. "Is it not indeed apparent," he says, "that the huge possessions which constitute human wealth are begotten by and flow from the hands of the working men, toiling either unaided or with the assistance of tools and machinery which wonderfully intensify his efficiency?" (p. 13). "Capital, however, was long able to appropriate to itself excessive advantages; it claimed all the products and profits and left the laborer the barest minimum necessary to repair his strength and to insure the continuance of his class." (p. 18, 19).

Pius was speaking of the tenets of the Manchester School in the second paragraph above. He also laments the fact that there are employers of the Catholic faith "who out of greed for gain do not shame to oppress working men" so that "the church, without deserving it, may have the appearance and be accused of taking sides with the wealthy, and of being little moved by the needs and sufferings of the disinherited." (p. 39).

### ATTITUDE OF CHURCHMEN TOWARDS SOCIALIST MOVEMENT FOUND TO VARY ACCORDING TO THE STRENGTH OF THE LATTER

Like Leo before him, Pius recognizes something akin to a class antagonism between the employing class and the working class when he says: "Labor, indeed, is not a mere chattel, since the human dignity of the working man must be recognized in it, and consequently it cannot be bought and sold like any piece of merchandise. None the less the demand and supply of labor divides men on the labor market into two classes, as into two camps, and the bargaining between these parties transforms this labor market into an arena where the two armies are engaged in combat." (p. 27). This appears to be a recognition of that class struggle in society a recognition of which by Socialists Pius condemns elsewhere. (p. 36).

Pius declares that there is a "two-fold aspect of ownership, which is individual or social according as it regards individuals or concerns the common good." If we deny the "social and public aspect of ownership" then the "logical consequence is individualism." On the other hand "the rejection or diminution of its private and individual character necessarily leads to some form of collectivism." (p. 15, 16).

**The "Right of Ownership"**  
This two-fold character of ownership must be kept in mind for "History proves that the right of ownership, like other elements of social life, is not absolutely rigid." (p. 17). It is not clear to us just what is meant by the phrase "two-fold aspect" although the following explanation is offered on page 34:

Due consideration must be had for the double character, individual and social, of capital and labor, in order that the dangers of individualism and collectivism be avoided. The mutual relations between capital and labor must be determined according to the laws of the strictest justice, called commutative justice, supported, however, by Christian charity. (p. 24).

The meaning of this to us is obscure. The general conception of social and individual ownership may be illustrated by a sewing machine and the great plants in which sewing machines are manufactured. The machine is adapted to individual use and is individual in aspect; the great plants where the machines are manufactured are not individual in character but social because production is social, although the ownership may be by an individual or a corporation.

In any event Pius declares that present conditions are not satisfactory because "the immense number of propertyless wage earners on the one hand, and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few on the other, is an unanswerable argument that the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of men." (p. 21).

What is to be done to bring equity? "Each class, then, must receive its due share, and the distribution of created goods must be brought into conformity with the demands of the common good and social justice." (p. 21). On the preceding page we are also informed that "the division of goods which is effected by private ownership is ordained by nature" and yet on page 17 Pius says "How varied are the forms which the right of property has assumed!" He mentions the various forms of property in the early patriarchal age, the feudal and monarchic systems and the present form.

It is difficult to follow this reasoning. We are informed that the right of ownership is not "rigid," then that "private ownership is ordained by nature" and yet throughout all history ownership has assumed varied "forms." The reader is left to solve the puzzle.

What is social justice in distribution? "Wealth, therefore, which is constantly being augmented by social and economic progress, must be so distributed amongst the various individuals and classes of society that the common good of all, of which Leo XIII spoke, be thereby promoted." (p. 20). This means a "just wage" for the worker who must "be placed in such circumstances that by skill he can acquire a certain moderate ownership." (p. 22). In addition to this there should be a "contract of partnership" for workers who are thus "made sharers in some sort in the ownership, or the management, or the profits." (p. 23).

This is the familiar copartnership and profit-sharing schemes. To the "just wage" and these schemes there is added Christian charity. "The grave obligations of charity, beneficence and liberality which rest upon the wealthy are constantly insisted upon in telling words by Holy Scripture and Fathers of the Church." (p. 18). These suggestions sum up the solution of the economic problems facing the world's workers. They leave the fundamentals of the existing system intact.

**Concessions to Socialism**  
We may now turn to the references to Socialism. There are certain concessions made to the Socialist criticism of capitalism. We have seen that Pius points to the class antagonism in modern industry. He also concedes two

other Socialist indictments in the following words: "Free competition is dead; economic dictatorship has taken its place." (p. 33). He rejects Socialism and Communism. "No one can be at the same sincere Catholic and a true Socialist." (p. 38). The Socialists stand for the collective ownership of the means of production and "They affirm that the loss of human dignity, which results from these socialized methods of production, will be easily compensated for by the abundance of goods produced in common and according to the individual who can turn them at his will to the comforts and culture of life." (p. 37).

But Socialists have never affirmed "the loss of human dignity" as a result of collective ownership. We shall take this point up later on.

On the other hand Pope Pius expresses grief that many of his faithful "have deserted the camp of the Church and passed over to the ranks of Socialism. Some openly boast of its name and profess Socialist doctrines; others, either through indifference or even almost in spite of themselves, join associations which, in theory or in fact, are Socialist." (p. 38). Which means that Socialism makes a powerful appeal to the workers.

Why does this occur? Pius answers, "We seem to hear many of them allege in excuse: the Church and those professing attachment to the Church favor the rich and neglect workingmen and have no care for them; they were obliged therefore to open the Social ranks." (p. 39).

Is there any justification for this attitude of Catholic workingmen? Pius answers, "What a lamentable fact, Venerable Brethren and Beloved Children, that there have been and that there are even now some who, while professing the Catholic Faith, ...

oppress the workingman. Indeed there are some who can abuse religion itself, cloaking their unjust imposition under its name, that they may protect themselves against the clearly just demands of their employers... such men are the cause that the Church, without deserving it, may have the appearance and be accused of taking sides with the wealthy, and of being unmoved by the needs and sufferings of the disinherited." (p. 39).

This is strong language and the statement is true. The workingmen are everywhere learning that no matter what may be the faith professed by the masters of capital as a general rule they differ little with other capitalists in their attitude towards workers. We referred to this in the introductory paragraphs of this series and our view is supported by Pius. We shall again turn to this matter later on as it is important in this discussion.

**Socialism Makes Inroads**  
In passing we may observe that occasionally writers in Catholic publications admit that the church or its representatives earn the resentment of the workers. In "The Commonwealth," a Catholic magazine, issue of August 14, 1929, John A. Lapp in a book review wrote:

The church has been silent at times when justice hung in the balance. Rarely does one find a stand for justice at any risk on the part of the clergy in circumstances where human beings have been practically enslaved by the power of greed. Apparently the richer the congregation, the less free the pastor to stand for the rights of man. As for Catholic workers joining the Socialist movement, it is interesting to note the remarkable growth of the movement in a Catholic country like Spain since the end of the World War. The Socialist movement played an important part in overthrowing the monarchy and substituting a democratic republic. "America," another Catholic magazine, in its issue of May 23, 1931, declared that Socialism had made "deep inroads" upon the Catholic workers of Spain. The main reason for this is that the Socialist movement with its allied trade unions fought the battles of the masses for better conditions and played a leading role in the agitation against a corrupt monarchist and militarist regime.

Having presented a digest of the two encyclicals we may now inquire what is the Catholic position regarding Socialism? We have seen that Pius condemns it as Leo did but the latter condemned the transfer of "the possessions of individuals to the community"

which is not Socialism at all. Pius accepts Leo's condemnation but does not use his definition. Moreover, Leo's definition does not agree with the article on Socialism in the Catholic Encyclopedia which defines it as "a system of social and economic organization that would substitute state monopoly for private ownership of the sources of production and means of distribution." There is no mention here of transferring "individual possessions" to the state, but only the "sources of production and means of distribution."

Evidently there is a conflict here. We have already seen that Pius' definition is more in agreement with the Catholic Encyclopedia. We will repeat it. He speaks of the

Socialists who hold that all means of production should be transferred to the state, or, as they term it, socialized.

But in any event, it may be said, Pius in the more correct definition appears to reject Socialism. This seems to be a logical conclusion were it not that in Great Britain Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, said on June 17, 1931, that the encyclical of Pius should not "deter Catholics from becoming members of the British Labor Party." That party has a complete Socialist program and has had one since 1918 when it adopted its famous program, "Labor and the New Social Order." The "Encyclopedia of the Labor Movement," Vol. II, p. 179, declares that "At least from 1918 onwards the declared policy of the Labor Party was quite definitely Socialist."

This point is so important that we will turn to the declaration of the Labor Party itself. At the Brighton Annual Congress of the British Labor Party, 1929, it again adopted the following statement of its objects:

To secure for the workers by hand or by brain the full fruits of their industry, and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible, upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange, and the best obtainable system of popular administration and control of each industry or service.

The statement of Cardinal Bourne was made at Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 17, 1931, and appeared in the American press the following day. I have quoted the story that appeared in the New York Times of June 18. Moreover, "America," issue of August 24, 1924, stated that of 25 Catholic members of Parliament, 17 were members of the Labor Party.

What is the answer to all this

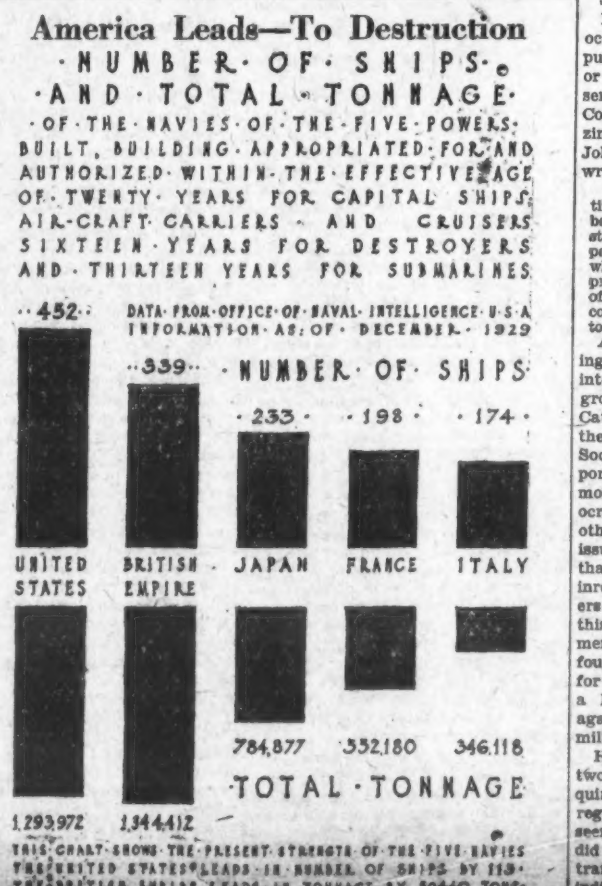
conflict of opinion? Simply that one may find the same range of opinion among Catholics that one will find among Protestants and it ranges all the way from bitter opposition to one of acceptance. A striking instance of this is seen in the Rev. John L. Belford of the Church of the Nativity of Brooklyn. In May, 1912, he wrote in the "Nativity Monitor," his weekly publication, that the Socialist is "the mad dog of society, and should be silenced if need be by a bullet."

This bloodthirsty statement by a "man of God" was followed by considerable comment in the press. Eighteen years later Father Belford delivered a lecture in Toronto, Canada, before the Catholic Truth Society. The Labor Party of Great Britain was in power and Canada is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. At the conclusion of his lecture, February 4, 1930, Belford was asked whether he was still of the opinion that Socialists should be shot as mad dogs. The questioner also called his attention to the fact that Ramsay MacDonald, a Socialist, was then British Premier. Belford's answer was that there are "various types of Socialists," and that MacDonald was "a Socialist of the type who believes in throwing bombs and assassination." He had been in favor of the bullet but his preference then "was for a rope because it 'can be used over and over again.' Of course he lied when he charged us with 'throwing bombs,' but it is evident that there are 'various types' of Catholics, Father Belford himself being unique.

Ignoring the brutality of this bigot, we may point out that he respects the British Socialist movement. Why? Because it is a power. Its aims are the same as the aims of the American Socialist movement but it is weak here and strong there. There is little doubt that he will abandon his hope here when American Socialism is also a power.

In 1924 certain reactionaries appealed to Catholics not to support LaFollette because the Socialist Party was in the coalition supporting him. Father A. J. Muench in the "Irish World" of September 20, 1924, referred to this as "dastardly." He added that the British Labor Party "is frankly Socialist" and mentioned outstanding British Catholics who are members of the Labor Party.

And there you are, as Mr. Dooley would say. The reader may consult this record of conflicting definitions and attitudes, draw his own conclusions, and it is doubtful if any two readers will agree.









# Delightful German Film To Open At Little Carnegie

STAGE

SCREEN

MUSIC

Another of the Reasons for the Success of  
"The Third Little Show"



Ernest Truex, who appears in Dwight Deere Wiman's new hit at the Music Box, "The Third Little Show."

**"The Mystery of Life," Interesting Film on Evolution, Begins Run at Cameo Theatre; Clarence Darrow Heard in This Film**

Evolution is generally considered a dry subject, but Clarence Darrow manages to get a good deal of fun out of it in Universal's "The Mystery of Life," which is now playing at the RKO Cameo Theatre for an extended run. Doubtless the cynical Chicago attorney, who often was celebrated cases largely through satire and wit, is the only man who could possibly make audiences laugh in the development of a scientific theme on the screen.

In the opening scene he tells why he went to Dayton to enter the defense of Scopes in the famous evolution trial, "although it was midsummer, and that's no time for a vacation in Tennessee. I thought that if they could send me to jail for talking evolution,

I didn't know but my turn would come next. I've always been a pretty free talker myself, and I began to get worried."

Dr. H. M. Parsley, professor of zoology in Smith College, is co-talker with Mr. Darrow in "The Mystery of Life," and the task of expounding most of the scientific data falls on his shoulders, while Mr. Darrow makes mild jabs at dignified science.

There is a resume of the animal kingdom, beginning with the humble one-cell amoeba and proceeding through to man. One of the striking scenes in the picture is an animated drawing of the Tree of Life, showing on its many branches the evolution of the animal kingdom from the lowest to the highest form of human life.

**Borrah Minevitch and Rascal at the Palace**

Harmonious will be the feature of the new bill opening at the Palace next week, when the virtuosa of that instrument, Borrah Minevitch, brings his Harmonica Rascals into the 47th Street playhouse Saturday.

Minevitch, who has been a sensation not only in the leading cities of this country, but in France, England, Germany and Italy as well, is recognized as the greatest exponent of the harmonica.

He has taught many youngsters to play the harmonica. It was his interest in furthering the skill of youthful mouth organ enthusiasts that prompted him to organize the Harmonica Rascals, a musical organization that has gained fame throughout the world. In his act at the Palace, Borrah Minevitch and his band will present a "harmonicomedy" of songs, steps and syncope.

**Morton Downey at The Paramount**

With his radio popularity greater than ever, Morton Downey will appear at the New York Paramount for one week beginning today. His new engagement will set a new Paramount record, for his return by popular demand will be the fourth within the short period of a few months.

Downey will head the unusual revue, "Rio Rosa," staged by Frank Chambers.

**In Noel Coward's Brilliant Comedy**



Madge Kennedy gives a startling performance in "Private Lives," the Noel Coward comedy at the Times Square Theatre.

**Helen Menken's Plans For the New Season**

Announcement was made today that Miss Helen Menken's plans for next season calls for a tour of twenty weeks starting in Chicago on September 15th and ending in New York the last week in January. She will be co-starred with Fritz Leiber and William Faversham in the Chicago Civic Society's production of three Shakespearean plays.

Miss Menken will play Lady Macbeth in "Macbeth," Portia in "Merchant of Venice," and Ophelia in "Hamlet."

At the conclusion of her Shakespearean season, Helen Menken will present John Colton's new play, "Devil's Plum Tree," in which she will appear in New York the latter part of February.

**"The Maltese Falcon," Fine Mystery Drama, At the Hippodrome; Also 8 Big Stage Acts**

"The Maltese Falcon," under-world mystery drama featuring Bebe Daniels, Ricardo Cortez and Dudley Digges, holds the screen interest at the Hippodrome this week. Others prominent in the cast are Una Merkel, Robert Elliott, Thelma Todd and Otto Matieson.

The merry eight act vaudeville bill consists of Herschel Henkle, the mirthful musician, "Dauntless" the dog star of the movies accompanied by his trained Scotty Wilson; Jack Pillard and Al Hillier in "Glorified Nonsense" with Josephine Myers and Spunky Mayberry; Fritz and Jean Hubert, the realistic inebriates; "Tropical Nights" a dance story with Andre De Val and a quartette of dance stars; Elmer and Ashley Stanley with Oliver Attree presenting the human merry-go-round; Large and Morgner offering an unusual novelty and Bob Fisher, the blackface funster.

**Sybil Laraine in Negotiation With Noted Producers**

The new season, soon to open, looms up as a banner one for Sybil Laraine, of the Roy Walling Play Brokers office. Miss Laraine, who previous to this connection, used to act and be a casting director, is well known along Broadway, and has some of the biggest producers interested in her plays. "Perhaps," she says, "it will be my good fortune to sell another 'Grand Hotel' or 'Once in a Life Time.' In the show business anything can happen."

**"Merry Wives of Vienna" At Little Carnegie July 9**

"Die Lustigen Weiber von Wien" or "Merry Wives of Vienna," will have its American premiere at Leo Brecher's Little Carnegie Playhouse on West 57th street on Thursday, July 9th. This newest German film operetta, said to be the most amusing and tuneful picture of this type yet to reach these shores, is interesting in that it combines most of the talent that went into the making of "Two Hearts in Wals Time." Geza von Bolvary, director of the earlier success, Robert Stolz, composer of the music for that piece, and Walter Reich, its scenarist, all did similar duty in the case of "Die Lustigen Weiber von Wien." Also Willy Forst, a featured player in "Two Hearts," is the star of the new production.

A special reserved seat performance on the evening of July 9th will inaugurate this latest importation from Germany, after which Little Carnegie's usual continuous policy will prevail.

**"Sweepstakes," With Eddie Quillan, Holds Over at the Mayfair**

Enthusiasts and lovers of the "sport of kings" are coming into their own! The thrills of the track, its heart-aches, romance and its villainy, have succeeded the gangster story among talkie producers, and well to the front is the RKO-Pathé comedy-drama "Sweepstakes" which is now enjoying an extended engagement at the Mayfair.

Eddie Quillan portrays a stout-hearted, square-jawed jockey whose loyalty gets him disbarred from racing; Marion Nixon plays a night club singer and the jockey's buddy and trainer; Lew Cody, Frederick Burton, King Baggett, Lillian Leighton, Tom Jackson and Paul Hurst complete the cast. Ralph Murphy wrote the dialogue, and Al Lipton the original story and adaptation, and Al Rogell directed.

**Joe E. Brown in "Broad Minded" Opens at Both N. Y., B'klyn Strands**

Joe E. Brown in "Broad Minded" comes back to the screen at the New York and Brooklyn Strand Theatres today in what is said to be the most uproarious role of his career.

The picture is based upon an original manuscript by Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby, and was directed by Mervyn Le Roy.

During the filming of the picture, the antics of the ebullient Brown are said to have caused more trouble to Le Roy, who is accustomed to the seriousness of gangster pictures, than the details of direction, since he was in a constant state of helplessness due to his inability to stop laughing.

Others in the cast are Una Munson, William Collier, Jr., Bela Lugosi, Marjorie White, Thelma Todd, Margaret Livingston and Holmes Herbert.

**Alton Jones Heads Music Department**

Alton Jones, well known American pianist, will be the head of the piano department (in the department of Music Education) at Columbia University, New York City, when the summer session opens on July 8.

The plan of instruction which is followed is quite unique, giving the student the benefit of individual and class work in addition to weekly lectures. Classes are limited to groups of four students, each of whom has two half-hour lessons weekly, the opportunity to hear six other lessons weekly being an added help particularly to those who are already teaching professionally.

The lectures given by Mr. Jones will cover technical methods, intelligent practicing, interpretation and suggestions as to public performance derived from the lecturer's wide experience as a successful concert artist.

**At the 8th St. Playhouse**

"FIDLOVACKA" (CARNIVAL) first Bohemian talking picture, will be shown at the Eighth Street Playhouse beginning Friday, July 3rd.

The film is entirely in the Czech language with songs and music. There are nearly 200,000 Bohemians in New York City to whom the film should have direct appeal.

Forget nationality; think only of humanity; princes and kings only have diverse interests; the people of all countries are friends.—Hugo.

## MUSIC

OPENING NIGHT Tues. July 7  
Lewisham Stadium, Amst. Av. & 132 St.  
**STADIUM CONCERTS**  
**PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY**  
VAN HOOGSTRATEN, Conductor  
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30  
PRICES: 25c, 50c, \$1.00 (Circle 7-1035)

In "The Mystery of Life," at the Cameo Theatre



An interesting scene from "The Mystery of Life," The Cameo's new film which deals with evolution. Clarence Darrow, in fine form, delivers an interesting talk on the subject.

**Ernest Truex, a Comedian of First Rank, Has Already Played Hamlet; His Experience, Which Is Impressive, Speaks for Itself**

It is a well known fact that most actors one day aspire to play Hamlet. The zenith of a successful career is not reached until one has disposed himself as the doleful Dane. Particularly is this so in the case of comedians, who feel that reciting the famous soliloquy is proof positive of their real dramatic talents. It is whispered that our own Charlie Chaplin hopes to play it once in the movies—but not in the famously eloquent derby, cane and shoes.

Ernest Truex, now starring with Beatrice Lillie in "The Third Little Show" at the Music Box Theatre, is one in a thousand who can really laugh at his way unconcerned. As a matter of record, it seems that Hamlet was the first part Mr. Truex ever played—and that at an early age. You probably remember Truex most vividly in such humorous pieces as "Very Good Eddie," "Fair and Warner," "Annie Dear," "The Fall Guy," "Ritzzy," and "Lysistrata," and wonder a bit as to why so rich a comic talent and reputation grew out of such thoroughly dramatic beginnings.

At the age of five, please, when most youngsters were chanting nursery rhymes, he was singing the phrases of Hamlet. And at seven he was a real trouper! His company consisted of a young lady, also seven, who appeared with him in scenes from "Hamlet," "Richard the Third," "Romeo and Juliet," and other Shakespearean excerpts. And their stage was not in a barn, with the admission at five pence a seat. They played a tour of legitimate theatres, and were known as "The child wonders," to which amazed patrons gained admittance for real money. History doesn't state when Mr. Truex first turned to drollery, but numerous stock engagements, where he fitted nicely into comedy roles, soon followed the usual cut characters of the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" school. Stock led to touring with various well known players, until he made his first New York appearance with Lillian Russell in "Wildfire," in 1908. Later he played opposite Mary Pickford in "A Good Little Devil," and in the same role in "The Dummy." After appearances in "Just Outside the Door," and "Just Boys," Truex decided that he had been youthful long enough; but producers refused to acknowledge his

twenty-one years and would not cast him for adult parts. His only recourse, then, was to grow a mustache, which with loving care he did, and which earned for him the lead in "Very Good Eddie." His immediate triumph in this piece established his future with public and producer alike. They wouldn't let him play anything else. Truex was catapulted into a definite comedy niche.

Not that Mr. Truex was thereafter stamped as committed irrevocably to hilarity alone. In spite of "Very Good Eddie," in spite of any almost endless series of things like "Pitter Patter," "Please Get Married" and "Six Cylinder Love," he escaped identification as the professional funny man. The wistful quality of his role in the aforementioned "Many Waters," to which he brought such sensitive understanding and sympathy, was no surprise to the audiences who knew him. Truex stands alone in his study of the timid soul who, when goaded into a degree of terror, can fight back with a sort of desperate courage. And the spectacle of a hero who is five feet tall drawing himself up to full length to delay fate, is something more than funny. What it has, of course, is the essential quality of all true comedy—that borderline balance that can set an audience to mopping eyes in the very midst of its loudest laughter.

Dwight Wiman has persuaded him to return again to a more or less characteristic background in "THE THIRD LITTLE SHOW," although this is the first time he has appeared in a smart revue. Since humor is the chief vitamin, Mr. Truex and Miss Lillie are the stars. There are few happier combinations. They both radiate intelligence and humor. Truex has been supplied unusually crisp material, Noel Coward being one of his chief providers in this show. And again Truex's skill adjusts itself to this time, to a gay, smart, and intimate milieu. It fits him like a glove.

The reason for it all, of course, is that sound dramatic beginning in Red Hill, Missouri. The old professor more than met his obligations to Dr. Truex—he schooled young Ernest well.

So while most comedians aspire to climax their careers by playing Hamlet, Mr. Truex can confidently sit back and feel that his stint is done. He, for one, played Hamlet first!

"Diversity seekers who prefer good vocalizing, good music, excellent hooding and the artful Rial Waters are sure to find it worth while."

—Walter Winchell, Mirror

**Ethel Waters**  
**RHAPSODY**  
in BLACK  
with the World's greatest colored orchestra—featuring  
**VALAIDA**  
**CECIL MACK'S CHOIR**  
BERRY BROS. & PIERCE DAVIS' ORCHESTRA  
SAM HARRIS  
Thurs. 8:30, Sat. 2:30  
Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**ERLANGER'S**  
Thurs. 8:30, Sat. 2:30  
Thurs. 8:30, Sat. 2:30  
The Civic Light Opera Company presents

**Gilbert & Sullivan**  
COMIC OPERA

**"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"**

ALL STAR CAST OF 40  
Direction of MILTON ABRON  
"THRIFT PRICES"  
EVES: 50c to \$2. WED. MAT. 50c to \$1. SAT. MAT. 50c to \$1.50.  
"Capital entertainment for the end of a mirthless season."—Times.

**"Annabelle's Affairs" At the Fox B'klyn; New Fanchon, Marco Revue**

The program at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre is headed by the screen feature, "Annabelle's Affairs" and Fanchon & Marco's stage idea, "Golden West."

In "Annabelle's Affairs," which was adapted from Clare Kummer's New York stage success, "Good Gracious Annabelle," Victor McLaglen and Jeanette MacDonald are seen together for the first time on the screen. McLaglen emerges with flying colors from an uncouth illiterate miner in the early scenes to a modern Beau Brummel. He plays a primitive and ignorant miner who upon marrying the lovely Miss MacDonald is all too soon left alone again in his cabin. After striking gold, however, he travels East and becomes so intriguing that even his wife falls in love with him in this new guise.

Sam Jack Kaufman conducts a specially arranged overture which introduces the stage show, Fanchon & Marco's "Golden West" idea. Featured in this historic tapestry woven of the lore of the Indians, Mexicans and cowboys, are: Harriet & Bill Hutchins, Bee Ho Gray & Co., "The Versatile Cowboy," Chief Eagle Feather, "America's Premier Indian Tap Dancer," Valrie Wade, "Tango Castanet Dancer," Jimmy Ames, and the Albertina Ranch Dancers.

Bob West has a new novelty organ solo for his singing fans and Eddie Magill continues to increase his popularity by singing melodies through his illuminated megaphone.

**DRAMATIST IMPORTANT TO STAGE ARTIST ASSETS MADGE KENNEDY**

The importance of a playwright in the career of an actress is stressed by Madge Kennedy, co-star with Otto Kruger in "Private Lives," the Noel Coward comedy hit which Arch Selwyn is presenting at the Times Square Theatre.

"An actress," states Miss Kennedy, "is only as good as her lines. This, of course, is a broad statement and I do not want it to be misconstrued. I do not mean that a good play will make a bad actress great nor that a good actress will give a miserable performance in a poor vehicle. Give a fine artist a worthwhile play, however, and she will rise to her greatest heights."

"A success has the tendency to show off an actor or actress not only because the play attracts everybody in town, but because the lines and situations compel the true artist to rise to great histrionic heights. And an artist, sensing something worthwhile, responds temperately and faithfully."

"I have been in many fine plays before I was cast for one of the leading roles in 'Private Lives,' but never, in my recollection, have I had such scintillating lines to speak as Noel Coward has prepared in this ultra modern comedy of married life. Every line is virtually a sophisticated gem and it is a real pleasure to give utterance to his mellowed philosophy. Such lines add the sparkle of life and rekindle one's joy in having chosen the stage as a career."

**"The SMILING LIEUTENANT"**  
starring  
**CHEVALIER**  
Claude Rains, Collette, Claudette Colbert, Al Moore, and Charles Rogers

**CRITERION**  
Broadway & 44th St.  
10 A. M. to 1 P. M. 35c

**It's a luff-slide of fun and romance!**  
**JOE E. BROWN**  
in  
**"Broad Minded"**  
with ONA MUNSON & WM. COLLIER, JR.  
N. Y. & B'klyn.  
**STRANDS**  
Popular Prices

**He's Nuts for Blondes!**  
**EDWARD G. ROBINSON**  
in  
**"Smart Money"**  
with JAMES CAGNEY  
**Winter Garden**  
Broadway & 50th Street  
Continuance—Popular Prices  
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**UFA COSMOPOLITAN**  
Broadway & 51st Street  
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.  
**JOAN CRAWFORD**  
in  
**"LAUGHING SINNERS"**  
STAGE SHOW, Frank Linow, Chester Hale Girls, Home & Dean, Capitoline, Busch, Orchestra

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Moves to the Fox Brooklyn



"Annabelle's Affairs" with Victor McLaglen and Jeanette MacDonald is now at the Fox Brooklyn. On the stage is a new Fanchon and Marco Revue called "Golden West."

**STADIUM CONCERT PROGRAMS**

**WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRATEN**  
Conductor  
Tuesday evening, July 7 (opening night) Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; "Don Juan," Strauss; Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor, Bach-Raspai; Address by Mr. Adolph Lewisohn; Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Beethoven.  
Wednesday evening, July 8, Symphony No. 4 in F minor, Tchaikovsky; "Fire Bird" Suite, Stravinsky; Waltz "Tales from the Vienna Woods," Johann Strauss; Triana, Albeniz-Arbois.  
Thursday evening, July 9, Symphony No. 3 in F, Brahms; Prelude to Lohengrin, Wagner; "On Hearing the First Chalko in Spring," Debussy; Rhapsody "Espana," Chabrier; "1812" Overture, Tchaikovsky.  
Friday evening, July 10, Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," Mozart; Symphony No. 1 in E minor, Sibelius (first time at stadium); Suite from "L'Arlésienne," No. 1, Bizet; "Les Preludes," Liszt.  
Saturday evening, July 11, "Overture to 'Der Freischutz,'" Weber; "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," Dukas; Symphonic Poem: "The Pleasure Dome, Polovtsian of Kubla-Khan," Griffes; Dances from "Prince Igor," Borodin; Symphony No. 5 in E minor, Tchaikovsky.

**Maciste in Hell** Held Over at Warner Theatre  
"Maciste in Hell," the fantastic and immense picturization of the escape from Hell of a condemned soul, based on "Dante's Inferno," will be held over for a second week at the Warner Theatre, starting Friday.

Visions of tormenting demons, imps of the nether world writhing in Satanic fury, the struggle of Man, represented by Maciste, battling to overcome the forces of the Devil; all have been set against the realistic background of a roaring, engulfing Hades so effectively by Guido Brignone, the director, as to elicit the admiration and wonder of all who have seen the picture.

**ROXY**  
7th AVENUE and 50th STREET  
The **BLACK CAMEL**

Fox Movietone mystery romance from EARL DUB BURGESS' Saturday Evening Post Story with WARNER OLAND  
—ON THE STAGE—  
A riot of color... a revel of music  
**FIESTA DEL TORO**

Frank Hughes, of the J. P. Muller Advertising Agency, and one of the best known theatrical advertising men in the industry, leaves today on a well-earned vacation.

The Picture That Took a Million Years to Make  
**The Mystery of Life**  
A DRAMA of EVOLUTION  
With Explanatory Lecture by  
**CLARENCE DARROW**  
SEE! The Birth of the Earth... a human being with a tail... The end of the world  
K R O **CAMEO** 42nd St. & B'way **STARTS TODAY**  
10 A. M. to 1 P. M. 35c

**The Sensation of Europe!!**  
The Rage of Paris and Berlin  
**TANKSTELLE**  
An ERICH POMMER Operetta.  
"Peals of merriment set off by witty jokes... Darling, my heart sends you greetings... I feel certain you will enjoy a visit to the Astor."  
—N. Y. TIMES.  
UFA COSMOPOLITAN. Thurs. 12:30 to 1:30 P.M. POPULAR PRICES

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### Hillquit, Senior, Pan- ken and Others Leave —Party News From the States

**S**PEAKERS are urged to devote a few minutes of their addresses to the part that *THE NEW LEADER* plays in our educational and organization work. The effectiveness of a speech is increased if members of the audience "take" something away in the form of the printed word. See to it that the committees in charge of meetings have copies of *THE NEW LEADER* on hand.

**Wauke Mooney Protest**

**MILWAUKEE.**—(FP)—At the  
and Mooney meeting in two  
in the presence of the fam-  
Mooney hears, Leo Kryczyk  
Byrd Kelso urged a huge mass  
to do all in its power to  
California feel the opposi-  
of the working class of the  
to the continued imprison-  
of Mooney and Russell.

[illegible]

for the 4th of July demonstration. Open air meetings will be held Thursday and Friday and canning will be done every Wednesday. At the next Communist meeting which will be held after the next meeting, Comrade Minnie Rosenberg was elected campaign manager. Comrade Philip Rotkin was elected treasurer and Comrade Max was elected Chairman. The Communist Committee on Canning will be made up of the Y. P. S. S. L. gave a report of the Socialist Sunday School cooperation was assured him. Sam Rosenberg was elected secretary. The meetings every Tuesday evening. The meetings every Monday night at

**Wisconsin House Passes Socialist 8 Hour Day Bill**  
MADISON, Wis.—A basic eight-hour day bill, providing compulsory time and one half for overtime, introduced by George Hamann, Socialist, and sponsored by the State Federation of Labor, has been passed in the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature. The bill applies to industrial and mercantile workers in places hiring three persons, and provides for prevailing maximum hours of

feel that the same result will follow on the heels of the Jamboree at Reading. It happened last year—and this year, we have much more to look forward to.

Socialists—young and old—you must be at Reading on July 11th and 12th! New Yorkers can go by bus. \$10.00 cover the entire cost, hotel, meals and fare. We leave Friday, July 10th, at 10:00.

**READING, PA.**—The sultry heat on Tuesday, June 30th, drove the members of Circle Reading into the nearby City Park, where after a short picnic session the miniature golf

Carl Greenberg, has rounded up in and around Chicago. Comrade Greenberg tells us that the Yipsels in Chicago are on the go all of the time and that they are working for the movement. Prepare for a record crowd from Chicago for the Jamboree.

**CLEVELAND, O.**—"So many of us want to be with you on July 11th and 12th, but this damnable depression has hit us hard. A good group is a group that can't wait," writes secretary of the Cleveland branch of the I. W. O. P. of Cleveland. "We don't care if we don't sleep. . . . We'll be here anyhow. . . ."

**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**—The delegation from the largest socialist city will be down to the Jamboree in full force.

**Circle 9 St. Kings**  
Circle 9 St. Kings has recently reorganized. A new set of officers have been elected. Comrade Larry Sedman has been elected Organizer and Fin. Sec.; Educational Director, Irwin Haas; Social Director, Nat. Golon; Rec. Sec., Phil Phair. Last Friday a special meeting was held. Comrade Alab. Bakley was invited to address the circle.

**Bronx Bore Vipsels**  
A series of outdoor meetings have been arranged by the Bronx Vipsels. A large number of Free Youths and New Leaders are being sold at these meetings.

Hendin, 29th district; George I.hardt, 30th district; Winston M. 31st district; Louis Painken, district.

Party organizations in Bronx  
y, past and present methods  
analyzed and in some instances  
sed. At a very late hour a

Shulman sends word that he's on the way with a gang for the Jamboree. On the way he's to stop off and let the other circles have the benefit of his appearance. Already a splendid open-air protest meeting against the

thiasm is high, funds are low, but I'll be there on the Montreal to leading special, our own little 'Rolls Royce.' . . .

**Yipsels Forward Funds to Miners**  
The Young People's Socialist League

owners, the members requested Local N. Y. Socialist Party to form a grievance committee to consider the matter.

**Men of England, wherever plough**

100



