

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
Philip Hochstein, Wm. M. Feigenbaum
Assistant Editors

Contributing Editors:

Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan, Al-
gernon Lee, Harry
W. Laidler, Norman
Thomas, Joseph E.
Cohen, Jessie Wal-
lace Hughan, John
M. Work, Joseph
T. Shipley, Louis
Waldman.



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Warning and Advice

WE want to raise a note of warning and advice to Socialists throughout the country. That the economic situation is becoming more and more critical throughout the nation is evident to the casual observer. One cannot cite details and it is not necessary. But the fear registered in the cautious remarks of those who live in the upper circles of capitalism indicates a near-panic mood. The politicians, at least the few who are capable of thinking, also live in nervous apprehension. There are hints of some sort of an emergency regime to cope with the crisis. This means that the ruling cliques who have been unable to check the sinking of capitalism to lower levels are to replace their politicians in office. This would not check the depression but it would mean a malevolent interference by a bankrupt clique with government affairs.

It is hardly necessary to state that this program is intended against the suffering masses. The elemental discontent that is seething throughout the nation is not favorable to the parties of these cliques. The latter mouth a certain homage to democracy but a popular mandate against them would not be to their liking. There are even other aspects to this situation which we cannot discuss here.

In short, Socialists face an extraordinary situation that may test their intelligence at any time. What is necessary is to take full advantage of our opportunities to educate the masses. An ignorant working class is incapable of acting in its own best interests. We do not believe that a riot is a revolution. Let Communists indulge in that stupidity. What is necessary is a conscious, well informed and disciplined mass of workers knowing what they want and knowing how to get it.

Our financial resources are small. Let us make the most of them. Leaflets are the cheapest method of reaching the masses. They should be supplied by the state and national organizations to local organizations at the lowest possible cost. The national office might well print a strong leaflet for the Congressional districts, leaving space for the insertion of the name and the district of each candidate. The leaflet would be uniform in all districts and printed in a large edition could be sold at a moderate cost to the districts.

In general, we believe, short leaflets should also be preferred. They are more likely to be read than the long leaflets and twice the quantity can be printed for the same cost. For reasons of economy alone, considering that our funds will not be as large as usual, the short, well written, attractively displayed leaflet is preferred. We hope these suggestions will be considered by the various campaign committees throughout the country including the national office.

To return to our leading theme. There are some impressions that one cannot put in print. We simply emphasize the fact that the whole situation throughout the country is dangerous and it would be criminal folly for Socialists not to concentrate on the job that is before them. Will we have another opportunity two years and four years hence? Who can answer that question with a positive Yes? No one. Go to the masses. We are facing a malign enemy. Let us do our duty well.

Ideals are like the stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but, like the sea-faring man on the desert of waters, if you choose them as your guides, and follow them, you reach your destiny.—Carl Schurz.

Revival of the Patriotic Racket

THIS period of industrial collapse may revive one industry that flourished in this country in the post-war era. The patriotic racketeers cleaned up millions of dollars by cultivating the fears of the fat boys. Hundreds of societies were organized to combat Socialism, Communism, radicalism and other isms. Lurid literature hinting that the fat boys would be thrown into a hot stew and be eaten by revolutionaries generally brought ample contributions from the money bags.

The Chicago Tribune now ventures to revive the industry in full page advertisements throughout the country. "Beat the Reds," reads a huge headline. "The Tribune will fight Bolshevism and Socialism as vigorously and as successfully as it fought bigotry," declares the Tribune, referring to the opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Well, there is plenty of material that can be taken out of musty files for this purpose, material used by Ole Hanson, Senator Lusk, Cal Coolidge, Thaddeus Sweet, Freddie Marvin of the "key men," Give 'Em Hell Dawes of the sentinels of the republic and the patriotic gals of the D. A. R. The fat boys are again scared and they can again be shaken down for some cash. They cannot make their industries run so an investment in the patriotic racket may divert attention from the starvelings in the breadline.

Dreiser's Judgment Of Labor Politics

THEODORE DREISER announced that he will vote the Communist ticket. Reading his reasons for this declaration, we are unable to understand his conclusion. He mentions the corporation gouging, the outrageous treatment of the colored people, the industrial crisis and the inaction of the two ruling parties at Washington. The whole statement might easily have been made by a spokesman for various Farmer-Labor groups in the West without suggesting a preference for the hoodlums who give their time to physically assaulting Socialist meetings and then whine for "democracy" when they get the same treatment from police departments.

Dreiser is an eminent novelist but long experience in the Labor and Socialist movements has often revealed that eminent men in letters, in art and even specialists in some department of science are amateurs in politics. Housed in their own specialty they do not or cannot take the time to inform themselves in the fundamentals of economics and social science.

All of Dreiser's instincts are with the working class and yet only a few months ago reviewers had little difficulty in pointing out factual errors in a book of his devoted to the plight of American capitalism. It is obvious that he is a novice in the field of the social sciences.

The Evolution of Soldier Sentiment

IT is interesting to watch the impact of new conditions on the minds of masses of men. Members of the Bonus Army at Washington are the same men who were filled with patriotic illusions fifteen years ago. They have not entirely shaken them off but many of them now speak in terms that they would have considered impious during the World War.

Parading last Monday they booed Hoover. A speaker on the capitol steps declared: "The Department of Justice works under Hoover's orders. We had not been here five hours before Department of Justice agents mingled with us and scattered Communist literature. They wanted to break our ranks and influence the mind of the country against us."

Walter W. Waters, representing the men in New York City, pictured to reporters a nation transformed by a "bal-
lot box revolution" because the "nobility of wealth, which has been substituted for the nobility of title, is due for a fall." There is a note of class antagonism sounded in that sentence. He would have us "elect candidates" who will give the government back to the people" and

was certain that Mellon and Hoover "have nothing in common with us."

Lacking in clarity as these statements are they were unthinkable in the days when these men were hurled into France.

Labor Executives Offer Relief Bill

THE railroad labor chiefs propose that Congress shall create what they call the United States Exchange Corporation to assist the jobless millions. The bill would provide an initial capital of \$500,000,000 and a revolving fund of credits and capital of \$3,000,000,000 for this purpose. The proposal parallels the financial aid given to big corporations through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

As for the merits of the bill we are not prepared to say but it is a good move to place Congress on record regarding the proposal. We understand that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will have the bill before it on July 12. The bill in substance would provide loans through local agencies for the heads of families who are unemployed. It would grant \$300 for an individual, plus \$100 for each dependent, but not more than \$500 for each head of a household.

And why not? A railroad corporation or any other big corporate enterprise has access to the federal money vats if it is starving for funds. There are millions who are starving for food. Will civilization go to the bow wows if such a bill is enacted and carried out? If so, let us save the men, women and children of the workers for without them no civilization is possible.

Salaries of the Railroad Kings

HAVING written the above our attention was called to a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the salaries paid to the executives of railroad corporations. Three receive salaries of over \$100,000 a year, one ranging as high as \$135,000. There are six in the \$90,000 class, six between \$70,000 and \$80,000, four of \$64,000, five of \$60,000, five of \$50,000, nine of \$45,000 and so on down to lesser salaries.

The figures refer to only one type of industry that has been carefully nursed during the crisis by the federal treasury. We would like to have a survey of all the industries that have been thus nursed. It would make interesting reading.

It is said that these executives have received cuts in salaries averaging 10 per cent since 1929 and what is mentioned above are the salaries now received. We mention in passing that over 10,000,000 workers have no jobs or wages at all and those who remain at work have received a number of cuts since 1929. The situation is just as bad for the suffering farmers.

These enormous salaries received by the plug hats are in part maintained by the financial assistance received from the federal government. These gentlemen would not miss any dinners if these incomes were slashed and the railroad labor chiefs are perfectly right in proposing a bill that will help the distressed workers and their families to get a few meals.

The Jobless Drive of The American Legion

OF what value is the statement that the American Legion's drive to provide a million jobs since the middle of February has gone "over the top?" Figures are submitted from the various states and we shall not question them. Does the report mean that new jobs were created which would not have been available if the Legion had not ventured on this crusade? We doubt it.

All sources of information indicate that unemployment is increasing. President Green of the A. F. of L. recently reported that "from January to May, 1932, well over a million men and women have been thrown out of work in industry" and that the rate of increase in unemployment is now twice that of 1930 and 1931. Green's estimate of the number of the jobless now is 11,000,000.

Even if we accept the figures of the Legion they show that the jobless army

is on the increase. More are thrown out of work than there are who find jobs. Vacancies occur even during a depression. Workers are injured, get sick, they die or are no longer able to continue because of age. Girls marry and leave their occupations.

The fact is that the total number in the jobless army has been and is steadily increasing.

Farmer-Labor Leaders To Lead Backward

CONGRESSMAN KVALE, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, is quoted as saying that "the Democratic ticket is far more liberal and the Democratic platform is clearly more progressive" than the Republican ticket and platform. Both promise more "comfort for the average man." Governor Olson of Minnesota, Farmer-Laborite, is also said to take the same view and there is little doubt that the Farmer-Laborites in general in that state are being wooed.

We hope that the rank and file will serve notice on the leaders that they will not be dragged into this mess. The Farmer-Labor movement was organized because its members recognized that the working masses of Minnesota had to fight their own battles through an organization of their own. They left both capitalist parties and now it is proposed to go back to one of them in support of Roosevelt, a political hack if there ever was one.

For the rank and file to follow the leaders in such a venture would bring demoralization as well as sterile results. Their votes would be swallowed up in the Democratic count and they would not even know their own strength. Moreover, this should be a period of revolt against both capitalist parties, their candidates, and everything they stand for.

German Masses Unite Against the Reaction

IT is a hopeful sign when the Communist rank and file in Berlin break with their leaders and unite in a joint demonstration against suppression of the Berlin "Vorwaerts," leading Socialist daily in Germany. "Vorwaerts" had incurred the wrath of the von Papen Ministry by running a cartoon implying that the Reich was paying for new Hitler uniforms out of savings obtained through reduction of unemployment insurance funds. The last time the Socialist organ was suppressed was during the Kapp revolt in 1920 which was defeated by a general strike.

On July 4 no less than 150,000 Socialists and Communists protested against the ban. Friederich Staempfer, editor of "Vorwaerts," declared: "It is not Vorwaerts which should be suppressed but the present Cabinet—and for good—and that will be done July 31 in the Reichstag elections." It is the first time since the Communist International adopted its criminal policy of fostering civil war among the workers that Socialists and Communists have united on a common cause.

The Federal Supreme Court ordered the suppression of "Vorwaerts" for five days. On July 5 the court suppressed the Cologne "Volkszeitung," Centrist organ, for three days for referring to von Papen as "a catastrophe." The court held that the penalty had been incurred through "rendering the Chancellor contemptible and imperiling Germany's foreign interests."

If the reaction continues to hammer various sections of the German working class into united action workers everywhere will rejoice.

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

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Which Is Which, Who Is Who and What Is What; Solve the Mystery of Old Party Platforms

THE NEW LEADER announces the greatest puzzle of all time. Below we reprint planks from the Republican and Democratic platforms on 21 so-called issues. We do not indicate from which platform each plank is taken. The puzzle lies in the readers naming the party parentage of each plank. Which is the Republican and which is the Democratic plank in each case?

For example, notice the leading planks listed under "Economy." One party favors "drastic reduction of public expenditure" and the other "drastic reduction of governmental expenditures." Now then, which is Democratic and which is Republican?

Another question. If the party labels on this plank were changed would it make any difference? Still another. If the labels were changed on each of the 21 planks would it make any difference?

So here is the puzzle. Which is which, who is who, and what is what? Try your intellectual powers in this great puzzle contest.

The New Leader offers prizes for the first ten correct answers. We will award five pretzels, each one guaranteed to have holes, to the first five readers who solve our puzzle. The remaining five prize-winners will be awarded one pretzel each, holes also guaranteed. Total, thirty pretzels. Count 'em, thirty!

On with the contest! The pretzels are on display in The New Leader office as a guarantee of good faith.

Here are the two platforms in parallel columns. Go to it!

The Platforms

Economy	Economy
Favors drastic reduction of public expenditure.	Favors drastic reduction of governmental expenditures.
Banking	Banking
There is need of revising the banking laws.	Favors more rigid supervision of national banks.
International Conference	International Conference
Favors the participation of the United States in an international conference.	Favors consultation and conference in case of threatened violation of treaties.
Home Loans	Home Loans
Believes in encouraging better methods of home financing.	Favors credits for the redemption of farms and houses sold under foreclosure.
Agriculture	Agriculture
Pledges to assist cooperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers.	Favors development of farm cooperative movement.
Tariff	Tariff
Favors revision as economic changes require to maintain the parity of protection of agriculture with other industry.	Favors a competitive tariff for revenue with a fact-finding tariff commission.
Veterans	Veterans
Favors studying veterans' legislation to eliminate inequalities and injustices and effect economies.	Favors justice and generosity for all war veterans.

Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Party will protect our national interests and policies wherever threatened and also promote common understanding with other nations.	Favors a firm foreign policy and peace with all the world.
The Pacific	The Pacific
Maintain the open door in China and the principles of the Kellogg pact.	Favors the Kellogg pact.
Latin-America	Latin-America
We have no imperialist ambitions and favor a frank and friendly understanding.	Favors cooperation with nations of the Western Hemisphere.
World Court	World Court
Approves acceptance of membership in the World Court.	Approves adherence to the World Court.
Reduction of Armament	Reduction of Armament
Favors reduction. Maintenance of navy on a parity with any nation is a fundamental policy of the party.	Favors reduction of armaments.
National Defense	National Defense
In war every material resource should bear its proportionate share of burdens of defense.	Favors a navy and army adequate for national defense.
Wages and Work	Wages and Work
Favors high wages, shorter work week and work day.	Favors shorter work week and work day.
Labor	Labor
Favors collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration, workers' compensation, eight-hour law for government contracts and prohibition of alien contract labor, peonage and shanghaiing of sailors.	Favors Federal credit to states for unemployment relief, Federal public works, unemployment and old age insurance under State laws.
Public Utilities	Public Utilities
Favors supervision, regulation and control of interstate public utilities.	Favors enforcement of anti-trust laws to prevent monopoly.
The St. Lawrence	The St. Lawrence
Favors development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway.	Favors development and conservation of the nation's water power.
Highways	Highways
Will continue cooperation with states in building roads.	Favors expansion of Federal construction projects affected with a public interest.
Conservation	Conservation
Favors policy of conservation.	Favors policy of conservation.
Porto Rico	Porto Rico
Favors including the island in legislative and administrative measures of Congress intended for citizens of the mainland.	Favors ultimate statehood.
Reorganization	Reorganization
Efficiency and economy demand reorganization of government bureaus.	Favors consolidation of departments and bureaus.

Cloakmakers, 30,000 Strong, Plan to Strike

To Take Vote at Meeting Tuesday—Negotiations With Bosses Fail

A strike of more than 30,000 New York cloakmakers is definitely in sight, as a result of failure of the workers, organized in the International Garment Workers' Union, and the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association to agree on vital points.

A great mass meeting of the membership of the union has been called to meet next Tuesday at the 165th Regiment Armory, Lexington avenue and 25th street, at which the workers will vote whether or not their grievances warrant a general strike.

Speakers at the meeting will be William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Matthew Woll, Isidore Nagler, Salvatore Ninfo and other union leaders.

The issue that brought negotiations between the workers and their employers to a crisis concerns the limitation of contractors.

Morris Hillquit, general counsel for the union, said that the jobbers had refused to consider, "in any reasonable form," the requests of the union, which in substance, was to place the jobbers in the same position of responsibility as that of the "inside manufacturers."

"The inside manufacturer can discharge a worker during the season only for a cause," said Mr. Hillquit. "After the season he has a limited right to discharge workers without cause. The jobber, however, has no responsibility toward his contractors and workers in this respect."

The jobbers' association is said to have about 125 members, doing an annual business of \$100,000,000.

Maxwell Copelof, executive director of the employers involved, asserted that the difficulties arise from what he characterized as "confused thinking" on the part of the union, and the mistaken policy that lack of stability and control in the industry is due to the freedom enjoyed by wholesalers to select suitable contractors to perform the type of production needed from time to time.

"Wholesalers are confronted with competitive conditions, variable conditions of types of garments in demand, pressure from retailers and chain stores and, last and most important of all, terrific inequalities presented by non-union, sub-standard competitors," said Mr. Copelof.

The union workers have completely recovered from the results of recent Communist dissensions in their organization and are in excellent shape to wage another of their historic and stirring battles for what has been called civilization and decency in an important industry.

utterly useless and "do not guarantee a red cent for food for the starving."

The Federation will propose additional taxes to raise funds for food and other elementary needs of the jobless. These demands include a series of taxes. Among the items proposed are:

- A 10% tax on all wages over \$6,000 a year.
- A 2c gasoline tax.
- A 1c tax on every 10 cigarettes.
- A 25% tax on profits of utility companies in excess of 7%.
- A tax on the gross incomes of chain store corporations.
- Elimination of tax exemptions on manufacturing establishments.

Jersey Throng Hears Thomas Strike at Rivals

Candidate Compares Present Times to the Struggle of Colonists in '76

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CLEMENTON, N. J.—A huge throng cheered Norman Thomas, Socialist Presidential candidate, at a Fourth of July picnic arranged by the Socialist party of Southern New Jersey, when he called upon the people to show the courage today that the revolutionary patriots showed in 1776.

"These are times that try men's souls," said Thomas, repeating the words of Thomas Paine. "Our struggle is not against foreign domination but against a system which has denied us bread, security and any assurance of peace."

"The men of 1776 in convention assembled at Philadelphia found no successors in the old party conventions at Chicago in 1932. With twelve million unemployed, with the farmers approaching something like wholesale bankruptcy, two national conventions met in a city in such desperate plight that its Mayor openly told Congress

"Give us relief or you will have to send troops."

After a scathing indictment of the two old parties, Thomas concluded:

"More than ever it is true that if we are to be saved from catastrophe or from Fascism, which is of itself a disaster and can only postpone catastrophe, it must be in the growth of a strong Socialist movement. Only when men collectively own and manage for use, not profit, the natural resources, the public utilities, and the great industries which are necessary to our common life, can we have bread, peace and freedom."

"Socialism not only offers a sound philosophy and a glorious goal; it offers an immediate program for the unemployed, for the farmers, and for all that great company of workers with hand and brain who keep life going in which alone is there relief."

"We intend to deal with unemployment, that is, in a war against poverty, with the same vigor that nations show in a war against a foreign foe. We intend to use the taxing and the credit powers of the government to provide adequate relief and wealth producing public works, and we think in terms of the necessary billions."

"In carrying out this program we seek a strong organization of the workers, by the workers and for the workers. These are the purposes that inspire us in this great campaign and we are proud to rededicate ourselves to it on this day."

Pennsylvania Hosts In Relief Crusade

Socialist Members of State Legislature Demand Speedy Action

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A great host of Pennsylvania Socialists converged upon the Capitol today at the culmination of a crusade for bread, jobs and security, to urge the Legislature, in special session, to take favorable action upon the relief bills of the two Socialist members, Darlington Hoopes and Lillith Wilson.

The crusade had been organized by the party in all sections of the state, and it was strongly in evidence when the special session was called to order.

The summoning of the session was in itself a victory for the Socialists, who had long urged Governor Pinchot to take the step of summoning the lawmakers.

Press Insurance Bill

The first of the Socialist measures is the unemployment insurance bill already twice introduced by the Socialists and once forced to a vote. The second is an "unemployment service districts bill" to permit the unemployed to set up producers' leagues to take over

idle factories and land to supply their needs on the basis of exchange of products among those hitherto unemployed. The third bill declares a moratorium for the unemployed against forced sales for non-payment of rent, taxes and interest on mortgages.

Representative Hoopes, commenting on the crusade, declared: "The time has come directly to challenge the property rights of the owning class. The law does not recognize the human rights of the unemployed to a job, but we shall say definitely, that so long as the worker cannot get a job so that he can earn wages with which to pay interest, rent and taxes, we should protect him in his right to shelter for himself and his dependents."

The Governor's program calls for economies in state government totaling \$27,000,000 and the creation of a relief fund of 24,000,000 out of the money thus saved.

At the same time, the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, in special emergency convention, calls for the creation of a fund of \$100,000,000 for direct relief.

Labor Adopts Program

Labor took the position that official proposals for relief are

Mike and Ike Go to War To Battle for Peace and Land in 2 Padded Cells

By Antolycus

"I'm in favor of preparedness to keep the peace," said Ike, as he toyed with his six-shooter. "The best guarantee against war is to be prepared to meet aggression."

Mike, looking at his automatic with affection, was every inch the statesman. "You're right," he said. "We don't want war but have to be prepared for it if it comes."

At the other end of the street Tony met Fritz who was all excited. "What's the matter?" inquired Tony. "Anything gone wrong?"

"Well, I don't like those birds at the other end of the road," Fritz replied. "Mike and Ike are loaded with gats and a guy heard 'em say that they were prepared to meet aggression. Doesn't look good to me."

"We want peace," said Tony, "but we have to be prepared for war if it comes. We'll have to have a parity of gats. Mike and Ike have ten tons and we have nine. We'll order another ton."

"You can't trust Tony and Fritz," said Mike to Ike. "They've ordered another ton of gats."

"Righto," said Ike. "To be prepared to keep the peace we'll give another order to the hardware merchant."

"They're a pair of damned hypocrites," said Tony to Fritz. "They've ordered more gats and yet they talk of peace."

"You said it," answered Fritz. "We must be prepared. Order a stock of poison gas and if they start anything we'll give 'em the surprise of their lives."

"Have you heard the latest news?" asked Mike of Ike as they met at the corner. Ike was all attention.

"Those foreign barbarians intend to use poison gas if we get into a row," said Mike. "One of our spies sent us the dope in secret code."

Ike was shocked. "This is getting away from civilized killing," said Ike with indignation, "but we'll teach the barbarians a lesson. Our chemist has developed a mask that will protect us against their poison."

"Our foreign intelligence department brings important news," said Tony to Fritz as they met at the lunch hour. "A code message has been received saying that Mike and Ike have a mask against poison gas."

"Don't worry," answered Fritz. "Our chemist has invented a gas that penetrates any mask. It forces men to vomit in the mask and causes them to tear it off. Then our other stuff fixes 'em. Those foreign savages will not catch us napping."

Mike and Ike and Tony and Fritz met in a gang war one day. Gats and gas and masks played their role in the fray and when it was all over there were smoking ruins, decaying bodies, and vultures hovering above the scene.

But Mike and Ike and Tony and Fritz realized their aims. There was peace.

Mike and Ike and Tony and Fritz were in padded cells, placed there by the revolutionary masses who declared that this was preparedness against war.

Protest

I heard two women say amid chit-chat and prattle,
"There are too many poor . . . yes, they breed like cattle . . ."

They thought that we brought forth our sons and daughters,
To be fadder for the mills and carrion for the slaughters.

Should we ask for knowledge, are we not denied,
With . . . "Children are of God and Jesus will provide . . ."

I heard two ladies say amid their idle prattle,
"Don't try to lift the poor . . . of course they live like cattle . . ."

I listened and I thought, if rich folks really knew
How much it cost the likes of us
To keep them in their glittering fuss
And live the way they do . . .

FRIEDA FISHER.

Of course Socialism MIGHT break up the family but you cannot interest a man in this charge who has sent his children to an institution because he cannot feed them.

If a jobless man could disguise himself as a corporation in need of funds Hoover would see that he received a few million dollars to tide him over adversity.

Helping to Build

HOW IT CAN BE DONE

"HOW IT CAN BE DONE" would be a fitting caption for an account of the manner in which the Newark, N. J., local organization of the Socialist Party sells copies of The New Leader. Every Saturday afternoon and evening large meetings are held in Military Park and from 300 to 800 copies of the paper are sold.

An appeal is made to those whose incomes have not ceased and those who chip in have the satisfaction of seeing the jobless workers supplied with free copies of The New Leader. Week after week speakers hammer in the facts of Socialism and the part that The New Leader plays in furthering our Cause.

Much of the credit of the magnificent work being done by the Newark Socialists is due to the tireless efforts of Morris Rosenkranz, organizer of the local organization.

What Newark has been doing, other locals can do. Place your orders for weekly bundles of The New Leader and watch the sales mount.

"I believe that we could use extra copies of The New Leader both in our membership drive and as an incentive for members to subscribe," writes P. R. Putnam of a newly organized Louisville local.

A. G. Flyod of West Virginia is another hustler who believes The New Leader will be a big help in starting an organization in his town.

Hammond, Ind., is getting ready for its picnic. Earl Hawkins is working to make it a success and of course part of the preparations consist in ordering a bundle of The New Leaders for the event.

GOOD USE OF THEIR TIME

Several unemployed comrades have decided to sell The New Leader during their enforced vacations.

New York Yipsels under the direction of Jack Altman are meeting with success selling The New Leader on prominent corners. The youngsters are doing an excellent bit of propaganda for the paper and for the Socialist Party.

Attillie A. Serafin of Stafford Springs, Conn., sends in a list of six subs.

THEY'RE EATING THEM UP

The Astoria Branch in Queens has been increasing its weekly bundle for use at street meetings steadily. The branch began with a bundle of 25 a week, jumped to 50 in June, and started July with 100; and the summer is young yet.

"They're eating them up out our way," is what the branch organizer says.

SO DOES COHOES

Cohoes, N. Y., is one of the most completely proletarian towns in the state. That's where they are starting off with 25 copies a week for street meetings. Allin Depew writes, "We expect to get into real action after we pick candidates for Congressional and county offices, and we will then increase the order. I want to see at least 200 copies a week put out soon, and to continue until election."

FREE

With Each NEW Yearly Subscription to THE NEW LEADER

A cloth-bound copy of any one of the following classics, postage prepaid. If you are a subscriber, order the paper sent to a friend and keep the book yourself.

- ☐ The American Empire, by Scott Nearing.
- ☐ The Essentials of Marx, Edited by Alger-non Lee.
- ☐ Woman and Socialism, by August Bebel.
- ☐ From Marx to Lenin, by Morris Hillquit.

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Herewith find \$..... for which send The New Leader
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THE CHATTERBOX

Good Lady Wonders Why Socialism Can be Good If Teacher Says It's Bad

By S. A. DeWitt

SHE was a darling old lady, with patrician manner and the silver white hair of her class. A D. A. R. of purest strain, she stood out from among the motley of my street corner audience.

"Young man, you have been attacking everyone and everything that is dear to this country. You are destructive, like every Red I have ever heard. You Socialists have nothing constructive to offer. Can you tell me why a great man like Professor Guthrie, head of the department at City College, is so utterly opposed to Socialism?"

"Lady, this happens to be my country too," I ventured in my most respectful tone, "and I am here teaching in my best manner a philosophy of political and industrial action for the preservation of what is most valuable in this land for the health and happiness of the one hundred and twenty million folks who happen to inhabit it."

"On the contrary, destruction of any kind is entirely out of the Socialist intention. We want to preserve our cities and their splendid edifices, our towns and their homes, hold intact and in highest efficiency our mills, our mines, our railroads and our market places."

"A little demolition may be necessary, but you certainly would not call the wrecking of an old decrepit eyesore of a alum building, destruction, if you immediately replace that abomination with a fine livable structure, or garden apartment house. No more than you could reasonably call it destructive, if instead of a system that keeps most of the people on or near the charity breadline, we replaced it with a sane order of cooperation and planned public production and distribution?"

"Do you call a surgeon in a cancer case destructive, when he makes the complete excision of the malignant mass in order to preserve the life of his patient? This thing we call private ownership of public necessities, or capitalism, is what is festering in the otherwise healthy body of our grand and glorious land. All the symptoms of the disease are showing on us."

"One-third of our body is already dying of destitution and enforced idleness. Another third is starting to show the pallor of fear and the effects of part time work. Only a small part of the remaining third shows an overflush of health and hectic color. The removal of the capitalist cancer by Socialist surgery, and a strictly enforced routine of publicly owned and democratically managed industry can bring the patient back to life and health again."

"Would you have the body die altogether in agony and the fierce convulsions of civil warfare and chaotic run, just to preserve what you are pleased to call 'the traditions and institutions of this land . . .?'"

"Lady, you and your organization of 'first families,' who grew rich because millions of folks like my parents came over here and gave value to your real estate holdings and your farms, are the ones who have gone on the way to wanton destruction of life and liberty of the entire American people. Your traditions of private property being more sacred than human life, and your institutions of legalized thievery, Wall street and the private banking system have brought this country to the brink of financial and spiritual ruin. You have stood calmly and sedately before the devastation of a nation's happiness during peace times, as even you smiled serenely when this nation flung itself at your behest into the insane adventure of the World War."

This did not please my white-haired lady. "You're talking like a real Russian Bolshevik . . . and you're not answering my question why Professor Guthrie is opposed to Socialism. . ."

"Lady, I'll get to the professor soon enough," I reassured her. "When you say that I talk like a Bolshevik, and by that you imply that my intentions are destructive, perhaps you can explain to me the difference between expropriation by Lenin in Petrograd in 1917, and taking away the savings and homes and businesses of millions of Americans by mortgage companies, Wall street magnates and brokers from 1929 to 1932."

"Millions of farmers have been robbed of their farms through foreclosures, here in White America. A hundred and forty million serf-peasants have been given back the farm lands that were 'stolen' by the Bolsheviks in Red Russia. Thirteen million Americans have been expropriated from their jobs in the factories and businesses of White America, by your class."

"And as for Professor Guthrie, that eminent gentleman was my history instructor back in the City College days thirty years ago. And you can see what kind of instruction he gave when one of his star pupils stands before you preaching Socialism. And I know dozens of his old students who are doing the same thing. . ."

"And then, the old geezer is much too old for a nice young lady like you to hang around for authoritative information. Get next to the younger men in the colleges, lady, you'll find them more stimulating. . ."

DEATH RATE GROWS AMONG IDLE

Disease is Spreading Among Poor Families

Union Health Center Describes Alarming Conditions Among Needy

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Director Publicity and Educational Department, Union Health Center

WHAT follows is not the result of a prolonged study. It is merely an attempt to describe a phase of unemployment of which very little has been said and of which the general public knows little or nothing. I refer to the question of illness as a direct result of our present economic situation.

There are no figures as yet to tell the story of the effect of unemployment on the health of the workers and their families. How much the death rate has increased among the unemployed millions has not as yet been definitely established. How many of the illnesses are due to the inability of the unemployed families to purchase necessities of life has not as yet been told. But the continued growth in the population of nervous and mental hospitals may be traced—partly at least—to unemployment and malnutrition.

To the Union Health Center come the members and their families of our American Federation of Labor unions. Day after day these men, women and children come in quest of medical and dental care. They are sick. In most cases, however, their difficulties are not organic.

They Are Sick

They are sick because they have not had sufficient food. They are nervous because they worry over the present and fear for the future. They are sick people, of course, but in the words of our gastro-intestinal specialist, "Give these men and women jobs and they will need no medicine." Economic security would cure most of the ills from which the people who come here suffer.

The help they obtain from their Union helps them to keep body and soul together. It is not sufficient to keep the family fed and clothed.

Perhaps the saddest aspect of unemployment which we in the Union Health Center face daily is the suffering of the little children—innocent victims of a stupid system. Malnutrition, lack of care due entirely to lack of funds, nervousness and irritability in the home has, as we all know, a bad effect upon the children both physically and psychologically. Give these babes plenty of wholesome food and proper care and watch them grow and develop into normal and healthy youngsters.

A few typical cases taken from our records will substantiate my claim.

Shy and hesitatingly Mr. S. brought his child to see the doctor. "I don't know what it is, but the kid has been complaining of an earache since Christmas. The wife thought it was a cold and that it would pass, but the kid does not eat and does not sleep and my Union president advised me to come here."

An Operation

This earache turned out to be a rather serious case of mastoiditis and the child had to be operated upon at once. A little more delay and the child could not have been saved. Why did not Mr. S. take his child to a public hospital sooner? Because people like Mr. S. have a horror of charity hospitals. Most of them have their

fear on previous experiences or upon the experience of their friends and co-workers. Public hospitals might have been the pride of a city. They are not now. A great deal can be said about our so-called free hospitals. But that's another story.

Helen has been sent home from school because her teeth are in a very bad condition. Mr. G. prides himself on the fact that he never asked any favors of anyone—not even of his Union. But today his Union president sent him to the Union Health Center. He has not had work for over a year and to think of spending the few dollars he gets from his Union on fixing the child's teeth is simply out of the question. To see a child suffer with a toothache is bad; to see the rest of the family starve is worse, bread is bought and

teeth are neglected. And what is true of the children is true of the adults.

Mrs. K. used to be quite active in her auxiliary, but since George is out of work—sixteen months now—she is ill. Her illness can be diagnosed as fear for her immediate future. They own their own little home outside New York, but they cannot meet their mortgage and the ownership of their home is rather uncertain. This upset her so that she is a sick woman and it is hard to say whether she will ever be the same again.

Hundreds of Cases

These cases can be multiplied by the hundreds. They will, however, suffice to indicate the effect of unemployment upon the health of the workers and their families. For most of these people a job with a guaranteed yearly income might well take the place of a medical advisor.

Not long ago Secretary Wilbur at a dinner of the Milbank Fund's advisory council said that from 80 to 90 per cent of the school children, on examination by dentists, are found to have some decaying teeth. Add to this all of the adenoids and bad tonsils that are not removed, all of the eyes that are suffering from strain or injury, and all of the widespread effects of malnutrition, and it is easy to see that unless something is done for these children most of them—if not all—will grow up with some physical defect.

Under normal economic conditions many of these children would perhaps have been taken to a dentist or a doctor. At present, however, it is out of the question for most of them—except in such cases where the Union Health Center, in cooperation with the various Unions is in a position to care, at least for the emergency cases. But the Union Health Center covers only New York City, and the problem, as I see it, is no longer a local one but national in scope.

Then again, there are few Unions that have a system of sickness insurance. Some of them have some forms of relief. Others have not even that. The individual members are seldom financially prepared for such emergencies. Many of them do not even think of a doctor until illness enters their homes. Most of them are still indifferent to the question of a periodic physical and dental examination.

Twenty years of experience in the Union Health Center has convinced many of us that before so very long the Unions will have to face the question of medical and dental care for members and their families. As organized groups with large memberships, it should be quite possible to provide adequate medical care at a minimum cost. However, this can only be done in cooperation with a legitimate labor health institution, an institution which will assume the responsibility of dealing with the many and complicated health problems confronting the workers today.

Meanwhile the men, women and children who come here in quest for health are more in need of a job than of medical advice. Sickness, misery, hunger, hopelessness and despair—all offsprings of the one monster—unemployment, a monster, like Frankenstein, evoked by man!

strikers should first consult the local Labor Relief Committee of the Socialist Party and all funds collected should be given to the treasurer selected by the Relief Committee for that purpose.

LABOR COMMITTEE,
SOCIALIST PARTY,
LOCAL NEW YORK,
SAMUEL BEARDSLEY,
Chairman
JOSEPH TUVIM,

Trade Union Policy Stated by Socialists

THE Labor Committee of local New York of the Socialist Party presented a statement to the City Executive Committee on June 22 with the request that it be published in The New Leader. The information is of importance to party members and the document is as follows:

The following incidents have been called to the attention of the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party pertaining to the actions of some of our comrades in the Trade Union Movement.

1. The secretary of the Young People's Socialist League presented to the Labor Committee a leaflet issued by an outside group in the fight of the Carpenters' Union. He asked the opinion of the Labor Committee as to this leaflet as a group approached the YPSLS to circularize it. While the secretary of the YPSLS took the correct position by asking advice of the Labor Committee, the Labor Committee established that a group of other comrades circulated this leaflet. The Labor Committee further established that these leaflets are being circulated sometimes by factions within the Union and sometimes by groups outside of the Union, assuming different names, and it is sometimes difficult to trace their origin. In the case of the leaflet in the Carpenters' Union, the room number of a prominent comrade in the Party had been used and that comrade disclaims any knowledge of the issuance of such a leaflet or being responsible for it.

2. A leaflet has been issued in the fight of the Electrical Workers' Union against the administration, by an outside group, and we find that a number of prominent comrades in our Party have signed their names to this leaflet. To this leaflet there was a reply by a group representing the administration, pointing out the fact that the signatories of this leaflet are not members of the Union; are not familiar with the affairs of the Union, and indirectly it attacks the Socialist Party as a whole. The signatories of this leaflet embroiled and involved the Socialist Party in a factional fight, which does not give credit to the Socialist movement.

3. Comrades and branches in our Party are often called upon to assist in the relief work of various strikes. Our comrades, in their eagerness to assist the strikers, seldom make an investigation that the funds collected are directed to the strike's themselves and not to outside groups who claim to represent the strikers.

These instances as to the relation and conduct of our comrades within the Trade Union Movement and comrades outside the Trade Union Movement has compelled the Labor Committee to issue the following statement as a guide to the comrades in matters of policy in the Labor Movement:

Mission Is Education

In line with the traditions of the Socialist Party, which has been

reiterated also at the last convention of the Party, the prime purpose of Socialists in the trade unions is to educate the trade unionist into "class consciousness" and gain their support for the Socialist Party as the political expression of the working class.

The Socialist Party has no desire nor aims to control or direct the Trade Union Movement. It certainly is unutterably opposed to become a factional football in the fights that may precipitate in the various locals or internationals of the Trade Union Movement.

The Socialist Party gives full freedom to its members to serve in any capacity they are best fitted in the Trade Union Movement. The Socialist Party may call to account any member who acts in a manner harmful to the Trade Union Movement or who acts within the Trade Union Movement in a manner contrary to the principles of the Socialist Party.

As a result of the Communist onslaught on the Trade Union Movement a number of groups and grouplets has been developed in many locals of the trade unions. The Socialist Party does not encourage the formation of nor does it support such groups. It believes that all opposition should find expression through the regular established union channels. Our comrades in the Trade Union Movement are certainly expected to fight for democracy and freedom of expression within the trade unions.

Object to Meddling

The greatest danger, however, is when Socialists outside the Trade Union Movement form themselves in a group, issue leaflets and meddle in the affairs of a union. Though their intentions may be good, they are often ill-informed and they become a tool in the hands of a partisan factional group. Individuals within the Party certainly have no right to embroil or involve the Party in disputes with the Trade Union Movement without at least getting the sanction of the Party as a whole. The Labor Committee feels, however, that there may be extraordinary instances where graft and corruption permeates a local of a trade union, where justice is trampled, where freedom of expression is denied, and in such cases our comrades are asked, before issuing any statements or leaflets, to present these facts before the Labor Committee of the Party and the Labor Committee will act in a unified manner as befits the Socialist Movement.

In line with the decisions of the last convention of the Party, the Labor Committee decided to elect a permanent Strike Relief Committee which will act as the central agency for Local New York in collecting relief funds and seeing that the funds are directed to proper channels. All comrades and branches of the Party that are approached by various groups to assist them in relief work for

Socialists of Pennsylvania Honor Maurer

Dinner and Flowers to Veteran Labor Leader and Socialist

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

READING, Pa.—More than 400 diners attended a testimonial dinner in honor of James H. Maurer at Socialist Park at Sinking Spring at the close of the Sunday session of the Pennsylvania

Honored



JAMES H. MAURER

party convention. The dinner was prepared by members of the Reading women's party groups.

Among the speakers who paid tribute to the veteran Socialist and labor leader were Dr. Jesse Holmes of Swarthmore College, June Tait, Pittsburgh, and Joseph E. Cohen, Philadelphia.

State Chairman J. Henry Stump opened the festivities with a review of Maurer's service to the working class, and presented him with a huge cake, the gift of the women Socialists. Mrs. Maurer was given a basket of flowers.

"We are entering a campaign which is similar in one vital respect to all the campaigns of the past," Maurer declared in his response to the speeches. "Just as in every campaign in the history of the nation the old political parties stand for the preservation of the system which enables those who own wealth to prey upon the toiling masses."

"The greatest mistake both parties have made in the present campaign was to broadcast the proceedings of the convention. Many thousands of people heard the quibbling, the dodging and the silly actions of the Republicans and Democrats who seek to again control government in the interest of the owning class. And thousands of people realize that neither convention offered one real promise of relief for the unemployed and dispossessed workers of the nation."

Scoring the Republican liquor plank as evasive enough to suit the most thirsty wet and the most ardent dry at the same time, Maurer turned to a criticism of the Roosevelt plan of reforestation as a means of curing the unemployment problem.

"The plan suggested by Roosevelt may put a million men to work. But it will hasten the bankruptcy of the nation. In a single year it will require the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars and the nation will have to pay interest on this investment for 50 years before returns begin to come in," Maurer declared.

Waldman and Solomon Head Ticket

Enthusiastic State Convention Adopts Fine Platform and Resolutions

By William M. Feigenbaum

UTICA, N. Y.—At a convention fired with the undying spirit of Socialism, bubbling with enthusiasm and inspired by the determination of the delegates to sink all differences in the interest of the cause to which they have devoted their lives, the Socialist party of the Empire State named a fighting ticket, adopted a stirring platform and plan of campaign and adjourned to carry the message of Socialism to every part of the state. The convention, held in the ballroom of the Hotel Martin, was attended by 108 delegates.

The ticket is headed by Louis Waldman, whose campaigns for Governor in 1928 and 1930 were so memorable; by Frank R. Crosswaith, brilliant Negro orator, for lieutenant-governor, and Charles Solomon, characterized as "the beloved orator," as candidate for United States Senator.

The ticket in full, follows:

For Governor, Louis Waldman, Kings.

For Lieutenant - Governor, Frank R. Crosswaith, New York.

For Controller, Elizabeth C. Roth, Erie.

For Attorney-General, William Karlin, New York.

United States Senator, Charles Solomon, Kings.

Congressmen-at-Large, Fred A. Sander, Onondaga; G. August Gerber, Richmond.

Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Jacob Panken, New York.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Darwin J. Meserole, Suffolk.

A few differences of opinion were honestly fought out. Those who presented their point of view and were defeated voted to make the most important decisions unanimous, and joined in determination to build the party.

A Great Speech

Another striking feature was the banquet speech by Morris Hillquit. He reviewed forty years of Socialist history, a speech that was so moving that there were tears in the eyes of many delegates. It was so impressive that many urged Hillquit to write it out for publication.

The principal battle was waged over the nomination for United States Senator. The so-called "Militant" element named Herman J. Hahn of Buffalo against Charles Solomon, and the battle between the two raged on principles. When Solomon was declared the winner by 53 to 39, representing 1,532 votes to 692, Hahn moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was carried with a roar of "ayes."

There was another battle over the same issue when Hahn was nominated for Congressman-at-Large, the results being: Fred Sander, 53 delegates representing 1,402 votes; G. August Gerber, 56 delegates representing 1,443 votes; Herman J. Hahn, 44 delegates representing 827 votes.

The Keynote

Algernon Lee of New York was permanent chairman, elected after

For Governor



LOUIS WALDMAN

For Lieut.-Governor



FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

State Chairman Louis Waldman had made a stirring "keynote" speech in which he declared that economics, not liquor, is the issue. The convention sent telegrams of greeting to the Pennsylvania state convention, at Reading, and to Delegates Hendin and Panken, in-

jured in accidents on the way to the convention.

The following were elected:

Platform: Laidler, Hillquit, Warren Atkinson, Waldman, Simon Berlin, Solomon and Nathan Fine. Ways, Means and Campaign: Carl Parsons, G. August Gerber, Louis Tonks of Schenectady, Jules Umansky, N. Chanin, Monroe Sweetland, N. R. Jones.

Resolutions: James Oneal, A. I. Shiplacoff, Dr. A. Mollin, T. W. Davis, A. W. Merrick, Karlin and Paul Blanshard.

Constitution: Julius Gerber, Morris Berman, R. H. Richey, Sophus Christensen of Nassau, Sander, Harry Kritzer and C. H. Roth.

During the afternoon session the convention received the report of the State Committee, and considered the platform.

The State Committee reported the danger that old party politicians might capture Socialist nominations, and of the party's experiences in Utica and Lackawanna, where they were caught enrolling as Socialists. It was reported, however, that the Legislature is overhauling the election laws and that the Socialist party would be represented at the hearing when the matter came up.

The Platform

Charles Solomon, for the platform committee, read the preliminary draft. Several changes were suggested by the convention's committee, and the better part of two days was taken up with a careful study, debate and acceptance of the platform.

G. August Gerber started the debate by moving the deletion of a considerable section of the preamble that embodied a statement of Socialist principles. The motion was opposed by a number of delegates and supported only by Sweetland and Tompkins. It was defeated by a viva voce vote, with only two or three delegates in favor.

The section on Education was amended by adding a clause opposing military training in schools and colleges.

There was also a spirited debate over a motion of A. C. Weinfeld, Queens, amended by Nathan Fine, Queens, to insert a statement of the Socialist objective before the beginning of the immediate program. The motion was supported by Oneal and Hillquit and opposed by Solomon, and was carried 41 to 24.

Conscription of Wealth

There was a long debate on an amendment by Hahn, later amended by Robert A. Hoffman, also of Erie, urging the take over of idle factories for the workers. Hillquit, following Berlin and Jacob Axelrad, declared that there is a difference between sound revolutionary sentiments and bombast. He spoke of the occupation of the metal factories in Italy in 1921 that led immediately to the disruption of the powerful Italian labor and Socialist movement, and to Fascism. "Such a plan," he said, "is bound to lead to reactions. We as Social Democrats, cannot vie with the Communists."

The debate was suspended by the adjournment of the session.

(Continued on Page Seven)

Three Delegates Hurt on Way To Convention

UTICA, N. Y.—Three New York delegates were unable to attend the Socialist state convention because of automobile accidents on the way to this city.

Jacob Panken and Mrs. Panken were victims of a crash near Foughkeepsie, and the former Judge was taken to the Vassar hospital with a broken wrist. In

The Convention Resolved:

The Socialist party state convention adopted resolutions covering the following ground:

1. Calling for support of the party-owned and controlled press (printed in full in another column).
2. Calling for the summoning of a special session of the Legislature to appropriate \$25,000,000 by an increase in the income tax, for immediate relief; and to submit to the people a proposition to be voted upon in November increasing the bond issue for relief from \$30,000,000 to \$75,000,000.
3. Pledging all Socialist candidates for office to a full acceptance of the party's position.
4. Calling for the organization of Unemployment Leagues.
5. Calling upon the unemployed veterans to throw in their lot with the unemployed as a whole and to support the Socialist program of relief.
6. Calling for the repeal of the "Red Flag" law, passed during the days of the anti-"red" hysteria and signed by Governor Smith.
7. Expressing sorrow over the death of Benjamin Schlesinger and of Hilda G. Claessens.
8. Instructing the incoming State Executive Committee to carry on intensive work among women of the state.
9. Protesting against the action of the Post Office in suppressing a recent issue of the "American Freeman."

Pennsylvania Socialists Hold Fine State Convention

Enthusiased Over Party Prospects in Their State

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

READING, Pa.—In a three-day convention which ended at noon on July 4, the Socialists of Pennsylvania laid plans for the 1932 campaign and formulated plans for party building activities. There were 124 delegates from all sections of the state who answered the roll call when the convention was called to order in the big Socialist park in Sinking Spring, six miles west of Reading.

Ex-Mayor J. Henry Stump, introduced by State Secretary Sarah Limbach, delivered the keynote speech.

"Capitalism has failed as the Socialists predicted it would and the future welfare of the nation depends upon the Socialist party's ability to organize the working masses of the nation for a cooperative society," Stump declared.

With Andrew Biemiller, Philadelphia, elected chairman of the Saturday night session, the convention quickly elected its committees and got down to work.

Legislators Report

Sunday's session opened with reports of legislative activities by Lilith M. Wilson and Darlington Hoopes, Reading's Socialist Representatives in the General Assembly. Mrs. Wilson reviewed the activities of the Socialists in the general and two special sessions of the State Legislature for unemployment insurance. "That was our first project as lawmakers, but we were thwarted by the political henchmen of Grundy, Mellon and Vane," she said. "The Governor, too, told us that state aid for the jobless was unnecessary and insisted that communities could care for the problem."

Mrs. Wilson told of the three

the car with the two delegates were their daughter, Miss Hermione Panken, and Matthew Levy, Panken's law partner, and Mrs. Levy. All were badly shaken up.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Louis Hendin of the Bronx suffered a fractured wrist when a car being driven by Nathan Pilot crashed into a tree near Rhinebeck, when a front tire blew out. Pilot was shaken up, as was George Field, delegate from Queens. The injured men were taken to the hospital, and Field continued to this city by train.

The convention sent telegrams of greeting to the victims of the accidents.

ills she and Hoopes are now urging in the special legislative session which was called by Governor Pinchot two weeks ago.

Speaking on the Socialist program for immediate relief measures for the unemployed, Hoopes declared that the time has come for Socialists to drive for real Socialist legislation.

Following a preamble which stressed the deplorable conditions of the workers of the state, the platform adopted by the convention flatly stated the party's demand for thoroughgoing Socialism. Pending the time when this remedy should be applied, the party went on record as favoring laws which would ease the suffering of workers under capitalism.

Party Building Program

The report of the committee on campaign and organization, as adopted by the convention, provided for the creation of five regional organizing committees with power to appoint regional organizers.

Radio parties were urged whenever Socialist speakers were scheduled to speak over the air, the committee recommending that Socialists gather friends and neighbors into their homes to listen to Socialist broadcasts and discuss them at the close of the programs.

A special labor committee to be appointed by all locals and branches was also urged for the purpose of advancing Socialism within the organized labor movement.

After some discussion the delegates adopted without a dissenting vote a motion to foster and assist the organization of the unemployed. Larry Heinbach, Allentown, told how the jobless workers of his city had organized and are now cooperating with the farmers of their neighborhood.

Table Liquor Plank

A recommendation that the liquor question be "taken out of politics by government manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages under conditions which would promote temperance" was quickly tabled when it was suggested that proper procedure would be followed by waiting to learn the fate of the liquor plank adopted by the national convention.

At the Monday session, with W. J. Van Eassen, Pittsburgh, presiding, the following were elected as a state executive committee: Jane Taft, Julius Weisberg and Sidney Stark, Allegheny; Anton Zornik, Westmoreland; David Renne, Fayette; Raymond S. Hofses and Charles Sands, Berks; Joseph Schwartz, Philadelphia; Charles Young, Lehigh.

Resolution on Socialist Press

Considering that a Socialist press responsible to the Socialist Party is essential to building a harmonious Socialist movement that will express the decisions of the party, the state convention of the Socialist Party calls the attention of its members to the fact that the national convention of the party in 1928 by a unanimous vote urged party members and branches to support only those publications that are in some way directed by the Socialist Party.

Long and sad experience of the Socialist movement in this country has proven that private ventures responsible only to individuals have never been reliable. The course of such private enterprises in an important crisis has often been in conflict with the Socialist Party which they presume to represent.

Considering these facts, this state convention of the Socialist Party reaffirms the unanimous decision of the national convention of 1928 and urges branches and party members to comply with it in spirit and action. The convention especially urges that united support be given to The New Leader, the Milwaukee Leader, the America For All, the Daily Forward, the Reading Labor Advocate, the Schenectady Citizen and any other publications that may be controlled by organizations of party members.

SOCIALISM
In Our Time
Through
Organization—
Education—
Solidarity—

FREE YOUTH

Editorial Board
Julius J. Umanaky - George Smerkin - Winston Dancis - Michael C. Arcone
Editorial Offices
7 East 15th Street
New York, N. Y.

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The New Leader
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of America
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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Young Socialists are atting with anticipation over the coming national convention of the Young People's Socialist League. During the week-end of July 22nd they will be sailing, hiking, and flying from various sections of the continent to Cleveland.

The membership of the League has increased so rapidly since the first of the year that serious attention will have to be paid to regional supervision. With the grant of funds from the Socialist Party and the Workmen's Circle, it will be possible at this Convention to recommend the appointment of a full time National Secretary and an assistant at National Headquarters. With the Convention there will be inaugurated a new Yipsel paper which is to become the official organ of the Y. P. S. L. of America.

Provision will be made for the immediate designations of Yipsel organizers who will be sent to all parts of the United States to carry the message of Socialism to more thousands of young men and women than ever before.

Between sessions there will be many outdoor meetings throughout Cleveland. The Convention will be opened Friday evening with a mass meeting, the speakers supplied by the Socialist Party and the Y. P. S. L. On the way back there will be stopovers in industrial centers, in which large rallies have been arranged.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AGENDA

Many constitutional changes will figure in the deliberations of the delegates at Cleveland on July 23rd and 24th. The composition of the NEC will receive much attention. Proposals will be advanced to increase its size to 9. The increased size of the League makes this necessary. Election of Alternates to fill vacancies will also be proposed in place of the present provision that the remaining members of the National Executive fill vacancies. As a substitute election of the NEC by districts, and responsible to definite regions, will be offered.

Yipsels who are nearing the 25 year mark, or who are on the shady side of the quarter century will have to devote their energies exclusively to the adult Socialist and working class movements. Such would be the result of the proposed change from the 30 year age limit.

The status of the Juniors will receive much consideration. Shall they or shall they not be full voting members of the National organization? New York says yes! What will the whole country say?

A statement on Yipsel-Socialist Party relations will be adopted by the delegates and will undoubtedly promote more harmonious and efficient cooperation between these two branches of the Socialist movement.

A Youth Industrial Code will be considered plank by plank. What are our minimum demands for the young workers in the shops and factories? The abolition of child labor, family allowances, minimum wages and maximum hours of work will all be taken up and the Young Socialist position made clear.

NATIONAL NOTES

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Cleveland members are completely occupied with arrangements to accommodate the Yipsels who will storm Cleveland on July 22nd for the National Convention.

City officers were elected on July 8 at the City Membership meeting at the Slovenian Hall. Weekly street corner meetings are being held with increasing audiences. Circle 5 will hold another session of its class on the Fundamentals of Socialism at 3467 East 147th street on July 14th.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—A large rally is being planned for Saturday, July 9th, with Heller as speaker.

MANCHESTER, CONN.—A large open-air meeting on Main street on June 29th was broken up by Police Sergeant McGlinn. After obtaining a verbal permit from the Chief of Police, Comrade Salsberg, Connecticut State Organizer, and several members from the newly organized Hartford circle, spoke and distributed leaflets to the crowd of over 300. The Hartford "Courant" printed a story the next day that the permit for the meeting was obtained by claiming that a religious meeting would be held.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The local groups are being drawn more closely together and possibilities for future growth are great.

NEW YORK STATE.—Fred Siems, organizer of Circle 2, Sr., Manhattan, is covering the upper New York State circles on his way to the National Convention. During the past week he has held street and indoor meetings in the Albany area, and beginning July 9th will work with the

HELP THE PERSECUTED MINERS!



Editorial

It may be premature in America to offer thanksgiving to the Lord for the incomparable blessings which are showered upon the children of the working class in our country; but we must burst through all restraints in our haste to shout hosannas to the powers that be in grateful appreciation, as we become increasingly impressed with the opportunities for development which exist in such profusion for the young wage-slave.

The United States Census Bureau has just issued an innocent-looking pamphlet whose appearance does not at all indicate the meaningful information which it contains. The U. S. government admits that since 1920 there has been a rapid increase in the number of children who have been compelled to leave the "free schools" in order to add their pitance to the almost non-existent family income. According to the 1930 census, more than 18,900,000 boys and girls, under 18, are at work in

the United States. Of these, 14,000,000, are less than 16 years of age, while ten millions are between 10 and 13 years old.

Many of these youngsters are poorly clad, irregularly fed, and attend no school in this land of milk and honey. For them there is no future no hope, not even a dream. There is a life of worry fear and tragedy, a life of desolation through which only one light may gleam—that of Socialism.

We still hear from the prattle of imbeciles that ours is a land of equality of opportunity. The facts should now convince us that the imbeciles for once have not been lying. It becomes increasingly clear that our chances are equally wanting. The Young People's Socialist League is unswervingly steadfast in its determination to destroy a social structure whose pillars are so hideously rotten. We mean to build a society whose very essence will be freedom of development for every working class youth who is born; and there shall be none to say nay.—J. J. U.

Utica comrades. Syracuse will hear him on July 13th and 14th and Rochester on the 15th. Buffalo will be the last stop before Cleveland. Bunches of New Leaders have been shipped to several towns along the route and will help defray the expenses of the trip.

MONTREAL.—The Montreal Yipsels are issuing a meaty periodical known as "The Socialist," the first issue of which contained articles by Socialists of several countries. The Editorial Board is made up of the Montreal group.

BUFFALO.—Louise Gugino will be able to present many other ideas for organization activity as a result of the conversations at the New York State Convention in Utica, with Yipsels from other parts of that state. The Circle is holding a Wiener Roast this week, which will be addressed by

prominent Party comrades.

HIKE TO DUNWOODIE.—Members and friends of the New York League will hike to Dunwoodie on Sunday, July 10th. Hiking will start at 10 A. M. at Woodlawn-Jerome and at 242nd street-Van Cortland Park. Baseball will be played and the League team will be chosen. Swimming in the County Pool will cost 50 cents. Bring lunch and baseball supplies.

ULMER PARK PICNIC.—Entry blanks on the field and track events at the July 30th Labor and Socialist Picnic must be sent in to the City Office by July 23rd. It is important that every qualified member enter these events. Entry fees are ten cents for one event, and for three or more, a quarter. Tickets should be sold by every member to friends, prospects, relatives and others.

CIRCLE 3, SR., KINGS.—A reor-

ganization meeting of the circle will be held Tuesday, July 12th, at 7212 20th avenue.

CIRCLE 6, JR., KINGS.—Regular meetings of this Williamsburg circle are being held on Fridays at 8:30 P. M. at 167 Tompkins avenue.

CIRCLE 4, SR., KINGS.—Rosinsky will lead a discussion on Russian Culture Sunday, July 10th, at 8:30 P. M. at 1637 East 17th street.

CIRCLE 4, SR., BRONX.—A discussion on the Socialist Party platform will be held July 14th at 789 Elmside place at 8:30 P. M.

CIRCLE 8, SR., BRONX.—Julius Umanaky will speak on Blisters, Bubbles and Blessings on Friday, July 8th, at 8 P. M. at 274 East 169th street.

CIRCLE 1, JR., BRONX.—Caroline Goodman will speak on Spain on July 8th at 8:30 P. M. at 904 Prospect avenue.

CIRCLE 5, SR., KINGS.—Ethel Schachner will speak on Violence in America on Monday, July 11th, at

the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd street. The meeting will start at 8:30 P. M. sharp.

CIRCLE 8, SR., MAN.—A social will be held on Saturday evening, July 9th, at 48 Avenue C, near 4th street, in celebration of the opening of the new and more commodious headquarters.

CIRCLE 3, SR., MAN.—A series of meetings on Socialist Fundamentals will start on July 20th and continue on Wednesday evenings. Socialist classics will be used as required reading. The local headquarters are at 327 East 9th street.

CIRCLE 6, SR., KINGS.—Hyman Wiener was elected Organizer of the Circle. Meetings are being held on Tuesdays at 8:30 P. M. at 167 Tompkins avenue. Several street corner meetings are being held each week.

CIRCLE 2, SR., QUEENS.—Fox will speak on Utopian and Scientific Socialism on July 8th at the home of Freedman, 9209 Jamaica avenue, Woodhaven.

New York Convention

(Continued from Page Six)

and Sunday morning, after Hoffman defended his amendment, it was defeated by a heavy majority.

Paul Blanshard moved to include the taxation of church property in the section on taxation, and was supported by Reinhold Niebuhr, Frank Crosswaith and Weinfeld. The amendment was tabled.

There was another debate on the banking section. Niebuhr moved to strike out the whole section after the word "pending," of the banking system. Waldman spoke feelingly upon the plight of the victims of the Bank of United States crash, and recounted the work he and Norman Thomas did among them. He said that the party must offer some hope at once for relief from the possibility of repetitions of that incident. The amendment was withdrawn, and the section stood with the deletion of the clause demanding the abolition of "chain banks" on the ground that most people might believe it referred to branch banks.

For Governor

The nominations were then made, Hillquit placing Louis Waldman in nomination in an eloquent address, which was seconded by Hoffman, by implication withdrawing the name of Hahn who had been mentioned as a candidate. The nomination was made by acclamation, and Waldman responded with a brilliant speech of acceptance.

Julius Gerber nominated Charles W. Noonan of Schenectady for Lieutenant-Governor, and Paul Blanshard named Frank Crosswaith in Harlem. Gerber gladly withdrew Noonan's name, and Crosswaith delivered a brief speech of acceptance after his unanimous nomination.

Karlin named Elizabeth C. Roth for Controller in a laudatory address, and Oneal named Karlin for Attorney-General in a humorous address that referred to some of the duties of the office. Both were named by acclamation.

William M. Feigenbaum then named Charles Solomon for United States Senator in an address that recounted his career in the party, and Niebuhr named Hahn, reporting that Hahn had made a Socialist of him fifteen years ago. In the debate the speakers urged votes for their candidates solely on the ground of their party position. Hahn was supported by Max Delson, Warren Atkinson and Hoffman, while Hillquit urged Solomon's nomination as a representative of the principles the party stands for.

Following the vote Claessens named G. August Gerber for one of the two places as Congressman - at - Large, Harry Kritzer named Fred Sander and Paul Porter named Hahn. There was no

question of Sander's nomination but delegates felt that there was an issue between Hahn and Gerber. Nathan Fine, Robert H. Richey, Morris Berman, Algernon Lee, Carl Parsons and others supported Gerber and Robert L. Bobrick, Sol Perrin, Monroe Sweetland and others spoke for Hahn.

Otto L. Endres named Jacob Panken for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and Parsons named meserole.

Work Completed

Monday morning debate was concluded on the platform, and a new plank was inserted, calling for the abolition of overlapping city, town, village and county government and urging consolidation, reorganization and proportional representation.

G. August Gerber reported on campaign organization which was adopted with some changes, one of them being the elimination of a paragraph calling for organization of non-partisan committees in support of the party's ticket. When the paragraph calling upon branches for contributions of \$5 for preliminary campaign fund was read several delegates immediately turned in the quotas for their branches. Several delegates proposed changing the party's dues system by assessing members according to their private incomes. After a heated debate it was defeated, 54 to 19.

During the debate on revision of the party's constitution Winston Dancis of the Bronx proposed a system of voting for convention delegates by proportional representation, to allow spokesmen of minority opinion to be elected. The proposal was referred to the new state committee.

The delegates then took up James Oneal's report as chairman of the Resolutions' committee.

The resolution urging members and branches to support publications controlled by party members went through by a unanimous vote after a discussion which brought out the experience the party has had with free-lance papers which in some crises have turned against the party.

The convention adjourned with the delegates heartily singing the "International" and the "Red Flag."

Mass Meeting and Banquet Features Of Utica Convention

UTICA, N. Y.—Close to 1,000 citizens of Utica cheered themselves hoarse for the Socialist party and its candidates at the convention mass meeting at Maennerchor Hall Sunday night. Norman Thomas was the principal speaker, and he received an ovation when he arose and again after he had concluded an analysis of the platforms of the two old parties.

Otto L. Endres, veteran Utica Socialist, presided, and the speakers were Algernon Lee, Charles Solomon, William Karlin, Frank Crosswaith, Louis Waldman, Herman J. Hahn, Reinhold Niebuhr and Thomas.

Saturday night several hundred local Socialists attended a banquet at the Martin Hotel, at which Waldman presided as toastmaster. The feature of the occasion was a deeply moving address by Morris Hillquit. Other speakers were Rev. Arthur L. Byron-Curtiss, Algernon Lee, Rev. Herman J. Hahn, A. I. Shiplacoff, William Karlin, O. L. Endres, James Oneal, Dr. Louis Tonks, Harry W. Laidler, and Socialist songs led by Samuel H. Friedman.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE

The following were elected members of the State Committee for 1932-1934:

Morris Berman, Westchester
Algernon Lee, New York
Harry W. Laidler, Kings
Julius Gerber, New York
William M. Feigenbaum, Kings
Ray Newkirk, Oneida
Fred A. Sander, Onondaga
Carl Parsons, Westchester
Elizabeth C. Roth, Erie
Robert H. Richey, Albany
Theresa B. Wiley, Schenectady
Dr. Louis Hendin, Bronx
Rachel P. Panken, New York
Meyer Glills, New York
Harry Kritzer, Kings

Pioneer Youth Camp Boast Record Crowd

Pioneer Youth opened the season with a record breaking crowd, with an attendance of 101. The camp is now filled to capacity but reservations are being made for the middle of July and after.

MONTANA CONVENTION

BUTTE, Mont.—(FP)—The 35th annual convention of the Montana Federation of Labor was held in Butte June 28-30. Pres. James D. Graham of the federation, and A. H. Stafford, state commissioner of labor, were among the speakers.

• DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE THE INTEREST IN SOCIALISM?
• DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE THE SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE AND MEMBERSHIP?
• DO YOU WANT PEOPLE TO KNOW WHAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS DOING IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN?
• SEND THE NEW LEADER AT ALL YOUR MEETINGS. PLACE AN ORDER TODAY FOR WEEKLY BUNDLE OF THE NEW LEADER.

German Communists Facing Dilemma

"Strategists" Offer "United Front" to Socialists and Join Nazis in Stark Reaction

By MARK KHINOV

MY ATTENTION was arrested by a news item in last week's New Leader announcing the happy event that "Communists Vote Collaboration with German Socialists." The story purports to tell that the German Communists have been sobered by the logic of events and admitted at last that it may be necessary for them to support Socialist candidates for officials of the Prussian Landtag, "on the understanding that in so doing freedom of speech and assembly are to be safeguarded."

The New Leader correspondent rejoices in this event and states that it has the greatest significance, for it indicates that the German Communists have completely retreated from their former position of indiscriminate abuse and vilification of the Social-Democracy.

It seems to me, however, that the optimism of the correspondent is somewhat premature. A perusal of the German press convinces me that the "happy event" has not been consummated yet. The German Communists do not appear as yet to begin a mood to accept the repeated offer made to them by the Social-Democrats of Germany for a United working class front against reaction and Fascism.

The news-item in question is, apparently, based on the proposal made two weeks ago by the German Communists to vote for a Socialist-Centrist presidium of the Prussian Parliament. This proposal, however, was accompanied by conditions that immediately exposed it as an outright fraud. In the first place, the question of guaranteeing freedom of speech and assembly, referred to by the correspondent, was not the crux of the matter. Most of the conditions had to do with affairs plainly outside the jurisdiction of the Prussian state government. There was, for instance, a demand to grant the Communists the use of the radio facilities which as is well known are under the control of the Federal government that is at odds with the Prussian administration dominated largely by the Socialists.

Misdirected Demands

Also, there were numerous demands attached to the proposal for a cancellation of the emergency financial decrees of the von Papen Government. Again, the Communists were fully aware that their demand was misdirected. No individual state determines any fiscal policy of the Reich. True enough, some of the emergency decrees deal with political questions upon which the individual states may express their autonomous will. These questions were taken up last week at the special joint conference of all the states. Modifications were effected there.

It should be borne in mind that the political questions only constituted a minor part in the Communist proposal. The major part concerned itself with problems totally outside the jurisdiction of the Prussian state.

So that the whole thing, at the time, was an evident hoax. This was illustrated in a most striking fashion by the now lamentably known attitude, taken by the Communists during the ballot upon the question of election of a President of the Prussian Diet.

A Hitlerite "hero," by the name of Held, was elected by the grace

of the Communists. With their connivance in the same Landtag another atrocity was perpetrated. A motion was made by the Socialist Chief of Police in Berlin. In their preamble to the motion the Hitlerites laid special stress on the dispersion by the Berlin police of a Fascist festival celebrating the "glorious" naval battle at Skagerrack. For the Hitlerite motion, containing such an odious preamble, the Communists unhesitatingly voted.

"United Front"

A crowning act of Communist understanding of the principle of a "United Front" (not with the Socialists, but with the Hitlerites) was demonstrated in the adoption by the Prussian Landtag of a resolution to confiscate the properties and possessions of the Eastern-European Jews residing in Germany since 1914. The resolution was smuggled through the House at an unusual hour, 4 a. m., Saturday, June 25th, by the combined forces of the Nazis and Communists forming a "holy anti-Semitic alliance."

This alone should compel us to take with a grain of salt the report of a change of heart on the part of the Communists who have so long flirted with the bitterest enemies of the working class and now are already beginning to pay with their blood for their "super-strategy."

Nevertheless, there are in evidence some signs of a sobering up among the hosts of Communism.

The masses which they have misguided are awakening. They find themselves backed up against a black wall with the bayonets of the Fascists aimed at their hearts. They finally realize the stupidity and falsehood of the Moscow teaching that the principal enemies of the proletariat are the Socialists. They tremblingly feel that a common grave is being prepared by Hitler for all the class-conscious working class elements of Germany, whether Communist or Socialist.

The leaders of the Communist Party privately acknowledge already their dreadful mistake. As an earnest thereof, they have eliminated from party office the "super-strategist" Heinz Neumann, the chief proponent of the tactics of covert and overt support by the Communists to Hitler in his war against Socialism.

Hard to Retreat

Unfortunately, the Communists have in the past gone so far in their consistent campaigns against the Socialists of Germany that it is really very difficult for them to effect a genuine change of front and wholeheartedly join hands with the masses of the Social Democracy—the real impregnable bulwark against the menace of a Fascist dictatorship. They feel that a sudden change would occasion a break in their mass-ranks, part going to the Nazis (also firm believers in dictatorship) and part swinging into the camp of the old standard bearers of the working class—the Socialists.

Not to be left a forlorn staff of

generals without an army, the leaders of the Communist Party hesitate, unable to move definitely in a given direction, playing for time, holding out a hand of support now to the Fascists and now to the Socialists, hoping to confuse both, but in fact with every passing hour being drawn nearer the precipice of total annihilation. They cannot and must not delay much longer. History is striking the hour of either working class liberation (through unity within its ranks) or enslavement

under the heel of a regenerated Fascist Junkerdom.

The difficulty in the whole situation lies in the indissoluble tie-up of the German Communist Party leadership with Moscow. And Moscow, according to authentic reports, is still insistent upon its "super-strategy" of wrecking the Second International at any and all costs, even at the hazard of fastening upon the most advanced working class the yoke of a New Mussolini.

Two Sides to Every Story

By William Allen Ward

THE guards escorted Big Jim, a negro, to the electric chair. Jim never flinched. He walked down the narrow corridor, through the low door and straight to the chair that yawned for another victim. Texas was taking the life of a man because this man had taken the life of another man. In Texas, as in many other so-called centers of civilization, the law demanded a life for a life.

"Have you anything to say," asked the executioner as he adjusted the electrodes. "You have a few minutes to live...have you anything to say about your guilt or innocence..."

Big Jim was unusually calm. Perhaps it was the stoic African

of myriad generations ago, talking to him that soothed the condemned man in this hour of great need.

"I killed the white man..." Big Jim replied. "I'm guilty and I'm ready to go to the chair...killed him because he attacked my sister..."

"Did what?" demanded a guard.

"Killed him because he assaulted my sister...the white folks accused an uncle of mine of assaulting a white girl and they hanged him to an elm tree...I came home late one evening and I saw the white man attacking my sister...I shot him...the officers came and got me...yes, I am guilty of killing a white man...a rapist..."

"Anything else to say," demanded a guard.

Reporters were taking notes...the guards saw what was taking place.

"Aw, shut his mouth," the warden snapped. "Turn on the juice...we can't permit this stuff to get into print...juice him..."

The lights turned low for an instant. Big Jim was dead!

Correspondents wired the negro's last statement to their newspapers. But editors were silent...the stories were severely slashed to the extent that Big Jim's statement never saw the printed page.

"Better kill out the 'burr-head's' crack about killing the white man," the managing editor of a big paper advised the telegraph editor. "Might stir up race hatred."

A moment later the same managing editor called a reporter into the office and severely censured him for the way a story on politics was handled.

"Both men are Democrats and running for sheriff, yet you show preference in your article," the managing editor said. "You must remember there are two sides to every story."

German Socialists Close Ranks For Final Conflict With Nazis

By HERMAN KOBBE

Paris, June 18.

ALARMING and unexpected events are shaping in Germany. They said Karl Marx was a false prophet. But now one of his prophecies is being fulfilled: the upper and nether mill stones are doing their work, and whole sections of the middle class—shopkeepers, professional men, salaried employees—are being forced down into the ranks of the working class.

This economic displacement of the middle class has brought about a new political alignment, and one from which American Socialists may draw a valuable lesson—and a warning. The large number of bankrupted middle class citizens are deserting their former political parties—which were liberal or democratic in tone—and are grasping in desperation at a straw. And that straw is Hitler's National Socialist (or Fascist) party. A mere handful of three or four years ago, the "Nazis" have suddenly grown to be the strongest party in Germany.

Keep Membership Intact

The Social Democrats have kept their membership from among the organized workers intact. The Communists have even increased their membership, mainly among the younger workers and among the more desperate and reckless elements. The Catholic Centre has stood firm, representing a middle class and working class membership. But the Nazis have made the big scoop.

As is only natural, the psychology of the Hitler party teems with contradictions. Old middle class prejudices, present disaster, fear of worse to follow, hope in the rosy promises by the Messiah of the Haken Kreuz—total lack of any unified, constructive economic plan—blind hatred of "Marxism" and "atheism," violent anti-Semitism—it is a strange soup the National Socialist party is brewing. Add to

Which Way?



—From the Boston Transcript.

all this that they have been badly beaten by the bug of "Nordic Superiority" (the same bug that has committed such ravages among the Greenwich Village intelligentsia) and the further fact that Hitler himself is a conscienceless demagogue, and you can easily understand why all responsible and thinking people in Germany look to the future with apprehension.

Socialists "Close Ranks"

As good as licked already on the parliamentary field, the Social Democracy has "closed ranks" in preparation for the storm. The military defense organization is being enlarged and strengthened; the unions are preparing for a stiff resistance on the industrial field; the party itself is trying to get into such relations with the Catholic Centre as will enable them to stand together for the defense of the republic, both against a Hitler dictatorship, and against a possible return of the monarchy (which would be Protestant, of course) and therefore opposed by the Centre.

The Nazis are not monarchial themselves. They are trying by any and all means for a dictatorship, with themselves as the dictators. Curiously enough their politics run closely parallel to those of the Communists and they frequently vote together in parliament. Both desire to upset the republic—each in the hope of landing on top of the pile. If the Communist workers had not been infected with an unreasoning hatred for the Social Democracy, by years of propaganda of the agents provocateurs who lead them, they would be able through unity with the Social Democracy to establish a working class government in Germany tomorrow, and without any help from Catholics, Hitlerites, or anybody else. But actually it is far more likely that the Communist leaders, on a gambler's chance, will form an open alliance with Hitler. If only the Communist rank and file would wake up!

Old Guard in Control

To make the general uncertainty worse, a monarchial cabinet has been installed, through the complacency of the old Field Marshal, with the notorious General von Schleicher in control, and the duke von Papen of unsavory Washington memory as the nominal head. Unfortunately this monarchist old guard, although it has little popular support, controls the war-machine, and is only waiting for the chance to use that machine against Hitlerites, Communists and Social Democrats alike, in the hope of the bringing back once more the good old days of Potsdam and the Brandenburger Gate.

The general opinion of European Socialists is that the continuance of the German republic hangs by a very thin thread.

Subscribe to
The New Leader

Chicago Utilities Pay \$300,000,000 To Their Investors

CHICAGO (FP)—Corporations in Chicago and elsewhere in this country are paying out \$300,000,000 to their stockholders in midyear dividends and \$500,000,000 to their bondholders in interest this year. All this money is classified by the U. S. treasury as unearned income so far as the recipients are concerned, or in plain words part of the racket of ownership.

The \$800,000,000 does not include interest on the 18 billion dollars of government obligations nor on the further 18 billion of state and municipal securities but is purely the known yield of private corporations to their investors in the third year of depression.

A Day in the Life of a Good Union Man

By Edward P. Clarke

THIS is the story of the everyday life of a unionist who takes his principles seriously. Every member of or sympathizer with organized labor can do likewise for where there's the will there's a way.

Although I have been a member of the Typographical Union since January, 1918, my interest in organized labor and consequently in the use of the union label dates back to the time I joined the Socialist party in October, 1901. At that time I organized a local of the party in the small town of Mystic, Conn. The only printing office in town was a non-union shop, and all of our printed matter was sent out of town 50 miles in order to have the union label affixed. The Socialist party in Connecticut as in New York has a by-law in its state constitution providing that all printed matter gotten out under the auspices of the party must carry the label of the printing trades.

How do I show my interest in the cause of organized labor? When I arise I divest myself of my nightshirt which carries the emblem of the United Garment Workers. Then I put on my union suit made by members of the same union in Cohoes, N. Y. My shirt also carries the same distinguishing mark and is known as the Clifton brand. My socks are made by the Hosiery Workers Union in Milwaukee, and are the Unity brand. Garters carry the label of the United Neckwear Makers.

Then comes my collar, the Bell brand, which also carries the Garment Workers' label and which were made by one concern in Albany until they were forced to close by lack of patronage on the part of the millions of union men in the country. The symbol of the United Neckwear Makers adorns

my tie. My shoes from the Regal Shoe Company bear the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and my hat, felt and straw, carry the hallmark of the United Hatters. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers made my suit and my belt carries the trademark of the United Leather Workers International Union. Even my jackknife bears the imprint of the Pocket-knife Blade Grinders Union. This makes a total of eleven labels which I carry on my person. Most union conventions require delegates to enumerate five labels at least on their person before being admitted.

Thus attired I am ready for the day's routine. At the door I find milk which has been left by a member of the Milk Wagon Drivers section of the Brotherhood of Teamsters. Hearing that the Prudential and Grand View dairy merger which serves me has locked out its union drivers and that only those who sign a yellow dog contract can secure employment I discontinue patronizing it and write the management the reason I change to a milk service recommended by a local cooperative association which upholds organized labor. I am unable to buy union-made bread as it is not sold in the neighborhood. I do not knowingly eat anything grown in California as I do not patronize California products as long as California continues to unjustly imprison Mooney and Billings.

After breakfast I sit down to write a letter. The letterhead bears the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council and the bond paper itself when held up to the light reveals the union water mark of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. I find it necessary to write a check and I draw it on a labor bank, the Amalgamated, the check carrying the label of the

Amalgamated Lithographers which is also in evidence on their deposit slips and bank books. Their monthly statements and communications and other printed matted also show the "little joker" of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

After a morning's work I am ready for a wholesome dinner and patronize a cafeteria which displays a window card announcing that all the help are members of the Restaurant Workers Union. On the way home at night, I feel the need of tonsorial services and after diligent search I locate the shop card of the Barbers Union in a window and have a haircut by a competent mechanic who practices sanitary methods.

When I get home I take up the World-Telegram, the Star, and enjoy reading these union produced papers while listening to expert union musicians on the radio. If I have time I glance over the various publications I subscribe to and find nearly all carry the label or are produced in union shops. These are the Nation, the Christian Century, the World Tomorrow, Solidarity, the Arbitrator, the Crisis, the Typographical Forum, Typographical Journal and Typographical Bulletin.

I am not satisfied with this, but I also carry my union principles into the voting booth with me on election day. I vote for the party which stands for labor, organized and unorganized, 365 days in the year, the only political party which in its constitution insists that all its printed matter must bear the union label and which is always boosting the union, in and out of season. I refer of course to the Socialist party. Why vote a scab ticket on election day and vote our enemies into power who by an injunction or legislative enactment wipe out all we have been able to accomplish the other 364 days?

RYAN WALKER



Here is a characteristic pose of Ryan Walker, for many years cartoonist on Socialist publications and lecturer for the Socialist party. Walker died last week in Moscow at the age of 62.

looked upon as out-and-out political maneuvers" and a group on trial in California wired the head office, "can all lawyers." One can at least admire the courage and consistency of this group facing long prison sentences.

The Communists played their customary role, or tried to play it, and it is interesting to know that these gentlemen, who, more than any other group in this country have pursued Fascist methods, describe the members of the I. W. W. as "social fascists." It is like the painted street-walker charging a decent woman with following the world's oldest profession.

The Ford flivver has become a menace to the I. W. W. in the West as it brings a new type of casuals into the harvest fields. The "gas tramp," complained an I. W. W. weekly, presents a serious situation. "Men obtain old cars of any description and proceed into the field, willing to work at any wages. All attempts to organize the men prove futile." Agricultural machinery has also reduced the importance of the migratory workers and the "silver-hobo" has diluted the class consciousness of such workers.

In the Appendix will be found some material as interesting as the text, including the long appeal to the I. W. W. by the Third International in 1920 and a selection from I. W. W. poems and songs. The bibliography covers twenty pages and shows how exhaustive was the research of the author. Here and there one may differ with the interpretation of certain aspects of the study, but on the whole it is an important addition to the history of the American labor movement.

The Negro Year Book

THE fine record set for the past decade by the "Negro Year Book, an Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro," is well maintained in the 1931-1932 edition, just published by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Every phase of life among Colored American citizens, and a sufficiently comprehensive outline of the activities and interests of Negroes in other countries, is well covered by factual statements based on official sources. Where opinions in regard to facts are presented, they are quoted from accepted leaders of our people, and not given as those of the compiler, Monroe N. Work. The self-effacement shown by Dr. Work is literally a case of the humble being exalted, because the excellence of his selection cannot fail to redound to his credit.

A few things have been included that this reviewer would have left out, and more have been left out that he would have included. For example, one might well argue that the list of periodicals published by or for Negroes should be classified as to type; for example, general newspapers, literary magazines, technical publications, etc. Instead, the classification is purely geographical. Likewise, one might

A Shaw Letter On Profiteers To Henderson

FRED HENDERSON, British correspondent of The New Leader, has published a new pamphlet, "The Economic Consequences of Power Production," which seems to be meeting with as much success as his famous "Case for Socialism." Recently, Henderson (who is not a member of the famous Arthur Henderson family) wrote Bernard Shaw and told him of the book's sale in the United States. In reply, Henderson received the following note from Shaw:

On Board S.S. Carnarvon Castle, Nearing the Cape,

"Dear Fred Henderson: "I was much relieved to find that the Americans are taking up that book of yours, 'The Economic Consequences of Power Production.' It not only goes to the root of the matter; but it is readable; and you know how rare the combination of analytic power with the gift of setting the analysis to a bearable verbal tune is.

"At Malvern in August, where I read the first half of it, I was troubled with plans to call attention to it, but could think of nothing beyond the attention it was just as likely to call to itself. Then, being overwhelmed with work, I dropped it, and did not pick it up again till just before your letter came, when I was again struck with its importance and attractiveness.

"The impulse in England will be to hush it up, as the newspaper proprietors will not dare to press the monstrous fact that it is a fundamental assumption with our proprietors that a proletarian has absolutely no justification for presuming to exist except as a source of profit or service for the bourgeoisie. On this ship a gentleman, speaking of Russia, said to me, 'But how are they to dispose of their food production without foreign trade?' I said, 'Eat it.' He was quite unable to see it, and evidently gave me up as a visionary.

"The reprint is very good news: it is the only real success a book can have. I hope there will be many editions; and I am indebted to you for making me read it.

"Faithfully,
"G. Bernard Shaw."

think that the labor unions in which Colored Americans are at present organized—pitifully few as they are—should be listed with the many other types of groups given.

These, however, are minor points. Any real criticism rests not upon the compiler, but upon the activities pictured. One may not like to see, for instance, that many of our influential citizens are turning away from the Republicans, who have sold them out, to the Democrats, who have also sold them out. One may not like to see that others—luckily not many—have gone Communist, and thus placed themselves in position to get killed to further an alien propaganda which purposely makes martyrs of the desperate so that it may give spice to street corner harangues.

And one must point out with sorrow that social and economic stupidity is confined to no race. Ethiopian, Mongolian, Caucasian all seem blind to the fact that the only present hope is for the workers of the world, forgetting differences of color, to unite against our present stupid capitalist system in which men starve because they grow too much food. The sooner we band together to build by peaceful means a new order that will produce for use and not for profit, the sooner will we be able to read a "Negro Year Book" which will proclaim freedom for the oppressed.

ARTHUR C. PARKER

Story of the I. W. W. in the Post War Era Told in a Notable Book

By JAMES ONEAL

SINCE the second edition of Paul F. Brissenden's *History of the I. W. W.* appeared in 1920 the history of the I. W. W. since that period has not been considered except for a few magazine articles and a small book written by Marion D. Savage in 1922 which devoted one chapter to it in relation to industrial unionism. John S. Gamba has now filled the gap in a book that is objective in its view (*The Decline of the I. W. W.* New York: Columbia University Press, \$4.25).

Since 1905 we have had two types of labor unionism in the United States, the A. F. of L., which has been mainly concerned with organization of the skilled, and the I. W. W., chiefly appealing to the unskilled and especially the migratory workers. Neither has represented the working class as a whole.

The study of Prof. Gamba falls into the post-war period and its range is indicated by its chapter headings which include Public Opinion and the I. W. W., The Response of the I. W. W. to Suppression, Communism and Internationalism, The Sixteenth Convention and Schism, At the Point of Production, Education and Organization, and The I. W. W. and the American Labor Movement. The work is detailed and comprehensive and presents the story of the I. W. W. in terms of organization, evolution of philosophy, internal conflicts, relation to the Red Trade Union International, its experience with private and government terror and its struggle against the

intrigues of American Communism.

The outstanding phases of this history include the decline in membership but this is true of all organizations of the workers, political and economic; the disappearance of the word "sabotage"; disputes over what action is political and what is not; the fight with Communism, and the effect of the flivver on the organization in the West. When one recalls that even in the Socialist Party down to the outbreak of the World War there were quite

a number of members who insisted that the philosophy of sabotage is essential to a revolutionary movement and that today the word is hardly ever mentioned, we have a striking instance of that "revolutionary" faddism that occasionally sweeps over a movement.

The prejudice against political action of the I. W. W. was carried so far that an influential faction opposed legal defense of its prisoners and denounced those who favored it as "politicians." All defense committees "came to be

Sower of Discontent



—From the Irish Weekly Independent (Dublin).

THE NEW LEADER FORUM

A CANARD EXPOSED

By Morris Berman

When I returned from the Milwaukee convention I was surprised to learn that there was a rumor circulating that at the convention I had asked David George of Virginia to vote for Morris Hillquit as chairman and that unless Comrade George complied with this I would give no further assistance to the party in Virginia.

I want to say emphatically that there is no basis whatever for this gossip. On June 9 I wrote to Comrade George calling his attention to this rumor and asked him to write me regarding it. I have his letter of June 13 in which he says:

"I was shocked, angered, astounded by the story which you tell me in your letter. I can say positively that at no time while in Milwaukee did I have an opportunity to speak to you concerning the national chairmanship of the Socialist Party or any other matter. I had hoped to be able to have a talk with you and to thank you personally for your great assistance to us in Virginia, but I was busy myself and never found an occasion to do more than greet you. Certainly you never approached me concerning the election of Comrade Hillquit in any manner. . . . I am very sorry that such a false rumor should have been started, and will gladly do anything else you may wish to spike it."

I hope that this will set at rest all such gossip.
Pleasantville, N. Y.

THE DUES SYSTEM

By J. T. Landis

A fine meeting was held in the Court House at Canon City, Colo., and attended by 125 persons. Two machine loads of the Goldfield comrade attended. J. T. Landis, State organizer, was the speaker. A local was organized with five charter members. Oscar Emery was elected secretary. It is safe to say that more than fifty per cent of the attendance could have been enrolled had it not been that Hoover Prosperity has hit them so hard that they did not have the 25 cents to join.

The situation throughout the United States, during such times of depression, prove very embarrassing to the organizers. We realize the necessity of the financial assistance obtained through the dues paying system; we realize the burden of the party is carried by the loyal comrades who can see that their sacrifices are necessary to achieve their ultimate goal, but the sticking point comes in where thousands of men and women who would be as loyal, yet they cannot become members because the present system has reduced them to poverty. My trip through Arizona revealed that in many cities good, honest men and women are being fed by the Charity Shop of the Salvation Army.

Many workers are as willing to join hard to abolish this suffering as any who have the small sum of 25 cents to join the Party, but they cannot be received into the fold. There must be some way to enable us to reach the poorest. Has the dues paying system outlived its usefulness in this time of great distress? Is it a benefit or a detriment to the Party in such trying times? The stand taken by the party in regard to the exempt stamps will surely meet with strong resistance from many poverty stricken states.

(The problem is not a grave one. We should not throw the doors of the party open to every person indiscriminately and yet the fact that the party provides exempt stamps indicate that we do not make the

payment of dues an essential of party membership. This should be impressed upon expectant members. To fill up the party with a mass of persons who are discontented but whose acceptance of the full program of Socialism is doubtful, leads to trouble and disappointment in the end.—Editor.)

THE L.I.P.A.

By R. Charney Vlodek

My attention has been called to an item printed the other day in the World-Telegram to the effect that a conference for the formation of a Third Party has been called for the 8th and 9th of July at Cleveland and that I am among the signatories of that call. In connection with this I wish to state the following:

1. I have not signed such call.
2. The L.I.P.A. is not a Third Party. Its purpose is to promote a Third Party. As the only Third Party in existence now outside of the State of Minnesota is the Socialist Party, the L.I.P.A. has consistently endorsed Socialist candidates.

3. The Executive Committee of the L.I.P.A. is going to recommend to the Conference in Cleveland the endorsement of the Socialist Presidential ticket and Third Party candidates for other national offices.

4. After the Convention in Milwaukee has added a new article to the constitution of the Socialist Party which forbids members of the Party to participate in other political organizations without the consent of the Socialist Party, I wrote to Com-

rade Hillquit asking him to take the matter up with the National Executive Committee and also wrote to Prof. John Dewey, President of the L.I.P.A., informing him that until such time as the National Executive Committee will be in a position to pass upon the question, I must refrain from all activity in the organization.
New York City.

MORE ON LIQUOR PLANK

Letters continue to arrive regarding the liquor plank in the Socialist Party platform and we are compelled to summarize them.

John M. Work, editorial writer for the Milwaukee Leader, presents four reasons for its adoption: 1. Because

prohibition is a failure. 2. Because Socialists believe in public ownership of the liquor business and taking the profit out of it. 3. This remedy cannot be applied because of the 18th amendment and the plank urges repeal of the amendment. 4. Repeal of the amendment will take the issue out of national politics.

Adam Hummel, Thomaston, Maine, deeply regrets inclusion of the plank in the platform. Why not wait until we are victorious and have power to solve the problem? he asks.

Elias K. Herzog, New York City, says it has not been proven that liquor is harmful, any more than smoking cigarettes. Socialism is our motto, he says, and production and distribution of liquor by the government is our solution.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Socialist Fundamentals

Q. What would you recommend that would help me to understand the fundamentals of Socialism? I have read some good pamphlets but want to know something of what you call Socialist philosophy.

—G. H.

A. There are a number of booklets that have served the movement in all countries. These include the "Communist Manifesto" by Marx and Engels (10c). The sections dealing with the various radical groups in 1847 are now of only minor historical interest but the Manifesto as a whole remains a classic in Socialist philosophy. Engels' little booklet, "Socialism from Utopia to Science" (25c), also belongs to the same class. It is a masterpiece and should not be neglected. The small volume by Algernon Lee, "The Essentials of Marx" (55c), is the most useful modern publication. The author presents some of the essentials of the writings of Marx and Engels together with explanatory notes. His 24-page introduction is especially informing and this volume is the best general introduction by an American Socialist to Socialist philosophy. Do not neglect it. The first two are small pamphlets and the third is a small book of 182 pages. They can be obtained of the Rand Book Store, 7 East 15th street, New York City.

A.—What was the vote polled for Norman Thomas as candidate for President in 1928? What was the highest vote ever cast for a Socialist candidate for President?—Louis Rosenberg.

A.—The vote for Thomas in 1928 was 267,420. In 1920 Eugene V. Debs polled 919,799, and in 1912 the Debs vote was 897,011. In 1924 LaFollette, running as a candidate of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, with Socialist endorsement and support, polled 4,822,856 votes, but it is impossible to tell how many of the votes were cast by Socialists. In California, for example, LaFollette's whole vote of 424,649 was cast under the Socialist emblem (for the independent ticket was unable to get on the ballot), and in New York the Wisconsin Senator received 268,510 votes on the Progressive ticket and 198,783 on the Socialist ticket.

Q.—Michael Gold has an article in the "Arbitrator" saying that Socialists are treacherous to the workers in all countries and that Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee had unemployed workers slugged by the police. Then he says that workers will have to fight for Socialism and that only Communists will fight. I notice he also says that capitalism is armed with all the murder weapons of science and I don't see why he wants unarmed workers to face those weapons. What do you think of his article?—J. R.

A.—We read the article. Mike has made a reputation in the field of fiction and he lives up to his reputation in the article, especially regarding Milwaukee. There is one thing you should know when

Communists write of the "crimes" of Socialists. It is a fundamental principle with them to lie about others. They call it "revolutionary strategy." Lenin advised them "to practice trickery, to employ cunning, and to resort to illegal methods—to sometimes even overlook or conceal the truth." Mike finds it easy to follow this advice.

As for fighting, Mike is a comedian in this role. After the Socialist party adopted its anti-war manifesto in 1917 and we were being hounded by the police agents of Wilson and by private mobs, Mike had a chance to stay and fight it out with us. Instead of remaining here he got cold feet. He scooted to Mexico until the storm blew over. Then he returned under another name. He reminds us of the type that Civil War veterans used to laugh at—the "feathered soldier." As a rule the fellow who shouts the loudest about fighting turns yellow when facing the real thing. Mike hasn't even the courage to resume his own name. So much for this mouth "revolutionist" and parlor Bolshevik.

Tunney, Shaw, Socialism

Q. In an interview with Gene Tunney in a recent issue of the Herald-Tribune a writer says "Lest it be suspected that Mr. Tunney's well-known association with George Bernard Shaw has converted him to Fabian doctrines it should be made clear that . . . he does not believe it either possible or desirable to divide everything equally among everybody." What are the Fabian doctrines? Are they a special brand of Socialism, and do they include "dividing up?"—Henry Williams.

A. We cannot pretend to know what is in the mind of the Shakespearean Slugger, but we can answer flatly that the interviewer seems to have received his notions of Socialism from the era of William McKinley and the Fool Diner Pail. Fabianism is not a special brand of Socialism but rather a brand of Socialist education with which Bernard Shaw, Lord Passfield (Sidney Webb) and other noted British Socialists are identified. The Fabian Society carries on Socialist propaganda among the educated and the middle classes, just as the main portion of the British Socialist movement carries it on among the working classes. The notion that Socialists plan or propose to divide up all wealth equally is an old chestnut which was never particularly clever even when it was honestly believed by opponents of Socialism, and which never fooled even the most casual student of Socialism. Socialism no more proposes to divide up all property than the Bureau of Water Supply proposes to divide up Croton and Catskill water among the people of New York. The whole resources of the system are placed at the disposal of all the people to use for the common benefit; and this gives an idea of what Socialism will achieve with all socially necessary resources.

New Credit Pool Being Organized By Cooperatives

A CREDIT POOL for cooperative societies has been started by the Eastern States Cooperative League. The plan is to create a fund among the cooperatives from which emergency loans may be made to societies that are in need and have ample assets to provide security.

This is already done to a considerable extent in one of the largest consumers' cooperatives, the Amalgamated Apartments of New York City. The individual cooperators deposit money in a cooperative housing fund, receiving savings bank interest. The fund is then used as collateral under which loans are obtained for cooperators who are not otherwise able to make the necessary investment in a home.

The new plan is an extension of the Amalgamated plan. Not only individual cooperators, and all others interested, will be asked to deposit such sums as they can, but all cooperative societies will be asked to deposit. This money will then be used as collateral to back loans which can show satisfactory assets.

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The painters have fashioned their tales of delight;

For what and for whom hath the world's book been gilded,

When all is for these but the blackness of night?

—William Morris.

This talk of planning capitalism is all moonshine. What is needed is to plan its overthrow, for nothing else matters to the starving millions.

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Party Paper Has Brilliant List of Writers

Campaign for Party Getting Under Way in All Parts of the Country

CHICAGO.—"America for All" is the name of the four-page tabloid size weekly that will be published by the National Office of the Socialist party for sixteen weeks from August 1st until election day.

With Edward Levinson as editor and a list of contributors that reads like a Who's Who of American journalism and literature, "America for All" is expected to play an important part in rounding up a record vote for the Socialist ticket.

Mrs. Victor L. Berger was the first to send in fifty cents for a subscription for the sixteen weeks of the life of the paper.

In addition to weekly features by W. E. Woodward, McAlister Coleman, Art Young and Heywood Brown, weekly columns will also be contributed by Norman Thomas, who will write on "Timely Topics," Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who will follow the campaign from "The Woman's Point of View," and John M. Work, author of "What's So and What Isn't," who will contribute "X-Rays."

The following list of contributors, all of whom will write at least one article during the campaign, has been announced: Devere Allen, Oscar Ameringer, Robert Benchley, Silas Bent, Paul Blanshard, Leroy Bowman, Abraham Cahan, George A. Coe, Adam Coadigger, Paul H. Douglas, Jerome Davis, Charles W. Ervin, Harold U. Faulkner, Powers Hapgood, Mark Hellinger, Morris Hillquit, Daniel W. Hoan, Irwin Hoffman, John Haynes Holmes, Fannie Hurst, Llewellyn Jones, Manuel Komroff, Harry W. Laidler, Ring Lardner, Robert Morss Lovett, John Macy, J. B. Matthews, James H. Maurer, J. P. McEvoy, Francis J. McConnell, Reinhold Neibuhr, James Oneal, Kirby Page, Paul Robeson, Clarence Senior, Upton

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New Locals Reported

ARIZONA.—Winslow: Alva H. Shew, organizer, P. O. Box 818.
CALIFORNIA.—Eureka: S. F. Smith, secretary, 220-6th street; Tehama county: Don M. Chase, secretary, Los Molinos.

ILLINOIS.—Waukegan: Mrs. Georgia Albright, secretary, 820 S. Utica avenue.

KANSAS.—Dodge City: F. A. Erick, secretary, 314 W. Chestnut avenue.

KENTUCKY.—Louisville: Ernst G. Matzinger, secretary, 1458 S. 2nd street; Roberts: W. A. Sandefur, secretary.

MISSOURI.—Kinloch: Guy R. Matlock, secretary, Florissant; St. Louis (Norman Thomas branch): Lyman E. Klotz, secretary, 4907 Pine boulevard; Unionville: O. R. C. McCalment, secretary; Webster Groves: Mrs. Viola Graves, secretary, 367 Sylvester avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Ephrata: A. W. Keiper, secretary, 65 E. Franklin street; Lansford: Albert Gildea, secretary, c/o Evening Record; Media: Mrs. E. L. Higgins, secretary, 230 E. Second street; Swarthmore: Olivia R. King, secretary, 201 Elm avenue.

Socialist Physicians

Charles W. Brook, secretary of the Socialist Medical Association, 72 Pelham Park road, London, S. W. 12, England, wishes to correspond with physicians in the United States, for exchange of information and suggestions.

Indiana

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee will speak in Gary Sunday, July 10th.

Lake county Socialists will hold their annual picnic at Lindbergh park, Gary, Sunday, July 24th. Powers Hapgood, candidate for governor, will be the main speaker.

Nevada

Presidential electors will be J. B. Bookman, Mason; L. E. Killon, Montello; J. C. Munkers, Fallon. Lena Morrow Lewis, state organizer, has been holding rousing meetings in Reno and Fallon, and confidently expects to be able to file complete nominating papers in August.

Michigan

DETROIT.—The Detroit Socialist Women's Club will hold a picnic at Belle Isle Wednesday, July 13th. It will be held near the New Casino and will begin at 2 o'clock. The men will come in the evening for supper.

A picnic, sponsored by the County Executive Committee, will be held July 24th at the New Forest Park, located on Dequindre between the 11 and 12 mile roads. Free dancing, refreshments of all sorts, and speakers will feature the afternoon.

New Jersey

A state membership meeting will be held Sunday, July 17th, at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 159 Mercer street, Trenton, at 10 a. m. Definite plans of action for the coming campaign, worked out by preliminary committees, will be discussed.

Charles Solomon of New York, candidate for United States Senator, will be the principal speaker.

The Trenton local will serve luncheon to visiting Socialists. Delegations are expected from the south Jersey locals, including Camden, Bridgeton and Gloucester.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA PICNIC.—The local campaign will be launched at a picnic Sunday, July 10th, at the Morris Farm, Rising Sun and Adams avenues. The morning session, starting at 10, will be devoted to a report of delegates from the recent State Convention. At the afternoon session plans for the campaign will be outlined by Isaac Lindset and Simon Libros, chairmen of the County Central and the Finance Committees.

August Claessens and J. B. Matthews, New York Socialists, will address the afternoon session.

A capacity crowd is expected.

Connecticut

NEW STATE SECRETARY.—Arnold E. Freese, 50 Center avenue, Norwalk, has been elected state secretary, and Martin Rhodin, Meriden, has been named state organizer, in a referendum ballot just completed.

HARTFORD.—Four street meetings were held during the past week with J. E. Miller of Norfolk, Va., as main speaker at which many people signed interest cards.

Over forty young people attended the last meeting of the newly organized Hartford Y. P. S. L.

New York

STATE COMMITTEE.—The new State Committee of Fifteen, elected at the Utica Convention, will meet within a week or less, probably in New York City, and dispose of all

Solomon Wins Acquittal of Party Worker

Sunarsky Discharged in Magistrates' Court After Communist riot at Meeting

CHARLES SUNARSKY, of the 18th Assembly District branch, Kings, was acquitted in the Snyder avenue Magistrates' Court, Brooklyn, where he was tried on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was represented by Charles Solomon.

Sunarsky was arrested at a Socialist street meeting at Rutland road and Rockaway parkway, Brooklyn, after a spat with Communist disrupters. The police officer was the complainant.

For several weeks there have been Communist disturbances at the Socialist meetings at the Rutland road corner. The 18th A. D. Socialists have organized for the protection of their meetings.

Tuesday night, the attempted Communist disturbance there became a boomerang, and the Communist disturbers actually cheered the Socialist reply to them.

Henry Jager was speaking and was interrupted by the usual rowdism. When he told the Communist disturbers about the great demonstration in Berlin in which tens of thousands of Communists joined a protest of 150,000 Socialists against the suspension of the Berlin "Vorwaerts," they shouted, "That was the rank and file."

Jager replied, "That shows that the rank and file of the Communists have more sense than their leaders." The Communists joined in cheering the remark, and that was the end of the incident.

resolutions of the State Convention, elect a new State Executive Committee of seven members, and lay out a plan of organization and campaign.

DESIGNATION PETITIONS.—July 5th was the first day for the signing of designation petitions for candidates. The first day on which such petitions can be filed is August 16th; the last day, August 23rd. Delegates and alternates to the official State Convention should appear on all Assembly petitions, and delegates and alternates to Judicial Conventions on Assembly petitions circulated in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Judicial Districts. Official convention dates will be fixed by the State Committee, but such conventions cannot be held before September 28th nor after October 4th. Unofficial conventions for the endorsement and recommendation of candidates for Congress, State Senate, Assembly and county office may be held at any time.

JAMESTOWN.—Twenty-two working men, most of them employed in the various industries of this town, have organized a Socialist local. E. J. Squier, an old-time Socialist, is organizer of the local, and Fred L. Smith, a metal worker, is secretary.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—William M. Feigenbaum, former Socialist member of the Legislature, will speak Sunday at 3 p. m. at Pesner's Restaurant, on the Nyack turnpike. His subject will be "A Socialist in the Legislature." The meeting is part of the regular educational work of the Rockland County local.

BUFFALO.—Local Buffalo will meet Thursday, July 14th, at 8 p. m. at Carpenters' Hall, 475 Franklin street. A short business session will be followed by a report of the delegates to the Utica state convention. The Committee to secure a permanent headquarters, composed of delegates from the local, the Women's Club and the Yippels, will also report.

NASSAU COUNTY.—Hempstead and Cedarhurst branches selected county candidates as follows: Congressman, Eric DeMarsh; State Senator, Sofus Christensen; Assemblyman, 1st A. D., Florence Mulford; Assemblyman, 2nd A. D., Katharine Smith; County Treasurer, Jorgen Isaksen; Justice of the Peace, Edward Marks. For Delegate Judicial District, 1st A. D., Edward Marks; alternate, Eric DeMarsh; Delegate Judicial District, 2nd A. D., Morris Bell; alternate, Pauline Bell.

Next street meeting Saturday, July 9th, in Woodmere.

Belsky Is Kings County Campaign Manager

Abe Belsky has been elected special organizer and campaign manager for Kings County, and he will get to work at once to put on the most effective campaign in years.

Belsky was elected Tuesday night by the Kings County committee at county headquarters, 167 Tompkins avenue, and immediately took charge of the work. His office is in county headquarters.

He plans to visit every branch within the next week or two.

Forum Lecture

"Communism, Socialism and Religion," will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Timothy Murphy under the auspices of the Ingersoll Forum, Sunday evening at 8 P. M. o'clock, in the Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th street.

MORE WAGE CUTS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Recent wage cuts in textile mills at Knoxville include Brookside Mills, 20 per cent; Appalachian Mills Co., 33 per cent, and Cherokee Spinning Co., 40 per cent.

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Condemn Skimping on Education of Children During Depression

CHICAGO.—(FP)—Complete social reconstruction with investors' rights made secondary to worker rights, full academic freedom and resistance to skimping on the education of the nation's children during the depression—these were the high-spot resolutions of the 16th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, held in Chicago June 26-30.

The federation, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is the union of educational workers. The temper of this union was shown in the resolution condemning the standard "loyalty" pledge aimed against radical youngsters in some high schools before a student can get his diploma. The resolution states that "pledges which limit thinking are not only futile but dangerous."

Freedom for Tom Mooney was again demanded on the ground that he had been framed. The conviction and sentence to death of the Negro youths in the Scottsboro alleged rape case were branded by the convention as "legal lynching."

On disarmament the vote was decisively pacifist. It was also pointed out in another resolution that while 25 per cent of all taxes—local, state and national—were devoted to war expenditures of all sorts, only 20 per cent of the taxes were devoted to education. Economy is directed more drastically against education than militarism, the resolution continued. The convention emphasized the "prior claims of public education above battleships and guns."

One Henry R. Linville of New York was re-elected president and Florence Curtis Hanson of Chicago secretary-treasurer. Vice-presidents include Mary Barker and Allie B. Mann of Atlanta, Lucie Allen and C. B. Stillman of Chicago, Abraham Lefkowitz of New York, A. J. Muste of Brookwood (N. Y.), Florence Rood of St. Paul, Bernice Rogers of Cambridge, Mass.; E. E. Schwartztrauber of Madison, Wis.; Vivian Poindexter of Memphis; Selma Borchardt of Washington,

Norman Thomas on National Hookup

Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, will speak over the national network of the Columbia broadcasting system Wednesday, July 13, 10:30 Eastern Daylight Saving time. His subject will be "The National Platform, as a Socialist Sees Them."

Printers Increase Help for Jobless

The organized printers of New York, members of Typographical Union No. 6, have decided by a vote of 3,418 to 2,503 to tax themselves further for the benefit of their unemployed members.

There is at present an assessment of one day's work in six, newspaper printers voluntarily giving up a day's pay to make work for their idle brethren by spreading out the work, and printers in job plants give up 10 per cent of their wages. The vote just taken adds a five per cent levy on their wages to be added to the fund, and it goes into effect at once.

Students Demand Pardon for Mooney

The Intercollegiate Tom Mooney Committee of New York City, at the close of its activities for the school term had sent over 4,000 signatures on petitions to Governor Rolph of California for the immediate pardon of Tom Mooney.

CROWS GET A BREAK!

BURWELL, Neb.—(FP)—Garfield County officials have found it necessary to discontinue the 10c-a-head bounty offered for crows because the treasury was being depleted. Farmers whose crops were not paying killed 14,000 crows in April and May, costing the county \$1,400, which was more than it could stand.

D. C., was re-elected legislative representative.

Organizing centers will be established in Atlanta, Wilkes-Barre, St. Paul and San Francisco in addition to the headquarters in Chicago.

11,000 South Bend Jobless

Adopt Socialist Constitution

Forbid Activity of Members in Either of the Capitalist Parties

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Unemployed councils, numbering 11,000 members according to local Socialists, have come out unanimously for Socialism, as a result of the work of William Getzel, organizer of the local Socialist party.

The preamble of the Unemployed Council's constitution reads:

"We, unemployed and disemployed workers of the United States of America, realizing that the capitalistic system of government can no longer function to guarantee the workers the right to live in security from economic misery and want, and that the workers, having produced all the wealth of our Nation, have been and still are being discarded without regard for their right of pursuit of happiness, assert ourselves by declaring that we uncompromisingly stand for a new system of economic and social order of society based upon Socialism."

"To organize and to educate the

workers and those in sympathy with their plight and injustice perpetrated against them for the purpose of constitutionally and legally abolishing capitalism, the outlived system which brought havoc upon our beloved country, and establish in its place and stead Socialism, the system which will guarantee the workers their full share of their products or their equivalent, and that to the workers of brain and brawn shall this nation belong and so by them governed."

The constitution also provides that no member of the council may directly or indirectly work with a party of capitalism.

The Socialists of the town of the Notre Dame football teams report that a local weekly paper has donated a half page each week to be used by the local for propaganda.

Socialists are requested to send copies of Socialist newspapers after they have been read to be placed in the reading rooms of the council. Papers should be sent to D. Lincoln Orlovski, 505 Citizens' Bank Building.

The local campaign will be launched at a great picnic at Potawatamie Park July 17th.

Shore Asks for End of Abuses

The new administration of the local units of the Furriers' Union, headed by Samuel Shore, began its work with a demand upon Dr. Paul Abelson, impartial chairman of the industry, for a conference with employers accused of violating union standards.

Dr. Abelson was informed that a number of the employers had been guilty of flagrant disregard of wage scales and working conditions fixed by contracts, and that they "have repeatedly taken advantage of the desperate condition of the workers to debase every principle of fair and honorable employment."

Dr. Abelson was requested to call conferences at once with the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers' Association and the New York Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association.

The new administration of the union is the result of conferences held recently to repair the damage caused by Communist disruption. The first conference was broken up by Communist hoodlums who invaded the hotel where the conferees met and created such a condition of rowdiness that the management of the hotel ejected all parties. Later conferences were adequately protected and consequently undisturbed.

Columbia Summer School Students

The Morningside Heights Branch is making an effort to reach Columbia University summer school students. In addition to the regular branch activities a round-table on "The Breakdown of American Education" has been organized, to be conducted every Tuesday evening by Walter E. Peck and beginning July 12 at 8:30 P. M. at the branch headquarters, 3109 Broadway.

Ford Is Whitewashed in Dearborn Killings

DETROIT (FP)—Dearborn police and the Fords were whitewashed of blame in the killing of four hunger marchers at the Ford Rouge plant, March 7, by the Wayne County grand jury.

Although mildly criticizing the use of tear gas by the Dearborn police when the march entered Dearborn, the report placed the blame on "Communist agitators," and declared that the police were "justified in the use of gun-fire in protecting life and property which were endangered by the marchers." In a further part of the statement the grand jury affirmed that "the use of gun-fire was necessary at the moment of its use."

Free Vacations to Be Given Away at Picnic

Tamiment, Unity, Unser and Workmen's Circle Camps Cooperate

GREAT interest is being shown in all parts of the entire Socialist and labor movement in the picnic which opens the national as well as the state campaigns. To be held at New York's largest picnic grounds at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, Saturday, July 30th.

Upwards of 150 organizations have already declared intention of participating, with many others joining daily. Among them are many Trade Unions, Workmen's Circle branches, the Poole Zion party, Jewish National Workers' Alliance branches, as well as many sympathetic benevolent and aid societies. Almost all the Socialist party branches are pushing the sale of tickets, and Socialist locals near New York are also taking an active part, including locals Hempstead and Mt. Vernon. It is anticipated that many Socialists and sympathizers will come in from other nearby cities.

An added attraction will be the awarding of prizes in the shape of five free vacations. Every one

coming to the park will have the opportunity of winning a free vacation to one of the following labor summer resorts—Camp Tamiment, Unity House, Camp Eden, Workmen's Circle Camp, and Unser Camp.

An elaborate program has been arranged. Among other features there will be an all-star soccer game between two of the best teams of the Eastern District Soccer League, affiliated with the Workers' Gymnastic and Sports Alliance, the Manhattan vs. the Union City team. The game is scheduled for 3:30 p. m. Other features include continuous dancing from 1 p. m. to the early morning hours for which two jazz bands will provide music, an open air movie show in the evening, preceded by an all-star concert in which prominent stars will participate.

Athletic and sporting events in which members of the Y. P. S. L. and the Young Circle League and other youth organizations will participate are scheduled for the early afternoon's program. The winners of these events will be awarded prizes, which will be presented by Norman Thomas.

Organizations can still secure blocks of tickets which will give them the opportunity of realizing substantial profits. For information call Picnic Committee at Algonquin 4-4620, or at 7 East 15th street.

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Update New York Workers Rallying To Socialist Party

By BEN BLUMENBERG

A trip through the industrial cities of New York State would furnish inspiration for a poem by a modern Oliver Goldsmith. With few exceptions, no smoke is issuing from factory chimneys and a pall of despair hangs over the dwellings of the jobless. Rapidly these jobless ones are realizing that unemployment is not a local phenomena but that the whole industrial system has broken down.

Here and there a few plants are working with reduced forces and repeated wage cuts have been the rule. Not only have wage scales been reduced but the workers have no say-so in the matter. The result is a subsistence wage or less.

The long period of unemployment, wage slashes and the feeling of hopelessness among the ranks of those who have placed their faith in the political parties of capitalism is giving way to resentment.

An indication of this may be seen in the fact that the attendance at open air meetings of the Socialist Party is excellent and the many expressions heard from those who in the past voted the Republican and Democratic tickets that they will cast their ballots for the Socialist Party in the coming election. The questions asked of the speakers at these meetings is quite different than those asked in former years.

The disillusioned workers no longer ask Socialist speakers how this or that is going to be done under Socialism. Rather the questions relate to what the Socialist Party proposes to do to help dig the workers out of the mire of economic misery.

Larger audiences of attentive workers and even members of the professional and business groups are greeting our speakers and the audiences will grow in size as the campaign advances. Unlike former years, the press in the cities and towns not only run advance notices of our meetings but often give fair and extended reports of the speeches made.

Prosperity Note

Eleven girls were injured, some of them seriously, when they were pushed through a plate glass window in front of a store in the Bronx that had advertised for one employee. More than 2,000 women and girls answered the want ad, and the accident resulted from the tremendous crush.

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BranchesSpeed The Campaign In All Boroughs

Activities Increasing in All Parts of the Great City—Street Rallies Planned

NEW YORK CITY

A huge mass rally will be held opposite the Municipal Baths at Surf avenue and West 5th street, Coney Island. A large platform will be used, equipped with amplifiers. The meeting will begin at 5:00 p. m. to continue to 11:00 p. m. The speakers include William M. Feigenbaum, Henry Jager, August Claessens, Sam Seidman, Jack Altman, Ben Belsky, and others.

STREET CORNER PLATFORMS FOR SALE.—A number of newly made street corner platforms of the folding step-ladder kind, six feet in height, are for sale. They are well built and of the kind usually used by branches in New York City. Any branch desiring to purchase one or more should get in touch with Organizer Claessens, City Office, 7 E. 15th street. They sell for \$5.00 each.

MANHATTAN

6th A. D.—The branch will open new clubrooms at 48 Avenue C with a celebration and social gathering Saturday evening, July 9th, at 8:30 p. m., with dancing, entertainment and refreshments. The new meeting place is commodious and attractively decorated. The admission charge of 35 cents will cover the expenses.

CHELSEA.—A branch meeting will be held on Friday, July 15th, at 8:30 p. m., at 7 E. 15th street. Ben Blumenberg will speak on "Past and Present Tactics of the Socialist Party."

UPPER WEST SIDE.—Regular branch meeting will be held Tuesday, July 12th, at 8:15 p. m., at headquarters, 100 W. 72nd street. The business of the meeting will be election of a campaign committee.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Important branch meeting at 8:00 p. m. on Tuesday, July 12th, at 3109 Broadway. Plans for the campaign will be made. At 8:30 p. m., Walter Edwin Peck will give the first of a series of lectures on "The Breakdown of American Education," arranged especially for Columbia summer school students. The Unemployed Union will meet on Thursday, July 14th. On Saturday evening, July 16th, the Unemployed Union and the Y. P. S. L. will give a dance at branch headquarters. Admission 15 cents.

19th-21st A. D.—Branch meetings are held every Saturday evening in the headquarters at 2095 Seventh avenue.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—The branch will meet Wednesday, July 13th, at 8:30. Meeting place will be announced by mail. Prominent speaker will be present. All communications should be addressed to Comrade Louis Terr, 523 W. 187th street, as branch is temporarily without headquarters.

BROOKLYN

The 3rd, 5th and 7th A. D. Branches are holding a joint outing to Bronx Park on July 10th. The picknickers will meet at 9:30 a. m. in front of 904 Prospect avenue or at 10:30 at Southern boulevard and Fordham road in front of the entrance to the Park. The Botanical and Zoological Gardens will be visited. Jules Umanovsky and others will give an informative lecture on the subjects viewed.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The county committee will meet Monday evening, July 11th, at headquarters, 904 Prospect avenue.

2nd A. D.—A meeting of the branch will be held at Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome avenues, Tuesday, July 12th, at 8:30. Following the brief business session, August Claessens will deliver a lecture on "The Essentials of Socialism."

5th A. D.—The branch will meet Tuesday, July 12th, at 8:30 at county headquarters, 904 Prospect avenue. Following the business meeting Morris Cohen will speak on "A History of Communist Trade Unions." Three street meetings are held weekly.

7th A. D.—The branch will meet Tuesday, July 12th, at 789 Elmere place at 8:30. Herman Woskow, delegate to the State Convention, will report. Members will gather Sunday, July 10th, at 10:30 a. m., with lunch, at Southern boulevard and Fordham road, to spend the day at the Botanical Gardens.

4th A. D.—Branch will meet Tuesday, July 12th, at 8:30, at 1353 Boston road.

BROOKLYN DISTRICT

8th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A joint meeting of all branches in the 2nd, 9th and 16th Assembly Districts, comprising the 8th Congressional District, will be held in the Aperia Manor, Kings highway and East 9th street, Wednesday evening, July 13th, at 8:30 p. m. Matters pertaining to the campaign in the district will be discussed and plans acted on.

STREET MEETINGS

(All meetings begin at 8:30 p. m. unless otherwise indicated)

SATURDAY, JULY 9

86th street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Louis Lieberman, Judah Altman.

110th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ben Blumenberg, A. Regaldi.

125th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Cross, Arthur C. Parker, Frank Poree, Victor Gasper, Noah Walter.

169th street and Boston road, Bronx.—Speakers, Aaron Levenstein, M. Cohen.

208th street and Jerome avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Louis Palken, A. Josephson, Tyrell Wilson.

Knickerbocker avenue and Hiramod street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Jos. A. Weil, Harry Schachner, S. P. Ulanoff. Surf avenue and West 5th street, Brooklyn, 5:00 p. m.—Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Henry Jager, August Claessens, Sam Seidman, Jack Altman, Ben Belsky, and others.

Jamaica, L. I. (Front of Town Hall).—Speakers, A. C. Weinfield, Robert Koepplius.

Junction and 36th avenues, Elmhurst, L. I.—Speakers, L. C. Willard, W. J. Cordiner.

122nd street and 18th avenue, College Point, L. I.—Speakers to be announced.

Larrison and Richmond avenues, Port Richmond, S. I.—Speakers Zerk Antonson, I. Sternfels.

MONDAY, JULY 11

6th avenue and Bleeker street, Manhattan.—Speakers, C. Codina, Walter Dearing, David Kaplan, Z. Antonson.

136th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Cross, Arthur C. Parker, Frank Poree, Victor Gasper, Noah Walter.

Avenue J and E. 14th street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Morris Rosenbaum, Louis Epstein, Joseph Tuvin.

Station Plaza, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Speakers, Samuel A. DeWitt, Isabelle Friedman.

TUESDAY, JULY 12

7th street and 2nd avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, David Kaplan, Seymour Stein.

110th street and Amsterdam avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Leonard C. Kaye, and others.

179th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Dyckman street and Sherman avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Max Delson, Morris Miller, E. Koppel, Fred Hodgson.

139th street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, I. Polstein, W. Brownstein, G. Steinhart, A. Wlosky.

Claremont parkway and Washington avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, H. Saitzman, A. Levenstein, and others.

Longwood and Prospect avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, J. Umanovsky, M. Meuler, T. Wilson.

Church avenue and E. 31st street, Brooklyn.—Speaker, Ethelred Brown, and others.

Rutland road and Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Joseph Viola, Joseph N. Cohen, Chas. Sunarsky.

Steinway and Jamaica avenues, Astoria, L. I.—Speakers, J. D. Sayers, N. Fine.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13

11th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, E. P. Gottlieb, Henry Rosner, P. Mettinen.

79th street and First avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, A. Wlosky, Louis Lieberman, Judah Altman.

Allerton and Cruger avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, A. Rosenblatt, S. Kleiger, M. Cohen.

THURSDAY, JULY 14

7th avenue and 4th street, Manhattan.—Speakers, E. P. Gottlieb, D. Klein, J. Herling.

6th street and Avenue B, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Walter Dearing.

Broome and Clinton streets, Manhattan.—Speakers, H. Schachner, H. Taubenshlag, M. Edelson.

97th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers to be announced.

136th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Cross, Arthur C. Parker, Frank Poree, Victor Gasper, Noah Walter.

179th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Max Delson, E. Koppel, Fred Hodgson, Morris Miller.

Burke and Holland avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, Sol Perrin, A. Wlosky, J. Umanovsky.

167th street and Prospect avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, T. Wilson, A. Levenstein, M. Levenstein.

167th street and Gerard avenue, Bronx.—Speaker, August Claessens.

Tompkins avenue and Hart street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Judah Altman, Ben Fisher, Bruno Fisher, Wm. Gelman.

Feigenbaum, Charles Solomon, and Robert Bobrick will be present and deliver short addresses.

BORO PARK.—The Unemployment Meeting held Tuesday evening, June 28th, at P. S. 220, 48th street and Ninth avenue, Brooklyn, was very successful despite communist rowdiness. Open-air meetings will be held three times a week in Boro Park and Bay Ridge.

Avenue U and East 12th street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Joseph Tuvin, Louis Epstein. Dittmars and 2nd avenues, Astoria, L. I.—Speakers, J. D. Sayers, Nathan Fine.

51st street and Roosevelt avenue, Woodside, L. I.—Speakers, J. B. Matthews, L. Rogin, and others.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15

72nd street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Henry Rosner, A. Regaldi.

110th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, John Herling, A. Regaldi.

125th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Cross, Arthur C. Parker, Frank Poree, Victor Gasper, Noah Walter.

137th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers to be announced.

Tremont and Prospect avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, H. Woskow, H. Saitzman, S. Kleiger.

Prospect avenue and Fox street, Bronx.—Speakers, J. Umanovsky, T. Wilson, I. Polstein, Al Belskin.

Wyona and New Lots avenues, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Theodore Shapiro, Chas. Schoushan, Sam Block, Phil Phaff, Irwin Haas.

13th avenue and 44th street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Pete Mettinen, Abe Belsky, B. Parker, E. Smith.

Clarke and Henry streets; Court and Carroll streets; Brooklyn.—Speakers, Bradford Young, Spear Knebel, E. M. White, H. N. Perlmutter, Jos. G. Glass, Vincent Mannino, Andrew Cattano, Sam Safranoff, P. P. Klein.

Kings highway and E. 17th street, Brooklyn.—Speaker, August Claessens.

Pittkin avenue and Bristol street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Jack Altman, Judah Altman, Wm. Gelman.

Ultonia avenue and Eastern parkway, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Jos. Viola, Jos. N. Cohen, C. Sunarsky, M. Kurinsky.

East 4th street and Bright Water Court, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Z. Antonson, A. Fishman.

SATURDAY, JULY 16

86th street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ben Blumenberg, Judah Altman, L. Lieberman.

169th street and Boston road, Bronx.—Speakers, M. Levenstein, A. Levenstein, T. Wilson.

208th street and Jerome avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Louis Palken, G. Steinhart, M. Cohen.

Knickerbocker avenue and Hiramod street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Jos. A. Weil, Harry Schachner, Mm. Gelman. Jamaica, L. I. (Front of Town Hall).—Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Robert Koepplius.

Junction and 36th avenues, Elmhurst, L. I.—Speakers, L. C. Willard, W. J. Cordiner, A. C. Weinfield.

122nd street and 18th avenue, College Point, L. I.—Speakers, Samuel A. DeWitt, and others.

Harrison and Richmond avenues, Port Richmond, S. I.—Speakers, Zerk Antonson, I. Sternfels, Walter Dearing.

Unions Join Party In Washington Fight

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organized labor and especially the fur workers' union succeeded in forcing an amendment to the local "anti-billboard" law to permit picketing and carrying placards in labor disputes, but the Socialist Party has a struggle to repeal or amend the law to permit political groups to carry placards and to distribute literature. The Party has not resorted to a test case, since a public hearing still remains. However, should unfair interpretation continue despite the fact that billboards advertising auto poliah, hot dogs and movie shows still appear on the streets unmolested, the Party will take vigorous steps to secure its rights.

The Party has grown in membership and has increased its activities manifold with the entrance of new members. Four months ago the local met once in two months. Now, with two branches and a Y. P. S. L., meetings are every night. Within a week the Party will acquire a new downtown headquarters. With the Workmen's Circle and the Y. P. S. L., the Party has decided to send a freight train of clothes and food for starving miners in West Virginia.

Street meetings are being held once and often twice a week, while a special committee is promoting the organization of the unemployed.

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BONNAY, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND FLEATERS' UNION, Local 65, L. I. G. W. U. 1 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Morris Fishman, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local No. 1 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Fisman, Fin. Sec'y; Frank P. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Street, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bayler, Vice-President; Milton Howcroft, Rec. Corresponding Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION, Local 174, A.M.O.E. & W. of N.A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 94th St., Room 12. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday at 10 a. m. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 p. m.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. Hyman Blumenberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA Algonquin 4-6500-1-2-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAPMAKERS—Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 133 Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 4-9300-1-2. The council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8. Herzhkowitz, Sec'y-Treas. Operators, Local 1—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, N. Y. C.

FUR WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation at Labor, 8 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. IRonsides 8-8908. Morris Kaufman, Gen. Pres. and Sec.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y. LOCAL 101, 105, 110 and 115 of The INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C., 28 West 31st Street. Phone Penn. 6-7932. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2. International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reles; Vice President, Joseph Karas; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

HERBREW TRADES, 175 East Broadway. Phone Drydock 4-8610. Meets 1st Un. 3rd Monday 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Feinstein, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, L. I. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 39th St.; Phone Wla. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr.-Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Union and their members. 8 John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 B'way, Room 2700-10, New York. Board of Delegates meets at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

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THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 1 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-2149. Benjamin Schleginger, President; David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1, Office, Amalthea Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, Albert E. Castro, President; Fairbank J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Schell, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, phone Wisconsin 7-1370. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, R. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelovitch, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. U. of T. Office: 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hefer, President and Business Agent; Max Klatzer, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 6309, A. F. of L. 1123 Broadway, Chelsea 3-7240. Regular meetings first Monday of every month at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street, Gus Levine, President; A. Weinler, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Chisling, Manager.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L. 7 East 15th Street. Phone Algonquin 4-7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:30 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS' UNION, Local 480, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular meetings every Wednesday Evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. P. Wollensack, President; Fred Wolf, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Sec'y.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA District Council No. 9, N. Y. C. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council. Meets every Thursday evening, Office 62 East 23rd St. Tel. CHelsea 3-5046. David Shapiro, President; Robert Semboff, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.; Allen Fisher, Pres.

PAINTERS' UNION, Local 261 Office, 62 East 160th Street. Tel. LEXington 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meetings every Friday at 31 E. 164th St. M. Gini, Fin. Sec'y - Treas.; M. Greeninger, Recording Secretary.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD of Greater New York. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Office: 31 West 15th St.; Tompkins Square 6-5400. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumenreich, Manager; Hyman Novoder, Sec'y-Treas.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION. New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. General office, 63 West 113 St., New York. Phone Gramercy 8-1023. Charles Elvman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Philip Lubliner, Manager.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6. Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St. N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7478. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahy, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

VEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Peter Monat, Manager. Office, 31 West 15th Street; Phone, Tompkins Square 6-5400. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION. Local 1, 11 East 36th St.; Tel. AShland 4-3107. Sam Turkel, Pres.; Louis Rubin, field Sec'y - Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St. Always Look for This Label: Workers: Eat Only in Restaurants That Employ Union Workers

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20, L. I. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-3677. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. Benny Weisberg, Manager; Joe Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of L. I. G. W. U. 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

\$25,000,000 Asked Here for Housing

City Urged to Provide Homes
Renting at \$8 a Room

Creation of a City Department of Housing to carry out a \$25,000,000 program of "slum clearance and low cost home construction" to provide houses at \$8 a room a month was urged today in a letter to Mayor James J. Walker and the Board of Estimate by the Public Housing Conference, an organization formed through the initiative of the City Affairs Committee.

The letter recommended that the project be financed either by the sale of municipal bonds or by a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp., with repayment under either plan entirely by rentals and not by taxation.

Expect Compromise Bill

"There appears to be good reason to expect that a compromise federal relief-construction bill acceptable to the President and the members of Congress will be enacted into law at an early date," the communication continued.

"In view of the proposal that federal loans shall be provided to municipal authorities for income-producing projects, the Public Housing Conference urges upon you the importance of holding a special meeting of the Board of Estimate to create a department of city housing."

Plenty at \$15 a Room

The conference further stated it had found the market well supplied with homes renting for \$15 a room a month, but "practically no dwellings had been constructed for many years to rent at \$7 or \$8, or even \$9 a room," because private builders were unprepared to enter the non-competitive field of low cost construction.

Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, founder of Greenwich House, is chairman of the conference; Helen Alfred, secretary, and Mrs. Herbert Mitler, treasurer. Its membership includes Paul Blanshard, Bishop Charles K. Gilbert, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Heywood Brown, Professor John Dewey, Norman Thomas, Lillian D. Wald and Louis Waldman.

Final Week for "Bring 'Em Back Alive"

Frank Buck's "Bring 'Em Back Alive" enters on its fourth and last week at the Mayfair, thereby establishing a new record for receipts and length of run for that theatre. The previous record was held by "Frankenstein" which ran for three weeks. The current Radio incumbent at the Mayfair in addition to exceeding that run, makes a new high for attendance.

Contributing to the cause of the film's popularity, has been its universal appeal to all ages. It has also polled a wide attendance from casual movie-goers as well as habitual motion picture fans.

Based on the experiences in Frank Buck's book "Bring 'Em Back Alive," the picture records the camera record of eight months in the Malayan Jungle, directed by Clyde E. Elliott. The picture has received the endorsement of explorers and authorities on zoology and natural history.

Hassard Short to Produce Abroad

Hassard Short will sail for England on the Olympic on July 21, having arranged with Max Gordon to release him from immediate contracts, in order to produce in London. Short staged "Waltzes from Vienna," which reaches its 600th performance at the Alhambra Theatre, London, on July 15.

Short expects to produce at least two musical shows abroad before returning to New York. One of them is likely to be the new Folies Bergere revue in Paris.

"Pleasure Cruise" Bought by Fox

"Pleasure Cruise," one of the successes of the current London stage screen, has been purchased by Fox Film. It is the work of Austen Allen.

The play was produced by the Daniel Mayer Company and opened at the Apollo Theatre, London, April 26th of this year, with Owen Nares, Madeline Carroll and Narda Vane in the principal roles.

At Keith's 81st St. Theatre



Starting today, Ann Harding, one of Filmdom's favorite stars appears on the screen of the 81st Street Theatre in "Westward Passage."

New German Comedy at The Little Carnegie

"Die Blumenfrau von Lindenau" or "The Flower Girl of Lindenau," a hilarious bit of true continental humor, is the new attraction at the Little Carnegie Playhouse.

Based on the celebrated Berlin stage success, "Sturm im Wasserglas" by Bruno Frank, the picture stars the charming Renate Mueller, seen recently in the British-made "Office Girl," and Hansi Niese, long regarded as one of the finest of German comedienettes.

Harold Paulsen, Oskar Sabo and Paul Otto are in the supporting cast.

Reed to Produce Behrman's 'Love Story'

Samuel Behrman's play, "Love Story," is being considered for production during the management of Joseph Verner Reed, this time in association with Theresa Helburn. Mr. Reed, who is now in the West, will confer with Mr. Behrman in Hollywood before the author comes to New York. The play is scheduled for November production and will be staged by Miss Helburn as soon as she has completed work on the John Howard Lawson play, "The Pure in Heart," which she is to direct for the Theatre Guild.

Continues Its Successful Run at the Mayfair



An exciting scene from Frank Buck's popular jungle film "Bring 'Em Back Alive," which is now in its last week at the Mayfair.

Palisades
AMUSEMENT PARK
FREE FIREWORKS every Tues. and Thurs. Circus & Band Concert every Sat. and Eve. Dance with Tommy Christian's Orchestra. Pool Now Open. Salt Water Bathing.

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

STADIUM CONCERT PROGRAMS

WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRAATEN Conductor

Sunday Evening, July 10
Introduction to Act III of "Lohengrin," Wagner; The Afternoon of a Faun, Debussy; Symphony in D minor, Franck; Suite No. 1 in D minor, Tchaikovsky; "Fidelio" Overture, Beethoven.

Monday Evening, July 11
Symphony in B minor No. 6 ("Pathetic"), Tchaikovsky; Overture to "Ruslan and Ludmila," Glinka; Andante Cantabile, Tchaikovsky; A Night on Bald Mountain, Moussorgsky; Overture to "The Russian Easter," Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Tuesday Evening, July 12
Overture to "Coriolanus," Beethoven; Symphony No. 4 in B flat major, Beethoven; Overture to "The Barber of Seville," Rossini; Siegfried Idyl, Wagner; Symphonic Poem "Mazepa," Liszt.

Wednesday Evening, July 13

Thursday Evening, July 14
Irma Duncan and the Isadora Duncan Dancers, Ruth, Sima, Julia, Hortense, Minna, Raya; Hans Lange, conducting. Part I—Symphony No. 6 in B Minor ("Pathetic"), Tchaikovsky; 1. Adagio—Allegro-Andante—Allegro vivo; 2. Allegro con Grazia; 3. Allegro Molto Vivace; 4. Finale—Adagio Lamentoso. Irma Duncan and Her Group and the orchestra.

Part II—Overture to "Mignon," Thomas, the orchestra; Two Slavonic Dances in E minor, Dvorak, Irma Duncan and Her Group and the orchestra; Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner, the orchestra; Apprentice Dance from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner, Irma Duncan and Her Group and the orchestra.

Friday Evening, July 15
Symphony No. 1 in E minor, Sibelius; Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Brahms; Two Elegiac Melodies for Strings, Grieg, (a) Heart Wounds, (b) The Last Spring; Invitation to the Dance, Weber-Berlioz; Rakoczy March, Berlioz.

Big Bill at Paramount

"Million Dollar Legs," an all-goofy, all-laugh picture with an all-comedy cast, and a record-breaking stage show headed by Harry Richman, Bert Wheeler, Jeanne Aubert and Mitzi Mayfair will be the new attractions at the New York Paramount starting today. "Million Dollar Legs" will also be shown at the Brooklyn Paramount, where Rudy Vallee will head the stage presentation.

Jack Oakie, F. C. Fields, Lyda Roberti, Andy Clyde, Ben Turpin, Hank Mann, George Barbier, Dickie Moore, Susan Fleming and Hugh Herbert head the cast of "Million Dollar Legs," which is all about the country of Klopstokia and its valiant efforts to win the Olympic Games.

Joseph L. Mankiewicz and Henry Myers wrote the hilarious screen burlesque, which Edward Cline directed.

Rubino will conduct the Paramount Orchestra, and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Crawford will present a concert at the twin stage organs.

"Cynara" to Be Colman's First

Ronald Colman in "Cynara" will be Samuel Goldwyn's first production of the coming season. "Cynara" is the romantic drama in which Philip Merivale appeared on the New York stage and Sir Gerald du Maurier in London. Merivale will be seen in Los Angeles in the play in a few weeks. It is the third of the du Maurier roles in which Colman has appeared—the first "Bulldog Drummond" and the second "Raffles."

Music

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Amsterdam Ave. and 128th St.
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PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY
VAN HOOGSTRAATEN, Conductor
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
Prices: 25c, 50c, \$1.00 (Circle 7-7575)

PLAYS TO PLAY

This is the season when camps and summer colonies grow conscious of their talent, and look about for plays through which to express themselves. The summer theatre as an institution for serious consideration of full-length native drama has developed in the past two years—often as a sort of try-out center for Broadway. "Another Language" is a product of a summer playhouse; and this season plays by Virgil Geddes and Lynn Riggs are promisingly prominent in the schedules. But amateurs continue to seek shorter plays; and for them the usual crop of new volumes has appeared, including "One Act Plays For Stage and Study" with preface by Zona Gale (\$3); "Cornell University Plays (\$2.50); and "New Plays For Women and Girls" (\$2.50), all published by Samuel French.

Of the competency of the writing of the first and last of these collections there can be no doubt, for Henry Arthur Jones, Glenn Hughes, Lawrence Langner, Zona Gale, John Farrar, are among the authors. The subjects range from serious to light; all three books have their fantasy (two Pierrots and a "wish-shop"); and the last volume, with all female characters, should prove most useful to girls' schools and camps. But it is notable (perhaps as an influence of hard times), that in the two books by writers out in the world, only one play squarely faces any social problem. The list of characters in a typical play: "Cynthia, Plum, Frazer, Stella, Philip, Lothair, Roland Pertwee"—no, that last is the author—clearly indicates its nature. Only "Laid Off," by David Pinski, (in "One Act Plays For Stage and Study") makes an attempt to look at life outside of sex and other amusements.

It is a startling contrast to find the first two plays in the Cornell book earnestly facing problems the students recognize. "The Soul of a Professor," by Martin Wright Sampson, is a study of the pitfalls that waylay the honest teacher; and "Traffic Signals," by A. M. Drummond, is a futuristic impression of life today. Not all the plays, of course, have this direct gaze upon the world; but it is hopeful to see that, while their elders turn aside, some of the newer minds are pondering the ways of what we naively call civilization.

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Arthur J. Beckhard
presents
**ANOTHER
LANGUAGE**
A New Play by ROSE FRANKEN
with
A Distinguished Cast, Led by
GLENN ANDERS
DOROTHY STICKNEY
MARGARET WYCHERLY
JOHN BEAL
BOOTH THEATRE—45th W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THEATRE PARTIES

Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of THE NEW LEADER. Phone ALgonquin 4-4622 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

Capitalism's Slavery To False Standards

By Julius L. Sackman

CAPITALISM is — capitalism. Affording places on earth where men are born, spend their allotted span of life of involuntary servitude, and die, passing from life into the oblivion of death.

Capitalism is—capitalism, contaminating republics and other forms of government alike, with its deceptive doctrines of freedom and opportunity for all, with its dogmatic principles of perverted individualism and laissez faire; and reconciliation with capitalism as an actuality is impossible.

Where is the vaunted freedom of this so-called "free system?" In its denial of civil liberties? In its free use of the power to enjoin? In its obvious prejudice in favor of special privilege? The economic freedom of which it boasts; the political freedom which it guarantees, and the intellectual liberty of which it is proud are merely a mirage in a desert of lies and false promises.

FOR YOUR PRESS AND
YOUR PARTY
SPEAKERS SHOULD DEVOTE
A FEW MINUTES OF THEIR
SPEECHES TO THE NEW
LEADER AND ITS MANY
FEATURES. COMMITTEES IN
CHARGE OF MEETINGS
SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE A
SUPPLY OF THE NEW LEADER
ON HAND. SPECIAL RATES TO
ORGANIZATIONS.

Capitalism gives us the land of opportunity — of opportunity to labor our years away, of opportunity to wear our strength away. Men toil and fight and bleed, and fight and bleed and toil still more; men grow prematurely old; men die in harness; men look constantly and everlastingly toward absolute freedom. Ultimately, of course, they attain their ends; the freedom of death is at present the only freedom that is absolute.

Men are color blind. All is bright and golden. The sun is a huge ball of glittering gold, the god to whom all men make obeisance, to whom all men pay the utmost respect and deference, to whom one utters a prayer upon rising in the morning and upon retiring at night.

Let the modern prophets break all the tablets they will. The children of Israel will nevertheless build unto themselves the golden calf. Call them crass materialists, call them sinners, call them what you will, but gold means comfort; under capitalism, gold means warmth. It is the key to freedom, the door to everything worthwhile in life.

Gold is power; gold is the universal means; gold is capitalism incarnate—but gold means slavery, a slavery that is soul-searing, heart scourging. Capitalism may be heaven, but men die and women travail, and capitalism is—capitalism.

Shaw Heads List of Celebrities in Film at Cameo Theatre

"Cry of the World" Discusses Many Vital Subjects; Should Interest Serious Movie Goers

The changing society of the world since the World War—this is the theme of the new film, "Cry of the World," prepared by the International Film Foundation, and now being presented at the Cameo Theatre.

Readers of The New Leader will find its emphasis on the changing governments especially interesting and its peep behind the surface to the fundamentals of these changes make it more than just passing motion picture entertainment.

The rise of the Soviet state on one hand and that of the Fascist on the other gives room for much speculation. Besides it presents Chancellor Heinrich Brüning in a plea for Germany and also presents the French point of view in a speech by Henry Beranger.

The film is a demand for world peace and opens with scenes from the World War. 65,000,000 men under arms. War! Costing \$5,000,000 an hour. Property worth \$1,000,000 destroyed every hour. Nine million civilians were killed by the War. Eight million five hundred thousand members of the military forces died. Twenty-one million were wounded. The total cost of the war was \$216,000,000,000.

Practically all the problems of the current world are discussed in this film. Nationalism, Internationalism, prohibition and crime, these are presented to you as they really exist today and a cast of luminaries that include George Bernard Shaw, Ramsay MacDonald, Mussolini, Hitler, Gandhi, Al Capone, Colonel Lindbergh, Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, President Hoover, Senator Sheppard, and Jane Addams discuss the subjects pro and con.

"The Tenderfoot" at Keith's Flushing

"The Tenderfoot," the Joe E. Brown-Ginger Rogers laughfest is at the Keith Theatre in Flushing. As a wild and woolly, quick shoot-in' hombre from Texas who becomes an angel for a Broadway show, Joe is at his funniest. Lew Cody and Vivian Oakland return to the screen in this picture.

BROOKLYN

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"Week Ends Only"
A Spirited Smart Set Picture
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"CHAINS" IDEA
Singing, Dancing, Comedy and 16 LOVELY SUNKIST BEAUTIES!

The Old Maestro and All His Lads
BEN BERNIE
and Orchestra
IN PERSON
FRED LIGHTNER & ROSCELLA
and other RKO Vaudeville
"STRANGER in TOWN"
with
ANN DVORAK
David Manners—"Chic" Sale
ALBEE Albee Square

"Week Ends Only" Stars Joan Bennett at Fox's Brooklyn; A Brilliant New Revue on Stage

"Week Ends Only," a dramatization of Warner Fabian's popular novel, "Week-End Girl" is the new film vehicle in which Joan Bennett comes to the Fox Brooklyn Theatre on next Friday.

It is the story of a society debutante who suddenly finds herself fatherless and penniless. In dire need of a job she secures a novel one through the kindly offices of her former butler and blossoms out as a "week-end girl" paid handsomely by bored hosts and hostesses to supervise and entertain guests at week-end functions.

Miss Bennett, who proved her mirth making abilities in her recent "Careless Lady" scores notably as the distracted heroine, while Ben Lyon and John Halliday head the supporting company. Halliwell Hobbes, Allan Dinehart, John Arledge and Bertton Churchill have prominent roles in the production which was directed by Allan Croasland from Warner Fabian's popular novel.

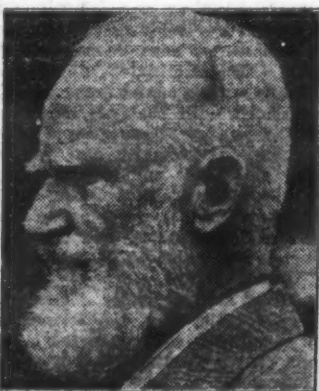
On the stage is another new brilliant revue, "Chains," directed by Busby Berkeley, who staged "Whoopie," "Palmy Days" and "Flying High," and it fairly abounds with the same caliber of eye-opening dance movements. Here is a show that is really different, that brings new ideas, new thrills and new spectacles to the stage. Gold and Raye is a comedy knockabout number that is said to be one of the hits of the season. In addition to Gold and Raye the cast of "Chains" also includes Frank Stever, nationally known popular baritone; Karels and Kay, modern adagioists; Georgene and Henry, dramatic dancers; Paul Mall in black face comedy and sixteen Beauties, who comprise one of the stage's best trained groups.

"Red Headed Woman" Continues at Capitol

The long anticipated "Red Headed Woman"—adapted from Katharine Brush's best-seller, with Jean Harlow, transformed from a platinum blonde to a flaming red-head, has been acclaimed by both press and public—and so the Capitol Theatre management has found it necessary to hold this sensational feature for a second week.

A strong cast appears with Miss Harlow, including Chester Morris, Lewis Stone, Lella Hyams, Una Merkel, Henry Stephenson, May Robson, Charles Boyer and Harvey Clark. Anita Loos adapted the novel to the screen and Jack Conway directed for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

George Bernard Shaw



The brilliant dramatist who is one of a group of famous men appearing in "Cry of the World," the Cameo's current attraction.

On the Screen at the Fox Brooklyn



Joan Bennett who stars in the new film "Week Ends Only," which will have its first Brooklyn showing at the Fox. A new stage revue supplements the film fare.

"Strangers in Town," With Ann Dvorak, at The Winter Garden

"Stranger in Town" with Ann Dvorak and David Manners featured, is now at the Winter Garden Theatre.

Originally titled "Without Consent," "Stranger in Town" presents an angle of small-town life which has never before reached the screen and only rarely in novels such as "Main Street" by Sinclair Lewis. It is a thoroughly human story of people with romance—without sex—of dialogue without smut and of lives filled with pathos and understanding.

Based on an original story for the screen by Carl Erickson, "Stranger in Town" was adapted by the author and Harvey Thew.

Joan Blondell, George Brent at the Strand

"Miss Pinkerton," co-starring Joan Blondell and George Brent, is the current attraction at the Strand Theatre.

From Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Saturday Evening Post" serial, "Miss Pinkerton" is the story of a young nurse who, bored with the routine of hospital duties, has herself transferred to private duty in a house in which a murder has been committed. With George Brent as the handsome detective assigned to the case, she suddenly becomes interested in criminology with the subsequent loss of both her ennui and her heart. It is an exciting mystery tale of a sleuth in skirts.

It was adapted to the screen by Nevin Busch and Lillian Hayward, and directed by Lloyd Bacon.

Bayard Veiller, noted author of numerous successful mystery-dramas, will make a screen version of "Sherlock Holmes" for Fox Films. The writer has been borrowed from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company for the purpose. Mr. Veiller wrote both the stage and screen plays of "The Trial of Mary Dugan." He created the story and dialogue of "Guilty Hands" and the dialogue for "Arsene Lupin."

J. Schildkraut Arrives

Joseph Schildkraut arrives today on the Albert Ballin, with Mrs. Schildkraut, the former Mary Mackey of London. Mr. Schildkraut will appear in "Liliom" with Miss Eva Le Gallienne at the Civic Repertory Theatre in October. The reunion of these two artists, who first appeared in the Molnar play in 1921, will mark the opening of the sixth season of the Civic Repertory Theatre.

Mr. Schildkraut has lately appeared in Vienna, with great success, in "An American Tragedy." Miss Le Gallienne will begin rehearsals for the opening of her sixth season as director of the Civic Repertory Theatre in August.

N. T. G. to Present Revue at Park

Beginning Friday night (July 15th) and every other Friday night thereafter for the balance of the outdoor season, N. T. G., famed as radio announcer and night club master of ceremonies and producer, will present his Hollywood Girls in an intimate, timely revue in the ballroom at Palisades Amusement Park.

Every Wednesday night at ten sharp there is the elimination for the State Dancing Championships to command your attention. The entire affair is broadcast over WHN.

'Harlem' Tommy Murphy, famous twenty years ago as one of the cleverest of the lightweight boxers will begin a series of talks over the Park's radio station (WPAP) beginning Sunday night, July 17th, at 11:15 p. m. and every Sunday night thereafter for thirteen straight periods.

At the Colonial

"Is My Face Red," featuring Ricardo Cortez and Helen Twelvetrees is now being shown at the Colonial Theatre. This screen "inside" on tattling columnists, includes Jill Esmond, Robert Armstrong and Arline Judge in its cast.

George Raft, once a patron of the old Colonial, returns here Wednesday in "Night World" with Lew Ayres and Mae Clarke.

"Office Girl," the continental sensation with Renate Muller will be the added attraction.

Max Gordon's "Flying Colors" In Rehearsal

Max Gordon announces that rehearsals for Howard Dietz's production, "Flying Colors," a new revue, will begin on July 13. The cast will be headed by Clifton Webb, Charles Butterworth and Patsy Kelly.

One of the features of "Flying Colors" will be a colored chorus, in addition to the regular ensemble. Howard Dietz and Arthur Schwartz have written the words and music for the revue and the sketches have been provided by Mr. Dietz and contributors and collaborators.

Norman-Bel Geddes will design the scenery and do the lighting. The costumes will be designed by Constance Ripley.

Agnes De Mille and Warren Leonard, whose work has been identified with dance recitals up to this time, will stage the dances.

"A Passport to Hell" has been definitely selected as the title for Eliasa Landi's latest Fox picture. It was formerly known as "Undesirable Lady." The film has been completed and is scheduled to be shown in the near future.

Mary Roberts RINEHART'S thrilling, chilling mystery

"Miss Pinkerton"

Adapted from the Sat. Eve. Post story with

Joan Blondell

George Brent

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Broadway and 47th St. 35c to 1 P. M. Mon-Fri.

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ANN DVORAK

and a great cast in

"STRANGER in TOWN"

A Warner Picture

WINTER GARDEN

Broadway and 36th St. 35c to 1 P. M. Mon-Fri.

GRAND HOTEL

with

GRETA GARBO

JOHN BARRYMORE

JOAN CRAWFORD

WALLACE BEERY

LIONEL BARRYMORE

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

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Met. (Exc. Sat.) 50c to \$1.00

Eves. 50c to \$2.00 plus tax

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—Daily News

9 A. M. to 1 P. M., Mon. to Fri., 50c

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"Bring 'Em Back Alive"

The Most Thrilling Picture Ever Filmed

MAYFAIR

Broadway at 47th St.

HELD OVER SECOND BIG WEEK

JEAN HARLOW

"The READ-HEADED WOMAN"

On the Stage

"BUCK & BUBBLES"

CAPITOL

Broadway at 51st St.

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THOMAS SAYS:



A 'Sane' Party
•
Mr. Palmer
•
The Program
•
Prohibition
•
Personal

By NORMAN THOMAS
Socialist Candidate
for President

THE STAGE IS SET

THE political stage has been set; the players selected and the lines written. Looking at the prolix, badly written Republican platform, one is tempted to say: "Hoover, that's all." Its wordy nothings and its essential indecisions are characteristic of a man and a party, owned body and soul by big business, but obliged to make a gesture to the masses; a man and a party long ago forced to ignore all they ever said about rugged individualism, but recoiling in horror from using the powers of government decently and efficiently in the service of the workers. By and large the Republican appeal will be frankly conservative, if not reactionary. The party will seek to capitalize the timidity and cupidity of those, big and little, who still own something, conceding to the unemployed and to the farmer only as much as they are compelled to by force.

The Democrats will play progressive—especially as they think that term is understood in the rural regions of the South and West. Not radical, God forbid—but "liberals"—a kind of "all things to all men," something for everybody is their promise. Their platform, after one recovers from surprise that it is actually readable, is an amazingly conservative document. The New York Times exults that it is "fully as sound as the Republican" and that "there is not one wild nostrum or disturbing proposal in the whole list." For candidates the Democrats present Roosevelt and Garner. All that one needs to say about the latter is that in his own eyes and his party's he thought it adequate reward or his record to be paid for a political deal by being taken out of the responsibilities of the Speaker's chair—responsibilities he had badly botched—and "promoted" to be the Democratic choice for the post made everlastingly famous by Alexander Throtlebottom!

Mr. Roosevelt's liberalism of progressivism will bear analysis. Mr. Roosevelt is personally a charming gentleman. For the rest, he is a tolerably shrewd and very lucky politician, in no sense a leader, who owes his reputation in the quarters where he is strong mostly to the attacks of his enemies. What a curious picture! Political beneficiary at Chicago of Tammany's opposition, he has heretofore groveled before Tammany. Blessed by Senator Norris as the foe of monopoly, he has within the last two years completely dropped his fight for adequate regulation—to say nothing of ownership—of the power trust in his own state. Hailed as a friend of the poor, his record on unemployment relief in New York State is the record of a man who has availed himself of every excuse to do next to nothing. For instance, only the other day, he acknowledged the validity of our Socialist demand for immediate action—and acted not at all! Months ago he renounced his former belief in the League of Nations, virtually at the behest of Mr. Randolph Hearst. At Chicago he got his reward.

High in the councils of this "progressive" is A. Mitchell Palmer, most despicable foe of civil liberty in American history. And his field general is none other than Jim Farley who brings to politics the lack of principle and the low sense of strategy of the prize fight game.

So much of personality do the facts compel us to indulge in. But we must not forget that our great fight is not against a man or even a party, but against the whole capitalist system. No, let me put it positively. Our great fight is for Socialism! Our enemy is not either the Republican or the Democratic party. It is Fascism, last stand of capitalism, which sweeps on with the aid of the old parties or despite them. Its march is aided by the profound distrust of millions of our fellow citizens that anything vital can be done by politics. Is that not, in large part, the explanation of the strange absorption of both conventions in liquor while men starve for bread? Prohibition, men cynically believe, the politicians can handle; but not poverty.

To meet this disillusionment we Socialists offer three things:

1—A philosophy that is radical, for it does go to the root of things; it brings to men the vision of a classless society, the federated co-operative commonwealths of mankind.

2—A practical program that offers something new—never forget that masses of men will never vote for deeper purgatory now on a dubious road to paradise, hence the importance of a well thought out program that grows from more to more.

3—An organization big enough and broad enough to give room to all those who desire the emancipation of workers with hand and brain of every speech and race from exploitation, insecurity and fear of war, not by any miracle from on high, but by their own solidarity and cooperative action.

DRY ISSUE EXAGGERATED

A FEW frank words may be in order provoked by the numerous letters and personal inquiries I get from both wets and dries who are terribly excited about the possible result of the Socialist party referendum on this issue. Some of them go so far as to say that they cannot vote the Socialist ticket if their particular wet or dry theory does not win. May I say bluntly and emphatically that he or she is a mighty poor Socialist who abandons the Socialist party because of its plank on the question of prohibition.

Let's admit that prohibition is an important problem and a difficult problem. Unquestionably we haven't real prohibition now; we have great corruption and open lawlessness. It is possible to believe that we might have prohibition and still be a Socialist. It is certainly also possible to believe that prohibition in the present state of public opinion and human nature is a very wrong and dangerous way to tackle the problem of temperance and still be a Socialist.

For this reason I believe that the plank adopted by the convention in Milwaukee affords about the best way to deal with the difficult problem; nevertheless I was of the opinion that the issue might better go to a referendum to the result of which all parties would agree to give legal efficacy. This opinion lost in the convention. There is no chance to express it in the way in which the referendum is worded.

There are certain dangers in having a platform that wholly ignores prohibition. Nevertheless, whatever the result of the referendum, the Socialist party has a job to do of such overwhelming importance that the prohibition question is entirely subordinate. In a genuinely Socialist society we should be far better able to deal with the whole drink evil than we are at the present time. There would be less temptation for worried, exhausted, poverty-ridden or fear-driven men to go to great extremes of intemperance. A world sweeping toward disaster, to which Socialism is the only alternative, is not a world where we have time to be let off into by-paths by either wet or dry fanatics or those who would exploit for their own selfish ends the genuine interest of the people in the prohibition issue.

One more word to my prohibitionist friends. They do their Socialist comrades who do not agree with them less than justice when they assume that those of us who believe that prohibition has failed are guilty of some terrible moral dereliction.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

WILL you pardon me if I use a little of this space for a personal statement to many of my friends. I have found it a physical impossibility to catch up adequately with the volume of mail that comes to me. I have turned over a great many letters, especially letters asking for platform and radio speeches, to the Chicago office of the Socialist party and I hope that all such requests are being met as fast as possible. I have tried to acknowledge the more important letters even when I could not answer all questions adequately. This problem of keeping up with mail is likely to get worse, rather than better. During the rest of July I am going to try to sandwich in between necessary speeches some vacation which the doctor and all my friends tell me I must have before the active campaign. At the end of August the active campaign begins. Meanwhile I have to keep up with my own work. Hence this plea for understanding and indulgence on the part of good friends and comrades.

No, we are not interested in a third party. The Republican-Democratic party is one and the Socialist Party is the second party.

For the first time in many years the Republican platform does not say, "We point with pride." There is no point in that bromide any more.

Republicans still promise to get agriculture on a level with industry. We think they have already kept this promise for both are in the gutter.

In a few months the workers in the breadlines will line up in the voting booths where they will be asked whether they prefer a Republican or a Democratic label on their depression.

French Socialists Do Not Please Moscow

IT TAKES more than one swallow to make a spring, yet the first swallow always raises our hopes. On Sunday the Communists of Berlin joined with the Social Democrats in a monster demonstration of protest against the threatened suppression of the Vorwaerts. This is the first time in the dozen years of this party's existence that they have shown much class consciousness. But for their schismatic conduct in the past there would have been no danger of Fascist triumph in Germany today. If they follow up the new line indicated by Sunday's action that peril may still possibly be averted, I hardly dare to hope, but surely we must all wish it.

CORRESPONDENCE from Russia shows that leading Communists there are deeply dissatisfied with the French Socialists for not having gone into a coalition with Herriot's Socialistic Radicals. Their feeling in the matter is easily understandable. A purely "left" government in France would have made Russia fairly safe in her relations with Japan and other neighbors, and yet the Communists would have been as free as ever to denounce the Socialists on the score of "class collaboration."

Our French comrades, in fact, did not categorically reject the idea of participating in a coalition government. They felt, however, that they owed a duty to their own working class. They accordingly insisted on certain conditions, especially in the matter of unemployment insurance and other labor issues, which Herriot refused to accept. Turning his back on them, he made his bargain with certain definitely capitalistic groups, and the Socialists in the chamber are thus left free to vote for or against each governmental proposal on its merits.

The inherent weakness of such a coalition as now rules France is that it cannot vigorously follow any self-consistent policy. In framing his budget Herriot has sought to satisfy the Socialistic Radicals and placate the Socialist opposition by proposing to reduce military expenditures and to satisfy his conservative allies and placate the reactionary opposition by proposing to cut the wages of public employees and prune down the allowances to the unemployed. As these lines are being written it looks as if the effect would be the reverse of what he aims at. One portion of the program offend the parties of the right more than it pleases those of the left, and the other offends the left more than it pleases the right. A formidable revolt appears to be developing within the premier's own party; and his nominal majority is not so large that he can afford to lose any of his adherents.

THE situation is a difficult one for the Socialists. They may within a few days be confronted with the alternative of either casting an opposition vote which, combined with that of the reactionaries, would overthrow the present ministry, or else voting for the budget and thus condoning the attack on working-class interests. The latter course seems almost inadmissible, but the former is not much to be preferred. The fall of the Herriot government would probably mean, at least for the time, the formation of a ministry resting on the right and center parties. Such a coalition would at best have only a very narrow majority and could hardly hold office very long. But just at this moment, in view of the Russo-Japanese situation and also of the imminence of the parlia-

mentary election in Germany, it would take but a very little while for a Chauvinistic ministry in Paris to do almost incalculable harm on the international field.

HERRIOT himself created this situation, by refusing to base his government on the coalition which the outcome of the May elections logically indicated—a coalition of his own Socialistic Radical party with the Socialists and the Socialistic Republicans. These three, the first having 156 deputies, the second 129, and the third 30, would have given him 315 votes, supplemented by a few independents who would probably have gone along, out of a total of 615.

He is an extraordinarily adroit political strategist, this Edouard Herriot, but it may prove that in this case he has counted too much on his adroitness. After all, he is far from being a Briand.

"F," as we used to say when we were children, is a big word. If, for example, the presidential candidates of the two old parties could somehow swap personal traits and strike an average, both would be improved. Roosevelt has no lack of humane feeling and social imagination, while Hoover is cold as well as dull. On the other hand, in their opposite ways, both are lacking in real strength; the President is incredibly stubborn and the Governor is "unstable as water." Choice between the two men is as hopeless as choice between their parties. It does not seem rash to expect that at least a million or so of the votes will in sheer protest record themselves for Thomas and Maurer.

BUT we shall be much mistaken if we are content with a mere protest vote, however large. I hope that, in planning and carrying on our campaign we shall concern ourselves a great deal more with making Socialists than with getting votes. It is better worth our while to teach one man what Socialism really is than to induce ten to express a vague and negative discontent by voting our ticket.

This is the practical thing for us to do, as well as the right thing, even in the short run. It is quite conceivable that we might get the million votes without educating anyone in Socialist fundamentals; but if we enlighten and convince a hundred thousand, we shall certainly get the votes of a million.

A. L.

John Hagel, 53, Dies of Illness in Oklahoma City

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—John Hagel, who was a member of the Socialist party's Executive Committee in 1919 and 1920, died here at the age of 53, after an illness lasting three years.

Hagel was the man who managed the Oklahoma "Leader" when it was a daily Socialist paper, and when the daily went under he managed to salvage the printing plant. In later years he followed other former Socialists out of the party in the movement that led to the election of the discredited John C. Walton as Governor of Oklahoma, and during his last years his mind was clouded as a result of his illness. But for a considerable period he was one of the ablest and most useful Socialists of the country.