

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Germany and the United States—The Results of Capitalism—The Future of Germany—Radicalism in America—To Help the Miners—Skyscrapers—A Reversal for Sabbatino

GERMANY IS NOT FAR AWAY

It is not yet certain whether Germany can be saved from financial collapse. It is certain that the Hoover moratorium by itself was too late and too little. It is certain that France is losing a chance by generous action in regard to German credits to make herself safer in the hearts of the Germans than any armaments. It is likewise certain that even if Germany weathers the present storm, what she will have will be a lull in the gale and not fair skies.



NORMAN THOMAS

THE FRUIT OF CAPITALIST NATIONALISM

NEVER was the stupidity as well as the cruelty of our capitalist nationalist system better illustrated than in this German affair. In the long chain of events: World War, the iniquitous Peace of Versailles, and the impossible reparations, our social order has been digging its own grave. The Dawes plan and later the Young plan, as we Socialists have consistently said, never could cure the situation. Their only merits were to gain a little time to educate world opinion to the necessity of drastic action to wipe the slate clean. It was as plain as the multiplication table that the Young plan could not work unless German exports should increase until as Dr. Schacht puts it, our export surplus will cover the deficit in our balance of international payments. That has not happened; that cannot happen, especially in a world where tariffs have been raised against German imports. The best international credits can do is to ease the situation temporarily. Even the more intelligent capitalists understand this. And yet they and the rest of us have been lost in the bog that capitalism and nationalism have created.

IF GERMANY COLLAPSES

WELL, someone may say, "If this German crisis means the end of capitalist nationalism why bother about moratoriums or the forgiveness of debts, or aid to Germany?" That is a good question and our present order might well be allowed to commit suicide, except that this way of suicide in Germany means, in my judgment, that we and our children for a generation in Western Europe and the United States would be in for a catastrophic series of wars and disasters. German collapse will not be promptly followed by anything as ordered and hopeful as Russian Communism now is. And Russian Communism is not the Socialist ideal. The most serious trouble in the world today is the lack of sufficient wisdom and vigor in the constructive forces. We have to worry about building them up more than about pulling capitalism down. It looks as if capitalism is doing that little job itself with sufficient speed!

THE NATURE OF AMERICAN RADICALISM

NOWHERE is the lack of constructive forces more evident than in the United States. No Communist can beat Kansas farmers in cussing Wall Street and the government now. We have plenty of discontent in America but it is economically almost illiterate. Little merchants are disoriented enough but their remedy is to smash chain stores. That is no remedy at all for the masses as consumers. Indeed chain stores may be making the job of socialization easier. The farmers want what they ought to have—a decent price for their products—but the owning farmers don't want to think about getting rid of tenant farming, and few farmers bother with the general economic situation, especially in its international aspects. The oil producers who have been given under our system a right to oil which ought to have been reserved for the public, now suffer from overproduction, talk radicalism, and ask for nothing bigger than an embargo on foreign oil and a few other arrangements to give them more of the gravy! Some of the worst Negro batters in the South are fine radicals when it comes to cussing Wall Street.

The worst part of it all is that the workers themselves are fooled by these self interested proponents of quick remedies. The failure of the A. F. of L. in this crisis is a disgrace and a tragedy. Matt Woll talks conferences with employers and world boycotts against Russia. Meanwhile the A. F. of L. has no machinery for financing important strikes and no philosophy and no program adequate to the situation. It plays with the old parties, neither of which has any real program even for the relief of unemployment. Why do I say these things? Not to discourage labor organization on the political or economic fields, but to encourage it. The only answer to economic illiteracy for farmers and workers is Socialism. We can get a hearing. We must be aggressively on our job.

THE COAL RELIEF SITUATION

JUST to clarify the relief situation in the stricken coal districts. The Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief, 112 E. 19th St., New York, is concentrating on the West Virginia Miners' Federation which is conducting a strike in the Kanawha region. The Socialists in Pittsburgh have organized, as I have previously said, a fine relief committee with offices in the Lyceum Building for the Pittsburgh area. Relief is also desperately needed in Kentucky in coal fields where they have been all kinds of difficulties which have been reported in the New Leader. The Emergency Committee will transmit designated gifts to that area or they may be sent to our socialist comrade Allen Keedy, Community House, Evans, Ky. Finally, I hope our Socialist comrades in Allentown, Pa. will announce a relief committee for the textile strikers there.

THE NEW ARCHITECTURE

THIS isn't a book review column nor am I a competent reviewer for a work on Modern Architecture, but Frank Lloyd Wright's book on that subject (Princeton University Press) is genuinely exciting to any one interested in architecture as an expression of life and fundamental to the new world we want to build. Four dollars is a lot of money to scrape up for a book but all good libraries ought to have this. My advice is to read it.

Mr. Wright is recognized here and in Europe as the instigator of the modern movement in architecture and he is too much of an individualist to be thought of as a theorist of a school and he is in fact critical of many things done by the modernists or in the name of modernism. His literary style is florid and only saved from being unduly rhetorical by his sincerity and his occasional pungency. Even when one disagrees—as I do, for example, with his idea of what socialism means in architecture, one is stimulated by his judgments.

My own interest was particularly great in what he had to say about the "tyranny of the skyscraper" and the future of the city. Two sentences give the keynote of his position on both questions. After discussing the vertical development of the skyscraper, coming at a time when men can freely move on the surface of the earth, he says: "All these lately increased capacities of men for wide range of lateral movement due to mechanization are becoming useless to the citizen, because we happen to be sympathetic to the cupid of proprietorship and see it not only as commercially profitable but as sensational." That for your Chrysler and Empire State Buildings!

And his prophecy for the fate of the city is this: "Probably the death of the city is to be the greatest service the machine age will ultimately render the human being." Maybe, but it won't come simply by architecture. It will require a new kind of planning. And in the meantime town and regional planning and municipal housing are emphatically in order.

A GOOD FIGHT WON

SOCIALISTS and labor folks everywhere ought to be heartened by the news that Charles Solomon has won a hundred per cent victory in the unjustified arrest of Jesse Gross and Bernard Rifkin in Brooklyn. The trouble began, it will be remembered, by the arrest of Jesse Gross for distributing literature. Even Magistrate Sabbatino had to admit that case but he convicted Rifkin of resisting an officer. It was this conviction that has been reversed on appeal. Meanwhile detective Lichtblau was convicted for beating up Gross and Rifkin, really notable conviction which ought to be useful in fighting police rough stuff. Let other comrades fight this sort of thing as Charles Solomon fought these cases and we may yet make America a more decent place for Socialists, yes, and other folks to live in.

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"Just a Bum" Is Suicide in Church as Wealthy Hymn Praise to God

AFTER ALL, he wasn't one of our parishioners. He was just a bum.

Lying in the aisle of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was a dead workman, the tissues of his throat and other organs destroyed by carbolic acid.

Through the stained glass windows came the sun in tinted colors. Fine ladies and gentlemen dressed to suit their class and eminence had heard the solemn strains of the organ and the melody of the choir. Prayers had been offered to the God of the Presbyterians and the preacher had finished a noble sermon.

Down the aisles strode the ushers, walking in unison with collection plates in hand, accepting the offerings of the devout. They approached a man with soiled shirt, open at the collar, wearing ragged trousers, a contrast to those whose wealth permitted them to place bills in the collection plates.

A Simple Explanation
The "bum" did not raise his

eyes as he drew seven cents, all the coin he had, from his pockets and added the money to the crisp bills in the plate. The ushers moved on to the end of the aisles and trooped, with military precision, back to the waiting pastor.

The services moved on in solemnity to the end. The benediction said, the choir sang its last Amen and the worshippers rose to depart. The "bum" rose too, bottle in hand, and raised it to his lips. It fell from his quivering fingers. Lying on the floor was a "bum" writhing in death agony.

It was all so simple. A workman in shabby clothes and seven cents in his pockets. The Assistant Sexton knew instantly. Straying into the sanctuary of the wealthy, the dead man had no passports that would admit him to the circle of the well-dressed possessors of riches. So the Assistant Sexton interpreted the tragedy to the curious.

"After all, he wasn't one of

our parishioners. He was just a bum."

Of course not. He didn't belong. Just a bum.

A Vain Hunt for Work

Over in Brooklyn Jennie Tabbeek sat in a tenement waiting for John Tabbeek, her husband; waiting in anxiety for he had left his "home" the day before seeking work. On a marble slab in the morgue reposed the body of a "bum."

John was a weaver and then proprietor of a stationery store in Jersey City. Somehow he had failed, failed as others had failed, and for seven months he had looked for work. The world turned black before his eyes for Jennie was sick and he was an Ishmael, an outcast, in industry.

But the "bum" in the morgue left a testament, all that he had in this world, except Jennie in the Brooklyn home. John Tabbeek's testament may be read by all who are curious.

"I am on my way to meet

my creator, God, and I hope he will forgive me for committing suicide. I have had loads of trouble. I tried to carry it, but I could stand it no more. My wife could not help me because she is sick. I tried but could not make a living. I am blind in one eye and have had trouble with the other. My friends and relatives have been helping me and lending me money, but they can do it no more. They are poor and have children. I am on my way to face God."

There is John's explanation. The Assistant Sexton offers his. So does John's wife, Jennie, the woman who sits alone in her tenement wondering over the mysteries of a capitalism that is beyond her ken.

We only add that the fine ladies and gentlemen whose worship was disturbed last Sunday pursue their usual ways.

And John's seven cents repose in the coffers of the church. A "bum" has gone the way of all flesh.

Wife of Miner Slain Resisting Eviction; Operators Continue Terror in 2 States

Sagamore Coalminers Carry On Gallant Fight—Conference in Pittsburgh

DEVELOPMENTS in the revolt of the mine workers this week are:

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.—Relief continues prime need as strikers' ranks hold fast; Socialist officials of Reading begin to collect relief; 600 men and women, some of them visitors, met at opening of convention of "National Miners' Union"; more violence perpetrated against strikers; 2,000 miners out in Sagamore field, with United Mine Workers in charge.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Strike of members of new West Virginia Mine Workers Union continues; wife of striker killed when she resists eviction from shack.

KENTUCKY.—Suits for \$70,000 planned against Sheriff and his deputies in Harlan because of their illegal deportation of I. W. W. leader.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.—John L. Lewis fails to win approval of Secretary of Labor Doak for a coal "conference" with operators.

By LOUIS STANLEY

(New Leader Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH.—Frank Borah, secretary of the Natl. Miners Union, opened the national miners' conference with a proposal to build a "united front." The plan is to build up minority groups in the United Mine Workers of America and the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union. Unemployed councils and rank and file committees will be formed at mines and in districts on the basis of demands.

Borah attacked the operators, the U. M. W. A., the government, which he claimed are united to defeat the miners. He also scored the progressives.

Demands voted at the conference are for wage increases, unemployment insurance, the 6-hour day, union checkweighmen, recognition of mine committees elected by the workers, abolition of company towns, stores, scrip and evictions; and of the speed-up, check-off and injunctions; withdrawal of armed forces, no discrimination against Negroes and foreign-born workers, release of arrested unionists and a national collective agreement.

Violence Continues

Five hundred men and 100 women, including visitors, were present from the anthracite, central Pennsylvania, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, northern West Virginia.

Also Scipio had his arm broken, and legs and body battered as the result of the beating deputy sheriffs gave him on the Covered picket line. A doctor was denied him in jail. Scipio fell unconscious when a deputy pulled him out of the picket line and clubbed him. For two days after 19 deputies "went to work" on him, he was unable to walk, he claimed.

When 45 strikers in the company patch at Vesta mine No. 5 sought to come out on the picket line, they were driven back by a crowd of armed deputies. While he was on the public highway, a local strike leader named Busar was arrested for trespassing and given a 10-day sentence for disorderly conduct.

Spread Sagamore Strike
The cock had not yet begun to crow when the rumbling of the

Reading Socialist Officials Organize To Collect Relief for Mine Strikers

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Socialist Party Miners' Relief Fund with headquarters at 613 Lyceum Bldg., Pittsburgh, has been informed that the Socialist city officials of Reading have organized for strike relief in aid of the miners' fight for bread and freedom. Announcement of this move was made at the Socialist picnic rally at Reading, July 12 when Comrade Henry Stump, Mayor, announced to a crowd of 12,000 that Socialist Reading would officially support the gathering of funds to further the important struggle of coal miners in the soft coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. Raymond Hofess, editor of the "Reading Labor Advocate," will act as Treasurer for collections in Reading.

As the RELIEF FUND daily extends its contact with the rank and file of the miners' strike movement the need grows and widens. Thousands of pounds of vegetables, bread, flour and canned goods have gone into the strike town area to stay the hungry stomachs of miners and their families with but little actual expenditure of the funds that are slowly accumulating, contributed from points from New York to California. Now, however, the demand for medical supplies is asserting itself and miners and their wives and children, who have, while at work, barely stretched their poverty to cover their bodies with some degree of comfort, are feeling keenly the need for clothing and shoes.

Friends everywhere are urged to make contributions in the form of men, women and children's clothing and shoes. As funds must be jealously conserved for the lengthening fight that stretches ahead of the struggle in COAL, those shipping clothes, etc., are urged to see that freight or express charges are prepaid in all cases as the FUND does not face the possibility of an unknown amount of such charges. Address all aid to the SOCIALIST PARTY MINERS' RELIEF FUND, Jane Tait, Treas., Room 613, Lyceum Bldg., Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

two heavy trucks and the crunching of the brakes of a score of automobiles indicated that striking miners were already driving in front of the shabby inn that had served them hard as headquarters and barracks in former years of struggle. They were preparing for a march upon a mine in Sykesville, 42 miles away. A thin crescent moon low in the sky and the blue and yellow flames of the smoldering culm banks did not suffice to light up the coal property of the Buffalo & Susquehanna across the road. The strikers were bustling about, tense but jolly, though practically every one of them had but a few hours before returned from a mass meeting at Olson's farm at Yatesboro, some nine miles off. Here was a battle against coal operators splendidly fought by coal diggers which had barely received any mention in the press, though it was taking place but a couple of hours easy driving from the scene of the mine war around Pittsburgh.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad runs through Sagamore. It owns the coal mine; the town, employing 750 men. Nearby are located two mines of the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Rochester operating under the name of the Helvetia Coal Mining Co. At Nu Mine 450 have been at work, at Yatesboro, 550. A short distance away is the Plumville mine of the Butler Consolidated Coal Co., with 130 employees. This company has just gained notoriety for the shooting at its Wildwood mine in the Pittsburgh section. Altogether in the Sagamore field some 2,000 men are affected.

U. M. W. Called In
Recently the Baltimore & Ohio purchased the B. & S. and the B. P. & R. railroads, retaining the mining property of the first only. Although the B. & O. has received wide publicity for its friendly cooperation with its employees in its railroad shops, it has pursued an opposite policy towards the miners it employs. In fact, it had been cheating the men so generously so far for dead work, that when one of the miners, new to the vicinity, invited in an organizer for the Natl. Miners' Union, the disgruntled men went immediately on strike. This was June 16. The miners around Sagamore, however,

used to be members of the United Mine Workers of America, when their district in central Pennsylvania, No. 2, was a powerful union of 45,000 men. The day of their walkout they called in John Glizson, U. M. W. A. organizer and from then on the U. M. W. A. has been in direct charge of the strike. All through District 2 the fundamental grievance of the miners is short weighing. By marches of pickets the Nu Mine property of the B. P. & R. has been completely shut down and the Yatesboro mine of the same company will soon show 100 per cent organization.

Injunction Secured
The Butler mine has just joined the ranks. The march on Sykesville was to convince the miners at the other mine of the B. & S., where 330 work, that they ought to join their fellow-workers at Sagamore. The miners' demands are confined to securing a checkweighman on the tipples and recognition of the union.

The Helvetia Coal Mining Co. has just secured a temporary injunction against the union and the strikers stopping them among other things from "marching, counter-marching, picketing, congregating in the vicinity of the mines of the plaintiff." Regardless of the writ the miners held their meeting at Olson's farm, separated from the company houses and the tipple merely by the state highway and thickets. They ran the gauntlet not only of deputy sheriffs armed with heavy sticks but also of the more detested stool pigeons equipped with pad and pencils. Early as it was the pickets were greeted at Sykesville by the constable, the superintendent and a squad of state troopers. The strikers unfurled their American flags and to the town-thruds of the mine's compressing engine marched 300 strong in a long double line up and down the state highway nutely appealing to the arriving miners to join their ranks.

In West Virginia
By HELEN G. NORTON
(By A New Leader Correspondent)
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(FP)—While every effort is being made to drive the striking miners of the Kanawha field to desperation, the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union is carrying on its struggle on

Outside Relief Is Great Need in Pennsylvania and West Virginia Strike

behalf of 23,000 miners without clashes.

The new union, organized by Frank Keeney, former district president of the United Mine Workers of America, in protest against the policies of John L. Lewis in the old union, is spreading to new districts which had not been reached previous to the strike call. Four new charters were issued in a day. Meetings called by the bosses to get the men to return to work have been turned into strike rallies. Peaceful picketing is being carried on effectively.

Reports are difficult because the field is so scattered, some mines having neither telephone nor mail service which can be used by the strikers. But a summary on the third day of the strike for a part of the field showed that there were 4,109 on strike and 922 working. The strike headquarters is besieged by miners wanting new districts organized and by strikers asking relief. Evictions have begun and are expected on a wholesale scale. One organizer called up and said that his furniture was being thrown in the road by a constable and that his sick wife had been kicked because she did not get out of the house fast enough. Bosses and state troopers are heavily armed, access to public highways is refused, everything possible is done to starve the strike.

Relief is a serious problem of the strike. The miners have been heartened by the report that Illinois locals are going there to see themselves for Kanawha relief and that the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, 112 E. 19th street, New York City, under the chairmanship of Norman Thomas, has issued an appeal for funds for food.

Striker's Wife Killed

Mrs. Charles Seacrist and her unborn child are dead in Hugheson and her neighbor, Mrs. Chris Devitt, is at the point of death as a result of a coal company brutality.

Chris Devitt was in Cabin Creek to attend the hearing on the company's notice to vacate his house when the superintendent sent a constable and two state troopers with a truck to take the furniture out and dump it on the creek bottom. When Mrs. Devitt protested, the constable kicked her and threw her on the floor. Frightened by the convulsions into which this brutality threw the woman, the constable called the company doctor. Distrusting the company man, as all miners' families do, the Devitts called another physician who later signed a statement that he found the woman in convulsions and threatened with a miscarriage. Devitt is endeavoring to bring action against the constable and the mine superintendent.

Mrs. Seacrist saw Mrs. Devitt's treatment from the window of her sickbed and died from the shock. Her last words were, "Isn't there any law in this place?" Her death was immediately hushed up by the superintendent so that Charleston newspaper could not even get her name until the union strike committee came to Charleston next day.

When the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gunnoe of Prenter died in a Charleston hospital, Gunnoe was refused the use of the

A Tammany Gift Of \$1,130,000 Yearly Goes Up in Smoke

Socialists and Queens Bus-Riders Storm City Hall—Walker and Harvey Blame Each Other—New Suicide Adds to Tammany Hall's Worries—Unemployment Issue Dodged

COMPLICATIONS continue to pile up for the Tammany administration in New York City. Exposure of an attempted \$1,130,000 a year gift to private bus operators in Queens—an exposure made by Paul Blanshard and Norman Thomas, Socialist party leaders—has thrown the Tammany board of estimate into warring factions. Mayor Walker and his satellites are now engaged in a word-battle with Borough President George U. Harvey, "reformer" of airport scandal fame. Each faction is trying to prove that the other first proposed the scandalous franchises. They cannot erase the fact, however, that both were ready to jam them through when the Socialists, flanked by residents of Queens, appeared in opposition. On the day Mayor Walker was

forced to abandon the proposed franchises, the brow of the Tammany mayor was further furrowed by the suicide of Traugott F. Keller, chief engineer of the Dock Department. Keller had under his direct jurisdiction administration and leasing of over 600 miles of New York City waterfront, with rentals totalling several hundred millions of dollars. The legislative committee now probing New York's municipal governments had been questioning Keller for a week. He was on his way to the office of the investigating committee, to give further testimony at a private hearing when he threw himself under the wheels of a subway train and was immediately killed. Keller's death was the sixth through suicide or murder since the exposures of corruption first began to crowd the front pages.

Juicy Franchise Gifts O. K'd at Secret Session

The bus deal, reminiscent of the Equitable bus scandals which marked Walker's first administration, was planned at a secret meeting of the board of estimate. It was unanimously agreed, as reported by Henry Rosner in last week's New Leader, to hand the fabulously rich franchises to two companies—the North Shore Bus Company and the Jamaica Bus Company, both with political and financial connections. A report prepared for the City Affairs Committee by Blanshard and Rosner revealed that the companies stood to earn \$1,130,000 in net profit annually. This would have brought 112 per cent annually.

Armed with these facts, which had been given much publicity in the local press, Thomas, Blanshard and some 500 residents of Queens stormed the board of estimate hearing Friday. Feeling run high against Walker and Harvey, Walker started the hearing an hour and a half late, only to run it with cynical arrogance when he finally opened it. Those who appeared before the board were subjected to abuse and insults. The Mayor reserved his choicest epithets for Blanshard and Thomas. Walker refused to allow Blanshard to put pertinent questions to him. Harvey, Acting Controller, then produced a bombshell. On behalf of Controller Berry, who is engaged in a political feud with Mayor Walker, Prial cited the charges of Blanshard and Thomas and refused to vote for the franchises. In anger, Walker was forced to submit the question for further study by the controller. A day or two later, Walker and Harvey opened their private war as to who first proposed the franchises. Harvey's belated opposition to the franchises caused Blanshard to remark, in the arena of the press, that "the jellyfish is trying to find his spine."

The developments in city affairs continue to lay the ground for a Socialist campaign for alderman and president of the Borough of Manhattan this fall which bids fair to be even more successful than the remarkable Socialist city campaign of 1929. Brooklyn Social-

ists are planning a strong candidate for district attorney, the highest office to be filled in that borough. With Thomas staging the fight in his accustomed effective manner in Manhattan, and a strong fighter heading the Brooklyn ticket, and with the Socialist party organization stronger than in a decade, the fight looks promising.

The Socialists will stress unemployment. In the rush of the meeting following the blow-up on the bus franchises Friday, Walker refused to allow Thomas to present Socialist proposals on administration of jobs relief. But there will be other opportunities in the months ahead. Brooklyn Socialists will make an early start on their campaign. A large "Smash Tammany" mass meeting will be held this Friday night, at Havemeyer and Grand street extension, with Thomas and Blanshard as the main speakers.

Socialist Picnic Saturday To Be Great Outpouring of the Masses

ALL indications point to a record turnout next Saturday, July 25th, at the annual New York picnic of the Socialist and labor movement. The picnic will be held at Ulmer Park, 25th and Coney avenues, Brooklyn.

Upwards of 25,000 workers and their families are to be expected, according to the advance sale of huge blocks of tickets to more than 162 organizations. A program of varied amusements has been arranged. An all star soccer game in which the famous Hakoah soccer team will play a silver loving cup by Norman Thomas. Other sports will consist of a baseball game which will precede the soccer game, scheduled at 2 P. M. between the

Young Circle League, who will defend the "Norman Thomas Cup" they won last year from the Young Peoples' Socialist League. The Yipsels are preparing to wrest this trophy back. Other sports will consist of field and track events in which young workers organizations will have large representation. Other features will provide continuous dancing from 2 P. M. to the early morning hours. Two large orchestras will supply the music. A first rate concert, an open air movie show, and interesting diversions will round out a most interesting day. Short addresses will be delivered by Thomas and other prominent leaders of the movement.

Get your tickets now. From your organization or at the Rand School Book Store at 7 E. 15th St.

Stone Lays Kidnapping To Klu Klux

Colorado Socialist Secretary Warned—Denver Police Attacked

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

DENVER.—Kidnapping of William C. Stone, state secretary of the Socialist party of Colorado, who was seized in Denver, held captive four days and then turned loose in Cheyenne, almost 100 miles away, is ascribed by Stone to anti-Negro and anti-foreign elements.

The kidnapping is alleged to have grown out of the prosecution of the Silver Grill Restaurant which had tried to "Jim Crow" Frank Crosswaith, Negro Socialist organizer, when he was here some weeks ago. Stone is the principal witness in the case against the restaurant.

"I was made by my captors to promise to write an apology to the proprietor of the restaurant, not to appear in the case if it came up again, and not to speak again in Pueblo," Stone says. He was arrested a few weeks ago while in Pueblo. "I was told to discontinue attacking 'patriotic organizations' and to 'watch my step' if I returned to Denver."

Police Under Fire

Carl Whitehead, attorney for Stone, has issued an attack on the police department record on the case. It is demanded that a special grand jury investigation of the police be ordered. Whitehead declares that Police Officer Heckart had the license numbers of the cars which abducted Stone, and then lost or destroyed the numbers; that Officer Heckart, while in the vicinity of the kidnapping when it occurred, permitted the kidnappers to pass as humane officers; that the police department failed to act on complaints when they were made; that two detectives assigned to the case were taken off it after a day or two; that the finding of the abandoned car, owned by Stone, was reported to the police but they refused to do anything about it; that police bulletins the night of the kidnapping ignored the case and thus failed to give out-of-town police the usual warning so that they might watch for Stone and his kidnappers.

The police department defense is an attempt to state that the kidnapping was a hoax.

Providence Police Ordered to Shoot Textile Strikers

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—(FP)—"We do not intend to countenance any manufactured trouble here. Read the riot act and then shoot," is the order of Police Chief Charles Hill for any emergency the police may encounter in the Central Falls textile strike. His order was read to the force in the presence of Mayor Holt.

His order to the police followed the deportation of Anna Burlak, strike leader, who was told to leave the city at a conference in the office of the General Fabrics Corp. When state troopers warned her sharply to stay out of the city, she walked across the bridge to Pawtucket, where there is a strike at the plant at the Royal Weaving Co. Miss Burlak is an organizer of the Natl. Textile Workers' Union. The police arrested 10 persons on various charges and 80 cops, armed with tear gas bombs and riot guns, prevented the picketing of the General Fabrics mill and the Royal Weaving Co. plant in Pawtucket. The strike committee voted not to attempt arbitration through various civic organizations which have offered to act as intermediaries for the settlement of the strike.

Farmers in 7 Counties Of S. Dakota Starving

PIERRE, S. D.—An urgent appeal for federal funds to aid farmers in grasshopper-ridden areas of South Central South Dakota was sent to President Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Hyde this week by Gov. Warren Green.

Commissioners of seven counties requested funds to buy food and supplies for inhabitants, feed for livestock, and assistance in fighting the grasshoppers. The commissioners reported their small grain was gone and corn facing destruction in many areas.

The good of ancient times let others state: I think it lucky I was born so late. —Sydney Smith (1771-1845).

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ROGER BABSON'S BABBLE

The Cure For Poverty Is More Poverty

Wage Reductions Would Make Workers Pay For the Breakdown of Capitalist Industry

WAGES of workers are being slashed in American industries. It is inevitable that the trend should be downward in a period of industrial collapse. It has occurred in every such period in our history.

The great bankers of American capitalism are the real rulers of industry today. For six months some of these fat usurers have been urging more wage reductions. Not satisfied with the normal trend downward they urge more slashing of the incomes of the working class.

Supplementing the orders of the financial monarchs is the current letter of Roger W. Babson which goes to hundreds of publications throughout the nation. Babson barks for big business. Babson is the "advisor" of those who live by looting. His latest letter carries the advice that wages must be slashed.

"Economic laws inevitably work to a balance in all things," declares Babson. Then why not permit these laws to run their course if their free operation means a "balance in all things"? If the so-called balance comes automatically there is no reason for the bankers and Babson to interfere.

WAGES AND JOBS

It is asserted that in the past two years "food has declined 22 per cent and clothing 18 per cent." Assume that this is true, what is the conclusion? That wages should go down in the same proportion, says Babson, and with smaller working class incomes economic conditions will improve. Wage reductions will "enable business to operate profitably."

But workers will not then work as profitably for themselves as before. They will have a lower purchasing power than before. They will be able to buy less while industry is producing more. What becomes of the "balance"?

"But Babson declares that a general reduction of wages will reduce the cost of production, enable capitalists to open their plants, and put the unemployed to work. You don't say so!"

This is the theory of the bankers. Let us see. The owners of surplus commodities cannot now sell them. There isn't more produced than workers can use but more than they can buy. Cut wages in general and assume that industries resume operation. What then, Mr. Babson?

Simply this. All industries will operate on a lower wage level but the surplus stocks will also be carried into the new period. We begin the new period where the old one ended—with a glut!

We will begin the new period with a lowered purchasing power. That means that more surplus commodities will be added to those inherited from the old period. We will have started the new period with smaller incomes for the wage workers and we will again land in another industrial panic.

BABSON WILL BABBLE AGAIN

When that occurs Babson will again turn up with his babble. He will tell us that the lower wages are too high and that they must be reduced to lower the cost of production. The wages are cut in the third period and purchasing power will be lower than ever. Then another glut and stoppage of industry.

When will Babson and the bankers be satisfied? We do not know. The policy which they recommend means reduction after reduction until the workers wear overalls and eat baled hay. By that time they will purchase so little and produce so much that the surplus will pile up so high we will be smothered by it.

No, Mr. Babson, you and all your kind are like every ruling class before you. Your social order is filled with such contradictions. Calamity has come to the working masses of the nation and of the world. You and your class are gorged with the surplus gains of useful labor on the farms and railroads, in the mines, shops, and great plants of industry.

Dull and stupid as you are you would make the situation worse. You would heap the results of your miserable failure upon men, women and children who already suffer privations, who are already in the breadlines.

A COUNSEL OF HOPE

The Socialist movement brings them different counsel. The workers of this nation should resent your intolerable insolence and fight your advice that they should sink lower into the abyss. Reduce the hours of labor, make room for more workers in industry, increase wages and thereby increase purchasing power, and break down the feudal rule of your class by organizing the working masses into fighting unions of their own.

Nay, more. The organization of labor in its own party and a courageous fight to unseat the representatives of your class in every law-making body of this country. No more Republican and Democratic ballots cast in elections for you and yours. Henceforth ballot-armed workers must use this power for themselves and employ every measure of power they win to strangle the capitalist system that has thrust them into a hell of want and anxiety.

You say that "Business by the Babsonchart now registers 29 per cent below normal compared with 10 per cent below normal at this time a year ago."

Perhaps, but Babson intelligence now registers a decline of the same rate. If it continues this ratio of decline and the intelligence of the working people increases, the end of this wretched system is not far off.

Your system is bankrupt before intelligent working people and others who see it in all its hideous failure. It is doomed. It must go the way of every order of human bondage.

The Socialist movement is the gravedigger that will bury it and we summon the working masses to attend the funeral.

Yipsel Rally Draws 10,000 To Reading, Pa.

Huge Mass Meeting Ends Two-Day Session—Oneal Sees Labor Triumph

By MILTON MANDELL

There is a class with a future; theirs (the capitalists) is a class with a past. With this phrase James Oneal, editor of THE NEW LEADER, summed up his address at the mass meeting held in connection with the Yipsel second annual conference and Jamboree which assembled in the Socialist Party Park in Reading, Pennsylvania, last Saturday and Sunday, July 11 and 12. About 10,000 workers attended the picnic and the speeches were carried by amplifiers to all parts of the grounds.

Under the main heading of "Youth and the New Social Order," three sessions were held on sub-topics of the principal subject. Alfred Hoffman, an organizer for the Hosiery Workers Union, was the speaker at the "Youth and Industry" session. William E. Bohn, educational director of the Bohn School, addressed the large throng of Yipsels who were gathered on "Youth and Education." At the last session held on Sunday morning, Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, professor of philosophy at Swarthmore College, spoke on "Youth and War." Besides these three conferences there was a banquet, dancing, a sight-seeing tour, a business meeting of the Yipsels under National Secretary Emanuel Switkes, and a mass meeting, which was addressed by August Claessens, William E. Bohn, Oneal, and Socialist Mayor J. Henry Stump of Reading.

In his address Oneal said, "The workers must primarily shape the new world." He interpreted the facts of present day civilization as pointing toward a Socialist government, but, he hastened to add, this change to Socialism is not inevitable, "it depends on an educated and disciplined working class. Socialism is not certain," the speaker continued, "because the capitalist class is organizing the criminal classes in many countries to gain control of the government when the crash of capitalist civilization comes. There is likely to be a death grapple within the coming year in Europe between Fascism and Socialism. No one can tell what may ensue."

Between the economic and the political powers, from his experience, he said, "one can't succeed without the other, they must go hand in hand." A group of thirty-five striking silk mill workers from Allentown attended the session. At the close, one of the leaders of the strikers told the reasons for their strike, successive wage cuts, and predicted a favorable result.

Dr. Bohn said, "that, inasmuch as all cultural movements are a reflection of the dominant economic system, the new educational system which should accompany the success of Socialism should be planned now." He said that economic power without political power would not accomplish its ends. Socialists should get political dominance before economic. Therefore, the speaker said, "labor unionism and socialism is the same thing and can't be separated." He went on to say that the aim of the socialist system is not to destroy capitalism, it is to own it.

Tracing the rise of individualism in the United States, Dr. Holmes showed the evils it has resulted in and suggested as the only solution, co-operation. "Society is not based on accumulation, but on co-operation." The speakers emphasized the need for principles and planned action, otherwise, anarchy results. He said we are now faced with a tremendous conflict between the old and the new systems, and urged intelligent action for victory. "We want a human society of men and women able to gain life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We will be called to use violence, but we must appeal to the intelligence. Being hit on the head never helps the understanding."

Among the resolutions passed was to boycott California goods and the Olympic games until Money and Billings are released. At a business meeting, the organizers in the various sections of the country reported a great increase in enrolment and activity.

August Claessens addressed the mass meeting which closed the conference. He showed the paradox of over-production and under-consumption and suggested Socialism as the remedy. "We can't call ourselves civilized until we have plans, and not anarchy, in production, distribution, and exchange."

Silk Workers Strike In Putnam, Conn. PUTNAM, Conn.—(FP)—Five hundred workers of the Edward Bloom Silk Co. have gone on strike for the 48-hour week with no reduction in pay. They have been working a 55-hour week. State police circulated through the strikers' mass meeting, but started no trouble. The management promised the workers that the owner of the mill would come to town and discuss the demands.

A Taxless City

Chanute, Kansas, Illustrates the "Horror" of Municipal Ownership

THE cities of the country—large and small—are holding the municipal purse-strings tightly these days. They are besieged by hundreds of thousands of hungry men, women and children for a chance to earn a living or a few dollars to end the pangs of hunger. But the Democratic and Republican politicians in the city halls, many of them with their snoots still wet from wallowing in the public trough, hold up their hands in horror. They talk of "sound finance," "financial stability," and keeping the city safe from "unsound tinkering with finances." In other words, they tell the unemployed workers to go out and eat grass.

While the workers are told that city treasuries cannot stand the "burden" of unemployment relief, the Democratic and Republican office-holders continue to allow the public utilities to loot and exploit the cities and their workers without hindrance. To the unemployed workers the politicians prate of "sound finance," and to the public utility jobbers they say, "full speed ahead; get all you can." When the Socialists talk of municipal ownership these politicians hold up their hands in horror.

Here is an example of how "horrible" municipal ownership is: the city of Chanute, Kansas, offers this example. The city commissioners announced last week that there will be no municipal taxes this year. There were none last year. The reason? It is because all expenses of running the city are being paid from the profits of the gas, water and electric plants owned and operated by the city of Chanute.

Chanute's example offers an important lesson for the workers of all cities. Why let the privately-owned gas, electric and power companies soak them with profits so high they could excite the envy of an old-time pirate? These utilities are needed by all the people. They should be owned by all the people.

However, a Socialist administration would advance beyond the Chanute idea. It would not reduce taxation of capitalist enterprises but would make more equitable assessments of and collections on capitalist property. The income from city-owned enterprises would then be available to finance various social services beneficial to the working class.

Mich. Socialists Fight Legal Bar On Jobless Aid

Party Seeks Constitutional Change to Permit of Unemployment Insurance

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

DETROIT.—Faced by the necessity of chopping out most of the vital parts of their model unemployment insurance bill, because of adverse constitutional provisions and court decisions, Michigan Socialists have decided to push the fight for compensation to jobless workers by an initiative petition to change the constitution itself, writing in a complete authorization for legislative enactment governing this question.

The proposed constitutional amendment would make it obligatory on the state legislature to provide for a graduated income tax, the funds to be used solely for compensation to citizens who have been resident in the state for five years or more, who are unable to find work.

"We intended at first," says Halien M. Bell, state chairman, "to circulate petitions for the model Socialist Party unemployment insurance bill, but owing to the fact that Michigan has no income tax at present, we found that it would be necessary to circulate two petitions."

"To avoid this, and also to avoid any question of unconstitutionality involved in enforced contributions from employers, we decided to provide for financing the plan out of income tax alone. This, of course, makes it an unemployment compensation bill instead of an unemployment insurance bill."

Since no income tax is at present collected in Michigan for any purpose, the cost of completely state-supported insurance against unemployment financed by an income tax alone would be less than systems advocated by the Socialist Party in some states where industry is already paying heavy income taxes. To have compulsory contributions from industry to an insurance fund written into their measure, it was felt, would leave too much room for legal loopholes as a result of several contradictory provisions in the state constitution.

Action of Michigan Socialists in seeking to write unemployment insurance into the basic law of the state is expected to be only the first of similar campaigns in other states, where the model Socialist unemployment insurance bill is widely at variance with state constitutions.

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Court Frees Socialist Held By Sabbatino

Solomon Wins Reversal of Red-Baiting Magistrate in Rifkin Case

THE Appellate part of the Court of Special Sessions, New York City, has unanimously reversed the judgment of conviction for disorderly conduct imposed by Magistrate Sabbatino, last April, on Bernard Rifkin, young Socialist. Rifkin and Jesse Gross, another young Socialist, were arrested March 31st, at 55 Snyder avenue, Brooklyn, by Detective Harry Lichtblau who invaded a meeting of the Socialist party branch in the 21st assembly district.

On the trial of Rifkin and Gross it was testified that Lichtblau bent them in the basement of the Snyder avenue police station. Thereupon, Charles Solomon, attorney for the Socialist youths, demanded that Sabbatino issue process against the detective. This he then refused to do, yielding two days later to the insistence of Solomon.

Lichtblau was thereafter arranged on two charges of assault and held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions where he was unanimously found guilty on May 23. On the occasion of the trials before Sabbatino, Gross was acquitted.

The arrests arose as the result of the distribution of Socialist literature by Gross and another at Erasmus Hall High School. The principal of the night high school, MacNamara, ordered the boys away and when they were leaving blew a police whistle which attracted the attention of Lichtblau who pursued them into the Socialist meeting place. There, Lichtblau said, Rifkin interfered with him while he was arresting Gross.

The Appellate court, in reversing the conviction of Rifkin, found that the detective's testimony was practically uncorroborated, and that Rifkin was corroborated by nine witnesses who were unimpeached and uncontradicted.

Presiding Justice McInerney found that the arrests by the detective were unlawful and that "there was no disorder, no violence of any kind" on the part of the Socialists.

Solomon characterized the result as a victory for the upholders of civil liberties and said the Civil Liberties Union was contemplating further action along the line of damage suits.

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Boston Cops Lose Tussle With Socialists

Crosswaith and Lewis Defy Police to Break Up Big Meeting

By ARTHUR C. PARKER

(New Leader Correspondent)

BOSTON.—Frank Crosswaith and Glen Trimble attempted to hold another outdoor meeting at the corner of Tremont and West streets in conservative Boston's downtown shopping district. Last week Crosswaith addressed a gathering of 2,000 at this corner. This week representatives of the majesty of the law in all their brass button dignity halted the meeting just as Trimble had finished a thirty minute speech preparatory to introducing the Socialist National Organizer.

When Crosswaith took the stand and began in his usual masterly manner to lay a logical foundation for his dissertation, a scowling officer, gorgeously arrayed in buttons and stripes strode to the front and in a bombastic tone of voice demanded a permit. A permit for street meetings is necessary in Boston. Persons or organizations intending to hold street meetings are only required to notify the police of their intention. This had been done by the Socialists. But in this instance nothing but absolute silence and an immediate departure from the scene would appease this officious servant of the public and his numerous cohorts.

There was no doubt about it—the whole attack had been previously planned and once of the gods of the mills start grinding they grind ruthlessly even to the death, as witnessed in the case of the martyrs to the cause, Sacco and Vanzetti. The law even went so far as to have with them a woman who after intermittent whispered consultations with the police would shriek out in a hysterical voice, "Arrest him, lock him up for talking like that." The Socialists, knowing it would take several hours or more to secure a bondsmen in the absence of Alfred Baker Lewis who was out of town holding a street meeting in Taunton, did not want to subject their guest speaker to the discomfort of an unnecessary jail confinement. We adjourned our meeting with the admonition we would return the following night.

Thursday evening Lewis led a large group of determined young Socialists back to the West and Tremont street corner. This night we were prepared legally and otherwise for anything that might happen. A large crowd that steadily grew listened to the opening address by Lewis who, after emphatically stating the principles and aims of Socialism, introduced Crosswaith. The police department was well represented and our hysterical female agitator, also present, was disclosed to be a police woman. The guardians of the public, no—"guardians of private property," might have attempted to halt this meeting if the sympathy of the vast number assembled had not been so obviously enthusiastically pro-Socialist.

The meeting was an overwhelming success demonstrating again the great strides being made by Socialism here.

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Fusion Talk Is Revived In Reading

G.O.P. and Democrats Still Trying to Figure How to Dislodge Socialists

(By A Special New Leader Cor.)
READING, Pa.—The machine masters of the Republican and Democratic parties are trying to arrange for fusion candidates to beat the Socialists in the coming election. They have agreed on two Republicans and one Democrat for the school board but that is as much as the party brokers could accomplish last week.

One difficulty of the allies is to get suitable candidates to carry the banner of united capitalist politics. Former Mayor Stauffer has been considered as a banner bearer but he has been defeated so often that even the allied brokers consider him a Jonah. Some other "has-beens" are being looked over in the joint broker shop but the managers find it difficult to brush up the old material so that it will have some market value on election day.

Socialists Not Worried

Meantime this prospect of fusion does not alarm the Socialists. They regard it with satisfaction and as something that is certain to occur some time. It might as well be this year as some other year. Such a union of the two capitalist parties will draw the lines between working class politics and capitalist politics more clearly. It will also inspire the local Socialists to do their utmost to defeat the coalition.

The old party brokers are moving with caution because they realize that fusion is hazardous for their respective party organizations. Many of their own voters will resent this union of the two parties and the party managers are unable to estimate how large the losses may be. In the rural sections of Berks County there are voters who have voted the Democratic ticket religiously for decades and they have an intense dislike for the Republican party and its politicians. Moreover, the Socialists have been making inroads upon the rural areas in recent years and a fusion may result in driving many Democrats to support the Socialist candidates.

The Socialists feel that they are so strong now in organization and morale that they will be able to defeat fusion in the city at least. In any event the Socialist Party will go into the campaign with all the resources and energy it has and with the determination to retain the city government for the working class.

Dave George Prefers Party Work in Va. To Trip to Vienna

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
RICHMOND, Va.—The fascination of a Viennese moon might mean a lot to David George, state secretary of the Socialist party of Virginia, but the fascination of soap-boxing for Socialism means more. George, as winner of first prize in the "Jimmy Higgins" contest conducted by the Socialist party early this year, could have gone to Vienna as a delegate to the Labor and Socialist International Congress, with all expenses paid, but he has returned to Virginia after a short vacation in New York.

Returning with him are Jesse Gross and Irving Salert of New York, who will give their time and pay their own expenses this summer while they work as organizers for the Socialist party in Virginia.

Sol Larks, second prize winner, has left for Vienna. His prize, which would have been a year at Brookwood Labor College or a term at Rand School, was settled in cash so that he might apply it against the expenses of the trip. A cash settlement was also voted to George by the national executive committee.

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Scottsboro Frame-up

Civil Liberties Union Investigation Indicts Alabama "Justice"

A DETAILED report indicating a frame-up and prejudice in the Scottsboro case has been made by the American Civil Liberties Union, which instigated an investigation by Miss Holace Ransdall, formerly on the staff of the Baltimore Sun and the Economics Library at Columbia University. Miss Ransdall spent considerable time in Alabama interviewing the girl prostitutes involved in the case, Judge Hawkins and other officials and citizens in Scottsboro.

The report is a merciless indictment of "justice" as meted out to Negroes by the white ruling class in the South, condemning the Scottsboro case as a farce. Referring to the judge and the citizens of Scottsboro, the report states, "They all wanted the Negroes killed as quickly as possible in a way that would not bring disrepute upon the town. They therefore preferred a sentence to death by a judge, to a sentence to death by a mob, but they desired the same result, and were impatient with anything that slowed up the conviction and death sentence which they all knew was coming regardless of any testimony."

The report in its detailed analysis of the facts involved in the case and the economic status of the Negro in the South, continues, "as one Southerner in Scottsboro put it, 'we white people just couldn't afford to let these niggers get off because of the effect it would have on other niggers.'"

DISTRICT ATTORNEY IS ACCUSED

The report directly accuses the district attorney of framing the nine Negro boys, as related to the investigator by Victoria Price. Miss Ransdall states in her report to the Civil Liberties Union that the girls spoke to her frankly because "never having met any other attitude on the Negro question, they both assumed that this was my attitude also, and therefore spoke to me as they thought all respectable white people speak."

"Victoria identified the six Negroes she claimed attacked her with a cock-sure, emphatic manner that impressed the jurors and the trial spectators very much. She caught on at once to what was wanted of her—identification without any confusing hesitations to slow up the death sentences. Ruby, on the other hand, was annoying from the start because she could not say which ones attacked her. So Victoria with pert, condescending manner, passing looks with the prosecuting officials at such stupidity, told Ruby which ones she must say attacked her, in order not to get mixed up and identify some of those Victoria had previously said were 'her six niggers,' as she put it."

The report concludes: "The trial, such as it was, is over. Interest and passion in the case have cooled. Examining the present status of the accusers and the accused to see what horrible things have been brought about by this 'crime,' heralded in Alabama papers as the most heinous ever committed in the state, or the whole country, as a matter of fact, this is what one finds:

THE YOUNG "CRIMINALS"

"The convicted 'criminals,' nine terrified, bewildered young Negroes; lie miserably in their death cells in Kilby prison, awaiting their execution on July 10, while the two girls, against whom this 'most heinous' crime was allegedly committed, enjoy excellent health and are delighting in the publicity brought to them. They both told me with great satisfaction that their pictures had been taken and put in the papers; that writers have been after their stories; that they had received money from various sources because of the case. The injury they are supposed to have suffered means little to them except profit and excitement which they found pleasing."

"With this contrasting picture in mind can any person not poisoned with race prejudice still maintain that the Scottsboro trial was 'fair and just,' and that the nine Negro boys deserve execution?"

Backing the defense of the nine Scottsboro boys, a worldwide mass movement is developing on a large scale. Governor Miller of Alabama is reported by the Associated Press to have received 1,678 protests. Most of the messages declare the executions would be a "wholesale slaughter." Among those sending protests were Albert Einstein and Theodore Dreiser.

An appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court has automatically suspended the death sentences, and the respite probably will last more than three months, since the Supreme Court will not convene until late August and the case is not likely to come under consideration by that body for some time.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is handling the defense of the Negro boys.

Chicago Workmen's Circle Branches Raise \$2,057 For Miners; L. I. D. Luncheon Brings in \$219

CHICAGO.—The Workmen's Circle branches held a well attended picnic at Riverview Park Sunday, July 5, the purpose of which was to forget the daily drudgery and spend a day in nature's beauty free from worry. But progressive workingmen can never assemble in large numbers and forget their fighting comrades. So the picnicers of the Workmen's Circle took up a collection for the striking miners of West Virginia which netted \$2,057.

Thursday, July 9th, the Chicago division of the L. I. D. gave a banquet at the Eleanor Club, 17 North State street, which was participated in by about 100 persons, amongst them quite a number of Socialist party members.

A. J. Muste, fresh from the scene of the miners struggle in West Virginia, made an instructive and appealing speech about the conditions and aims of the strikers. A collection was taken up and the neat sum of \$219 was raised for the courageous and suffering fighters of West Virginia. Also a permanent relief committee was organized with Prof. Lovett of the University of Chicago as chairman. Karl Borders, executive secretary of the Chicago office of the L. I. D., 20 West Jackson Boulevard, will receive donations in money, clothing or food for the striking miners of West Virginia. Contribution lists were also given out to those present and it is expected that they will bring in a goodly sum of the much needed cash for the miners.

A Good Example For Party Speakers

"I never fail boosting The New Leader at all the meetings that I address. I will never tire doing my share in this work," writes Frank R. Crosswain. Comrade Crosswain's meetings for the past few months have been very successful, in many instances the attendance and interest being much greater than any former propaganda efforts.

Labor Parties Of Canada To Hold Parley

Conference in Winnipeg—Power Concessions Fought in House—By-election Called

THE Montreal District Council of the Canadian Labor Party has adopted a resolution demanding that the Canadian Government "take immediate steps to cancel or annul the concessions granted to the Beaulieu Corporation" and that its resources be taken over by the government.

This corporation proposed to divert and use 40,000 cubic feet of water for the purpose of distributing light, heat and power, and according to speeches made in the House of Commons the corporation has exceeded the rights it had been granted. Members of the House have protested that a group of financiers are exploiting the Dominion's water ways.

The Labor Party of the four western provinces has called a conference for July 17 and 18 which will meet in Winnipeg and eastern provinces have also been invited to send delegates. The organization of a powerful Canadian Labor Party is likely to be the outcome of this conference. If successful, the party will link up all local branches of the labor movement for united political action.

By-election August 10

A by-election will occur in Hamilton, Ontario, in the East Hamilton District on August 10 and the Labor Party of Hamilton has nominated Alderman Humphrey Mitchell as the Labor candidate. The district is a strong Conservative stronghold but Bennett's tariff policy has hit the working class hard, unemployment is increasing, wages are declining, and the tariff has increased the prices of commodities. The workers of the district have always been opposed to the Liberal Party and are turning from the Conservatives. They are now turning to the Labor Party as their only hope. In the municipal elections several months ago five Labor Aldermen were elected which indicates that the Labor Party has a good chance of capturing the district.

In Nova Scotia

Indication that A. F. of L. trade unionists in Nova Scotia may follow the example of their New Brunswick brothers in organizing a provincial labor party was given when the Halifax District Trades and Labor Council went on record as approving the stand of the three western labor members of the dominion parliament, on unemployment and other questions.

During the past few years old line parties have striven hard to get the labor vote, indicating the growing power of labor in this province. The matter of entering the political field is being given serious thought by many men prominent in the movement.

British S. D. F. Celebrates Its 50th Jubilee

The "Social Democrat" of London, the monthly of the Social Democratic Federation, founded by Hyndman, Quelch, Bax and others fifty years ago, published a special jubilee number for July to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the S. D. F. This issue carries some valuable historical articles reviewing the fifty-year period of British Labor and Socialist history. These include the cooperative movement, the trade union movement, an interesting article by "Sertorius" on "Marx and America," and messages by prominent Socialists in other countries.

"Sertorius" considers the present economic collapse in the United States in the light of Marxian economics, drawing upon economic data appearing in the "International Labor Review" of the International Labor Office at Geneva. The writer has some fun with bourgeois writers who had insisted that the increasing intensity of economic crises predicted by Marx, if in touch with the mundane sphere, must be amused at the present time at the facile complacency of such critics as this," concludes "Sertorius."

Delegates to the Co-operative Congress, affiliated with the British Labor Party, have unanimously accepted the Unemployment Policy drawn up by their executives. This policy suggests the establishment of:

National Power Board to acquire all existing power services, such as electricity, gas, and oil, so as to bring cheap power and current within reach of the entire community. National Transport Board to acquire the entire country's transport services. Joint National and Municipal Water and Drainage Board to coordinate national water supplies. The removal of the evils of the profit system from these economic fields, the report states, will be a tremendous step towards the stabilization of industry necessary to prevent unemployment.

Stalin's New Policy Staves Off Slump; Party 'Purged' Again

A wireless to the New York Times from Moscow declares that Stalin's announcement of a "New Economic Policy" has given the signal for a new drive on "all fronts" and that it has done more for the drive than all the "pep" talks of recent months. It also states that the new policy had forestalled a "slump."

On the other hand it is reported that the Soviet press is not reporting the foreign reception given to the new Stalin economic policy excepting the comments made by Communist papers like the German "Rote Fahne."

The "purging" of the Communist Party of members who do not measure up to the "party line" continues and it is said that 1,600,000 members are affected. However, it is not stated how many have been expelled.

The latest issue of the "Moscow News" at hand, June 28, reports that harvesting has begun in the South and that crops are above last year except barley, oats, maize and potatoes, but they are not far behind. Meantime a special five-day testing of bookkeeping in the collective farms was on. New courses were being organized to prepare factory technicians, while the Academy of Science was in session to consider unity of science and labor in facing economic problems. This was before the announcement of the new economic policy.

Australian Labor Plans Re-organizing Of Coal Industry

Stark economic tragedy in Australian coal fields is due solely to the monumental stupidity and incompetence on the part of mine owners who have failed dismally in the utilization of their monopoly. This is the position of the Labor government of New South Wales, which officially predicted disaster under present mining methods twelve years ago.

The Labor party has introduced a new bill, setting up a board to control the operations of all mines, authorized to close unprofitable mines, to transfer surplus workers to other employments, to introduce improved methods, to prevent waste, to develop recovery of by-products, and if necessary to fix prices at the mine mouth.

The proposed board would also fix the dividend rate to be paid to shareholders, deal with the problem of preventing stock-watering, and function as a tribunal for the settlement of industrial disputes in the coal fields.

The Australian Labor Party faces a big problem in the financial crisis that confronts the country. "The Worker" of Brisbane, issue of June 3, declares that in the "great task of giving effect to the economic emancipation of the working class the Australian Labor movement leads the world."

Despite the tremendous setbacks of the present financial depression and the accompanying destruction of Austrian standards by a reactionary horde of Tory politicians who have temporarily taken control of our national institutions, there is even now, despite the general unemployment and suffering of many of our people, every justification for declaring that Australia, as a nation, is still in the forefront of the world's development of Democracy."

German Students Show Trend To Back Fascism

Fascism recruits the hooligan and semi-criminal elements for its dirty work but there is also an upper layer of "culture" in Fascism which gives it a shift front. This is evident in Germany where it is reported that students, spurred by economic ills, are turning to Fascism. They engage in disorders as a protest against Allied domination, notably at universities in Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Cologne, Kiel, Friedburg and Marburg.

In bourgeois newspapers and those supporting the existing Constitution the student ructions have been represented as the work of a "small minority." But there is a good ground for believing that whatever numbers are responsible for precipitating the tumults and the use of violence a good half of the students, and perhaps a clear majority, are in full sympathy with the ideas of the disturbers of the academic peace.

The economic and financial crisis facing Germany contributes to this student reaction. The students in general come from professional and middle class families who are faced between fear of extinction by the upper magnates of German capitalism and dread of a working class regime which also leaves no room for middle class capitalism. Some students have passed over into the Socialist camp in the post-war years but the trend of university youth at the present is towards reaction.

McADOO SEES THE LIGHT

"Throughout the world the sun is setting on the theory of the acquisitive society, in which profits are the chief end of all enterprise," William Gibbs McAdoo, an address before the Economic Conservation Committee of America.

Syndicalist Strike Of 'Phone Workers In Spain Waning

The strike of workers in the telephone service of Spain called by the syndicalists last week apparently has not been a success. It should be remembered that in Spain and other Latin nations there has for many years been a marked division in the labor movement between Socialists and syndicalists. With the order for a strike went a demand for the seizure of the telephone industry.

The main center of the strike has been Barcelona where it included truck drivers and other workers. Here the order was for the seizure of industry and land which correlates with a new program adopted by the Syndico Unico which recently held a two weeks convention in Madrid.

An interesting phase of the new syndicalist program is a decision to gradually abandon union organization along trade and craft lines and to organize by industries. Syndicalism had its origin in the small craft unions of France a generation ago and this shift in Spain to industrial unionism is a progressive move and in accord with modern methods. It may pave the way to a better understanding with the greater Socialist unions of Spain and eventually bring all workers into one powerful federation.

Labor Papers To Meet On Plan for Waging Disarmament Fight

In agreement with the management of the London "Daily Herald" Walter Citrine, President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, has suggested that a conference of representatives of the Labor Press be held, with a view to preparing the disarmament campaign in connection with the meeting of the Disarmament Conference in February, 1932, as early and with as much promise of success as possible.

The Joint Disarmament Commission set up by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International has included this suggestion in its Program of Action, and will hold this conference during the Labor and Socialist Congress at Vienna, at which most of the representatives of the official organs concerned will be present.

In accordance with this decision a conference of representatives of the official organs of the L. S. I. upon technical newspaper questions will be held Wednesday, July 29, at 9 p. m., in the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" building, Vienna. A suggestion of the Disarmament Commission is that each paper shall be represented by two representatives only, for instance by the Chief Editor or Foreign Editor and the Technical Manager.

300 Oklahoma Farmers And Railmen Organize Branch of the L.I.P.A.

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

SAYRE, Okla.—Ground-work was laid for the building of a strong anti-capitalist political movement in Oklahoma, when 300 Beckham County farmers and railroad workers attended a mass meeting held here under the auspices of the League for Independent Political Action.

There is really but one political party in America today, Oscar Ameringer told the audience. "The Democratic party, so-called is merely the spare tire on the Republican machine, to be used when the G. O. P. suffers a blow-out. Both organizations serve the class that pays their bills. It is useless for the farmers and workers to expect relief from them; they can expect relief only from a party which they support with their own money, time and votes."

H. M. Sinclair, former Oklahoma state secretary for the Socialist party, and now state organizer for the L. I. P. A., was another of the speakers. Dr. M. Shadid, prominent Socialist of Elk City, was chairman of the meeting.

Milwaukee Police Make Socialist Rally Move From Corner

MILWAUKEE.—When the proprietor of the West Side Fruit Store here objected to the presence near his store of a large crowd holding an out-of-doors Socialist party meeting, Herman O. Kent, one of the speakers, won a rousing cheer by remarking that a man who got his trade from the working class ought to be at least a little in sympathy with their cause.

Not satisfied with this argument, the proprietor called the police who decided that the crowd would have to move, because it was blocking the sidewalks. Obligingly, the gathering moved to a nearby lot.

Similar "interference" in other radical meetings by the "Socialist" police of Milwaukee has been advertised throughout the country as an evidence of Socialist hypocrisy.

The fact is that the chief of police is not appointed by the Mayor and cannot be removed by him.

Utopias are often only truths prematurely enunciated.—Lamarine.

Charity is only a poisoned dressing on a malignant sore.—George Bernard Shaw.

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Capitalism Lines Up Miners Against Each Other

By Louis Stanley
VI.—Union vs. Non-Union Worker

SOUTHERN coal has been at the heart of the agitation about bituminous coal in recent years. For the soft coal industry it has meant a surplus mine capacity; for the operators, virile competition, and for the workers, non-union rivalry, wage-slashing and unemployment.

There are eight states south of Ohio and east of the Mississippi which produce coal. They are Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. In 1914, they produced 29 per cent. of the total bituminous coal output in the United States; in 1918, 28 per cent.; in 1923, 34 per cent. and in 1929, 44 per cent.

South Adds to Surplus Coal

In an industry that was already suffering from overdevelopment the creation of new mine capacity in the South merely aggravated the difficulties. The southern production rose steadily. Between 1914 and 1929 it increased by 112,500,000 net tons. Even without the southern production, there would have been a surplus mine capacity in 1914 and 1923 for the country as a whole. In 1918 and 1929 the southern production was greater than the country's surplus. In other words, if the South were eliminated, the soft coal industry would just about be able to operate at full capacity. No intimation is being made that the Southern mines should shut down, even if that were possible. It is merely an important fact that in an industry already over-expanded, new mines should be opened to add to the excess capacity without any planning whatsoever. It is merely another illustration of the capitalist's helter-skelter in coal.

West Virginia is the leading southern coal state, with Kentucky, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee and Maryland following in order. Georgia and North Carolina have only one active mine each. West Virginia became the leading coal producing state in the country in 1927 with a production of 145,122,447 net tons as compared with 132,964,639 for Pennsylvania. The latter took the lead again in 1929. Last year, Pennsylvania bituminous amounted to 122,459,000 net tons and that from West Virginia to 120,040,000.

Why Southern Mining?

Southern coal mining has been stimulated by the various coal shortages in recent years. During the war period, 1916-1918, a scarcity of railroad cars was responsible for the booming of prices.

Cars were allotted to producers according to the capacity of their mines. Southern operators, therefore, had an equal, if not better chance than northern to deliver their coal. Besides, the new industrialization of the South brought into the industry fresh supplies of labor. New mines were opened in the South just as they were in the North, and by the end of the war, the eight southern coal states had retained their share of one-third of the soft coal production of the country.

The strike periods of 1919-1920 and 1922-1923 played into the hands of the southern coal operators. During these months of suspension of work, the southern states did not go entirely unaffected, but they made important gains. In 1922-23, Alabama, Virginia and Kentucky actually increased production during the strike and West Virginia and Tennessee showed very slight losses. In fact, so great was the demand for miners in the South that wage rates reached the level of those in the North. Between 1918 and 1923 the southern states increased their production by 19 per cent.

The turning point in the soft coal industry, as we have seen, occurred in 1923, when the speculative bubble in coal mining burst. Bad times for the industry set in. They were made worse by the piling up of commercial stocks of 62,000,000 net tons on January 1, 1924, as compared with 36,000,000 the year before, in expectation of a general strike on April 1, 1924. The walk-out was averted by the signing of the Jacksonville agreement but the huge supplies of available coal glutted the market.

The Union Collapse

The Jacksonville scale maintained the union wage of \$7.50 per

DISLOCATION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO UNIONS STARTED WITH COMPLETION OF NON-UNION COLLIERIES



THEY CALL IT HOME. A family of striking Pennsylvania miners before their hut, built of rude board planks and lined with newspapers for covering.

day in the face of the commencement of wage cuts. The southern non-union operators slashed their wages in many instances they had even gone beyond the 1917 wage level. Union operators began to violate the agreement. In 1926, the increased production called forth by the British coal strike steadied wages for a while. With the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement in 1927, the union operators demanded a reduction. The United Mine Workers under the administration of John L. Lewis refused to take a backward step. A nation-wide strike was urged. The union was beaten back after a year and a half of terrific struggle. During 1927, the output of southern states (Alabama, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia) rose to 256,073,000 net tons and surpassed that of nine union states (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas) with a total tonnage of 221,770,000. As a result of the 1927-1928 strike the single agreement for the Central Competitive Field (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania), according to which scales in other districts are adjusted, was lost.

District settlements were made. In Illinois and Indiana, \$6.10 became the basic day wage. Ohio and western Pennsylvania obtained no agreement at all. The union organization became demoralized. On the basis of dues paid, it has been calculated that the membership of the United Mine Workers in the soft coal field declined from 384,617 in 1919 to 98,039 a year ago. In many sections there is hardly the remnant of a union organization. The pitiful pay envelopes that occasionally receive publicity in the labor press are the outcome.

The Tidewater Trade

The southern coal mining industry has been able to grow for several reasons: cheap labor, better coal seams, newer and more modern mines. Its chief problem has been marketing. It has, of course, had a market at home in neighboring territory but the huge productions of West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia sought distant outlets. There have been two medi-

ums for this, the movement of coal to tidewater for sale abroad and in the coastal states, especially New England, and the movement to the lower Great Lake ports for transshipment to the northwest. Of 37,138,592 net tons of bituminous shipped from tidewater in 1930, 21,528,381 came from Hampton Roads, Virginia; 2,950,291 from Baltimore, Md., and 147,465 from Charleston S. C.—a total for the southern ports of 24,626,137 net tons or two-thirds of the total tidewater shipments.

Hampton Roads accounted for 12,379,796 net tons of the 14,026,424 shipped from all ports to New England and for 1,860,463 net tons out of 2,352,643 exported. The Virginia port stood second only to New York in supplying bunker coal, 1,903,415 net tons as compared with 2,615,422 for New York. Important railroads connect the southern ports with the coal fields. They have become prosperous. The Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western have reported earnings as high as \$23 to \$29 per share of common stock.

Lake Cargo Coal

The lake trade is the cherished prize sought in a long standing contest between the northern and the southern operators. It is an important factor in the soft coal industry, first, because of its magnitude—it took 36,399,344 net tons or 7.5 per cent. of the total production last year; and secondly, because of its stabilizing effect on the industry—it is heaviest during the summer months when the lakes are open for traffic and when the ordinary coal business is dull. One would suppose that the northern coal fields because of proximity to markets would supply most of the coal to the northwest that was delivered by way of the Great Lakes. Actually, the southern operators have had the lead. In 1930, West Virginia shipped 48.7 per cent. of the lake cargo coal; Eastern Kentucky 18.1 per cent.; Tennessee 0.3 per cent., and Virginia 0.1 per cent., making a total for the southern producing areas of 67.2 per cent. Pennsylvania accounted for 23.6 per cent. and Ohio for 9.2, making a total of 32.8 for the northern contenders.

How can the southern operators overcome the disadvantage of distance? The explanation of cheap labor is not enough because rail-

road freight charges also weigh heavily in the balance. After all, the average price for bituminous coal received at the mines, f. o. b. cars (less the selling expense) in 1929 was \$1.78 for the United States as a whole and \$1.60 for the eight southern coal states. A railroad rate of \$1.00 or so added to each ton of coal is as significant as the cost of producing the coal itself. A slight variation in transportation charges may gain or lose a market.

The lake cargo railroad freight cases have been before the Interstate Commerce Commission for years. The I. C. C. has endeavored to arrange the rate structure "to encourage the development of fields remote from the market." The Commission has accepted in full the theory of the desirability of competition and permitted a lower rate per ton-mile for long hauls than for short hauls. Southern coal in the lake trade must travel about twice the distance of coal from the Ohio and Pennsylvania fields to Lake Erie ports, yet the amount paid per ton by the southern operators has been slightly less than that by the northern. This has enabled the distant southern fields to outbid the nearer northern, stimulating new mines and increasing the overdevelopment of the industry. The United States Coal Commission called attention to the fact in 1923 when it said: "The inevitable result of an over-developed soft-coal industry is that each field is seeking to widen the territory in which it can market its product. If the cost of production cannot be lowered, the effort is to have the freight rate reduced relative to the rate from other competing fields. It is against this tendency that the country must set its face. . . . Gradually and without undue violence to establish conditions, the rates should be readjusted to re-establish more natural conditions between the elements of cost and service. The result will be a reduction in the total cost of transportation to the nation."

Rate Differentials

The I. C. C. took advantage of the situation and decided in a case before it to widen the differential between the northern and the southern rates on lake cargo coal. For purposes of illustration, the rates and differentials with respect to Pittsburgh and southern high



A GROUP OF CHILDREN of striking Pennsylvania miners, now in revolt against low wages and starvation.

and low volatile coals will be considered. Before August 10, 1927, the rate from Pittsburgh was \$1.66. That on southern high volatile was \$1.91 and that on low volatile, \$2.06, or 25c and 40c respectively more than the basis rate from Pittsburgh. After August 10, 1927, the Pittsburgh rate was reduced by 20c to \$1.46, making the differential of southern high and low volatile 45c and 60c above the Pittsburgh rate. The southern railroads immediately took steps to restore the former differential relationships by filing tariffs reducing the rates on southern coal by 20c per ton. The I. C. C. cancelled these tariffs but was prevented from enforcing its decision by an injunction obtained by the southern producers. After April 20, 1928, therefore, the 25c and 40c differential went into effect once more. As a result of proposals and counter-proposals during the lake trade season of 1928, a compromise differential of 35c and 50c came into existence and has been maintained ever since. The rate from Pittsburgh is still \$1.46 but that on southern high volatile coal is \$1.81 and few months or years.

Religion and Trade Unionism—The Pope's Position and That of the A. F. of L.

By James Oneal

IV

HAVING considered the attitude of Catholic, Protestant and Free Thinking capitalists towards wage workers in the labor struggle and having found that this attitude is the same regardless of the views held regarding religion, we will now turn to a consideration of religion and trade unions. The question was raised many years ago in the trade unions abroad following the advice of Pope Leo that Catholic workers should establish sectarian trade unions under the control of church authorities.

The issue is again raised by Pope Pius in his Encyclical but even before this document was issued the policy of organizing sectarian trade unions was being urged by Catholic publications in this country. In Canada this policy has been followed with the result that the organized working class is divided into two sections, one section guided and controlled by church authorities and the other guided and controlled by the members, regardless of their religious views. The result is not only a divided labor army but a conflict of aims, purposes and action.

Now for the evidence, and to be sure that we do not exaggerate we quote Catholic sources. "America," the Catholic weekly review, issue of March 1, 1930, carried a leading editorial entitled "Catholic Trade Unions," the occasion being a letter addressed by Pope Pius to the German Catholic Dorkman's Associations in which he declared that these organizations "are best adapted of all to be of real and solid use to their members" since they are "established upon the Catholic religion and openly follow the Church as their guide."

The Catholics and the A. L. of L. "America" agrees with this view, holding that these Catholic trade unions embody the "principles taught by Leo XIII" which alone "can effect lasting peace between capital and labor." We have seen that church authorities in the Catholic cemetery strike either did not apply these principles or, if they did, those principles did not differ in their application from the course usually followed by employing corporations.

"America" regrets that the American trade unions do not admit religion to their councils, which it considers a "fatal bar to healthful progress." Before considering this view we will pass on to another editorial from the same publication in the issue of January 3, 1931. It should be remembered that both editorials appeared after

DUAL ORGANIZATIONS ALONG SECTARIAN LINES A MENACE TO PROGRESS; A PAPAL BLESSING ON MUSSOLINI; REPLY TO ENCYCLICAL CONTINUED

the notable strike of the Calvary Cemetery workers.

"America" declared that by excluding religion from their councils the American trade unions are "menaced by gunmen and murderers" who "plan to control the local unions." It adds that "The time may be ripe for the formation of Catholic unions, founded on Catholic principles. But organized labor can find no policy that is both appealing and Christian, except in the social teachings of the Catholic Church." The language is so plain that it requires no comment. We may only observe that in those unions affected by racketeering and other such practices there are as many Catholic members and leaders involved as members and leaders of other religious views.

We may contrast the above advice with the resolution adopted by the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1913. That resolution reads:

Nothing would be more injurious to the welfare of our movement than the injection of questions relative to religion. The American trades union movement, from its inception, has excluded all questions of a sectarian nature from its conventions, and this rigidly applied policy has made it possible to build up a united movement, which otherwise would be impossible to either secure or maintain.

Those who have had experience in labor organizations will have little difficulty in choosing between the A. F. of L. resolution and the advice given by "America." Incidentally, the resolution was adopted by delegates representing a variety of views on religion, including Catholics. Dual unionism is bad enough for the workers because it divides them into hostile camps, although there are occasions when dual organization may be necessary to save a union from bad policies and unhealthy stagnation, but dual organization along sectarian lines is the worst possible form of dualism that can afflict a labor organization.

Let us consider what has happened in Canada as a result of Catholic sectarianism in the trade unions. Gerard Trembley contributed an article to "America," issue of May 30, 1931, entitled "Catholic Labor Unions in Canada." He writes that in February, 1918, "the Trades and Labor National Council of the District of Quebec unanimously voted a resolution demanding of the Archbishop (the late Msgr. Begin) the appointment of a chaplain for the guidance of the labor unions in moral questions." Msgr. Begin induced the unions to amend their by-laws so as to "base them on Christian principles" and a Catholic club was founded to carry

propaganda for the idea into "other unions." In this way the Quebec Trades and Labor National Council "became an official Catholic labor organization" and the unions affiliated with it were "independent of the American Federation of Labor."

This sectarian dual unionism was carried to Montreal by these propaganda clubs but the work was harder there because more powerful locals of the internationalists were firmly rooted in decades of organization. Trembley declares that in Montreal "the only possible means of Christianizing the labor movement—since the international

locals through their constitution and affiliation were 'non-sectarian'—was the setting up of a new organization, notwithstanding the possibility of dualism in trade unionism."

Trembley then follows with a long argument based upon Catholic teachings to justify this partition of the Canadian labor movement into two more or less hostile groups. He also asserts, in partial defense of this course, alleged "clear expressions of anti-Catholic views and outrageous propaganda on the part of some A. F. of L. organizers." As to this we do not know, but as a re-

sult of this propaganda about 26,000 Catholic wage workers are organized in three federations under the control of Catholic authorities.

The readers will note that the methods followed in accomplishing this result are largely the same as the methods followed by Communists in the unions! The Catholic clubs were "nuclei" carrying on propaganda in the unions and when this had won enough members the latter were reorganized under Catholic auspices and control.

In the American Federationist for February, 1929, John T. Foster, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, writes of the "Labor Problems in the Province of Quebec." He declares that in 1919, one year after the organization of the Catholic trade unions, the trade union movement of Canada had a total membership of 378,047. He credits the Catholic unions of Quebec with a membership of 25,000 which would indicate that these unions have made little or no progress since they were organized in 1918.

But dualism has gone to the extreme in Quebec. There are the A. F. of L. organizations, independent railway organization, another

independent organization consisting of building trades workers, and the Catholic unions. One of the main difficulties in organizing the workers of the province, Foster says, "may be found in the organization of what is known as the National Catholic Syndicate, where religion is permitted to enter into the industrial field with resultant disaster and disruption to the economic movement."

That is what always happens when workers are organized on a sectarian basis. And how do conditions of workers in the province compare with the conditions of the workers in general in Canada? Foster answers: "The annual wages of Quebec workers are approximately \$100 less per capita than that obtaining in other provinces and while there has been considerable improvement during the past few years, yet unquestionably there remains much to be desired in this connection, though the efforts to improvement are considerably retarded by the conditions described already."

How does the membership of the sectarian unions of Quebec compare with the membership of the other unions in Canada twelve years after the former were organized? Even Trembley gives them no more than 26,000. Last year President Tom Moore of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress conceded them 25,000. At the same time he reported that the paid up membership of the organizations he represented was 138,887, a gain of 12,349 over the previous year, or nearly half the total membership of the sectarian unions! The sectarian unions show stagnation while the regular unions show life and growth. It could not be otherwise.

We cannot pass up this subject without referring to what has happened to Socialist, trade union, and cooperative organizations of the workers in Italy. By way of introduction to this we will recall an episode in German Socialist and Catholic history.

In the seventies when Bismarck was Chancellor of the Council of the Vatican in Rome issued its dogma of papal infallibility and the Liberals, representing the middle class, ventured upon the crusade known as "Kulturkampf," that is, "War of Culture." This culminated in a bill framed by Bismarck in 1872 for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany. There were a few Socialists in the Reichstag led by August Bebel who vigorously fought this measure. Bebel refers to it in his autobiography, "My Life," published by Chicago University in 1913.

But we prefer to turn to a Catholic reference to this incident. In the "Irish World" of Septem-

ber 20, 1924, Father Muench wrote in answer to those who urged Catholics not to vote for LaFollette for President because Socialists were supporting him. Father Muench said:

In the '70's and '80's of the last century the German Socialists gave their support to the Catholic in the fight against the laws of religious intolerance of the Kulturkampf inaugurated by Bismarck. . . . Again in 1924 when Catholics fought for the abolition of the laws enacted against the Jesuits in Germany the Socialists came to their aid in the defense of their constitutional rights.

The reason for this Socialist fight against this arbitrary legislation was that Socialists are opposed to all government interference in favor of or against any religious denominations. To make any progress at all a Labor and a Socialist movement requires freedom of opinion, press, assembly, and organization. The same thing is true of science, art, literature and religion. No state favoritism and a free range of opinion for all views.

It is with this episode as a background that we turn to passages in the Encyclical of Pope Pius which appear on pages 29 and 30. Pius is considering the status of trade unions so-called in the Italy of Mussolini. He describes their composition and function under the Fascist dictatorship and then adds this paragraph:

"Little reflection is required to perceive the advantage of the institution thus summarily described; peaceful collaboration of the classes, repression of Socialist organizations and efforts, the moderating influence of a special ministry."

Here is approval of the destruction of Socialist organizations by a Fascist dictatorship. When Mussolini at the head of his Black Shirts effected his dictatorship over Italy his Fascist bands destroyed Socialist, trade union, cooperative, and educational organizations of the working class. Publishing plants were wrecked and the papers destroyed. Headquarters of these organizations were sacked and given to the flames. Members were beaten and many murdered in cold blood. Leaders were imprisoned or forced to flee into exile. All other organizations that refused to comply with the commands of the brutal Mussolini were destroyed. Italy is today a nation where free expression of opinion is impossible and where the whole labor movement has been crushed by brutal force.

Contrast the words "repression of Socialist organizations and efforts" with the fine record of Socialists in the German Reichstag against the "Kulturkampf" of Bismarck and his political allies. We express no opinion. Our readers may be left to form their own.

(To be Continued)

The New Leader Mail-Bag

WALT WHITMAN

Editor, The New Leader:
I should like to solicit your opinion on a matter concerning Walt Whitman. I am of the belief that Whitman, despite his sincere profession of faith in the workers of America, never touched the heart of the problem that confronts this class. He is not a poet, he does not voice their message. He preaches the many attachments of comrades, adhesiveness, individualism, but offers no solution for the economic problems that beset the lower classes. He had abounding sympathies but no vision of liberation. One looks in vain in Leaves of Grass for an expression of social protest that is unmistakably radical and outspoken like Shelley's cry to the men of England: "Shake your chains of earth like dew Which in sleep had fallen on you—Ye are many—they are few."

He is not a Socialist, he has no knowledge, no adequate conception of economic forces and their influence on men. These reasons, I maintain, fully account for his virtual rejection by the workers of America. In this connection it is interesting to note what W. M. Rossetti said in 1872 about the reactions of the English workers to Whitman's work. His poems, he declared, "are not known, or else not liked, by rank and file."

I am eager to have your opinion on this point. Do the workers in this country subscribe to the Whitman cause? Do they read his books? If not, why not? Your statement, based on experience, would afford valuable testimony. The matter might be discussed in your paper. If you like, you may print my letter. It may call forth some sort of significant response from your readers.

If true, the fact that Whitman was not taken up by the workers in no way detracts from his greatness as a poet. That stands; it cannot be shaken. He belongs to the whole world. But it dispels once for all the notion that he is the representative poet of the masses. Please let me know what you think.

CHARLES L. GLICKSBERG, Philadelphia, Pa.

It isn't easy to classify poets in their relation to the movement of the masses of their time. Some have definitely voiced the aspirations of such movements while others are more uni-

versal in their appeal. Shelley was such a poet and he can be quoted consistently by workers whose philosophy ranges from peasant revolts to modern Socialism. Other poets are distinctly reactionary, some serving special causes, newer and more modern forms of reaction and others uniting the two. The latter, in partial defense of this course, alleged "clear expressions of anti-Catholic views and outrageous propaganda on the part of some A. F. of L. organizers." As to this we do not know, but as a re-

sult of this propaganda about 26,000 Catholic wage workers are organized in three federations under the control of Catholic authorities.

The readers will note that the methods followed in accomplishing this result are largely the same as the methods followed by Communists in the unions! The Catholic clubs were "nuclei" carrying on propaganda in the unions and when this had won enough members the latter were reorganized under Catholic auspices and control.

In the American Federationist for February, 1929, John T. Foster, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, writes of the "Labor Problems in the Province of Quebec." He declares that in 1919, one year after the organization of the Catholic trade unions, the trade union movement of Canada had a total membership of 378,047. He credits the Catholic unions of Quebec with a membership of 25,000 which would indicate that these unions have made little or no progress since they were organized in 1918.

But dualism has gone to the extreme in Quebec. There are the A. F. of L. organizations, independent railway organization, another

independent organization consisting of building trades workers, and the Catholic unions. One of the main difficulties in organizing the workers of the province, Foster says, "may be found in the organization of what is known as the National Catholic Syndicate, where religion is permitted to enter into the industrial field with resultant disaster and disruption to the economic movement."

That is what always happens when workers are organized on a sectarian basis. And how do conditions of workers in the province compare with the conditions of the workers in general in Canada? Foster answers: "The annual wages of Quebec workers are approximately \$100 less per capita than that obtaining in other provinces and while there has been considerable improvement during the past few years, yet unquestionably there remains much to be desired in this connection, though the efforts to improvement are considerably retarded by the conditions described already."

How does the membership of the sectarian unions of Quebec compare with the membership of the other unions in Canada twelve years after the former were organized? Even Trembley gives them no more than 26,000. Last year President Tom Moore of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress conceded them 25,000. At the same time he reported that the paid up membership of the organizations he represented was 138,887, a gain of 12,349 over the previous year, or nearly half the total membership of the sectarian unions! The sectarian unions show stagnation while the regular unions show life and growth. It could not be otherwise.

We cannot pass up this subject without referring to what has happened to Socialist, trade union, and cooperative organizations of the workers in Italy. By way of introduction to this we will recall an episode in German Socialist and Catholic history.

In the seventies when Bismarck was Chancellor of the Council of the Vatican in Rome issued its dogma of papal infallibility and the Liberals, representing the middle class, ventured upon the crusade known as "Kulturkampf," that is, "War of Culture." This culminated in a bill framed by Bismarck in 1872 for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany. There were a few Socialists in the Reichstag led by August Bebel who vigorously fought this measure. Bebel refers to it in his autobiography, "My Life," published by Chicago University in 1913.

But we prefer to turn to a Catholic reference to this incident. In the "Irish World" of Septem-

ber 20, 1924, Father Muench wrote in answer to those who urged Catholics not to vote for LaFollette for President because Socialists were supporting him. Father Muench said:

In the '70's and '80's of the last century the German Socialists gave their support to the Catholic in the fight against the laws of religious intolerance of the Kulturkampf inaugurated by Bismarck. . . . Again in 1924 when Catholics fought for the abolition of the laws enacted against the Jesuits in Germany the Socialists came to their aid in the defense of their constitutional rights.

The reason for this Socialist fight against this arbitrary legislation was that Socialists are opposed to all government interference in favor of or against any religious denominations. To make any progress at all a Labor and a Socialist movement requires freedom of opinion, press, assembly, and organization. The same thing is true of science, art, literature and religion. No state favoritism and a free range of opinion for all views.

It is with this episode as a background that we turn to passages in the Encyclical of Pope Pius which appear on pages 29 and 30. Pius is considering the status of trade unions so-called in the Italy of Mussolini. He describes their composition and function under the Fascist dictatorship and then adds this paragraph:

"Little reflection is required to perceive the advantage of the institution thus summarily described; peaceful collaboration of the classes, repression of Socialist organizations and efforts, the moderating influence of a special ministry."

Here is approval of the destruction of Socialist organizations by a Fascist dictatorship. When Mussolini at the head of his Black Shirts effected his dictatorship over Italy his Fascist bands destroyed Socialist, trade union, cooperative, and educational organizations of the working class. Publishing plants were wrecked and the papers destroyed. Headquarters of these organizations were sacked and given to the flames. Members were beaten and many murdered in cold blood. Leaders were imprisoned or forced to flee into exile. All other organizations that refused to comply with the commands of the brutal Mussolini were destroyed. Italy is today a nation where free expression of opinion is impossible and where the whole labor movement has been crushed by brutal force.

Contrast the words "repression of Socialist organizations and efforts" with the fine record of Socialists in the German Reichstag against the "Kulturkampf" of Bismarck and his political allies. We express no opinion. Our readers may be left to form their own.

(To be Continued)

Donkeys

A Farmer Dumps His Wheat and Tells Why in Pictures

Bucklin, Kansas.—Rather than sell his wheat at 27 cents a bushel, Forrest Kennett opened the end gate of his truck and allowed the grain to spill out on the streets of Bucklin.

Kennett displayed two pictures of donkeys. One was labelled: "Kansas wheat farmer" and the other "Farm Board."

New wheat sold in Salina, Kansas, this week here at 25 cents a bushel. Salina is one of the principal shipping points in the winter wheat country of Kansas.

If the wheat farmer raised 16 bushels an acre—the average estimated in the latest Department of Agriculture forecast—and sold at that price, he collected at the rate of \$4 an acre for his crop!

SPEAKERS 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.

Happy Guinea Pigs

THE USE of college students as guinea pigs has long been a common practice in the psychology laboratories of our universities, and now they are testing the boys and girls for happiness.

Up at Teachers' College, Columbia University, Dr. Randolph C. Sailer has been asking 500 students, ranging from seventeen to thirty-five years of age, what made them happy, and what plunged them into gloom. And in our opinion, as so often happens, the students have answered in the manner which they expected Dr. Sailer wanted.

Dr. Sailer must be a somewhat naive person, as he seems surprised over the fact that the unhappy members of his group did not consider dancing, card-playing or religion essential to happiness.

Well, Doctor, neither do we. If there is anything which can plunge us into deeper despair than our normal, it is throwing around cards, or dancing with certain girls who shall be nameless, or listening to the unholy voices of holy men over the radio, which latter is our nearest approach to religion.

One of the series of tests which the Doctor imposed was for the victims to check off answers to the following questions:

"Which of the following have you worried about during the past year?"

"Personal appearance, health, lack of concentration, bad habits, money matters, laziness, lack of freedom, your job, lack of real future, troubles of family or friends, and too heavy responsibilities."

Well, Doc, we will rate about 100% on all of the above, and if you send out another questionnaire and can think of any additional reasons for worry, we would like to be in on that too, not just for the past year but since the summer of 1888, when we were born on the upper West Side, liberally endowed with a Celtic melancholy and a New England sense of sin. This combination should qualify us as either the top boy or the lowest in your pollyanna psychology, however you rate them.

We were particularly interested in Dr. Sailer's statement that:

"There is actually some tendency for those with low salaries to be more happy than those getting high wages."

This ought to start dancing in the streets on the part of the Hoover contented-cow school of economics, for according to this the depression has been in fact, though hitherto pretty well concealed, a means for the distribution of untold happiness for hundreds of thousands of our population. On this basis a man who has just received a wage cut should come carolling home to his wife and family, singing "Happy days are here again," daddy has just had a galumphous wage cut, and worked himself into the glee club of Teachers' College."

Clip this item out, and the next time you see a man selling unemployed ice cream, rush up and shake him heartily by the hand, congratulating him on his new-found freedom from such causes of unhappiness as money matters, lack of concentration, and worry over his job.

If only the uninformed, little candy-store keeper who committed suicide by drinking poison in New York's stylish Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on the same day on which Dr. Sailer was telling newspaper men about the results of his test, had heard about the findings of the learned professor, he might have gone on a jamboree to Coney Island instead of shocking a lot of nice religious people by inconsiderately dying in a back pew. The man, who had been a silk weaver for many years, who had been thrown out of his job a year ago, who had unsuccessfully trundled a pushcart from door to door, and had finally scraped enough together to start a candy store, only to have it burned down, just didn't know what higher education is doing towards the mass distribution of human happiness.

Continuing our psychological researches, we have been interested to read the comments, particularly those made by the editorial writers in the New York Times, on the new wage policy of the Soviet. When Stalin announced that skilled workers would henceforth be paid more than the unskilled, the Times gloated over what it regarded as the confirmation of those who had been "quietly proclaiming the fact that human nature could not be changed."

"Quietly" is good, considering the truth that this has been shrieked at every Socialist speaker from every capitalist housepost since the days of Robert Owen, and that since those days, at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, human nature has been changed in a thousand different ways.

There is no need here to repeat to you boys and girls that the entire mental set-up and psychological attitude of a man or a woman who uses power-driven machinery differs as widely from the set-up and attitude of that same worker engaged in agriculture, for example, as the driver of an electric locomotive differs from an Australian bushman. And when it comes to matters of social change, it is differences such as these which count.

Inside of five years (the average working life of a Ford mechanic) an automobile worker in Detroit has changed his whole outlook on life from the days when he left the farm to stand before the assembly belt. By the very process of the acquisition of his skill, by his daily contacts with such a comparatively new thing as mass production, he has lost most of the fears and tabus which his former dependence upon the climate had put into him. Where he was by the nature of his occupation a mystic, he is now become a realist. The techniques of modern industry have created new types of people, under both the Russian and American sun, and the old gag that "you can't change human nature" is being done to death by every throb of the turbines.

It is just good sense on Stalin's part to differentiate between the abilities of men, provided always those abilities are judged with their social productiveness in mind. If anyone has been hesitating to accept Socialism until there comes some such pentecostal transformation as was reported in the New Testament, let him wait no longer. Nothing like this is necessary for the loosening of the good will and creative ability of man. What is needed is the immediate ending of the exploitation of man by man, and that can be done any time enough of us have the courage, intelligence and patience to make such a happy decision.

McAlister Coleman.

I would like to see this world, at last, so that a man could die and not feel that he had left his wife and children a prey to the greed, the avarice, or the cruelties of mankind.—Ingersoll.

The worker who trusts every class but his own in politics will find himself first a beggar at the doors of law-making bodies and then a beggar in the breadlines.

From Our Foreign Correspondents

Something Is Stirring In Italy

*Series of Incidents Reveal Wide Dissatisfaction With Glories of Mussolini Regime

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

Paris, (In June).

SOMETHING is stirring in Italy.

The raids ordered by the Fascist government upon the Catholic organizations patronized by the Pope constitute the most conspicuous sign of an opposition arising in Italy against the Mussolini régime. But there is no lack of other symptoms, still more convincing from the point of view of the increasing dynamic force of the Anti-Fascist opposition in Italy.

In Turin and Leghorn Marinetti, the renegade futurist who became a Fascist academician, was hissed and cursed as never before when one of his pieces was played, especially by the college boys who have lost their enthusiasm for the former futurist poet.

At La Scala theatre in Milan there was a great demonstration in honor of Toscanini, following the outrage of which he was a victim at Bologna. And the demonstration was so vigorous that the Fascist Commissaire charged with looking after the students, not content with merely making arrests and sending three leaders to "the islands" called the students together to warn them against "those who make an idol of certain celebrities". This same commissaire, none other than Deputy Sorza who set the trap that cost the life of Amendola, the Republican leader, had had to record, a few days before, a juvenile anti-Fascist demonstration much more serious. The pupils of Professor Rossi, afterwards condemned to twenty years' imprisonment by the Special Tribunal, had sent the professor a letter expressing their devotion and their hope that he would be acquitted. Sorza called upon them to withdraw their signatures, but met with definite refusals and had to give up.

And in the recent trial of the intellectuals, the force of world protests compelled the Special

Tribunal to back water, even after Mussolini had loudly announced in the Senate that the trial would end with sentences of death.

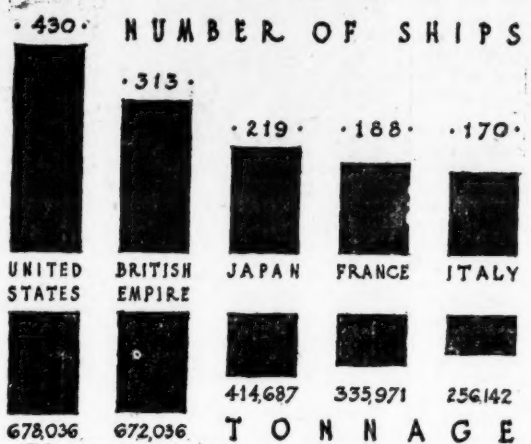
In the ranks of the workers the anti-Fascist renaissance is also in evidence. It would be a mistake to believe the tales of the Special Tribunal to the effect that nearly all those condemned for "forbidden propaganda" are Communists. In fact, at present the intensified circulation of the clandestine press is being promoted by the masses of the workers, not merely by Socialists, Communists or other revolutionaries.

And this agitation is bearing fruit. May Day didn't pass entirely unobserved in Milan, Liguria, Turin or Tuscany. And quite recently in Speda a strike of jute weavers halted a wage cut, although the police arrested some of the alleged organizers. And for one strike we hear about there are perhaps half a dozen of which we know nothing until later, if at all. Something is stirring in Italy and Fascism is obliged to notice it.

And here is what the Fascist party has decided to do. First, that all party members must don their uniforms whenever their directors think it opportune; second, that the Fascist youth organization must have a still more military character. In addition to the Fascist militia, the whole party is being militarized. Something that certainly wouldn't be necessary if the government had told the truth when it declared that the result of the conversion loan proved that the whole country was behind the régime.

In addition to the old bonds exchanged for new ones, all that could be raised in Italy for the loan, with all the Fascist means

of pressure, was 3,500,000,000 lire (worth 5½ cents apiece). But the pressure had been so fierce that the government was obliged to admit that perhaps the payments wouldn't equal the subscription figure and to decide to "renounce" two of the three and a half bil-



THIS CHART SHOWS THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE FIVE NAVIES IN CLASSES TO BE LIMITED BY THE LONDON CONFERENCE. THE UNITED STATES LEADS IN BOTH NUMBER OF SHIPS AND TONNAGE DATA FROM OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE U.S.A. INFORMATION AS OF DECEMBER 1929

The "Evening Post" Misses the Point

By John M. Work

THE series of articles about Milwaukee which recently appeared in the New York Evening Post contain much truth, but they miss the main facts and put the emphasis in the wrong place. They give some credit, but fail to give credit where most of the credit is due.

Apparently the Post writer did not take the trouble to find out the reasons why Milwaukee is comparatively free from crime, gangsterism and racketeering. That it is comparatively free from these evils he admits. For that much we are thankful. Having discovered that it is a fact, perhaps the people of other cities will try to find out why. They will not find out by reading the Post articles.

Those articles hold that Milwaukee's comparative freedom from crime is due to four things: the high percentage of arrests, the high percentage of convictions, speedy trials, and the fact that the chief of police is not appointed by the Mayor and cannot be fired by him.

There is a high percentage of arrests, a high percentage of convictions, and speedy trials. These help some, but they are not the bottom causes at all. Unstinted praise is given in the articles to the municipal judge for these results. He is a capable official and I do not grudge him all the praise he deserves. But the comparative immunity of Milwaukee from crime existed before he came upon the scene. Hence it follows inevitably that he cannot be entitled to the credit for bringing this condition about. The best that can be said for him is that he is entitled to credit for helping to maintain this condition since he became a public official.

Mayor Hoan's Powers

The same may be said of the chief of police, to whom the articles also give unstinted praise. This condition was in existence before he became the chief. Therefore, it is certain that he did not bring it about. He, like the municipal judge, is entitled to credit for helping to maintain it since he became the chief.

The articles give other cities to understand that it would be a wonderful thing for them if they could divorce their chief of police from politics by making it impossible for the Mayor to appoint or fire him. Milwaukee is cited as a shining example of a city where the chief is remote from politics because the Mayor does not have these powers.

Well, let's see. There is in Milwaukee a fire and police commission which has the power to appoint the chief of police and to discharge him for cause. The commission consists of five persons. They are appointed by the Mayor one each year. All five of them were appointed by Mayor Hoan. Just how remote does this make the chief from the Mayor? As a matter of course the commission consults with the Mayor when such an extremely important matter as the selection of a chief of police comes up; and as a matter of fact the present chief of police was Mayor Hoan's choice. Now suppose Mayor Hoan thought there

*Curtis Journal Finds Milwaukee Crimeless But Fails To Tell Its Readers Why

were good grounds for the discharge of the chief; what could he do? If his grounds were good he certainly could accomplish the discharge, either by asking him to resign or by bringing charges against him before the commission. If this seems far-fetched, allow me to cite specific cases. In the spring of 1921, shortly before the present chief was appointed, the former chief was sick and off duty. Mayor Hoan became convinced that something was not as it should be in the police department. To quote his own words, "I wrote letters to four higher-ups in the police department, to resign or face charges. All of these men resigned." Undoubtedly he could do the same with the chief if there were any reason to do so. This shows how "remote" the chief is.

Socialist Mayor Ignored?

The present chief is a capable official. We Socialists have now and then had occasion to take exceptions to things he has done, especially his handling of an unemployment meeting in March, 1930, and his demand for a few mounted officers; but in general we approve his administration of the police department. He is a mighty lucky chief to have such a man as Mayor Hoan in the mayoralty chair. A grafting old party Mayor could undermine him and his fine department in a short time.

Again, let us be specific and see just how it could be done. Suppose an old party grafter were Mayor. By means of his power to appoint one member of the fire and police commission each year, and to fill vacancies on the commission if any occur, he could control the commission in three years at the latest. Naturally he would appoint grafters like himself. They would find a way to oust the chief and appoint a grafter in his place. The police force would soon be

honeycombed with graft and grafters, and the city's crime record would become as bad as that of any other city.

The Post articles are therefore utterly wrong in advising other cities that they can cure their police condition by the mere process of making it impossible for the Mayor to hire and fire the chief. Such advice is nonsense. A chief needs back of him a Mayor who has a high sense of public duty and who in turn has back of him an organization that has an equally high sense of public duty and will support him and not leave him to go it alone.

Yet the Post articles barely mention the fact that there is a Socialist Mayor in Milwaukee; and they mention it only to belittle it and try to make out that it means nothing.

The Social Welfare Work

When the Socialists first came upon the political scene in Milwaukee, the city was as rotten as any city in America. It was a cesspool of corruption and official crookedness. The Socialists brought a new spirit into the city—a spirit of civic righteousness. It was they who dispelled cynicism and restored the confidence of the people in public officials. They did it by giving honest, constructive and conscientious service when elected to office. Furthermore, they immediately began to try to realize some parts of their social vision, to create a higher and better citizenship. They enlisted the aid of civic organizations and high-minded individuals who were not in complete accord with their final aim but were with them on immediate measures.

Some of the results may be enumerated. The development of playgrounds in all parts of the city, to give the children and youth ample space in which to

play games, with the necessary apparatus for the same, thus keeping them off the streets and giving them healthful recreation. The development of a splendid park system, with picnic grounds, playgrounds for children, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, golf links, etc. Bathing beaches for summer and skating ponds for winter. Public restrooms. A public art gallery. A public museum, with well-attended public lectures on scientific subjects. Prevocational schools for the handicapped. A mammoth vocational school that is equal if not superior to any other in the world. Civic centers in the public school buildings, with all sorts of recreational and educational facilities. The development of the public library until there is a branch within walking distance of every person in the county and a larger percentage of book-readers than any other community. The development of adult education to the point where several tens of thousands of adults take courses of various kinds, from millinery to music, from tap dancing to classic literature.

Although they by no means complete the list, these are some of the things for which the Socialists furnished the impetus, the inspiration, the enthusiasm and much of the energy. They do not claim that they did it all. They give generous credit to others. But they can fairly say that they originated the idea and enlisted the help of others to make it come true.

These things have given young people and older people something else than crime to think about. It is well known that most criminals are young, and that their crimes grow out of idleness. Milwaukee, under the guidance of the Socialists, has deliberately tried to afford wholesome recreation, giving youth something better to do than

lon. These recent moves certainly aren't those of a strong régime, sure of its power.

And just now there comes a report from Italy so startling that it must be passed along under reservations.

It is averred that the recent aviation accident which cost the lives of Maddalena, the great Italian ace, another officer and a mechanic was almost certainly the result of an attempt—and not an anti-Fascist one either. According to what some folks say, it was the consequence of rivalry among the directors of military aviation. According to others, it was due to rivalries among those still higher up. It is even declared that an attempt had been planned by some of Il Duce's close friends aimed, not at Maddalena, but at Balbo, the Minister of Aviation, who had been expected to fly the plane which was wrecked by the explosion of an infernal machine. Balbo didn't arrive on time, so Maddalena took his place before anybody could remove the bomb. At all events, so goes the story, accounts given of the explosion and of the way the bodies were mangled almost certainly establish the fact that there was some kind of an attempt.

And only a few weeks pass before Balbo again has a close call in an aviation accident that looks more like an attempt than an ordinary mishap. The Italian newspapers hastened to note that Balbo wanted to be received by Il Duce even before being attended to. In order to report, according to the official version. In order to look him in the eye, according to those who know Balbo aspires to succeed Mussolini, who hates him. It is said that Mussolini recently asked for Balbo's resignation as Minister, but that the latter threw the letter into the waste basket and paid no attention to it.

to drift into crime, and thus leading youthful activity into higher channels. Nobody knows better than we do that this process has not been carried far enough to save all the youth, but it has succeeded to a sufficient extent so that writers for the Post and other publications—even though they miss the reason why—have to admit that Milwaukee has less crime than other cities.

Milwaukee's Larger Ideal

The Socialists have also, by precept and example, continually set forth a higher conception of civic duty. Their example has been infectious. Any number of civic organizations have caught the spirit. Even the old party politicians—misnamed "non-partisans"—do not dare to try quite as raw stunts as those of other cities, for they know that public opinion will not stand for it; or, at least, when they do try such stunts, they discover that public opinion rebukes them. The old party newspapers, also, while they are bad enough, have to tone themselves down somewhat, because of public opinion and because they know there is a Socialist paper to call them down if they don't. The Bible somewhere speaks of a little leaven leavening the whole lump. That is what has happened in Milwaukee. The Socialists are in a minority, but their spirit has made the whole city better. I do not know how the Post writer kept, or was kept, from finding this out. It is obvious to any one who lives here.

The Socialists, of course, are not satisfied merely to have less crime. They want to have no crime at all—and no exploitation. Whenever they can realize the rest of their vision, they will abolish crime and exploitation altogether. But they know very well that neither crime nor exploitation can be completely abolished so long as the private ownership of the great industries remains. The present social order, by its very nature, teaches men to struggle against one another. Periodically it throws millions out of employment and drives many of them into crime. Under collective ownership of the industries—Socialism—the hours of labor can be cut down enough to take up the slack and guarantee employment to all. The men and women who do the useful mental and manual work will receive their full earnings and be able to buy the products. This will abolish crime, depression and exploitation—all three.

THE SEX FACTOR in MARRIAGE

By Dr. Helena Wright, M.B., B.S.

From the Introduction by the Rev. Herbert Gray, D.D.

OUR GODS ON TRIAL

By William Floyd

Introduction by Harry Elmer Barnes

THE last line of capitalism will be a rope with which the working class will strangle it to death.

The Chatterbox

More Sonnets

O LET us not be accurate and wise concerning love; and let us not propound Upon each fiftful phase, nor analyze The stuff of silence with the glass of sound.

And let us not trudge on with clattering Within the glomered halls of a desire. If there be urge to tongue, then let us sing. By words and words alone, we learn to live

Of loveliness, however rich it be. By words, and words alone we taint the breath Of fragrance from a flowered memory. And since philosophy relies on death For proof of love, then keep our doubts unsaid, And save our erudition for the dead.

O, time enough, and so appropriate To balm with eloquence, a senseless thing. And whether grief impels, or whether hate Intones the requiescat we deeply sing . . .

The love that sundered, and the love that healed That came from stillness and became a storm, That came from out the dark and stood revealed In stunning glory . . . is a quickless force.

New words are wise and useful, since the dead Are pitifully dumb. New words are good. They give a ring and resonance to lead, And whistle blossoms out of sterile wood.

O let us love in silence then, and wait Till time and words are more appropriate.

Behind the barrage of rumors, semi-official statements and national agreements in principle on the German moratorium, and proposed loans, the international banking division of shock troops waits for a definite and perhaps quite open advance on Soviet Russia. This borrowing money and using reparations funds to lend to the Bolsheviks in the shape of technical equipment and industrial supplies is a bit too much for House of Morgan et al., with offices in London, Paris and New York.

Mussolini of Italy is doing just that with the recent loans made from the keepers of the international exchequer, and the blustering bad boy of Bologna is being chided and warned quite vehemently on that score.

The real big commandment that the French have deleted so far from public hearing in their negotiations with Germany for an emergency loan is . . . "Thou shalt not lend to the Bolsheviks."

In the meantime, the industrialists of Germany, hem, haw, howl and harangue. And quite shrewdly they threaten a scared capitalism . . . "The Bolsheviks will get us too, if you don't watch out."

Of course, the bankers will be scared to the depths of their doughbags, and eventually make the loan.

But at best they are merely throwing good money after bad.

It takes no marvelous clairvoyant to see that the debts are on their way to final cancellation. And all the big boys are doing now is to forestall the end of their age-long sway over the destinies of nations . . . and all in vain. Socialism is the next move of fate. Even if Fascism comes for a spell before the bright beginning.

In what a heat and what a crucible this new transformation will take place there is no chemical formula arrived at just yet. Russia in a great sense is just a state of Fascist procedure. That too, prior to a settling down into Socialism of democratic method and result. But just now she looms before the scared lords of the money chests like a giant bugaboo, and the scene would be searchingly funny if there were not so much suffering and madness for the masses all over the world as a direct result of the bankers' well-founded fright.

Prometheans in Bondage

(Satire on Coal Industry)

Brothers of desolation go to Mars If you are seeking justice. Being there May have consideration, love and care! When homeless, lie beneath a tent of stars, A shelter which is lacking gates and bars. Of special privilege, and all may share Of God's pastels of inexhaustible glare That flourish over civilization scars!

If naked, clothe yourselves in leafy robe, And when you're famished, live on air and water, For we're the progeny of Neptune's daughter. Mother of all that breathes upon our globe, My dull satiric arguments were based On owner-principles that sour the taste!

MELVILLE KRESS.

Somebody, almost as smart as myself, has let loose a howl in some college symposium against the religion of making money without work. And this mind you from a respectable professor or other of a respectably endowed university.

And when somebody like that starts to echo what I've said a hundred times in this obscure corner of the earth, a sense of uncertainty settles on my self-esteem. And I ask myself . . . "Now what can be wrong with what I said . . . ?"

When one becomes so used to being contradicted, kicked about and generally abused for what he says, thinks and does, a touch of kindness gives a creepy feeling to one's skin.

However in this case, after sane, careful, due and circumspect consideration, I find nothing wrong with the formula. What the world suffers now from, as it has suffered all the ages, is the open chance of men to make money without working for it.

And by work, I just don't mean sitting in an office with a dozen telephones at hand for stock and bond jobbing, for selling or buying commodities, for playing the lawyer's game of piffing phrases, or the terrific exhaustion that comes from clipping coupons in front of a bank vault.

Ask any digger of ditches, sewer of buttons, lathe hand, or carpenter, what I mean by work. Ask the Empire State Building how it came into actual being. Ask the subway, the railroad, the steam engine, and the electric generator. Ask the men who sat over draughting boards, the foremen and the engineers, the surveyors and the architects. They too are no lilies of the field.

Field. If you want to know what's wrong with the houn' dog, don't ask the fleas, the countless hundreds of fleas, who do nothing more than dig themselves in on the poor creature's back and live happily there.

I wonder when the beast will learn how unnecessary for his happiness are his parasitic boarders.

S. A. deWitt.

STAGE

'The Common Law' Opens at Mayfair

SCREEN

In Part of Big Bill at the "Hipp"



Helen Twelvrees, remembered as the star of "Millie" is now at the "Hipp" in "A Woman of Experience". The stage bill this week has many head-liners.

This Week on Stage

"Iolanthe," Gilbert and Sullivan Series, At Erlanger's Thea.

The Civic Light Opera Company has done very well by itself in the latest production in its Gilbert and Sullivan repertory. "Iolanthe," always one of the most delightful of the Savoyard operettas, has given the cast an opportunity to do the best work it has done this season. The operetta itself is too well known to require any other comment except to say that Ramsey MacDonald must find its remarkable England's peacocks very much to the point as the House of Lords turns down his pet measures one after another.

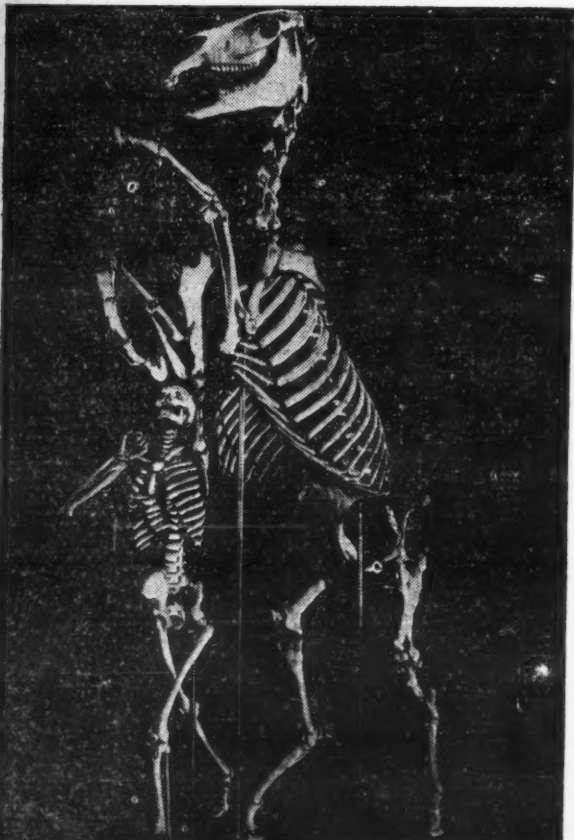
As the Lord Chancellor Frank Moulton took top honors, accomplishing the almost impossible feat of making every word in the patter song understandable. The fiction of the whole cast was much better than average. Sharing the honors with Mr. Moulton were Herbert Watrous as Private Willis, Vera Ross as the Queen of the Fairies, and Frederick Persson as The Earl of Mountararat. They were ably supported by the remainder of the cast, although the mechanical brightness and vitality of Vivian Hart was not so appealing as it seems to some of the metropolitan critics. Complaint also should be made against the costuming of the fairies. All in all however a trip to Iolanthe is one of the most profitable investments that can be made in these days of falling stock markets and imminent revolution.

LARRY ROGIN.

At the Eighth St. Cinema

"Stormo Atlantico" the first film record of the flight of 12 Italians with Gen. Italo Balbo from Italy to Brazil, will have its American Premiere at the Eighth Street Playhouse beginning Monday, July 20th.

As Seen in "The Mystery of Life"



Similarity between Man and Horse as shown in that interesting film, "The Mystery of Life" with Clarence Darrow, now in its third week at the Cameo Theatre.

Constance Bennett Considers Her Role In "The Common Law" One of Her Best

"I like Valerie West. She has character and courage." That is the way Constance Bennett feels about the girl she plays in "The Common Law," her new R-K-O Pathe starring picture now at the Mayfair Theatre.

"All of us make mistakes of one kind or another," the blonde star continued. "Valerie West made a serious one and she had the courage to admit it and face the consequences. She also had the courage to hold out against convention and her own desires in an effort to avoid making a second one."

"I am not going to say she was right in defying conventions. Sometimes the established standards seem stupid and silly but they have stood the test of time and are fundamentally sound. Right or wrong, however, she has character and that is the only sort of role I like to play."

The Valerie West of "The Common Law" is an artists' model who falls in love with the young painter for whom she poses. She has modern ideas about love, marriage and moral standards while he is thoroughly conventional minded.

Because she has had an affair with a man she thought she loved, she does not see why she is not just as good as her artist lover, who has had several. Love, to her, is more important than marriage vows.

"The Common Law," as it has been brought to the screen is a dashing modernized version of Robert W. Chambers' famous novel.

Joel McCrea portrays the young artist. Lew Cody, Marion Shilling, Robert Williams, Hedda Hopper, Paul Ellis and Walter Walker are others in the supporting cast. Paul L. Stein directed.

"Smart Money" To Stay at Winter Garden

"Smart Money," starring Edward G. Robinson and featuring James Cagney, goes into its fifth week of capacity business at the Winter Garden, Thursday night. Warner officials estimate that it will be good for at least three weeks more, bringing it within challenging distance of the long run set by "The Dawn Patrol" last July, August and September. "The Dawn Patrol" ran ten weeks.

robotics. Harry Richman then comes forth and stops the show with the beautiful "Broadway Revue" number followed by an astonishing imitation of Al Jolson. The next one to tie the show in a knot is lovely Ruth Etting, with her impressions of Nora Bayes in the Rector scene, singing "Harvest Moon."

Then comes the sensational Hal LeRoy, called the "Jack Donaghy" of the day. Following these triumphs comes blonde Dorothy Dell, stopping the show with her daring and sophisticated number, "Was I?" Then gorgeous Helen Morgan appears with the show with Walter Donaghy's hit song, "I'm With You." For good measure, each one of the nineteen scenes created by Joseph Urban gets a hand and deservedly, for they are based on substantial art principles rather than freckled modernistic design. It is no wonder, therefore, that the "Follies" are pronounced incomparable, and surpassing all of Mr. Ziegfeld's previous achievements.

Producer of "The Green Pastures" To Do Three Plays Next Season

Three potentialities will monopolize the activities of Laurence Rivers, Inc., in addition to "The Green Pastures," which will be transported bodily to Chicago at the close of the run at the Mansfield Theatre, and established at the Illinois Theatre there for an extended engagement.

Two dramas and a comedy constitute the tentative schedule for Fall production. One of the former, "Alice Takats," by Dezzo Samory, has been announced. It has been adapted from the Hungarian for American presentation by Jose Ruben.

Plans concerning the other production will not be made public until both pieces have been subjected to audience tests. One will be tried out in Denver during the Summer, and the other will be subjected to test by one of the small dramatic organizations operating in New England.

MUSIC

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PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY
VAN HOOGBSTRATEN, Conductor
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30
PRICES: 25c, 50c, \$1.00 (Circle 7-7575)

In the Mayfair's New Picture



A tender love scene with Constance Bennett and Joel McCrea, as shown in "The Common Law," brought to the Mayfair screen from the popular novel by Robert W. Chambers.

New Ufa Picture at The Cosmopolitan

Starting Friday, July 17, a new Ufa talking and singing comedy comes to the Ufa Cosmopolitan, entitled "Dolly Macht Karriere." In this film Ufa introduces for the first time to America a new artist, the personification of pep, Dolly Haas. The Ufa actor-director, Kurt Geron discovered this young star on a tour through Germany last year and after a try-out at the sound studios he was amazed by the ability and talent of little Dolly; she certainly was going to get ahead, for she rose to stardom in her first picture, "Dolly Macht Karriere" under the direction of Anatol Litwak.

The music in this new Ufa talkie is by three composers, the well known Rudolph Nelson; Oskar Kariweiss, well known to the American audiences through parts played in "Zwei Herzen Im Dreiviertel Takt"; Kurt Geron, who discovered Dolly Haas, also plays in this, her first film, in which he shows his great talent as a comedian.

In connection with the feature, "Dolly Macht Karriere," will be shown the so well known Ufa educational program.

Robert Montgomery In Second Starring Picture—"The Man in Possession" at Capitol

The newest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star—Robert Montgomery—will be seen at the Capitol Theatre for the week beginning today in his second starring vehicle—"The Man in Possession." This is a picturization of the stage farce which had a long and successful run in New York last year. Irene Purcell plays opposite Mr. Montgomery in the feminine lead—and the supporting cast includes Charlotte Greenwood, C. Aubrey Smith, Beryl Mercer, Reginald Owen and Alan Mowbray.

"Woman of Experience" And Big Headline Vaudeville Bill This Week at the "Hip"

Helen Twelvrees in "Woman of Experience" the RKO Pathe drama of love and intrigue in Vienna is the screen feature at the Hippodrome. William Bakewell, Lew Cody, H. B. Warner Zasu Pitts and Nance O'Neil are among the important players supporting the seductive star of "Millie" in her new triumph.

There are no less than three headlines on this week's vaudeville bill with Elizabeth Morgan, the beautiful dance star and her "Continental Revue"; Charlie Melson accompanied by Miss Iranette, Europe's master manipulator, shares in the honors. Others on the eight act vaudeville show are Harry and Dan Downing, the hokum comedy experts; Tim Ryan and Irene Noblette, sing, dance and wise-crack; James P. Snyder's Wonder Bear; Earl LaVerre, the story-teller and Larry Sanders, the novel aerialist.

BROOKLYN

FOX "HUSH MONEY"

A Fox Movietone Drama with JOAN BENNETT

FANCHON & MARCO'S "TALENT" IDEA

JEANNE CARRE, Dancer

HARRIETT NAWROTT & BOYS

SUNKEIST GIRLS—BOB WEST

HARRY SAVOY—GEORGE F. WILSON with Adele Beers

SAM JACK KAUFFMAN

EDDIE MAGILL—4 MARINELLI GIRLS

"Die Lustigen Weiber Von Wien" Breaks All Records at Brecher's Little Carnegie Thea.

From Leo Brecher's Carnegie Playhouse up on West 57th street come glowing reports of the conspicuous success attending the run of "Die Lustigen Weiber von Wien" or "The Merry Wives of Vienna." Over last week-end, with most of the town's playhouses scantily attended, this tuneful and amusing product of the German film industry was responsible for a new all-time record in paid admissions, with many hundreds reported turned away from the box office. This, the enthusiastic press department of Little Carnegie would have you know, is something of an achievement, particularly at this time of the year.

Featured in "Die Lustigen Weiber von Wien" are Willy Forst, Lee Parry, Irene Elsing (star of "Die Poesterchristel"), Paul Hoebinger, Oskar Sima and Cordy Milowitsch. The picture was directed by Geza von Bolvary with a musical score by Robert Stolz, both of whom contributed in like capacity to "Two Hearts in Waltz Time."

"Merry Wives" will continue indefinitely at Little Carnegie.

WILLEM VAN HOOGBSTRATEN CONDUCTOR

Sunday evening, July 19—Symphony in D minor, Franck: Nachtmusiken from Symphony No. 7, Mahler (first time at the Stadium); Scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Overture to "Tannhauser," Wagner.

Monday evening, July 20—"Academic Festival," Overture, Brahms; Symphony in B minor ("Unfinished"), Schubert; Symphony No. 6 in B minor ("Pathetic"), Tchaikovsky.

Tuesday evening, July 21—Symphony No. 4 in E flat major ("Romantic"), Bruckner; Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Introduction to Act III of "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Prize song from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Prelude and Finale from "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner.

Wednesday evening, July 22—Symphony Suite, "Schopenhauer's Philosophy," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "A Victory Ball," Schelling; Spanish Caprice, Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Thursday and Friday evenings, July 23 and 24—(In case of rain this program will be postponed until the following day and a substitute orchestral program will be played in the Great Hall). Soloists: Jeanette Vreeland, soprano; Nevada Van Der Veer, contralto; Dan Gridley, tenor; Nelson Eddy, baritone; and Schola Cantorum of New York. Overture "Leonore" No. 3, Beethoven; Symphony No. 9 in D minor, Beethoven.

Saturday evening, July 25—Overture "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Symphony No. 5 in E minor, Dvorak (from the New World); Overture "Wagner"; Emperor Waltz, Johann Strauss; Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1, Liszt.

On the Stage—

The intimate revealing diary of a Night Nurse who's been through the mill... seen LIFE in the raw!

BARBARA STANWYCK

In "NIGHT NURSE"

with BEN LYON

Joan Blondell—Clark Gable at the COOL

STRAND

BROADWAY & 47th Street

Popular Prices

The two greatest character actors—Together!

EDWARD G. ROBINSON

"Smart Money"

with JAMES CAGNEY at the COOL

Winter Garden

The Fox B'klyn Offers Big Bill—"Hush Money" On Screen—Fanchon And Marco Revue

The Fox Brooklyn Theatre's show this week is worthy of the house's motto: "The Biggest Show Value in Brooklyn." On the screen there is Joan Bennett in "Hush Money"; on the stage is a tremendous show carried under the title of Fanchon & Marco's "Talent" Idea, which does not include the talents of Sam Jack Kaufman, master of ceremonies; Bob West, featured organist, and Eddie Magill, crooner.

"Hush Money" dips down into the ranks of the high class confidence men and exposes them. Joan Bennett as Janet Gordon plays the role of a young and beautiful girl, driven by poverty to accept the patronage of a presumably cultured and wealthy man, but soon finds he is a racketeer and there is no escape for her but pose as his wife. The gang is finally imprisoned. Upon release, the Gordon girl determines to go straight, but finds it a tough struggle throughout the remainder of the picture.

Fanchon & Marco present on the stage another one of their big-time vaudeville units, offering Harry Savoy in "No Foolin'" with Maebahan; George P. Wilson with Adele Beers, "Europe's foremost Philosopher and Pianist"; Jeanne Carr in "Dances of Today and Yesterday"; The Six Marinelli Girls, "Sensational Gymnasts," and Harriett Nawrott and Boys.

"Night Nurse" with Barbara Stanwyck Begins Indefinite Run At the Strand Thea.

"Night Nurse," starring Barbara Stanwyck and written by Dora Macy, author of "Ex-Mistress," is now at the Strand Theatre.

A best-seller as a novel, "Night Nurse" originally was booked for the Hollywood Theatre, but it was decided to open it instead at the Strand for an indefinite run.

"Night Nurse" is a drama of the conflicting forces of ethics and humanity, involving the question whether a nurse, who sees all, dare tell all that she knows.

In support of Miss Stanwyck appear Ben Lyon, Joan Blondell, Clark Gable, Ralf Harolde, Charles Winninger and Edward Nugent. William A. Wellman directed.

"A Holy Terror" On Roxy Screen

"A Holy Terror," the romance of a Broadway boy and a Gopher Prairie girl, occupies the screen at the Roxy this week. It is a Fox Movietone picture based on Max Brand's novel, "Trullian."

The picture is played and directed by people well known to Broadway. The supporting cast includes Humphrey Bogart, who starred in David Belasco's New York success, "It's a Wise Child" James Kirkwood, Robert Warwick, Richard Tucker, Earl Fingree and Rita La Roy. The direction is the work of Irving Cummings, who in the years gone by, alternately portrayed heroes and villains on the New York dramatic stage.

Star and Director of the "Smiling Lieutenant"



In the "Smiling Lieutenant" which begins a popular price engagement at the Rivoli theatre, Maurice Chevalier is directed by Ernst Lubitsch, who gave us "The Love Parade" and "Monte Carlo."

"The Mystery of Life" Proves Popular at RKO Cameo, Is Held Over—Darrow Seen, Heard

"The word evolution makes us think of monkeys and men, the origin of species of animals and plants; but in a wider sense it means simply change, development in the course of time." This is Clarence Darrow's interpretation of evolution, and together with Dr. H. M. Parsley, professor of zoology at Smith College, he discusses the entire matter in detail on the screen of the RKO Cameo Theatre where "The Mystery of Life" is now in its third week.

Evolution of animal life is presented convincingly and simply by an animated Tree of Life, an idea developed by Dr. Parsley. The huge tree with its many branches serves as a summary of the animal kingdom after nature scenes of all leading species have been shown in their order of evolution from the lowest single-celled creatures to the highest of mammals.

Mr. Darrow enjoys discussing evolution above any other subject, the question of greatest interest being "How did the world come into existence and get to be the way it is, and how is man related to the rest of nature?" It is this question that the film endeavors to answer, carrying one from the beginning of the world to the present development of the highest forms of life.

The Theatre Guild has confirmed the report that Alla Nazimova is to appear next fall in the Eugene O'Neill trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra."

Brown Presents "Shoot The Works" on Tues. At the Cohan Theatre

Heywood Brown, in association with Milton Raison, presents a new revue, "Shoot the Works," at the George M. Cohan Theatre Tuesday evening. The dialogue is mainly by Nunnally Johnson, the dances have been staged by Johnny Boyle, and the sketches directed by Ted Hammerstein.

Headed by Mr. Brown, the cast includes Jack Hazzard, Johnny Boyle, Edward J. McNamara, William Oneal, George Murphy, Julie Johnson, Lee Brody, Al Gold, Frances Dewey, Percy Helton, Taylor Gordon, Bobby Gillette, Virginia Smith, Edgar Nelson, Margaret Riley, Imogene Coca and Harry Archer and his orchestra.

Songs and lyrics have been composed by Irving Berlin, Michael H. Cleary, Max and Nathaniel Lief, Philip Charig, Jay Gorney and E. Y. Harburg, Ira Gershwin, Dorothy Fields and Jimmie McHugh, Howard Dietz, Vernon Duke, Robert Stolz, Walter Reisch and A. Robinson.

Sketches have been contributed by H. I. Phillips, Dorothy Parker, Heywood Brown, Nunnally Johnson, Sig Herzig, Peter Arno, Jack Hazzard and Edward J. MacNamara.

Mand-Key Shelton Leaves for Milan

Maud-Key Shelton, soprano, who has been heard in many recitals, left last week for Milan where she expects to study under famous maestros.

The Picture It Took a Million Years to Make

The Mystery Of Life

A DRAMA OF EVOLUTION

With

CLARENCE DARROW

SEE! The Birth of the Earth... a human being with a tail... The end of the world

R K O 42nd St. 3rd WEEK

10 A. M. to 1 P. M. 35c

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"DIE LUSTIGEN WEIBER VON WIEN" (The Merry Wives of Vienna)

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Socialists of Phila. To Meet Next Sunday

City Convention To Name Candidates — Party News From Other Cities

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA. — The city convention of the Philadelphia Socialist Party will be held Sunday, July 26th, at the Morris family place on the corner of Rising Sun Ave. and Asylum St. The convention will meet for the first session at 10 a. m. and the second at 3 p. m. The attendance of all comrades is urged.
At the convention a full city ticket will be nominated and a city platform adopted. The increased interest in the Socialist Party throughout all working class areas of the city makes this election of more than vital importance. The utter failure of the Vane machine to adequately manage unemployment relief during the past two years has greatly shaken the belief previously held by many workers in the "benevolence" of the Republican party.
Mark Starr of the British I. L. P. and McAllister Coleman will make short speeches at the opening session. Local leaders will discuss the various issues before the working class of Philadelphia. All Socialists should bring a picnic lunch and be prepared to spend the day.

Iowa
Fifteen new subscriptions to Socialist papers and four new party members was a recent day's work in Des Moines of I. S. McDermis, state secretary.

New Jersey
Two new branches have been formed in Union County. The branches are Morris Aiken, 1410 George Ave., and Mrs. Irene Jager, 411 Helen St., both of Linden, N. J. Candidates for mayor of Linden and first holder of Union County have already been nominated by these branches.

Utah
"Squaring off" for November city election fights, Local Ogden has compiled a list of sympathetic voters, through whom it will work in presenting its case to the people.

Washington
Local University, Seattle, scored a big success with its first Socialist paper, "Daily Worker." Three hundred propaganda leaflets were distributed, and one hundred copies of The Vanguard, labor college paper, were sold. Beiwasser, local secretary, and Comrade Brackets talked on unemployment insurance.
Organization plans are well under way for a new local at the University of Washington, 16 S. Idaho St., is leading the temporary group that has recently been formed.

Wisconsin
Socialists of Sheboygan will hold a combined picnic and mass meeting Sunday, July 19, in Calumet Park. There will be no admission charge, since it is desired that the unemployed be given full opportunity to join in the proceedings and help work out a program for action during the coming months.

Maryland
BALTIMORE.—Every comrade and party sympathizer is urged to volunteer to arrange meetings in the various parts of the city. Comrades are wanted to speak, give out literature, or do other duties. The meeting is for general work of the meetings. Those wishing to volunteer their services are asked to get in touch with Organizer Toole at the office of the Party, 1029 E. Baltimore street.
City Organizer William A. Toole was instructed to immediately plan the organization of Congressional District Committees in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, which are partly or entirely in the city.

New Jersey
NEWARK.—All comrades who are willing to make themselves useful at the picnic at Montgomery Park, July 26th, will report to the picnic committee Tuesday, July 21st at 8 p. m. Members are also urged to remit for tickets sold to Dr. Louis Reis, 188 Springfield Ave. M. Rosenkrantz, County Organizer, reports 200 new members joining the Rockland Local and several cash subscriptions to party work being made by sympathizers present. Secretary Thomas W. Davis was directed to place an order for 200 copies of The New Leader. Hunger Edition for distribution in the county.
The next meeting of the Local is to be held at Comrade Peter Heider's home in Spring Valley, N. Y., at 3 p. m. on Sunday, July 26.

Connecticut
HAMDEN.—Hamden Socialists will entertain the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Connecticut at the Sleeping Giant State Park, Mt. Carmel, Hamden, Sunday, July 26th (all day). All party members and their families are invited, also their friends. A small fee will be charged for refreshments. The Executive Committee will hold a short business meeting during the day.
NEW HAVEN.—The Local will hold its monthly business meeting Monday evening, July 20th, at Fraternal Hall, 19 Elm St. The city platform committee will make its report, plans will be made to call a city convention in the near future, to make nominations for the coming city election. All members are especially urged to be present. The delegates to the State Convention will make their report.

New York State
State Secretary Merrill reports that both branches in Nassau County have shown a disposition to make an active canvass for new members. The branch functioning at Valley Stream and vicinity has been suggested that the branch having headquarters at Lord and Bayview Aves. Involve call itself the "Cedarhurst Branch" of the Socialist Party of Nassau County. Both branches have been

"Do You Drive Your Car From the Back Seat?"

"CHELSEA CHATTER," the mimeographed chronicle of things doing and to-be-done by the Chelsea branch of the Socialist Party of New York City, contributes a poser for those who are working for the Socialist party from the outside.

Eddie Gottlieb, hustling organizer, contributes words and pictures, under the title, "Suppose we all stayed at home: Could a workers' party exist?" He supplies his own answer in the form of a colloquy between a fair lady member of the party and a young man non-member. It goes something like this:

"Have an application blank, sir?"
"Oh no, sorry. I can't join up now."
"You seem to be with us and are as eager for the day as we are."
"Yes, I'm as much of a Socialist as you are."
"Then, why not get your red card and be a member of the Socialist Party?"
"Well, you see, I can do more for Socialism outside of the party."
"Do you drive a car from the back seat? Cooperation is what we need most."
"Yes, that's reasonable. Give me a blank."
Here's an application blank for you to try the same line on your friends.

SOCIALIST PARTY NEW YORK CITY
2653 WASHINGTON BLVD.,
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I accept the principles, program and Constitution of the Socialist Party, and hereby apply for membership.

Signature of Applicant
Address
Occupation..... Age.....
Place of birth..... Do you read the New Leader?.....
Are you a member of any labor or professional organization?..... If so, of which.....
Proposed by.....

asked to elect delegates to a central committee for the County, and a County ticket will be put into the field. Besides two Assemblymen, a County Clerk, a District Attorney and a Commissioner of Public Welfare are to be chosen this year.

BUFFALO reports that the Chambers of Commerce of that city has sent an invitation to the Socialist Party to hold its 1932 National Convention in Buffalo.

State Secretary Merrill spent last Sunday and Monday in the Capitol District, attending the regular meeting of Local Schenectady on Monday evening. Local Attorney and Schenectady, as well as the local at Utica and Buffalo, have agreed to accept the services of Frank Crosswain in connection with the next western trip which Crosswain may make. Economic conditions in the Capitol District are growing worse. The four-day week is in force in the Western Pennsylvania mining district, but employees are lucky to work two days. Work on the new Federal postoffice at Albany has not yet begun.

LOCAL ROCKLAND COUNTY at its regular meeting, held at the home of Frank P. Schwartz, New City, July 12, designated its official County Committee and officers among the enrolled party members as provided by the N. Y. State Election Law. Officers elected were: John A. Wyer, Chairman; John B. Karrell, New City, treasurer; Daniel A. Miller, Spring Valley, secretary. The non-institution will be confirmed by petitions now being prepared. A Miners Relief Committee was also appointed, of which Comrade Karl P. Svenson was elected chairman, to solicit money, clothes and food for the striking miners in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky from comrades and sympathizers throughout Rockland County.

Plans to build up the party were laid out in the meeting. Plans for distribution of literature, making of contacts with friendly organizations, and the getting of publicity into the newspapers of the state were some of the things decided upon. Written instructions for publicity agents will be prepared and sent to all locals. The delegates to the State Convention will be elected by the party. One of the delegates presented a resolution calling for a general house cleaning of the party. Chairman Plunkett ruled it out of order since it was in opposition to the party constitution. After some arguing the body voted to uphold the chair.

Reports of the state officials showed that the organization is gaining new members and has organized several new locals and revived several old ones. The Commonwealth is selling bonds, non-redeemable, to get rid of a deficit. Many of the delegates purchased their's at the session.

Jasper McVey, N. E. C. member, speaking just before the convention closed, stressed the fact that the workers cannot expect progressive legislation until the Socialist party gets its old power back. He called on all members to see that their dues are paid and that they try to get their friends interested in joining the party and in subscribing to the party press.
Joseph Miller, special organizer, was introduced to the convention and the chairman asked that he be given all cooperation possible.
Has your branch ordered its supply of the special HUNGER EDITION? See to it that it acts at its next meeting

ONE of the best ways to support your paper is to patronize our advertisers.

Socialists of B'klyn Name County Ticket

Volunteers Needed at Party Picnic—Things Doing in the Branches

New York City

PICNIC COMMITTEE.—A meeting has been called for Saturday, July 18, at 2:00 p. m. in the People's House, Room 15, 15th Street. All Branch Organizers, secretaries and active comrades are urged to attend. It is necessary to organize our picnic, handle efficiently the large crowd at the picnic on July 25, to man the concessions and manage the various branches of the program. Every devoted member is urged to come to this meeting to be assigned for some specific task.

CONFERENCE OF FORUM MANAGERS AND EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORS.—The City Educational Committee of the City Executive Committee has called all managers of forums and educational directors to meet in the Party office on Wednesday, July 22, at 8:30 p. m. to prepare for the coming winter's educational work. Lecturers, course conductors, forums, and study classes will be taken up in detail.

MANHATTAN.—Those who wish to make the boat ride up the Hudson, Saturday, July 18, will meet us at headquarters at 9:15 a. m. or catch the 10:20 boat to Indian Point from the West 42nd Street pier. Executive Committee meeting, Monday, July 20, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters. 4th A. D.—An important meeting will be held on Monday, July 20, at 8:00 p. m. in Room 305 of the Forward Bldg., 175 E. B'way.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—The meetings arranged for the many Summer students will continue for the next three weeks. The program for the next three weeks includes: Tuesday, July 21, Tucker Smith, "Socialism and Militarism," Tuesday, July 22, Franz Daniel, "Cooperation With Working Class Movements," Tuesday, August 4, Frank Crosswain, "Emanicipation from Industrial Slavery." These lectures are given in the theatre at 558 West 12th street, every Tuesday, at 8:30 p. m.

UPPER WEST SIDE.—At the City Executive Committee meeting held on Tuesday, July 14, a committee to formulate plans for the coming campaign was elected. The committee consists of the following: William F. Chandler, Meyer Glick, Dan Goldman, Marion Stern, and Andrew Regal. The first meeting will be held Wednesday, July 22, at the home of Leonard Cohen, 219 Rockaway St. The next meeting of the branch will be held Tuesday, July 21, at 100 W. 72nd street.

BROOKLYN.—COUNTY COMMITTEE.—Dr. Abraham Mollin was elected as the County Executive Committee on the City Executive Committee.

1st A. D.—The branch will meet Tuesday, July 21, at 615 E. 140th street. Louis Well will talk on "War and Socialism."
2nd A. D.—An important meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 21, at 8:30 p. m. in the Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome avenues. As this is the last meeting of the branch, it is urgent that all members attend.
3rd A. D.—A meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 21, at 8:30 p. m. at 908 Prospect avenue. Following a brief business meeting, a discussion on methods for effective distribution of the coming hunger edition of the New Leader.

4th A. D.—The July meeting will be held on Thursday, July 22, at 8:30 p. m. at 908 Prospect avenue. Settlement for picnic tickets is expected at this meeting.
7th A. D.—A meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 28, at 8:30 p. m. at 908 Prospect avenue. Meetings are held at 4215 Third Avenue, near Tremont avenue.

8th A. D.—The branch will take part in the county picnic on Sunday, July 25, at the Camp Eden in August. Preparations for the coming campaign are being initiated. Committees have been appointed to manage the campaign in cooperation with the city committee. A non-partisan committee to support Samuel Orr for Judge is in the making. The sale of the new intensive educational campaign following the election, which will consist of Sunday morning forums, and study courses in Socialism, is being planned. All comrades are requested to turn money for tickets over to Comrades Murphy or Bradford J. Peterson for our candidates are being circulated.

AMALGAMATED COOPERATIVE.—Our picnic of last Sunday to Tibbets Brook was a great success. Over 200 comrades and their families took ship and comrades were the dominant keynote. Several new recruits were obtained, bringing up our membership to 100. The success was due to the splendid service rendered by Beck, Wolpert, Pankin, Heller, Kolchak, Newman, Yudell, Kahn, Reifman, Reif, and our faithful pick-up men, Leonard Cohen, Leonard Cohen, to express appreciation to all those who entertained, and especially to our neighbor, Samuel Grossman, for his excellent service.
Our attention is now concentrated on pushing the sale of tickets for the party picnic of July 25. We sent 2 tickets to every unrolled voter in the upper 8th A. D. together with a special letter and a piece of literature. This work is taken care of by William Lipson, our distribution inspector.

BROOKLYN.—COUNTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING.—The meeting to which the members of Brooklyn branches were invited was held on Wednesday, July 15, in the Kings County Courthouse, 11 Shipplacoff, H. Schachner, A. Belsky, and Henry St. Speakers, D. M. Cory, B. Young, G. F. Miller, S. Knebel, Bates Boye.
Friday, July 17, 8:30 p. m.—Clark and Bristol St. Speakers, Max Delson, M. Morrell, Wm. Gomborg, Jack Altman, Judah Altman.
Friday, July 17, 8:30 p. m.—Church Ave. and E. 21st St. Speakers, J. Weinberg, Anna Zuckerman.
Friday, July 17, 8:30 p. m.—Utica Ave. and E. 21st St. Speakers, H. H. Layburn, and others.
Friday, July 17, 8:30 p. m.—Brighton Beach Ave. and R. 21st St. Speakers, H. N. Perlmutter, M. Rosenberg, H. Salzman.
Monday, July 20, 8:30 p. m.—71st St. and Bay Parkway. Speakers, Leonard Kaye, H. Schachner, David M. Cory.
Monday, July 20, 8:30 p. m.—Pu-laski and Tompkins Ave. Speakers, N. Riesel, Louis Epstein, Bradford Young.
Monday, July 20, 8:30 p. m.—Al-

tion of \$21.50 was donated by the meeting to cover the postage for the calling of the meeting.

WILLIAM GURRO.—Plans have been completed for a series of outdoor rallies at which prominent speakers will concentrate on vital questions. Meetings will be advertised by handbills, a platform and amplifier will be placed at the corner selected and arrangements made for large and impressive meetings. The first of this series will be held on Friday, July 17, at 8:30 p. m. corner Havemeyer and South 4th streets. The speakers include Norman Thomas, Paul Shupplacoff, August Claessens, Harry Schachner, and Abe Belsky.

18th A. D. BRANCH.—At the last meeting a campaign committee of six was elected, which with six comrades from Branch 2 of the 18th, will constitute the campaign committee for the elections. The comrades elected from our branch are Jack L. Afron, Samuel Rothberg, Anne Gould, Minnie Melster, Harry Trencher, and J. N. Cohen. Officers for the new term were also elected as follows: Samuel Rothberg, Treasurer, Minnie P. J. N. Cohen; Joseph P. Viola, Anne Gould and Jesse Gross. At the first meeting of the Joint Campaign Committee of the City Executive Committee, the comrades elected in place of Jack Axelrad as candidate for Assembly. The comrades regret the inability of Axelrad to run this year, but they are particularly fortunate in the selection of Joe Viola, who showed his spurs in last year's campaign, when he was elected to the 17th A. D. and increased the vote by 500, the first time in 10 years that the Party was able to show a rise in the vote in this district.

21st A. D.—A meeting will be held Monday, July 20, at 55 Snyder avenue. Very important matters will be taken up. Money for the picnic tickets will be collected. Meeting starts promptly at 8:30 p. m. so we can start our outdoor meeting at the earliest possible time.
23rd A. D.—Branch meetings are held every Wednesday in the Brownsville Labor Bureau, 219 Sackman street, at 8:30 p. m. Street meetings are held every night to help the striking bushmen. The meetings are very successful. On Tuesday, July 20, Money-Billings Protest demonstration with special speakers will be held.
MIDWOOD.—Branch meetings are held every Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. in the headquarters at 1637 East 17th street, near Kings Highway. Two street meetings are held weekly on Thursdays, one at Kings Highway and East 14th street and the other on Avenue J and East 14th street.

NEW YORK CLOTHING WORKERS' UNION
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four" Office, 40-42 W. 17th Street; Shoyestman, Secretary; meetings every Friday at 210 East Fifth Street; Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office. Philip Orlosky, Manager; I. Machin, Secretary-Treasurer.

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N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAPMAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Office, 133 Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 9800-1-2. The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8:30 p. m. Speakers, W. Montross, Benj. Blumberg, Eliot White. Friday, July 17, 8:30 p. m.—21st St. and 8th Ave. Speakers, E. P. Gottleib, Eliot White, Benj. Blumberg.

Friday, July 17, 8:30 p. m.—6th St. and Ave. B. Speakers, N. Riesel, H. Taubenschlag, Molly Weingart, A. Grossman.
Saturday, July 18, 8:30 p. m.—38th St. and 8th Ave. Speakers, E. P. Gottleib, Jos. A. Well, Bert Brastow.
Saturday, July 18, 8:30 p. m.—Columbus Ave. Speakers, David Penwick, Eliot White.
Saturday, July 18, 8:30 p. m.—137th St. and 7th Ave. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Frank Pore.
Monday, July 20, 8:30 p. m.—137th St. and 7th Ave. Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Frank Pore, H. H. Layburn.

Tuesday, July 21, 8:30 p. m.—158th St. and B'way. 146th St. B'way. Speakers, Max Delson, Tim Murphy, E. Koppel, Fred Koppman, Joe Fred, R. Benjian, Wallerstein, H. Benson, Bert Brastow, L. Lieberman.
Friday, July 24, 8:30 p. m.—72nd St. and B'way. Speakers, W. Montross, Benj. Blumberg, Eliot White.
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BROOKLYN Noon Meeting
Tuesday, July 21, 12:00 a. m.—Washington and Johnston streets. Speakers, H. H. Layburn, Leonard Bradford, H. N. Perlmutter, David Cory, Bright Young.
Evening Meetings
Friday, July 17, 8:30 p. m.—Havemeyer and So. 4th Sts. Monaster Rally-Smash Tammany. Speakers, Norman Thomas, Fred Koppman, August Claessens, G. August Gerber, N. I. Shipplacoff, H. Schachner, A. Belsky.
Friday, July 17, 8:30 p. m.—Clark and Henry St. Speakers, D. M. Cory, B. Young, G. F. Miller, S. Knebel, Bates Boye.
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UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ EMBROIDERS UNION
Local 66, I. L. G. W. U. 18th St. Algonquin 4-387-388. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the Office of the Union, 2 L. Friedman, President; Leon Balash, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 8. Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Bureau, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone Stage 461. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening, Charles Plam, President; Frank P. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Strick, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Charles Weber, Vice-President; Samuel Potter, Sec. Sec'y.

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

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. Office and headquarters, 219 Sackman street, 243 E. 84th St., Room 12. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday at 2 p. m. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 p. m.

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Monday, July 20, 8:30 p. m.—Al-

HEBREW TRADES
175 East Broadway; Telephone Dry-1000. Meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Monday, 8 p. m. Executive Board same day, 243 E. 84th St. Chairman, M. Brown, Vice-Chairman, M. Rein-stone, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION
Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
Office, 100 W. 38th St.; Telephone Wis. 8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union, Maurice W. Jacobs, President; Samuel Perlmutter, Manager-Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Manager.

LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY
A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions and their members, 8 John Block, 100 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, Rooms 2700-10, New York. Board of Delegates meets at the Brooklyn Labor Bureau, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
8 West 18th Street, New York City. Telephone Chelsea 2148. Benjamin Schlesinger, President, David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION
Office 62 E. 106th St. Phone, Lehigh 6-1000. Meetings 2nd and 4th Monday, 10 A.M. President, Sam'l. Kaufman, Manager and financial sec'y. J. Mackey, Recording Secretary.

LITHOGRAPHERS AMALGAMATED
OF AMERICA New York Local No. 1. Office, 34 West 14th St. Phone, Lehigh 6-1000. Meetings every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Frank J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Schel, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION
Local 34, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, 133 Second Ave., Downtown office, 640 Broadway, Phone Spring 4548; uptown office, 90 West 8th Street, Wisconsin 1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m. in the office of the Union, 133 Second Ave. P.M. Manager, N. Specter; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Ross; Organizers, L. H. Goldberg, S. Meyer, R. Seiden, L. L. L. Goldberg, Chairman; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenberg; Sec'y. of Executive Board, Saul Hodes.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION
Local 584, I. U. of T.
Office, 259 W. 14th St., City Hall Annex, 2nd floor. Meetings 3rd Thursday of the month at 8:30 p. m. in the Executive Board room at 259 W. 14th St. Meetings on 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m. in the Executive Board room at 259 W. 14th St. President, Chas. Hofer, Sec'y. and Business Agent, Lester, Secretary-Treasurer. SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION
Local 638, A. F. of L. 7 East 15th Street, Algonquin 7678. Regular meetings every Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m. in 162 West 23rd Street. Max Shack, President; A. Weinger, Vice-President; E. Wolfman, Sec'y. J. B. B. zweig, Fin. Sec'y and Treas. Wm. R. Chilling, Business Agent.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION
Local 11016, A. F. of L. 7 E. 15th St. Phone, Algonquin 7682. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 p. m. in the office. Ed. Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION
Local 2, International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stage 0759. Regular meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m. in the office of the Union, 949 Wiloughby Ave. President, Ben Kalkoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, H. Heib.

benmarle Rd. and Flatbush Ave. Speakers, Theodore Shapiro, Eliot White, Anne Gould.
Thursday, July 23, 8:30 p. m.—Pennsylvania and Sutter Aves. Speakers, E. Brown, L. Epstein, H. Schachner.
Thursday, July 23, 8:30 p. m.—Ave. J and E. 14th St. Kings Highway and E. 14th St. Speakers, Jos. A. Well, Theodore Shapiro, Eliot White, M. Rosenberg.
Friday, July 24, 8:30 p. m.—Utica Ave. and E. Pkway. Speakers, Theodore Shapiro, Jos. Viola, S. B. Daublin, J. Afros.
Friday, July 24, 8:30 p. m.—Bristol and Pitkin Ave. Speakers, S. H. Friedman, J. Afros, Jack Altman, S. B. Daublin.
Friday, July 24, 8:30 p. m.—Clark and Henry St. Speakers, W. Montross, Benj. Blumberg, Eliot White.
Friday, July 24, 8:30 p. m.—Brighton Beach and R. 21st St. Speakers, H. N. Perlmutter, M. Rosenberg, Nathan Riesel.

QUEENS
Saturday, July 18, 8:30 p. m.—47th St. and Greenpoint Ave., Sunnyside. Speakers, Chas. Garknkel, Joseph Dean.
Saturday, July 18, 8:30 p. m.—38th Ave. and Junction Blvd., Elmhurst. Speakers, H. H. Layburn, and others.
Wednesday, July 22, 8:30 p. m.—Liberty and Lefferts Aves. Speakers, Eliot White, Joseph Dean, J. D. Graves, P. F. Rost, Jr.

Two New Organizers Speed Party Work In San Francisco Bay District
(By A New Leader Correspondent)
SAN FRANCISCO.—The Socialist Party of San Francisco has begun an intensive campaign. A membership drive, a drive to raise sufficient funds, and an aggressive educational program are in full swing. Street meetings are held weekly at established corners. Plans are being made for a large hall meeting, in one of the outlying working-class districts. A Young People's Socialist League is in the process of formation.
The Socialist local in San Francisco is planning an aggressive fight to save the Municipal Railway and prevent the private line from attempting to take it away from the people. The private interests will have a bill before the electorate in the fall elections to turn the public line over to them, and are now attempting in every way possible to make the people believe that the municipal line is losing money. The private interests are especially bitter in their attack on the public line which has the fare down to five cents.
The local is also planning to take up unemployment and will aid the state office of the party in putting Unemployment Insurance on the ballot as an initiative measure.
Roger Rush and Hyman Sheanin, who have just completed an organization tour of the state, are leading the work in the district and have been elected by Bay District Organizers. Plans are now being

made for a Bay District Conference with all of the locals in the Bay District, so that work can be mapped out for the entire district.
After securing a police permit to speak at the corner of Fillmore and O'Farrell, and being told by the police that they "let them all speak," Rush and Sheanin, along with other members of the party, were holding a meeting last Thursday night. The Communists came out in force and attempted to break up the meeting. Rush was speaking to a crowd of nearly 300 when a man yelled out, "Down with the yellow Socialists!" Ten other men took it up. Roger went on talking. Then the same man who had started the yelling came up and kicked the box out from under Rush, who fell to the street and sprained his wrist. Rush climbed up on the box and told the Communists that the Socialists were not going to be driven off that corner, and that they were staying tonight and would be there every Thursday night. The crowd by this time had grown, due to the noise and shouting, and every time Rush attempted to speak the Communists immediately shut up and Rush went on with the meeting, giving the Socialist message to the large crowd that was present. The Communists in San Francisco are particularly vicious, having attacked Socialist speakers on several occasions in the past.

In spite of the Communists or any one else, the Socialist Party will continue to hold street meetings on this corner every Thursday night and every Saturday night at 10:00 and 11:00.

Unity House Programs
Dr. Margaret Daniels is giving a series of lectures on the "New Psychology and the Changing World," at Unity House, Forest Park, Pa. For the week of July 23rd, Dorsha, who is a pioneer in American schools of the

NEW LEADER

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

Editor: James Oneal
Assistant Editor: Edw. Levinson

Contributing Editors:
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Abraham Cahan, Al-
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Thomas, Joseph E.
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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the program of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of the New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts must be accompanied by return address. Manuscripts cannot be used unless return postage is enclosed.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1931

Fatuous Hooverites

JUST how brutal and stupid the Hoover Administration is in its attitude towards the jobless is evident in the outcome of the coal conference called by Secretary of Labor, Doak. The non-union owners in the bituminous field have refused to deal with the union, even the conservative union headed by John L. Lewis! The latter, by the way, was a booster for Hoover in 1928 and the miners are still receiving election returns in hunger, starvation, clubs, raids, evictions, disease and death.

Meantime the miners are suffering worse privations than the civilian population suffered behind the war lines fifteen years ago. The Red Cross was mobilized to help the afflicted across the Atlantic but it will render no aid to the men, women and children who live in rags and endure hunger in the mining hells. It does not dare to cross the lines of the class struggle to minister to the wants of the afflicted. By its inaction the Red Cross writes itself down as an agency for imperialistic wars and nothing else. Working people throughout the nation should remember this and when its solicitors ask for funds tell them frankly to get them from the class that leaves the imprint of its brutal heels upon the faces of our women and children.

Just as revolting is the attitude of the administration to the jobless veterans of the war. Some of them now endure the hell of the mining camps, some of them see their wives deprived of bread and their babies wilt for lack of milk. Some of them face the machine guns of their "buddies" on near by roofs in the Rhode Island textile strike. Other veterans are in the breadlines in every large city of the nation which they made "safe for democracy."

John R. Alpine is director of the U. S. Employment Service. Jobless and hungry veterans have been appealing to this department. It will soon be two years since the Wall Street crash when the masters of industry began to turn workers into the streets. Kind words have come from Hoover and his agents and little more. Veterans are getting angry. They are pressing the department for some real and vigorous action.

Alpine turns to the radio and broadcasts more kind words. "The veterans spared nothing in behalf of our country" and it is the "duty of employers now to rally in their behalf." We have seen how the masters of the mines rallied to their "duty" even as Alpine was broadcasting his drivel over the radio. There was more of this pious piffle but there was also one sentence that is worth singling out for special mention.

"We shall not forget the thrill created by the marching hosts of American soldiers to the field of battle." Yeh? Well, this is a small mind assuming a patronizing air towards men who want jobs, not Hooverian piffle. Moreover, if many of them do not get the jobs by next winter these empty-headed politicians of capitalism are likely to get another thrill when cold blasts drive maddened human beings to raid shops and stores. The veterans may again be "marching hosts" who will march for the relief of those who depend upon them.

That is the situation these fat office holders invite by their policy of drift and soothing words. Men, women and children must live; if they cannot get food and shelter they will find a road to get them, not die without making a noise.

The European Crisis

THE economic and financial crisis in Germany is so critical that what is written on the day regarding it may be out of date the next day. The crisis has spread to Hungary where all financial institutions were ordered closed for three days, while banks in Vienna, Riga, Danzig and Warsaw suspended. The politicians of capitalism who think and act as though tariff barriers and financial bleeding of the German people will not return as ghosts to haunt them have their answer in this near approach of Europe to a yawning abyss.

Not only all Europe but most of the modern world is knitted in a mesh of relationships that tie the nations together. As well expect that a dozen human beings roped together will not all sink if one is cast into the sea as to expect the nations not to be affected by reducing one to a state of vassalage.

The organized working class across the Atlantic has heavy responsibilities to face in these days. Collapse and general hysteria will not provide the best conditions for unity of action and at the same time Fascist hooligans recruited for reaction await the opportunity to serve their backers. European capitalism is terribly sick and is on the verge of convulsions. Let us hope that an intelligent working class will measure up to expectations in any crisis that may occur.

Quacking "Progressives"

ONE trick in hunting ducks is for the hunter to release floating decoys that lure ducks within range of the hunter's rifle. Concealed in underbrush, the unfortunate birds are destroyed in flocks by the hunter.

We have something like this in capitalist politics, and Robert M. LaFollette's article in *The Nation* is an example. He makes out a good case against Hoover in the matter of unemployment. He refers to the "bankruptcy of his leadership." Hoover "has lacked either the understanding or the courage to press toward the goal of alleviating the distress of the unemployed and of reducing the number out of work."

We agree, with the proviso that no intelligent person expected Hoover to do otherwise considering that he represents the capitalist class and the party of which LaFollette is a member. We may add that LaFollette, Norris and other "progressive" members of that party revealed a bankruptcy equal to that of Hoover himself on this same question. They met in solemn conference last March to consider the economic storm which had swept the United States. While the air was still murky with flying debris they appointed a committee to investigate how many millions were hurt and then adjourned!

The storm has continued to rage, workers and farmers are still being hurled into distress, and there you are. These "progressives" are the decoy ducks of the Republican hunters of working class votes. They volunteer for this service. They quack and quack within their capitalist party, lure voters within its range, and the latter fall as victims to the politics of capitalism. Yea, the "progressives" quack in sympathy with the dead and the dying but continue to serve as decoys that lead the voters to destruction. We prefer the frankness of the reactionary capitalist politicians to the attitude of the decoy ducks. The attitude of the former leads to intelligent rebellion while the quacking "progressives" foster confusion of thought and lead the masses to disaster.

IN A NUTSHELL

We favor a sixteen months plan for Socialism which would bring us into Washington at the end and control of the government of the United States at the next election. All in favor say aye!

A New York Times headline declares that a business upturn is forecast by trade editors. It has been turned upside down since October, 1929, and Hoover cannot get it right side up.

Of what use is freedom of thought if it will not produce freedom of action.—Dean Swift.

If your depression is not of the kind that you like you may be sure that the Democrats would like to receive your order for one next year that will be more perfect.

I have seen some nations, like overloaded asses, Kick off their burdens—meaning the high classes.—Byron.

A working class inspired with Socialist knowledge is a class that has learned to fight for itself instead of accepting drugs administered by its enemy.

The sound education of the workers and their thorough education, both economic and political, on the basis of the class struggle, must precede their emancipation.—Eugene V. Debs.

We believe with William Liebknecht that Socialism without democracy is pseudo-Socialism and democracy without Socialism is pseudo-democracy.

Roger Babson has a happy message direct from the bankers of the nation. Reduce wages and capitalism will recover from its illness. We do not know how much he has contributed in reduced income to this happiness but whatever it is it is not likely to send him to the breadline.

The great cause of revolution is this: that while nations move onward, constitutions stand still.—Macaulay.

A happiness test has been given to 500 men at Columbia University but we are uncertain whether the test included Babson's idea of reducing their incomes.

The confiscators and expropriators are the capitalists. They it is who confiscate the property of all the toiling classes—wage workers, small producers, working farmers, etc. Socialism society will put an end to confiscation.—Karl Kautsky.

We would like to take a census of the working class voters of this country who voted for "prosperity" in 1928, urging them to write on their ballots what they think of it, but we would not guarantee to publish the answers for fear of offending the postal authorities.

It takes much money to make a rich man, but it takes little virtue.—George Bernard Shaw. And if you accumulate the first you can easily get along without the second.

Socialism will destroy the bad feature of the trusts by taking the whole people inside the trusts—by making the trusts collective property, owned by all the people, and run for the benefit of all the people. This is the royal road to the trust problem.—John M. Work.

A Task For Chicago Socialists

By A. Dreifuss
Secretary of the Socialist Party of Cook County, Ill.

WHEN the Republican and Democratic parties of Chicago before the last municipal election succeeded in maneuvering the Socialist party and other minor parties off the ballot, they were told by Judge Taylor, who refused the Socialist Party's request to order the board of election commissioners to print new ballots containing the column of the Socialist party, that the action was against the meaning of the law. He could only justify his decision by the clearly hypocritical reasoning that he wished to save the taxpayers the expense of printing new ballots.

But it is apparent that such excuses cannot be used all the time. So the Republican and Democratic parties have legalized their theft of the franchise for all future elections in Illinois by legislative act.

Under the new law regular political parties entitled to hold primaries and to have separate columns on the official ballots for their candidates must poll more than five per cent of the total votes for governor at the previous election. That requirement is equivalent to more than 150,000 votes and can be met next year only by the two capitalist parties.

To be entitled to a separate column on the ballot in a county or other subdivision of the state a nominating petition must be filed for a full list of candidates, that is a candidate for each office to be filled, containing the signatures of more than five per cent of the number of voters who cast their vote at the previous election in that subdivision. This means that in order to get a Cook County ticket filed an' given a separate column on the ballot at the 1932 election, the Socialist party (or any party other than the Republican or Democratic parties) will have to file a petition containing more than 54,000 bona fide signatures.

Under the old law signatures of 2 per cent of the total vote cast at the previous election were sufficient to secure a column on the ballot and the qualification as a "party". It would be possible for the Socialist Party to receive these 2 per cent as signatures (about 22,000). It would mean hard work, but we would not shrink it. This the old parties realized, and, reactionaries that they are, they became one in disenfranchising the Socialists.

What do the people say about that, what do they think about that?

Well, the people apparently neither say nor think.

They are so used to being bamboozled by the false friendliness of their political bosses that they are ready to take anything from them. They are still satisfied to vote the Republican and Democratic parties in and out to the pulling of the wires by political demagogues and charlatans.

It is now up to the adherents of the Socialist Party to make the most of the new law. They may try to get the required number of signatures for a full list of candidates and receive a "party" column on the ballot. Or they may resign themselves to run as many delegates as they are able to nominate as "independents", in which case the names of all independent candidates will be combined in one column.

In either case they have a gigantic task to perform. They cannot get 54,000 signatures in Chicago without a strong, smooth working organization. A few dozens of enthusiastic men and women comrades who used to be barely able to solicit some 20,000 signatures, will not suffice for nearly three times this number of signatures. Perhaps the newly organized Farmer-Labor party of Cook County will help. But even this will not solve the problem. What we need is more active comrades for the Jimmie Higgins work, and more members of the party to back up the Jimmie Higginses. Then and then only will we win a place as an official party on the ballot.

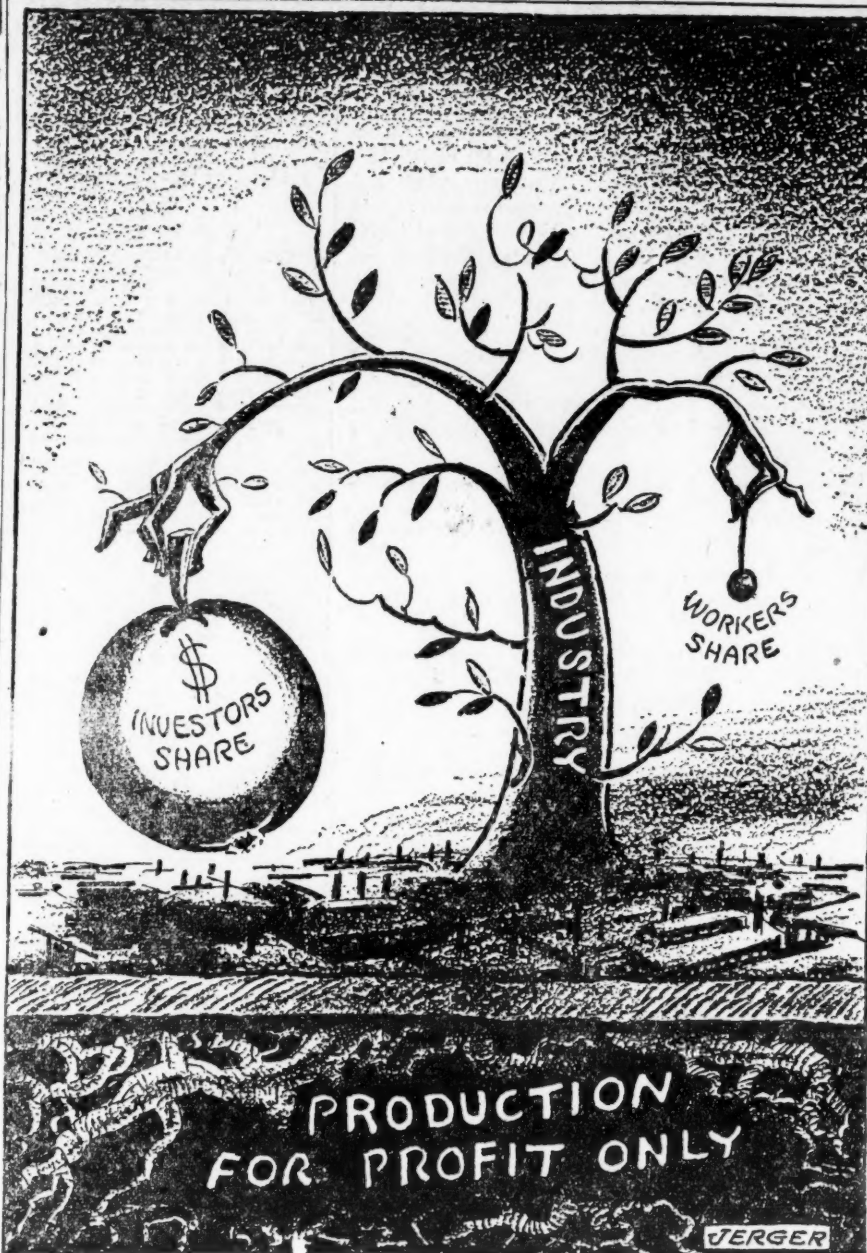
Still worse it would be if no full ticket were nominated. If only one candidate for some office be nominated the names of all other candidates of party would be alphabetically listed, with all the other so-called "independents" in one column. Each one of them would have to file a separate list containing more than 5 per cent of the vote cast at the previous election. The public would have to be educated for whom to vote in the independent column. Literature would have to be distributed to make public which of the candidates were Socialists. Such an intensive campaign needs workers, needs members—needs a strong party organization.

This is the problem now confronting the Socialist Party of Illinois. We must build up an organization to be able to enter the political campaign in 1932 in any way the party decides. In either one of the possible ways practically nothing can be undertaken without a strengthened organization.

Let's tackle the task. There is no reason why we shouldn't fool the old party politicians by turning the harm they intended us to a blessing.

In South Temple, Pa., the mill

The Root of the Trouble



Experts are agreed that the soil has a lot to do with the way a tree produces!

The Young Socialists in Reading

300 Members of Young People's League Survey the Problems Facing Labor

By Harry Lopatin

READING.—From all points of the compass, by all means of travel, Young Socialists arrived at Reading, Pa., for the two day conference and Jamboree held last Saturday and Sunday. Lester Shulman, state organizer of Colorado, stretched his legs the furthest by hitch-hiking more than 1,200 miles. Wisconsin yipsels came by way of their small truck which is used in Wisconsin organization work. Utica's visitors came in their truck. Cleveland used the "yipsel limeliter"—others from Chicago did likewise. New York filled a large bus and a taxi. The roads to Reading were filled with young Socialists—and the blue shirts of New York—red jackets of Cleveland, and other uniform wear showed it emphatically.

At the opening session, Sunday morning, Emanuel Switkes, national director of the Young People's League, told of the most marvelous rise in membership and activity of the national organization. He introduced Alfred Hoffman, general organizer of the United Textile Workers' Union, who was to address on the subject of "Youth and Industry." Hoffman began by amending the topic to: "Youth IS Industry." Young people make up industry. The old are being eliminated. Pep and vigor of the young is needed by mill, mine and shop owners.

The textile industry, he said, was one of the glaring examples of the ruthless exploitation of the bodies and souls of young men and people. The south begins to exploit them at the ages of 11 to 14, and defies the law by using the pretext of teaching them trades. The mines employ youngsters of the same ages for apprenticeships of two or three years, and then become ready to take their place with their fathers and older brothers when 15 or 16 arrives. These youngsters receive no pay whatsoever, and are forced into this apprenticeship by the threat of being disqualified as minors later on unless they complied. In the mills, mother with suckling babies are forced to work—her children usually looked after while she works at the machine. The baby is placed in a box under or near a loom, and mother keeps an eye on each. "What chance has such a child to a healthful and decent life?" Hoffman asked. In certain mills of Hoffman's experience, girls had to stand in a small worked off square for 10 hours at a stretch—without going out to eat or rest. They dared not move or fight about or the fore-lady would be "on their necks." Their top wage was \$11.80. Of these girls almost two-thirds were forced into prostitution.

In South Temple, Pa., the mill owners instituted, some time ago, a 98-hour week. When at one time several men went mad at the looms, the hours were reduced to 91.

All this, plus his experience with so-called "non-partisan" politics, brought Hoffman to the conclusion that a Labor Party with a program similar to that of the Socialist party, was of the greatest need at the present time.

Lester Shulman and Pearl Greenberg of Chicago, led in the discussion. Both agreed with Hoffman's conclusions, and Shulman said the problem of the Y. P. S. L. was to get more young workers into its ranks.

Morris Cohen of New York, as chairman of the second session, gave an admirable analysis of the roots of capitalist education. Dr. William E. Bohn, director of the Rand School, began with the eloquent statement that "The riches of art, literature and everything your soul needs belong to youth. Our capitalist system in its very makeup cannot and will not do this, and so it is the duty of Socialists of today to do more of what the Rand School is doing—start future types of education to prepare workers to understand how to manage the system which they shall be required to take over and reorganize. The young socialists must develop tactic and strategy and learn how to fight their enemy. They must learn how to change the system without destruction, for "we do not propose to destroy the system but mould it to our needs. Therefore we must get in from the inside." Hy Fish of Cleveland, and George Sincorin of Chicago, led the discussion.

That evening a large banquet was held at the Socialist Picnic Grounds, where the conference sessions were also taking place. Several hundred packed the hall. After the meal, everyone went outside on the grove—to hear the speeches of prominent Socialists present. The toastmaster, Samuel H. Friedman of New York, introduced Mayor Stump, Councilman Hoover, William F. Quick, Jr., Joseph Bells, Charles Hill, Phil Davidson, Ben Parkes, Pearl Greenberg, Jack Altman, and August Claessens, the speaker of the evening. Mayor Stump made the prediction that "Capitalism is surely bound to collapse within the next 10 years. We should put everything within us," he said, "for the fight for Socialism." Claessens expressed his conviction that the guest work that Yipsels can do infinitely better than older comrades was to make the contacts with the young people who are thrust into the world wholly unprepared to face the realities because of lies which they have been made to believe. Telegrams from the West Virginia Miners and M.

Weintraub of the Jewish Daily Forward of Cleveland, were read. The miners had the following to say: "Best wishes for success. Thanks for splendid cooperation. Please do all possible to continue assistance."

Sunday morning's conference was on "Youth and War." Abe Belzsky of New York, as chairman, introduced Prof. Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore College. Prof. Holmes began his talk by the claim that the only Patriotism that can exist is one to idealism—not to a mere set of people or the soil they live upon. He urged youngsters to learn from the "oldsters" and evade repetition of their unfortunate wars. "War makes for the survival of the unfit, and we must refuse to fight under any circumstance." Aaron Levenstein of New York and M. Hart Walker of Newark, led the discussion. Samuel H. Friedman made the point that we must build up a psychology against war.

A tremendous mass meeting ended the Jamboree. Mayor Stump, as chairman, introduced the city councilmen, two assemblymen, August Claessens, James Oneal and Dr. Wm. E. Bohn. At the same time the National Executive Committee had a most interesting meeting.

Judge Lindsey's New Book

JUDGE LINDSEY is a reformer, an incurable reformer. After years of battling, Judge Lindsey still believes that the system is one for which corrupt and venal men are responsible. He sees "The Beast," but does not seem to understand the kind of sustenance it feeds upon.

Unfortunately, in his autobiography (*The Dangerous Life* by Judge Ben Lindsey and Rube Borroughs. Horace Liveright, \$3), Lindsey is repetitious and the Rooseveltian pronoun is in evidence on page after page. The tabloid style of writing does not add to the readability of the book. One may be able to stand it for a time but after about one hundred pages, the vernacular of street Arabs grows as monotonous as the stenographic report of a police investigation.

With the defects noted and by eliminating portions that have had a passing news interest, such as Judge Lindsey's recent set-to with Bishop Manning and the Stokes case, *The Dangerous Life* would be a more impressive book, especially the portions dealing with the humane achievements of the children's and domestic relations courts.

A Note of Optimism Straggles In

By Our Financial Editor

AS usual, we are able to sound a note of optimism. While here and there is an apparent contradiction in the course pursued by our economic system, we can see nothing but trends—upwards and downwards. Look at our gold supply! Look at our labor supply! With the fulfillment of the twenty year plan, we will have more of both. Rationalization is becoming more rationalized. In fact if the present pace continues, the workers will be relieved of the petty annoyances connected with work. The amazing growth of insane asylums, the overcrowded psychopathic wards and the results of vocational guidance, the fitting of the worker to the job, demonstrate that the best minds take their work seriously. We do not need any "ism" in this country; individualism has outdistanced the production of straightjackets and padded cells.

When hundreds of banks timed the closing of their doors to synchronize with the opening of the two car garages, it was thought by the ill-informed that the ranks of the doormen would be thrown into the army of the unemployed. Just as those who are displaced by machinery obtain jobs making the machines, so the dooropeners secured jobs in the banks as door-closers. Incidentally, many of the depositors are ballyhoosers for the present economic system.

Although there are millions of persons who believe that ours is a changeless system, such is not the case. For example, there has been a decided change in styles of thinking. But a short time ago, everyone, as the newspapers say, was on the way to riches via the stock speculation route. The constant theme of conversation among bootblacks, elevator starters, barbers, teachers, dentists, teamsters, etc., etc., was the fall and rise of Consolidated Sandwich, Bananas Oil Preferred, the fortunes to be made in Amalgamated Gadgets Common, all golden opportunities given to the masses to get into the ranks of the idle rich. This showed that ours is a land of opportunity, there being no distinction before the law between those who rig up the racket and those who are raked. If there are any inequalities in this world, such as enforced labor in backward countries, we will fight such a condition with enforced idleness.

Those who glibly speak of the seven or eight million unemployed whose consumer resistance has broken down overlook one of the bright spots in the system, the increase in the number of children now employed in gainful occupations. Nor should it be overlooked that lessened consumer demand means lower prices. Lower prices makes it possible for the worker who is unemployed full time to save more, thus adding to the nation's wealth both as a consumer and as a saver.

With increasing outbreaks in the industrial and farming centers of the country, outbreaks that are but the rumbling of the thunder of revolt that will be heard during the coming winter, the future holds much hope. With Matthew Woll, "the minute man of the Civic Federation, Hoover the Benign, Coolidge the Laughing Philosopher, Mellon, Raskob, Young and other patriots, we face the future with equanimity, disturbed only by the thought that there will be a dearth of survivors to give us the "Don't they look natural" speeches.

BEN BLUMENBERG.

Ryan Gets Increase

Pay, Members Get Raise in Dues

Salary increases were voted for the officers of the International Longshoremen's Association at its convention Wednesday in the Hotel Victoria, N. Y. C. The rises were voted after the body had approved a recommendation that the per capita tax of the organization be increased to offset a loss of revenue caused by a decrease in membership as a result of the depression.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the association, recommended that the per capita tax be increased to 25 cents a member a month, the present tax being 23 cents.

Following the approval of the recommendation to increase the per capita tax, with slight opposition, the body quickly approved the suggestion to increase the salary of the president to \$5,000 a year; of the secretary-treasurer to \$3,000, the first vice president to \$75 a week, instead of \$60, and the organizers to \$70 a week instead of \$60.

Go and Do Likewise

"In a few days you will receive an order for a bundle of THE HUNGER EDITION. Send a supply of sub blanks—a generous supply. We'll need them for we are going after subscriptions for THE NEW LEADER," writes Wm. H. Tappan, Secretary of Local Lancaster, Pa.