

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

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Price Five Cents

Wage Labor, Slave Labor on the Block In Two Periods of American History

By James Oneal

THE opening of a "slave market" in Los Angeles where jobless men and women are auctioned off the "block" to the highest bidders! Such is the announcement in a news dispatch last week. Eight persons were sold at prices ranging from 33 1-3 cents an hour to 50 cents.

Capitalism has transformed labor power into a commodity that is bought and sold in the market. The worker is required to sell it. Millions cannot sell it today. The owners of industry have no use for it.

So a "philanthropist" turns auctioneer and undertakes to sell labor power in the open market. The bidding recalls old scenes out of the past when Negro slaves were sold on the block. The Negro was also a commodity but he never had to undertake his own sale. That was left to his owner or to an auctioneer.

A comparison between this Los Angeles auction and the former auctions in Southern cities shows a striking similarity. Here is the account of the Los Angeles auction:

The Sales in Los Angeles

Spirited bidding developed over Henry Marion, who said that although he was a salesman, a shipping clerk, a truck driver, a common laborer and a typist, he had been out of work four years.

"Here's a big, strong fellow," Mr. Byrens barked in the best auctioneer manner. "Step up and feel those muscles. He's a salesman. He's a truck driver. What am I bid?"

"Fifty cents an hour," cried G. N. Kirkman, a house mover, after others had offered from 33 1-3 cents to 45.

"Fifty cents an hour!" Byrens repeated.

"Fifty cents twice!"

"Fifty cents—last call—going, going, gone to Mr. Kirkman." The "buyer" led Marion away to employment on a house moving project.

Mrs. Hazel Wall, a divorcee, who said she could cook, do housework and operate a typewriter, mounted the block.

"Here's a pretty girl," Mr. Byrens said. "She can cook anything. She's a good housemaid and she can type your letters. What do I hear, gentlemen?"

"Thirty-three and one-third cents an hour," shouted some one in the crowd.

"Thirty-five cents," Mrs. L. E. Arricot cried.

Sold for 35 Cents!

"Sold for 35 cents an hour to Mrs. Arricot," the auctioneer exclaimed as Mrs. Arricot, a cafe owner, took Mrs. Wall away.

The services of Jose Mendoza, a cement worker and father of six children, brought 50 cents an hour from Joe Firman, house mover. Tom Bonnesar bid 50 cents an hour for G. H. Smith, father of four children, who offered to do some electrical work at that price.

Let us turn from the Los Angeles labor mart to a slave auction in a Southern city before the Civil War. The account is taken from Frederick Bancroft's *Slave-Trading in the Old South*. The auctioneer mounts the platform and begins:

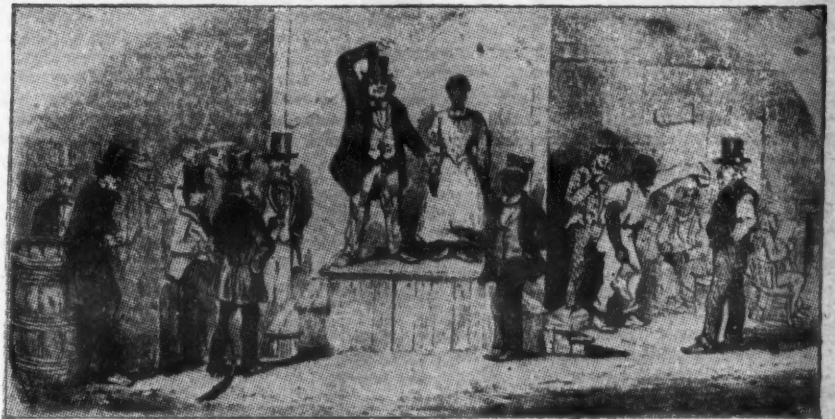
The Sales in Richmond

"Gentlemen, I'm goin' to sell yo' this mornin' some ez likely niggers ez evah yo' seen put up. They ah sol' fo' no fault, an' ever' one of 'em is wahanted. But look at 'em fo' yo'se'f. You-all know good niggers. Yo'll see theah ain't a lot theah what you' won't want t' own."

He paused to look for signs of doubts; he was willing to wait until all were satisfied. Then he continued:

"Now, gentlemen, ain't yo' foun' 'em ez I tol' yo'? Ah yo' radey t' begin?" Then, as an aside: "Come heah, boy." "Gentlemen, I'm goin' t' give yo' a bahgin. Did you-all evah see a finer lot'n this heah boy? No, yo' nevah. He's only twelve

A Slave Auction in Richmond, in 1853



yeah ol', an' I wahant him ez soun' ez a dollah. Ain't he a likely nigger ever' ways? In fo' yeah mo' he'll be biggah'n me, an' wo'th mo' 'an a thousand dollahs on youh plan-ta-tion er in any mahket, ef he's wo'th a cent.

"He kin hoe co'n er cott'n, drive, wait, er run errunds, er learn any trade. Now, what do I heah fo' 'im? He's intell'gent and reli'ble—what'll yo' stah' 'im at, sah?"—turning his keen eyes on a prosperous-looking man that was showing special interest. "He'll soon make a good gentleman's sahvant, er a gyahdnah—how much do yo' bid? See them han's! Why yo' could learn 'im—to sew, learn 'im anything."

Examining the Human Commodity

Several persons moved up near the auction block to take another close look at the boy. "Now who'll say five hundred? Of co'se yo' will, two o' yo'. Theah's two gentlemen what know a good sahvant. Now, Kyonel (Colonel), will yo' make it five fifty? Thank yo', suh. Fifty I have; say six; make it six hundud. Why gentlemen, sho' yo' don't expect me to give 'im to yo'! Heah, boy, show them gentlemen how yo' kin run."

The boy jumped off the block and ran up and down the room, while all watched his quick and energetic movements.

"That'll do; come heah, boy. None o' yo' gentlemen don't want no likier boy'n him. Now, do I heah six? Thank yo', Jedge." The boy is eventually sold "fo' seven hundud an' five dollahs to Mr. Jenks."

"Here's a big, strong fellow. Step up and feel those muscles," said the auctioneer in Los Angeles.

"Heah, boy, show them gentlemen how yo' kin run," said the auctioneer in Richmond.

What Is the Difference?

What's the difference, you "freemen" of the great capitalist republic of the United States? Auctioned for a term in one case and for life in the other, but sold as commodities in both cases in a labor market.

And there are millions of the jobless who cannot even find an auction block with an auctioneer to exhibit them in a public market!

Socialism will abolish the commodity character of labor power, making it no longer necessary for the worker to sell himself or to be sold by auctioneers.

The Socialist Party is the anti-slavery party of today. Vote against the system that makes merchandise of the workers and usher in a society where industry will be our collective property, employment will be guaranteed to all, and ample incomes will be enjoyed by the useful masses!

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NEW LEADER

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44c SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1932

The Two-Party Nursery

SECRETARY of the Treasury Mills opens the campaign for the G. O. P. in Boston with a speech that may be regarded as typical of what is to follow. We select one paragraph as an example of the style in buncombe for 1932. Mills has the floor:

"When Governor Roosevelt goes to Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma and condemns the protective tariff on oil; when he goes to Kentucky and condemns the tariff on coal; when he goes to Arizona, Utah and Montana and condemns the 61 per cent tariff on copper; when he goes to Oregon and Washington and condemns the protective tariff on lumber, I will believe in the sincerity of his criticisms of barbed-wire entanglements."

All of which is true but it also applies to the G. O. P. which has nursed its own capitalist babies with a tariff bottle since the days of the Civil War. The G. O. P. was the first to undertake this nursing and if the Democrats have selected babies to raise they have followed the example set by the G. O. P. itself. Of course, the G. O. P. may not like the competition in the nursery business but it should at least appreciate the compliment paid it by following its example.

The Democrats once believed that such nursing was an unforgivable sin. For twenty years before the Civil War they threatened to take the Southern States out of the Union because of tariff nursing of capitalist interests but in the modern period they have fallen in love with capital invested in capitalist enterprise. Both parties now compete for the favors of the ruling class and that is all that there is to this "issue" between them.

Sadist Communism

NEVER has there been such a barrage of sadist falsehoods from the Communist camp as in this campaign. From all over the country The New Leader receives letters and press clippings showing that this filthy crusade is general. Do Communists really believe that they can make much headway with this sort of thing? They apparently do.

The New York Herald Tribune last Sunday presents a lengthy interview with Ford, the Communist candidate for Vice President, in which that gentleman gives a specimen of this malign output. Ford is quoted as follows:

"The Socialist Party candidate, Norman Thomas, says self-determination for the black belt is dangerous, bad Socialism and an incentive to race riots. Mr. Thomas is unwilling to understand the Negro question and will only see the Negro in the light of the white upper classes. He actually incites and justifies lynching by the white upper classes."

Of course, it is useless to argue with a scamp who makes such wild statements but so much of this is coming from the Communist camp that it is obvious it has descended to the gutter. Most of the old American Bolsheviks have left the movement in the past five years and the movement today is largely composed of hooligans. It is hooligan in thought and action, a shameful offshoot of that Left Wing in 1919 which sincerely believed that the United States was facing a social revolution. The language of the scullery and the ethics of the brothel will bring this thing to the dump heap where it belongs.

The many requests from all over the nation made to The New Leader for answers to Communist falsehoods account for the number of stories in this week's issue on Communist tactics.

Political Confusion Like Roaring Forties

THIRD party movements are as thick as flies. Coin Harvey last year founded the Liberty Party and in a few months the money faddists were split. Nordskog, his running mate, left the reservation and becomes the candidate for the same office last week in Kansas City. A Colonel Webb heads the ticket and immediately he wires that he repudiates part of the platform. Meantime he is accused of being a government agent. So we have two Liberty Party candidates.

Other Tin-Pot Napoleons have appeared. Father Cox with his blue shirts are yet to be placed and it is said that Coin Harvey and Father Cox will march under one banner as a Jobless Liberty party. All over the West Harvey's text book on the "money subject" is a good seller and Populism promises to gather in a good number of distressed but ill-informed voters.

It is a period of confusion like the Roaring Forties when Mormonism, Millerism, phrenology and other strange cults were emerging out of the old society that was being conquered by the new factory capitalism. Most anybody with a glib tongue and a printing press can today get a hearing for any strange "remedy."

Socialist propaganda must cut through all this confusion with the sharpness of a razor blade. A fundamental attack on the whole system of capitalism must be made. There are times when fundamentals must be stressed more than ever and this is one of them.

Fate of the Jobless At Washington

EXERCISING the ancient king's right of veto President Hoover has turned down the Federal relief bill after the two houses have spent two months in getting it into shape. Neither Hoover, the House, nor the Senate has a program to meet the situation. Hoover would accept the provision for loans up to \$300,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the states for jobless relief but objects to two other provisions. One would expend \$322,000,000 in addition to other expenditures on public works but Hoover wants assurance that it will not unbalance the "balanced" budget. The other section provided loans to "persons," which word embraced individuals and a variety of organizations, including states and their subdivisions.

Even if the bill become a law it would not help much. The total of loans proposed for the states (\$300,000,000) would average a little over \$6,000,000 to each state and this sum is ridiculous considering the vast extent of unemployment. Five billion dollars should be the minimum for any such purpose but it isn't likely that the well-fed statesmen will ever face the real situation with legislation that will really relieve.

However, whether Congress revises the bill and Hoover accepts it or not, each party through its agents will accuse the other of neglect. If both parties are carted to the dustbin in November that would certainly be some relief.

Debt Repudiation Abroad and Home

NOW that there is fear of our plug hats in the noble republic that there may be a repudiation in part or in whole of war debts it is quite in order for a writer in The New York Times to call attention to the American record. Between 1842 and 1844 eight Southern States repudiated obligations owed abroad and the total ranges above \$77,000,000. These were debts contracted by state governments. For decades a committee in London representing the heirs have been endeavoring to collect but without success.

The Times writer suggests that the repudiated bonds might be considered in liquidation of the British war debt. Perhaps, but our American politicians have for decades assumed that this matter of debts repudiated by state governments is no affair of the Federal Government. The Federal and State sovereignties under the Constitution give

some color to this contention but it is repudiation just the same for the states to hide behind this fact. If they can repudiate there is no reason why debtor nations abroad may not retaliate.

Brokers Gambling on The Farmer Vote

WILL the corn and wheat belts support Hoover or Roosevelt? This is the question that is disturbing the national leaders of the too old parties. Has the corn belt "taken punishment enough," writes a correspondent of the New York Times, "or has it been offered sufficient inducement on the other to impel it to break its habit of voting Republican and call for a new deal?" Republicans hope for a break in the market upward and Democrats pin their hopes on continued stagnation.

This is all there is to the interest of the two brokerage agencies of capitalism in the yeomanry of the West. Throughout this region Republican majorities have generally ranged from 60 to 90 per cent of the vote cast and with few exceptions this has continued since the Civil War. The election returns for the whole period have been reaped in broken homes and broken lives.

Yet it is possible that the Democrats may get a large vote from these unfortunates in the belief that they will get a "new deal." Many of them have yet to learn that their emancipation is bound up with the deliverance of the whole working class from the rule of the exploiters and their parties. Whatever may be the price trend at any time they are at the mercy of our ruling classes. Socialism is the hope of the farmer as well as the wage worker.

In the Great Nation Of the Starvelings

A PICTURE of the republic at this period which Vice-President Curtis had predicted would be known as A(fter) D(epression) 1932. The jobless army numbers at least 10,000,000 and more are signing under the ragged banner. Miners' families starving in all coal areas, dosed with tear gas in West Virginia, their leaders framed for the penitentiary in Kentucky, thousands marching on the capital of Illinois in protest against a basic wage scale, and militia in Ohio answering the strikers with rifles.

In New York State factory jobs decline 24 per cent this year, June showing the sharpest drop on record, while the payrolls decline 5 per cent. "Stay home, young woman," broadcasts Lillian D. Wald over the radio in New York City, who adds that it isn't even easy for girls "to secure a room and meals in return for services while one is looking for a job." Over in Queens Borough building trades workers have been walking the streets for months.

Only a few of the items that reveal the decay of human life while vast productive powers of the nation remain idle. Mobilized as a great Socialist army, ballot-armed and marching on the seats of governing power in November, the masses can effect the social revolution that will end the frightful uncertainties and sufferings associated with a rotten capitalist system.

A. F. of L. Council For a Federal Dole

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor meeting in Atlantic City declares that "it is the solemn duty of Congress to remain in session to pass an unemployment relief bill that will meet the demands for food, clothing and shelter for the unemployed and those dependent upon them during the coming winter." President Green states that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has not benefited the jobless masses and that Federal funds must be made available for relief as local relief agencies have broken down.

All of which is true, but we note the absence of any reference to the word "dole." At the Vancouver convention of the A. F. of L. there was a strong group of delegates supporting unemployment insurance. Most of the labor chiefs opposed this on the ground that

it meant "doles" and placed their faith in the current method of helping the jobless. The council now pleads with Congress to remain in session till funds are voted for the relief of the unemployed.

The situation is not only worse than when the Vancouver convention met but it is agreed that it will be still worse next winter. The appeal to Congress is for a Federal "dole" and means nothing else. The local forms of relief are also "doles." To be sure, "doles" are all that is available now but a smashing resolution at Vancouver and a nation wide fight for unemployment insurance would have been better than to drift to the tragic emergency of today.

Chile and Peru In Upheaval

THE revolution in Chile reminds one of the stories of O. Henry regarding Latin-American revolutions. Carlos Ibanez, former dictator, returned from his exile on July 6, declared that he was not looking for honors and advised all citizens to put aside personal ambitions. Three days later Ibanez was again a refugee, in flight after an attempt to seize power. He counted on certain army groups but the strength of his support did not come up to expectations.

Meantime the "Socialist" government is consolidating its power under Carlos Dayila as Acting President and is taking strong measures against any further attempts of Senor Ibanez.

Peru also has had an outbreak of revolution on July 7 which is still under way. There was a ten-hour fight between the masses in the commercial centre of Trujillo and alleged Communists and Apristas. The rebels are said to have occupied the city which in turn was taken by Peruvian regulars and bombing planes. Early this week it was reported that the city was "staggering from massacres by red revolutionists" which was followed by the statement that rebels were being lynched.

It is difficult to tell what is happening but it is possible that "law 'n order" may be staging something like a Paris Commune reaction.

Germany's Koo Koo Running Amuck

HITLER'S squads still run amuck in Germany and the toll of their victims last Sunday alone is estimated at 18 dead and 200 wounded. Last week a German court was startled to learn that Hitler's storm troops were also acting as an auxiliary "border guard" to the Reichswehr, Germany's official defense army, and that this is done with the understanding of the Reichswehr Ministers.

Meantime a Socialist delegation early this week called on Baron Von Gayl to submit facts regarding the clash of Hitlerites with Socialists. The Baron declared that the withdrawal of permission to wear uniforms would not be effective, but that the government would "consider other measures." Some Germans consider this a hint of declaring "a state of emergency."

Like our own Ku Kluxers of blessed memory, Hitler's squads also spew their venom on the Jewish people and efforts are made by the German Koo Koo to make life miserable for Jewish students in the universities. Capitalism has produced some weird types of "culture" in this post-war period and Germany has a fearful dose heaped upon her economic misery.

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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AMERICAN SOCIAL TRENDS IN 1932

By H. M. DOUTY

WE ARE in the midst of no ordinary depression. The economic and social collapse of our time seems to presage the world breakdown of capitalist civilization. The class, which broke the fetters of feudalism, which engineered a stupendous industrial development, which created a literature and an art, stands now on the brink of destruction. Never has the capitalist class had fewer intellectual defenses, never have the traditional arguments in its favor seemed so ridiculous.

A wide path of unemployment, misery, and starvation runs through the economic life of all capitalist countries, showing more clearly than any Socialist textbook the rottenness of the system. Capitalism has solved the problem of production; it has not, and cannot, solve the problem of distribution. The contradiction between the socialized nature of production and the individualized method of distribution can be resolved only by the abolition of the claims of private property owners to the products of industry. This means the abolition of the capitalist owners as a class, and the construction of a Socialist state.

The class conflict is rapidly coming to a head. Throughout Europe Fascism is emerging as the last, despairing political gesture of a dying system. Fascism is not, as some would argue, a new way of life; it is merely a special form of capitalism. It

The New Capitalism in Collapse Verifies Forecasts of Marx and Other Socialists

nakedly fits the Marxian definition of "political power"—"the power of one class for oppressing another."

In the United States the processes of capitalist disintegration have not gone as far as in some of the European countries. Even here, however, symptoms of decline are not wanting, and these symptoms furnish the subject-matter of this article.

The era of the "New Capitalism," 1923-29, produced a new and remarkable ideology. Tens of books and hundreds of articles proclaimed the abolition of poverty. A Harvard professor demonstrated that, through the diffusion of stock ownership, we were all becoming capitalists. Company unions, group insurance, old-age pensions, and other devices of the company welfare movement became wide-spread. The official labor movement went in for union-management cooperation in a big way. For the years 1925-29 there were fewer strikes, relative to the industrial wage-earning population, than for the years 1881-85, the first period for which statistics are available. It was a happy era. Elevator boys became financial experts, and financial experts became philosophers.

These joyous years ended with a crash.

The industrial collapse, together with the terrible plight of the farmers, has thoroughly discredited

ed the rosy promises of the "New Capitalism." The immediate, popular reaction has been curious, and, from a social point of view, negative in character. It is expressed by the wisecrack and the sneer. The tremendous success of the magazine "Ballyhoo" and its countless imitators is an example of what I mean. In these magazines, and in other magazines and newspapers of less boisterous appeal, capitalism has been laughed out of court. Lampooned from every side, the fat and bloated body of a decaying system hangs grotesquely in mid-air.

This negative criticism, however, must be replaced by a criticism with positive content. And this positive criticism must have organized expression. Thus far little has been achieved along this line. The genuine and wide-spread discontent with the present system has not been harnessed to a conscious movement for the abolition of capitalism. There are signs of change. Workers are coming into the Socialist Party. The sheer force of objective events is forcing some of the old-line unions to re-examine their narrow and outmoded philosophy. Only the other day William Green told the Democratic platform committee that it was "either work or unemployment insurance." Coming from William Green, this is little short of revolutionary. Such movements as that represented by

the Bonus Army, regardless of the specific content of their demands, show that something fresh is stirring.

And American capitalism, the most powerful capitalism in the world, has itself been shaken to the roots. Indeed, the capitalist class seems far more aware of the nature of the present depression than the working class. With some subtlety it has moved to consolidate its position. Comrade Laidler has shown, in his *Concentration of Control in American Industry*, how little remains of the lusty, roaring individualism of the nineteenth century. The newest capitalist strategy operates to eliminate competition entirely. In its simplest form, this strategy calls for the repeal of the anti-trust laws. H. I. Harriman, president of the New England Power Company, for instance, recently declared that the prevailing competition was "heartbreaking!" He asked for a "reasonable modification" of the anti-trust laws. The famous Swope Plan is an example of the more sophisticated expression of the same purpose.

Marx, of course, predicted an increasing capitalist concentration, and these newer moves are but continuations of the same tendency. The significance of such devices as the Swope Plan is that they foreshadow the rise of an American Fascism. Capitalism at least instinctively recognizes its

own failure. Some of its representatives, such as Lawrence Dennis, have made open confessions of defeat. Capitalism fears social revolution. And so, as in the Swope Plan, it throws a few crumbs to the workers, and plans to maintain its own dominance. The first step calls for a more highly integrated capitalist economic system. A monopoly of political power, and the crushing of all working class opposition, can come a little later.

These, I think, are the chief features of the present situation in the United States. There is discontent, a great deal of discontent, among the workers. The discontent is largely undirected. It is oftentimes drained into totally false channels. There are some signs, however, of a genuine recognition of the great issues thrown up by capitalist exploitation and made vivid by the depression. On the other hand, there are indications that the capitalist class is preparing to resist, with all the weapons at its command, the decisive economic and social changes that the proletariat must make.

The Socialist Party has an overwhelmingly important function in this crisis. As the party of the working class, it must reach the workers and direct their struggle against the capitalist system. It must resolutely oppose Socialism to capitalism. In these days of great and sudden changes, it must furnish the dynamics of a new life.

A Challenge to Black America

By NOAH WALTER

BLACK AMERICA! Believe it or not, America and the world stand on the brink of chaos. Have YOU a program?

The Prosperity myth of "Big Business" has emptied the garage, the beds, tables, and homes!

Like Nero, your Republican, Democratic and so-called Negro leaders are fiddling on top of a mountain filled with food while in the valley the modern city of Rome—AMERICA—is destroying thousands of little black children, women and men through unemployment, starvation, and deprivation!

The church and charitable institutions steadily approach utter collapse.

Do you suffer alone? No! Millions of whites suffer too!

What shall we do? Unite! While there still remain a few strong bodies and brains!

Black America, before the burden of unemployment, degeneration, prejudice, segregation, lynching, and non-representation will disappear, we must unite.

The national election approaches! The scourge of depression steadily encroaches!

Millions of voices cry for food and shelter!

The political bandwagon of the Democrats and Republicans no longer blinds you!

The Republicans in the White House and the Democrats in Congress have proven that there is no trust in their party labels.

Where is the Republicans' prosperity?

Where is the Democrats' unemployment relief?

You are sharing wage-cuts, loss of jobs, hungry wives and children, home and farm evictions, increase in poverty, persecution and prostitution!

Congress says "Don't soak the rich." They won't pay! Who can then?

Roosevelt, the Democrat, goes shooting possums down in dear ole Georgia.

Hoover, "Engineer of Prosperity," catches whopping trout in the

"Pigs Is Pigs" in Pigdom Even Though There Are Forgotten Pigs as Well as Blind Ones

By PHILIP HOCHSTEIN

NOWADAYS, you never hear a farmer saying, "Don't be a hog."

It is reported that farmers are cheered by the fact that hogs are eating more corn. Now, if the workers weren't compelled to eat less!

The country's complaint today is two-fold: not enough hogs and too many fools.

A Kansas farmer explains the rise in hog-value by declaring the hog-shortage followed the recent expulsion of bulls and bears from Wall street, when the swine filled the vacant places.

The rise in pig-value is making itself felt in financial circles and heard in Congress. For instance, the Democratic squeal for loans for private corporations and the complacent Republican grunt of refusal to let any one share with the banks and railroads.

While the newspapers are growing merry over pig-sties, workmen must face the fact that a ham sandwich will soon be five-cents more difficult to acquire.

There is the fellow who was hoping to have a ham sandwich just as soon as he could get two slices of bread. Now he's given up the hope, because the newly-rich hog refuses to allow his slices to lie between stale bread.

The pigs don't owe their fortune to either the Democrats or Republicans. The pigs just stopped being pigs for a while. They went on strike. When there weren't enough pigs to go to the slaughter houses, the packers offered more money to the farmers and the farmers offered more corn to the pigs.

The Republicans and Democrats having failed to lead us out of the depression, the business interests of the nation are now turning with hope to the pigs.

The recent political conventions at Chicago reflected a blind-pig leadership.

Pigdom began crawling out of the red when a pig returning from a Chicago convention warned his fellows that they must organize to meet competition.

"Remember the Forgotten Pig!" is the slogan

Rapidan in sweet Virgini'.

While we are still prowling back alleys searching through swill for food!

Black America, the Socialist Party calls to all workingmen and all other citizens of this great country to come together under

they adopted. And they hired a press agent.

As our press has repeatedly reminded us, the depression is purely psychological. The pigs began to get out from under when Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture sent his agents to all the pig-stys to read to the swine, stories of pigs in high places who had risen to fame and fortune by piggishness.

The pigs held a mass meeting to consider their plight. Some one read aloud an inspiring editorial from the New York Times on the opportunity open to the humblest porker to become cured Virginia ham. "We owe our misery to four years of Hooverizing," declared the chairman. "We must stop selling American pork chops short."

"We're not the only thing about this country that's not kosher," declared the chairman of the resolutions committee.

There was a fraternal delegate present from the goats. Billy painted a gloomy picture of conditions. "For the first time in goat history," he declared, "we have developed indigestion." He explained that the goats had tried to eat copies of the Republican platform.

The cows were also represented. "These are extraordinary times," said the cow-delegate. "We cannot afford to remain contented any longer. Out in the East, the cows have come up to the occasion. In New York the cows no longer give loose milk. They can make more money by giving bottled milk only. Some of our educated cows have learned to give calf's liver."

A resolution to form a Pig Party was overwhelmingly defeated after it was pointed out that there are already two Pig Parties.

The mass meeting went on record as opposed to any radical change in the government at Washington. "We want to be able to feel at home when we visit the Senate and the House of Representatives," said the pigs.

The mass meeting closed after the chairman read a long list of politicians who had been elected honorary members.

And now the pigs are paying off the mortgages. Which disproves the statement that this world isn't a fit place for pigs to live in.

Dogs, Horses and Unemployed Men

By DOUGLAS KRANTZOR

SCENE: The lobby of the New Madison Square Garden.

Mrs. Van Pelt—I do hope, dear, you will find the opportunity to attend the Horse Show. They really refer to it as the most elaborate ever planned.

Mrs. Q. Q. Cabot—Oh, thank you. I shall make every attempt to be there. I still haven't forgotten the Dog Show of last year. It was simply gorgeous. Wasn't it? Why, you know we spent a fortune of money grooming Fu Yang and we were overjoyed when he won a blue ribbon. We were planning to enter him this year but I am somewhat worried because he hasn't been eating or sleeping properly.

Mrs. Van Pelt—How tragic. It must be depressing. But don't worry. I am sure he will be well. Have you seen Dr. McKenzie? They say, he's quite a physician or rather quite a vet-vet-oh, you know a doctor of animals. Why don't you consult him? Really, he's quite charming. He attended Fido two years ago and recommended a temporary change of climate. Well, we went to Palm Beach and stayed there for several weeks. Lovely vacation and when we returned, our little darling was just as happy as ever. . . . You know they say that at the Rivoli Night Club the other night . . . oh, I'll have to tell you some other time. It's perfectly wicked yet utterly interesting. I really must be going in. John becomes furious when I keep him waiting. Do come over and see the show. I know you'll love it. The horses, they say, are blue-bloods.

They depart. I stand there huddled. I think of the millions of unemployed. I see the long, weary lines of hungry, haggard men. I hear their tortured voices pleading for the right to live. My heart aches. My mind pains. Oh, God—God, why are you partial?

There has been an increase in the price of hogs in the West but we are paying the greatest price in history for those we put in office.

THE WOODSHED

Heywood Broun Surveys Candidates in Terms Of Fractional Rating

DESERVED SPANKINGS

IT SEEMS to Heywood Broun that Norman Thomas is the best man of the four candidates for President, and that Herbert Hoover is the least desirable of the four candidates.

Now, to me it seems that Franklin D. Roosevelt is the least desirable. Indeed, it seems to me that Roosevelt in points of character and sincerity is not much higher than Al Smith (which is not very high).

Broun in his column recently printed batting averages for his four candidates. He said that the candidates by their conduct and statements during the campaign might cause the batting averages to change. It seems to me that if I were a candidate for President, I would not care to have Heywood Broun keep the score. My objection to him as a score keeper arises from a peculiarity of his temperament as displayed at the recent Democratic convention. The demonstration for Al Smith so moved him that he was swept "off his feet" (really, he was swept on them) and forgot the tedious business of keeping score.

Broun published a preference table in his column and declared himself .721 for Thomas. Now, it seems to seem to Broun that .279 of Thomas should be kept out of the White House. This might be a reasonable proposition if Broun were to specify. The proposition baffles me. I wonder whether Broun might be in favor of Thomas and Garner. Broun is .010 for Herbert Hoover. (I am led to suspect that Hoover earned his credits by getting a strike on a batter in throwing out the first baseball of the season.)

As a 1,000 supporter of Norman Thomas I am naturally anxious to see Norman Thomas grow to 1,000 in Heywood Broun's rating. Broun has generously indicated the possibility for further promotion for Thomas. Now, what can Thomas do to win a higher rating? Building something a few feet higher than the Empire State building? Take off his coat and vest to do some shadow-boxing with the Forgotten Man? Or, get Mr. Raskob to join the Socialist Party?

There is something dangerous to Socialists in keeping score cards on candidates. If this score-card system were applied in the glib Brounian fashion to dietics, we might get a chart something like this:

Spinach: .88432
Carrots: .75802
Poison Ivy: .00001

Of course, I do not vouch for the accuracy of the figures. I merely wish to indicate that poisonous substances have nutritive value. A person reading such a chart might not be forewarned against poison. Broun's score card does not forewarn any one against the poison, either.

Broun's score card merely conveys the impression that Thomas is the best man. It does not reveal the danger of voting for the others.

And isn't it about time that we stopped discussing bad men and good men? I regard Hoover as pathetically muddle-headed, but I cannot help feeling that under a decent system of society, Hoover might prove a useful citizen and valued neighbor. And I do wish Mr. Broun would not waste lengthy columns in stating his opinions of good and bad men.

If we are more than political infants, we have passed that stage. A good man and wise man, one Woodrow Wilson, sent thousands of good Americans to the slaughter houses of Europe. And another good man, Newton Baker, was his Secretary of War. Both men served as agents of capitalism, not the workers.

The Broun viewpoint is dangerous. If Socialism is to rest its case upon the relative merits of candidates, then Socialism rests on an insecure foundation. Not that the Socialist Party fails to attract good men. But there are so many good men who have grown up with the ideals of capitalism and find themselves attracted to the conservative side of the political struggle.

Just to illustrate: I regard Broun as an excellent man, although his score card does not raise him in my estimation. Nonetheless, if Broun were to spend the next few years of his life making himself more clever and more charming and more witty, and better in every way and—if he were then to become a candidate for a party that seeks to give aid and comfort to capitalism, I would find it necessary to rate him .0000000.

Norman Thomas is the standard-bearer of the Socialist Party. There was no struggle within the Socialist Party for the nomination, as there was in the Democratic Party. But if there had been a struggle and if my candidate had been humiliatingly defeated, I should still cast a whole, unfractioned vote for the Socialist Party and its candidates.

Socialism hasn't broken up the home yet. We are waiting to see whether there will be any left to break up in the next few years.

HELPING TO BUILD PARTY AND PAPER

Higgins is a Jimmie Higgins

"The Socialist party press can never be stronger than our movement," says State Secretary Higgins of West Virginia, in a statement sent to all the sub-divisions of the party in that state.

In a ringing appeal, Higgins calls on all the members to pledge themselves to purchase a few copies each of The New Leader to be sold or distributed. Unemployed members are urged to sell the paper and secure subs. The statement continues: "The plan calls for no sacrifice. Who will not give a few pennies every week to spread the light of Socialism? Instruct your financial secretary to order a bundle of papers every week. Attend to this matter without delay. Send the State Office of the Socialist party of West Virginia the gratifying news that your local is carrying out the plan for the pushing of The New Leader."

Yipsels to the Fore

Every Friday and Saturday Yipsels and party members may be seen on prominent corners in New York and Brooklyn selling copies of The New Leader. Jack Altman, who has charge of the squads, has new plans under way to popularize our paper, and those willing to help should get in touch with him at the Rand Book Store or the Socialist party office.

She Liked the Puzzle

Lydia Wentworth of Massachusetts writes that our puzzle on the capitalist party platform last week was so good that she would like to pass it on in leaflet form. We pass the suggestion on to the party, as The New Leader does not print leaflets.

One of the ways that the Third Assembly District of the Bronx is promoting the sale of The New Leader is seeing to it that active members of the branch purchase a few copies of the paper weekly. The branch is working out a campaign to give The New Leader a circulation throughout the district on a scale that will open the eyes of our boosters.

District Council No. 9 of the Painters & Decorators Union, New York, orders a large bundle of papers for distribution.

He Likes It

A. Aultfather of Akron, writes: "I just ran across a copy of your paper. I am going to send list of twenty friends who would like The New Leader. Success to the paper."

Another Secretary

G. J. Brann, State Secretary of Tennessee, sends in a large list of names, all of them prospects for subs. He wants to know about the club rates of The New Leader.

Carl Parsons reports for Westchester County that the Socialists up there plan to distribute 50,000 copies of The New Leader as part of the campaign plans to place the big New York suburb on the Socialist map.

W. E. Annon, West Virginia, sends in two subs with the promise that others will follow soon. "The paper shows steady improvement," he writes.

Not Enough

The 450 copies of The New Leader ordered by Local Newark last Saturday, were not enough to supply the crowd. A rush order for 100 additional copies followed.

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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.

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THE CHATTERBOX

Mike's Poem Is Welcome In These Turgid Times Of Stark Depression

By S. A. DeWitt

Song of the Ghetto Old

By MICHAEL C. ARNONE

NO MATTER and no matter, this we know:
Reality that shattered dreams so many years ago.

We are the old, but not,
not older than the streets that wend their tortured way

down to the river's edge . . . there is no change of scene, and evil, squalor, sordid grime and dirt stink in our many nostrils as when first we came eager and unafraid unto the Ghetto and called it haven, heaven, thinking soon to leave for cleaner places once we'd saved a bit . . .

Then we were young and never dreamed the Ghetto's clutch would hold us tight within its grasp and wither day by day the dreams we held of freedom from the gaunt, gnarled fingers of factories and the shops wherein we spent our days and oftentimes the nights hunched silent at machines.

We are the old . . .
No matter and no matter, this we know:
Reality that shattered dreams so many years ago.

We are the old,
the seared and withered, wrinkled, furrowed old, and only memories of things that were, of dreams alone remain to comfort our long nights on creaking beds above the sordid squalor of the streets, above the rumble of the "el," above the clatter of taxicabs and trucks upon the streets.

We are the old . . .
This is our winter . . . and soon will winter pass; too soon is spring not far behind . . . too soon the grasses long asleep will break again the sod, too soon we'll not be here . . .

We are the old.
Too soon will flowers bloom again . . . but we, the tired, wrinkled old will not be here, (no matter) we'll not be here to taste again of spring, (no matter, 'tis for the young) we'll not be here to smell again the rain that for so short a while will lave the streets of their accumulated grime and dirt; too soon we'll not be here to smell again the rain that running 'gainst the curbstones to the sewers will make a turgid river swiftly flowing for Ghetto young to sail their matchstick boats upon

while we with purblind eyes look on and dream of quiet streams and foreign native climes that seem so far away and long ago.

What is the use? . . .
This is our winter . . . too soon will come the spring and grass and trees and roses will bud in distant places

that seem so far away and long ago, but which we still will dream about though we are old and seared and withered, furrowed with the dreams we sought but failed attaining . . .

We are the old,
and springs will come and go, our Ghetto young will grow and dream what once we dreamt . . . but what's the use?

We'll not be here to smell again of rain that falls upon green buds through April days while all of life goes singing on bright April's ways; for the hempen cords draw taut upon our necks and strangle dreams a-sudden while we lie upon the sagging beds in narrow Ghetto rooms . . . No matter and no matter, this we know:
Reality that shattered dreams so many years ago.

Hell

By William Allen Ward

The parson talked about some

Place where there was great

Misery—where souls were

Tortured—I could not

Understand his description

Of this place called hell.

One evening I visited a tenement—

I saw a mother sick in bed—

I saw a crust of bread—

I saw an empty milk bottle—

I heard a baby crying—

I had seen hell!

We favor a moratorium on debts for the working class but favor cancellation of the capitalist parties for good

Now the Bosses Want Shorter Hours

They No Longer Worry What "Hands" Will Do With Time

But They Want to Have Wages Cut to Suit the Shorter Working Week

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

Thirteen years ago the desperate strike of the slaves of the United States Steel Corporation called attention to horrible conditions in the Pittsburgh steel mills. There were many evil things there, but possibly the worst single evil was the 12-hour day and seven-day week. The nature of the work required 24 hours a day at the blazing furnaces, and what with changes from the day shift to the night shift every two weeks half the workers were required to put in a 24-hour day once a month; once a month they were given the glorious privilege of 24 hours off.

When the bosses were asked why it would not be possible to have an eight-hour day, with three shifts a day; or even considering the dreadful work, a six-hour day with four shifts, they always had a pat answer.

"What would the Hunks and Polaks do with their spare time?"

That answer was made in perfect good faith, according to the light of those who made it. The spokesmen and apologists for the exploiters did not quite have the impudence to proclaim that their object was to squeeze all possible vitality from the workers, and so they had to rationalize.

What would the workers do with their spare time? They would get drunk, they would carouse, they would injure themselves.

The 84-hour week was good for them for it kept them out of mischief.

That is precisely the argument that was made at the very beginning of the factory system, when humanitarians were shocked at the employment of men, women and children 12, 15 and often 18 hours a day, argument always made in opposition to attempts to lighten the burdens of the workers.

An Old Story

Rationalizing the results of the cold-blooded greed of capitalism into pretended philanthropy is an old story. It was not so long ago that spokesmen in Congress of the Southern cotton mill owners sang the praises of the mill system as a means of getting children off the streets and out of mischief into the wholesome mills, where they could profitably employ their time.

That argument was always the chief stumbling block when reformers and humanitarians sought to improve conditions by lightening the burdens of those who did the work of the world. It was flung into the faces of Socialists and labor agitators seeking a modification of the greed of capitalism.

It is possible that heads of families whose younger members employed their time seeking ways of wasting their time in the most spectacular possible way were sincere about it. Closing their eyes to the gaudy escapades of their own sons and daughters it is possible they honestly believed that leisure was a bad thing for working people.

There is a change, now that there are so many workers operating on a no-hour working week. And now many members of the exploiting class are advocating a shorter working week for the working people.

Just as it was the logic of

events that caused them once to justify an intolerably long working week, now it is again the logic of events that is causing them to advocate a shorter working week. In the first case it was unbridled greed. In the latter it is a dreadful fear, plus their greed.

There is before us at the moment a copy of "The Lamp," house organ of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, its current issue carrying a statement signed by Walter C. Teagle, president. The leading article, preceding the Teagle statement, is entitled, "Divide the Work," and it begins, "Forty-five years ago the United States Commissioner of Labor wrote into his annual report the opinion that the world was suffering from overproduction, due to the introduction of machinery and that, accordingly, it was almost futile to expect much further progress or prosperity.

An Old Prediction

"When a man makes a prediction he should never forget the 'if.' This the commissioner did. The next forty years proved that he would have been absolutely right in his statement had he added to it, 'unless the hours of labor be shortened.'"

The article goes on, "Suppose that the twelve-hour day of the 'eighties had continued in force along with the development of new machines, the increase in unit capacity and development of other factors all multiplying man's productive activities . . . the manufacturing industries of the United States would have employed only about 60 per cent of the number actually employed in the year 1928 to produce the products of that year.

"In that case what would have happened to the public's purchasing power?"

Then the writer says, "There are about 8,000,000 unemployed in this country. This inevitably leads to the question whether the remedy does not lie in a further general reduction in hours of work."

"All the reasons but one," says the writer, "which can be advanced against a shorter week can be satisfactorily answered. This one reason is the uncertainty as to its general acceptance by all employers within competitive groups. No employer can operate indefinitely on shorter hours per individual if a competitor insists upon retaining the customary schedule of working time at a resulting lower unit of labor cost."

"Just as we regard employment conditions of half a century ago," the article concludes, "as servitude because they gave the individual practically no time for himself or his family, so we may eventually credit 1932 as the year that marked a new realization of the possibilities of reducing working time and increasing leisure, to the gain of humanity."

A New Policy

The article, it happens, introduces a manifesto by Mr. Teagle, establishing the five-day week in his company (with corresponding reductions in pay—but why bring that up?) It happens that it is today profitable to have a shorter working week; it makes it possible for more people to have money to spend, and most important of all—from the standpoint of the employing class—it tends to remove the danger of a growing protest against present conditions, a dangerous questioning of the wisdom of the capitalist system.

This Standard Oil statement is significant of a new trend. It

Try to Prevent Eviction, Irish Lads Facing Jail

One had fought in New York's Fighting 69th Regiment in the World War; one had been a building trades laborer till crippled at work three years ago; one was an unemployed railroader and the other a librarian. In Bronx County Court, alongside gunmen, rapists and thieves, they pleaded not guilty to charges of felonious assault.

The four—Hugh McKiernan, John Mullally, John Rooney and Martin Moriarty—had tried to save a home from being wrecked by dispossession process.

Carefully measuring out calories of relief for some of its unemployed, the city had nothing for the evicted McPartland family. And Catholic Charities' officials advised Mrs. McPartland: "Go to the municipal lodging house. We'll send a truck for the furniture."

"I will not," Mrs. McPartland said. "Indeed I will not take my six children to the dirty flophouse." The furniture sprawled on the sidewalk.

Neighbors, with members of a nearby Irish organization who were meeting nearby, returned the furniture to the house. There was a scuffle.

"The polis'man's under the

bed!" someone shouted.

"Devil a bit loss is that!" a woman screamed. "May he never get up!"

"Irish bums," Irish police called the prisoners, black-jacking them in the patrol wagon. "Maybe you were not afraid of the black-and-tans, but we'll make you scared of us."

The charge was disorderly conduct. Next day it was raised to felonious assault. And while the cases were pending in magistrate's court the men were indicted by grand jury.

Their bodies streaked with vivid blue welts, their ribs aching, they met Capt. Caffrey of the detective squad. He believed in giving fellow Irishmen a break. Sure, hadn't he come from Scull in the County Cork himself.

"You fellows don't look tough either," said this stout, cheerful man who might have been a benevolent parish priest talking to his erring flock. "McKiernan—from Leitrim . . . dear old Leitrim . . . and Moriarty—that a Kerry name, yes. The Lakes of Killarney . . ."

Not tough, merely workers—they face possible long terms in prison.

Hosiery Workers Cheer Thomas; Swamp Motion to Endorse Foster

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA. — Wildly cheered by the delegates and visitors to the biennial convention of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers in this city, Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, embraced the opportunity of warning the workers that if they did not unite politically in their own party America was in grave danger of some sort of Fascism.

Before Thomas appeared a Communist delegate proposed a motion endorsing the candidacy of Foster and Ford. The motion was defeated, two delegates voting in its favor.

"Workers of the World, Unite!" is a slogan to be heeded now more than ever before," Thomas declared. "Organization on the political and industrial fronts is the only possible preventative to the establishment of Fascism in this country. Let no one believe the possibility is remote or fantastic. It will be a sorry day for

states the case accurately—capitalism realizes that the "rugged individualism" of the old laissez-faire system is a complete and absolute failure. Capitalism is seeking some way out, and finds it in an attempt to spread necessary work over a larger number of workers—with a consequent spread of money paid in wages.

But what becomes of the concern over what the people will do with their spare time? Ah! now they're talking about "increasing leisure, to the gain of humanity."

It all comes down to the fundamental lesson, the ABC's of Socialist teachings. Nothing is the matter with the present industrial arrangement EXCEPT THE PROFIT SYSTEM.

Capitalism is slowly learning something. But capitalism is concerned about one thing alone—to safeguard its profits.

Now when the workers begin to learn something, when the workers begin to see that the point of attack is the very existence of the profit system, we will begin to be getting somewhere.

American Labor when the Gerard Swope type of stabilization is effected. Private ownership will be protected, the profit system left intact and the workers kept drunk on the heady wine of nationalism.

"Labor must fight on both the economic and political fronts to protect its existence—to substitute for a world ruled by dictators, a world of democracy inspired by ideals of economic equality and industrial rights. Labor that fights only on the industrial front fights like a cripple. It is inconsistent and unintelligent for workers to belong to unions from which bosses are barred and then to join the Republican and Democrat parties which are owned and controlled by the bosses.

"Why did Congress saddle the workers of the country with the ill-disguised sales taxes under which they are now burdened? Why are not inheritance and income taxes higher? Because Congress is particularly tender to persons having incomes of \$10,000 or more. Those are the persons who contribute to the campaign funds of the old parties. To think of taking the Republican or Democratic parties away from Wall Street and Raskob is to act like the mice who wished to bell the cat but got no further.

"The progressivism of the much-publicized progressives is nothing more than a desire to salvage what little can now be salvaged from the wreckage of the capitalist system, to return the country to the days of almost complete individualism and Thomas Jefferson's one-horse shay when machinery rules the world and cries 'Cooperate, cooperate.'

"The political party of the workers and the union of the workers have separate and distinct functions. They must not and cannot dictate to each other but they must have a common understanding, a common philosophy and a common goal—Social ownership of the world's wealth and production for use instead of profit."

'Liberty Party' Just Another False Alarm

Socialist Party Repudiates Kind Offer of Fusion With Monetary Reformers

CHICAGO. — Denial that the Socialist party is included in the fusion which resulted in the formation of a new "Liberty Party" in Kansas City this week was made today by Clarence Senior, Socialist Party national secretary and manager of the Socialist national campaign. Senior said he spoke for Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, as well as for the Socialist national campaign committee in repudiating the reported fusion into the "Liberty party."

"The presentation of Norman Thomas' name as candidate for president on the Liberty party ticket was unauthorized," Senior said. "The Socialist party was not represented at the Kansas City conference. The reported inclusion of the Socialists in the fusion is therefore false."

"While the Socialist party welcomes all forward-looking citizens to rally around its candidates and its platform," Senior added, "we can see no use in fostering the growth of fly-by-night 'Liberty parties' or any other of the 26 varieties of 'third parties' which have come out of the ground in the last few months.

"In the failure of the Republican and Democratic parties to meet the elementary needs of the people there is plenty of ground for political revolt. Nevertheless, the Socialist party believes that what is needed is a cohesive party of the workers and farmers on a platform of thorough-going economic reorganization which will transfer the nation's industry and resources to the producing masses. Tinkering with currency and euphuism of unmeasured inflation will serve only to divert interest from the major issue of restoring not only government but also industry to the people.

"As a basis for this movement, the Socialist party offers a steadily mounting membership trained and experienced in political, organization and educational work; newspapers with a combined circulation of over 700,000; over 1,000 local organizations with regular meetings and literature distribution; over five million pieces of literature sent out from national headquarters alone in 1931; and outstanding national leadership, in the person of Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, flanked by local leadership of similar quality.

Hoan Scorns California

MILWAUKEE. — Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee's Socialist Mayor, said this week he will not set foot upon soil of California as long as Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are kept in prison there.

The Mayor turned down the City Council's offer to pay his expenses if he would go to Los Angeles for the forthcoming meeting of the American Association of Port Authorities.

Alderman Paul Gauer, also a Socialist, refused to make the trip for the same reason.

The headlines lead to a sandwich and a cup of coffee and the voting lines lead to emancipation if we know how to make our vote count for ourselves.

Furriers' Union Asks Return Of Standards

Shore Presents Case for Workers—Communists Fail in Attempt to Break Up Conference

At a conference of all the organized factors of the New York fur industry, Samuel Shore, manager of the Furriers' Joint Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, demanded that employers immediately cease violations of collective agreements in force within the industry. Mr. Shore charged that increased unemployment, drastic reductions below the minimum wage scales, illegal overtime and Saturday work resulted from ignoring contracts.

The union leader indicated that Communist adventurism within the industry is being fostered by manufacturers who do not live up to the agreements. The Communists, he said, thrive on the desperation of exploited workers.

He warned that all employers, whether members of the two associations or independents, would feel the power of the union unless conditions are promptly enforced. At the conclusion of his address, a resolution, introduced by Herman Scheidlinger, president of the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Mfrs., Inc., promising that the manufacturers would observe the spirit and the letter of the contracts, was adopted. Dr. Paul Abelson, impartial chairman of the fur industry, presided.

A small group of Communists, recruited from various industries, attempted to break up the conference before it started. They were routed by a handful of police and contented themselves with booing. An attempt to invade the headquarters of the association failed ignominiously.

Mr. Shore, in his address, stressed the desperate unemployment in the trade and said he was determined "to get a job for every man." He said that illegal overtime and Saturday work prevented the hire of additional men, while there is no provision in the contracts for equitable distribution of work, no matter how much or how little there was.

He refused to allow the manufacturers "to pass the buck" to independent employers, whom the association leaders charged with creating substandard competitive conditions. Mr. Shore pointed out that association members themselves were not above taking advantage of their workers and warned that the agreement would be enforced impartially. The union leader insisted that active and loyal union members must cease to be "blacklisted" for their activity.

Mr. Shore said that a provision in the contracts, calling for the presentation of working cards from the Joint Council, must be strictly enforced.

"Members of our union, under the agreements," he said, "are entitled to all available jobs in the industry. 'We are determined to see that they get them.'"

Dr. Abelson and William Collins, representative of the American Federation of Labor, presented Mr. Shore to the conferees. Mr. Shore was recently pressed into service as head of the furriers' union when it was threatened with liquidation. Dr. Abelson lauded Mr. Shore as a constructive trades unionist with vision and determination to work for the welfare of the industry and for the fur workers.

Among those attending last night's conference were Peter Lucif, president of the International Fur Workers' Union, and Henry Rosen, president of the New York Fur Trimming Mfrs. Ass'n, parties to the labor agreements.

Miners' Struggle in West Virginia

Thousands on Hunger Rations as They Face Police Brutality in Desperate Strike

By Harold W. Glasgow

WITH 7,500 families destitute in Fairmont, W. Va., and the immediate vicinity according to a recent survey by the Red Cross, and mine disorders growing increasingly difficult to handle, conditions are rapidly growing serious in the Fairmont, W. Va., coal fields.

Thirty-two carloads of flour have been requisitioned to prevent hunger among the unfortunate families, and the Red Cross appealed to the Marion County Court for assistance in this emergency as the flour alone will not be sufficient to keep the starving thousands alive, officials of the Local Chapter Red Cross told the County Commissioners.

There is to be no discrimination in the distribution, commissioners were told.

New relief stations were set up at Farmington, Worthington, Everson, Carolina and Idamay. These stations were necessary due to the sudden increase in number of the destitute families as a result of the strike at mines of the Consolidation Coal Company. Larger forces are necessary to distribute the flour because, Red Cross leaders say, there have been cases at relief stations where some persons even take the flour by force.

The strike at the mines was not called by any union, but was one called by HUNGER. Men working only three days a week at best and being as much as a hundred dollars in debt to the company, said company refusing "Scrip" (Company money advanced to the extent of miner's credit after deductions for powder, etc., are made). These miners in some cases would have a dollar's credit left at the end of their three-days' work and with the company refusing to advance credit beyond that dollar, these men and their large families could not stand conditions longer. Between starving to death, and working and starving to death, they chose the former.

State police are at their usual duties, breaking up demonstrations and attempting to demoralize the strikers' picket lines.

At Monongah, it is said by reliable witnesses that two troopers ordered a foreign woman into line, and as she didn't speak English and didn't therefore get the full meaning of the command, she was jerked into the road and then was commenced a Tug of War with the troopers apparently trying to tear the woman in two.

Near Morgantown, the picketers were fired into, and one man killed and a couple of others were wounded, by mine guards. There was no provocation for this attack either. The dead man left a wife and several children.

While Fairmont was, by Mayor's proclamation, to have a safe and sane Fourth of July, and no fireworks were to be sold or fired in the city, the miners at Monongah, ten miles or less distant from the city, were having a different sort of celebration.

Captain Brown of the West Virginia State Police and twelve other troopers were lying in wait at the traction station at the end of the bridge crossing the West Fork river.

Watching the high road that slopes steeply down the hillside and doubles back after crossing the car track, where it then comes out at the end of the bridge below the street car station the police waited.

Finally, the marchers came, quietly and in orderly fashion, guilty of underpaying the oppor-



Government Feeds Monongah Miners—With Tear-Gas Bombs

shirt-sleeved men and plainly dressed women and children. The line seemed endless, and soon a solid column stretched down that steep road and swung into the stretch where the officers lay in wait.

A cry of warning, as suddenly from the ranks of the police something was hurled. This something tumbled into the mass of workers, a sharp sound followed by dense smoke and stifling fumes gave warning that the officers were not going to allow any picketing at all, for this was tear gas.

Two of the bombs failed to explode and alert marchers quickly hurled them at the police, but their aim was bad and the projectiles fell beyond the officers.

The strikers slowly but surely had to retreat in the face of the gas attack, and the brave police emerged victorious in another episode in West Virginia's already black industrial history.

A few of the miners were ar-

rested, though they didn't seem to mind, for one was heard to remark that he would get something to eat anyway.

One woman who has nine children, was arrested also, then later released.

Fairmont Local of the Socialist Party is in the field doing all it can in the way of relief for the miners on strike.

A committee, consisting of Hobart Linger, chairman; Dan Snider, Chas. Hawkins, Edward Shepard, and Harold Glasgow has been active in this work, and some supplies were taken to the miners a few days ago, and a meeting was held at Monongah Miner's Hall, which was addressed by H. L. Franklin, Socialist candidate for congress from the first district, and J. H. Snider, Socialist candidate for Governor.

The meeting hall was packed to the limit and the applause accorded the speakers was spontaneous and prolonged.

tunity of having the jobs finished.

The bosses have repeatedly refused to permit the union representatives to examine the payroll books, nor would the employers agree to retaining the specification clause which covers the quality of the work to be done.

To top it all, the employing painters are accused of striving to institute their vicious system used on new commercial work, to the old jobs which include apartment houses, churches and other buildings on which some of the finest decorative work has been done.

The conditions to which District Council No. 9 calls attention is not solely due to the depression, but in a great measure the result of the grasping and unscrupulous tactics of many of the employing painters, the workers say.

Exceptionally thorough plans have been made by the workers to conduct a winning fight. Not only was there a ready response to the strike call, but assurances have been received from several thousand unorganized workers that they will stick it out with the union painters. Every struck job will be efficiently picketed and all members must register twice daily, six days a week, in the following halls:

Local Union, 51 members, Headquarters, 366 Eighth avenue; Local Union, 261 members, Harlem Terrace, 210 E. 104th street; Local Union, 442 members, Hennington Hall, 214-216 East 2nd street; Local Union 454, 905 members, Hunts Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern boulevard, Bronx; Local Union, 472 members, Columbian Hall, 730 Van Duzer street, Stapleton, S. I.; Local Unions 803-848, 499 members, Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street; Local Union 490, 1011 members, Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street; Local Union, 892 members, Meeting Rooms, 216 East 59th street; Local Union, 874 members, Rand School, 7 East 15th street.

Engineers Vote To Reorganize Local Union

Panken Aids Members in Recapture of Their Organization — Commerford Is Held on Shooting Charge

Following three years of chaos, including charges and countercharges of despotism and financial mismanagement, and a suit in the New York Supreme Court, the turbulent affairs of Local 125 of the International Union of Operating Engineers appear at last to be clearing up.

Under the direction of three Commissioners of Election appointed by Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer, Judge Carroll Hayes, Vincent L. Leibell and Judge Jacob Panken, nominations were held Friday (July 15th) for new officers as the first step toward the ending of an intolerable situation.

In addition to the nominations the members adopted a new set of rules and by-laws, and paid dues. John Irwin was designated by the Supreme Court to receive dues pending the complete reorganization of the affairs of the union.

The meeting Friday, called to meet at 8:30 at the Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth avenue, virtually ends the three-year dictatorship of Patrick J. Commerford, who had been placed in charge of the affairs of the union in March, 1929.

It was in that year that three locals of operating engineers were merged into Local 125, and Commerford was placed in charge as "supervisor" by International President Huddell. The appointment was confirmed by President John Fossell.

It was charged by many members that Commerford's rule was despotic and dictatorial, that he rendered no proper accounting for union funds, that he placed his friends in office as business agents, and that the death benefit funds and the unemployment relief funds—the latter amounting to \$11,766.88 raised by a ten per cent assessment on wages—were commingled with the general funds of the union. Only \$1,597.83 was paid out for relief.

The Supreme Court came into the picture when John Irwin, spokesman for 603 members of the local, sued to restrain Commerford from exercising dictatorial powers.

Commerford has been arrested, and held on \$2,500 bail in Flushing Magistrates' Court, charged with shooting at two process-servers who were about to serve him with papers instructing him to appear at a hearing to account for the funds of Local 125 that had been entrusted to his care.

Hearing will be had on the shooting charge July 26th.

At a hearing Judge Panken demanded that the property of the union be turned over to him as receiver pending reorganization of the local, but no action was taken. A certified public accountant testified that there had been no books of the union in several years, and that he had been told they were destroyed. Michael J. Daly, financial secretary of the union under part of the Commerford regime, admitted that there had been \$13,000 of the union's funds he was unable to account for now.

In Justice Hammer's decision were included reflections on the importance of the labor movement in American life, and in granting every request of the petitioners he asked Panken and his two associates to act as receivers of the property, and the affairs of the union until new officers are elected.

30,000 Cloakmakers Vote in Big Strike

Cloak Bosses Seek Parley But Won't Yield As Yet

Communists Fail to Disrupt Great Strike Mass Meeting Tuesday — A Battle for Decency

While negotiations looking toward a peaceful settlement of difficulties with their employers are under way, close to 30,000 New York cloakmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are taking a vote on whether or not to go out on a great general strike, thus again tying up the industry in a battle for decency in industry.

The first step looking toward the strike was taken Tuesday when the 165th Regiment armory, at 24th street and Lexington avenue, was jammed with members of the union who listened to their spokesmen and determined that they would strike if they could win their just demands in no other way.

At the same time, true to their tactics of seeking to set the efforts of all non-Communists at naught, a noisy band of Communists sought to crash into the meeting and to break it up, as they have broken up many another labor meeting for no reason whatever, except that they are not running things. Police cooperated with union officials in keeping out of the armory all persons except bona-fide paid-up members of the union, who could show by their cards that they had legitimate business in the place.

Leaders Cheered

The vast throng of earnest and determined workers at the meeting cheered the defiant speeches of President David Dubinsky of the I. L. G. W. U., of Isidore Nagler, of Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., speaking on behalf of President Green, of Jacob Panken, and others. The meeting was solidly for a strike vote and one-hundred per cent for the demands of the union.

While the strike vote was under way, however, George W. Alger, Impartial Chairman of the Cloak and Suit industry, was holding a series of conferences at his office seeking to effect a settlement without the turmoil of a strike.

Union officials have as yet set no date for the walk-out to win the demands of the union, namely a week-work system in place of piece-work, and the limitation of contractors. The officials, if and when the strike vote is taken and is in favor of a general strike, will hold that vote as their main weapon in their negotiations, if the employers and union officials are brought together by Mr. Alger's efforts.

Ready to Negotiate

Dubinsky said that union officials had no desire to precipitate a strike, and would prefer a peaceful settlement, but that there would be no compromise on the issues. If the week-work system and limitation of contractors cannot be achieved without a strike, he said, the union members were ready to institute another in the long series of battles through which the ladies' garment workers slowly fought and overcame the vilest sweat-shop conditions and instituted something like order and decency in the industry.

The employers willingly entered into conferences with Mr. Alger, but they were not as willing to agree to the demands of the workers for a further step away from the sweating system.

"There may be a possibility of reaching an adjustment," said

Dubinsky, after leaving Mr. Alger's office, "but it's only a hope." Acting Governor Herbert H. Lehman, according to Dubinsky, would be willing to mediate the differences if called upon.

A Series of Battles

If the strike is called it will be

another of a series that began just 22 years ago, when the late Meyer London, as counsel for the union, led a brilliantly successful strike of 60,000 men who struck the first blow at the then all-prevailing sweatshop. The strike won a great deal of sympathetic support on the part of the general public, even so wealthy a man as the late Jacob H. Schiff contributing heavily to the strike fund and speaking at strike meetings.

The strike followed the famous battle of 35,000 young girls in the

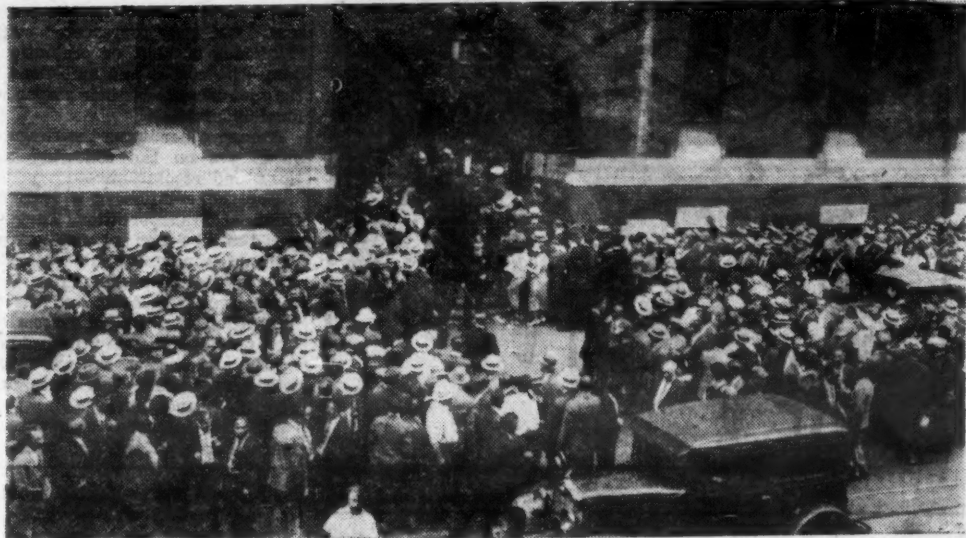
waist and dress industry in 1909 and 1910, which resulted in the first agreements between workers and their employers for a closed union shop in the garment trades.

In later years other strikes still further improved conditions in the garment industry until it was considered a model, but radical changes in women's styles and Communist disruption combined to weaken the union and to cut down the number of men employed in the trade. The result was a large amount of unemploy-

ment of men for whom the newer and scantier styles provided no work, and a consequent weakening of union standards, while the Communist forays in the union left the treasury bankrupt and the members in no spirit to wage further battles.

This is the first time in some years that the union felt prepared to wage a fight to re-establish the high-grade union conditions that so long characterized the shops in which members of that magnificent union do their work.

The Cloakmakers Meet



Part of the large crowd of Cloakmakers who packed the 165th Regiment Armory to decide on taking a vote on a general strike. Picture shows the entrance to Armory.

British Socialists Divided On I. L. P. Split With Labor

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

LONDON.—The underlying cause of the break between the Independent Labor Party and the Labor Party, the most sensational event in Labor circles since the breakdown of the Labor government last August, is the fact that the I. L. P. maintains that it sees no real change in Labor party leadership since Premier MacDonald undertook to lead the Tory party and smashed political Labor into pieces in the process.

This is the meaning of a cautious statement in the leading I. L. P. paper defending the break. The ostensible cause of the break is a purely technical dispute over Standing Orders, or parliamentary discipline, and generally speaking that is the only subject discussed either in that paper or in the "Daily Herald," official organ of the Labor party.

At the same time there is widespread opposition to the break in I. L. P. circles, most vehemently expressed in the Glasgow "Forward" by P. J. Dollan, a leading party worker in Scotland. Dollan says "The National Council of the I. L. P. have probably realized by this time that there is no enthusiasm for their proposal to withdraw from the Labor party. If the recommendation is persisted in I am afraid the result will be injurious to the I. L. P. and harmful to the future of Socialism."

"Already there is abundant evidence that the rank and file are not going to allow themselves to be dragged into a civil war with the Labor party. It is political folly for the National Council to persist in their disaffiliation mania. By so doing they will wreck the I. L. P. in such a manner as may make it impossible for the party to recover. Whether they like it or not their proposal for disaffiliation is nothing more than a foolish scheme to split the I. L. P."

Dollan adds that "it would seem stupid to biff the I. L. P. because one has a quarrel with the Labor party over something which Mr. James Maxton (Parliamentary leader of the I. L. P.) and Mr. George Lansbury (Parliamentary leader of the Labor Party) have both declared to be of minor significance."

The I. L. P. will hold a special national convention at Bradford July 30th and 31st to take up the issues raised by the break, and to call upon the membership either to ratify or reject the action of their executive.

In an editorial in the official organ of the I. L. P., A. Fenner Brockway, editor and chairman of the party, says: "The pitiful failure of the Labor Government is now openly recognized in circles which were silent when a protest might have saved the situation. The I. L. P. has been prepared to wait nine months to test whether there has been any real change in the mind of the Labor Party leadership. But can any other conclusion be reached from the attitude of the leaders of the Labor Party than the conviction that they do not yet realize how they have betrayed the working class and the cause of Socialism or the need for a revolutionary policy to meet the collapse of Capitalism?"

"Sincere Socialists can wait no longer. The chairmen of the I. L. P. and the I. L. P. Parliamentary Group have given the lead. We hope it will be followed not only by members of the I. L. P. but by all determined Socialists who have not so far associated themselves with the I. L. P."

In addition to the hot air we are getting from the politicians there are the tribe in office who are giving strikers tear gas.

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The New Leader

Labor Leaders Pledge Support To Thomas

Milwaukee Central Body Joins Labor League for Socialist Candidate

CHICAGO.—With the endorsement of its purpose by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the addition of the names of a number of prominent trade unionists, the Labor League for Thomas and Maurer has begun to assume proportions that promise to bring much strength to the Socialist presidential ticket.

The league proposes to reach every trade union local in the country, by personal contact or by mail, with a presentation of the Socialist platform and the labor records of Norman Thomas, presidential nominee, and his running-mate, James H. Maurer, for 16 years president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Trade union leaders of many industries from all sections of the country have given their enthusiastic support to the formation of the Labor League for Thomas and Maurer.

Labor Leaders Favor Thomas

In the west, James D. Graham, president of the Montana State Federation of Labor; Samuel S. White, secretary of the Central Labor Union of Bakersfield, California, and H. H. Freedheim, vice-president of the Idaho State Federation of Labor, have joined in sponsoring the League.

Eastern trade unionists who are helping organize the committee include Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and a vice-president of the United Textile Workers; Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' Union of New York City; Jasper McLevy, former president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor; Alex

Socialists Name Labor Official For Governor

Fred Sutor, Quarrymen's Official, Heads Ticket, With Machinists' Official for Lieut. Governor of Vermont

RUTLAND, Vt.—Fred W. Sutor, old-time Socialist and veteran trade union official, was named as candidate for Governor by the Socialist party at its state convention here.

Sutor is International Secretary-Treasurer of the Quarry Workers' Union, and a legislative agent of the Vermont Federation of Labor. For six years he was president of Vermont Federation of Labor, and he has long been an active Socialist.

The candidate for Lieutenant Governor is Norman Greenslet of Bennington, member of the International Association of Machinists, and also a life-long Socialist.

A state campaign committee was selected with H. W. Walbridge of Bennington as state chairman and Henry A. Cheney, 61 Pleasant street, Rutland, as state secretary.

Plans will be made for meetings for Norman Thomas in Vermont at Bennington and Rutland on August 15 and Barre and possibly Burlington on August 16.

McKeown, president of the Philadelphia Hosiery Workers; Herman F. Neisner, for three years international president of the Plate Printers' International Union; David Saposs, of the faculty of Brookwood; and Oliver C. Carruth, for nine years assistant editor of the International Labor News Service.

Midwest Supporters

Those from the middle west who are pushing formation of the League include Andrew Burt, president of the Detroit carpenters' local, No. 1102; Samuel E. Levin, manager of the Chicago joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; J. J. Handley, secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Lynn Thompson, member of the Minneapolis School board; Elmer Libert, president of the Milwaukee machinists, No. 234; Henry A. Winkler, president of the Metal Trades Council of Joliet, Illinois; Powers Hapgood, of the International Federation of Technical Engineers; John Banachowitz, president of the Milwaukee Federation of Hosiery Workers; Jac Friedrich, labor editor of the Milwaukee Leader; J. Piepenhagen, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Milwaukee, and Leo Krzycki, member of the general executive board of the A. C. W. and an organizer for the United Textile Workers.

Krzycki this week wrote to editors of labor papers inviting them to accept membership on the national advisory council of the League.

Four Workers' Internationals Take Action On Problems of War and Disarmament

Hoover Proposal Stirs Socialists and Organ- ized Workers to Re- newed Action

THE American proposal for the reduction of armaments has brought statements from the Socialist and Labor movement abroad. The Labor and Socialist International, the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Joint Disarmament Conference of the above two organizations, the International Federation of Public Employees, and the International Transport Workers Federation, and the Socialist Educational International have all taken action.

At the meeting of the Joint Conference late in May, Walter M. Citrine, its chairman, expressed disappointment with the Conference on Disarmament which opened last February and which received petitions from workers all over the world. "The nations represented at the Conference," said Citrine, "seem to be in favor of the abolition of those weapons in which they are peculiarly weak and in which their neighbors are strong. So far as the organized workers are concerned we seek the reduction of all arms whatever their nature. Complete and universal disarmament can alone ensure the world against war."

The organ of the Dutch Trade Union Centre, "The Struggle," recently carried an article on the transport of munitions and recalled that the Swedish transport workers had hindered the transport of war material to Japan. On the other hand the transport worker wants to know "why he alone should bear the brunt of the armaments boycott. Munitions have to be manufactured before they can be transported."

This view, continues the Dutch organ, is the kernel of the problem "of disarmament—the manufacture of the weapons of war. As, either with or without unemployment, there will always be enough blacklegs, nationalists and die-hards to outnumber the class conscious and therefore pacifist workers in armament factories, the problem must be attacked at its source. . . . Anything and everything which destroys human life should be controlled. . . . This is the slogan which the masses must adopt and to which they, and they only, can give practical effect."

The statement by the Bureau of the Labor and Socialist International was adopted in Zurich on June 25 and urges the organized working class to energetic action against the war mongers. The statement follows:

The Bureau of the L.S.I.

"The proposals of the United States have opened up for the Disarmament Conference, which was in danger of becoming stranded in technical discussions, the possibility of emerging from the deadlock."

"The Disarmament Conference is faced with critical decisions."

"It is true that the American proposals do not provide an ex-



From "Le Travail," Geneva, Switzerland.

haustive solution of the problem with which the Disarmament Conference is faced, a solution which is satisfactory in all points. In certain important respects the proposals are in need of amplification; for example, there is no mention of a substantial reduction in military expenditure, the prohibition of the private manufacture and trade in arms and munitions, a seriously organized system of control, or the international regulation of civil aviation. The acceptance of the American proposals would only mean a first step towards disarmament, a reduction in armaments. But a rejection of the American proposals would destroy the hopes for the success of the Disarmament Conference and would also throw upon the European Governments the responsibility for having compromised the collaboration of the United States, which is necessary for the solution of all the urgent problems of the day, as well as international cooperation in dealing with the world economic crisis.

"It is therefore necessary to compel the governments of all countries to avoid destroying during these critical days the possibility of serious progress being made by the Disarmament Conference."

"It is necessary to make every effort to break the resistance of the open and secret enemies of disarmament."

"The Bureau is confident that the Labour Parties of all countries, recognizing the importance of the moment, will immediately begin an energetic campaign, demonstrate everywhere in favour of their demand for disarmament

and peace, and bring the strongest pressure to bear upon their governments so that the present critical moment may be taken advantage of to carry out serious measures of disarmament."

The Trade Union International

"The International Federation of Trade Unions calls attention to the petition it presented to the Conference on the 6th February 1932 on behalf of more than fourteen million affiliated workers, in which the statesmen now assembled in Geneva were urged at last to translate into deeds the promises made by the Governments for disarmament and the promotion and ensurance of peace between the nations."

"The International Federation of Trade Unions feels impelled to point out to the Conference how greatly the apprehension and impatience of the workers has been increased by the fact that no ap-



League of Nations Referee in next war: "Foul! Your gun's too long!"

preciable results have accrued from the efforts made during the last five months at Geneva.

"Taken together with the recent Lausanne decisions and the success of the Belgo-Dutch scheme in putting an end to the folly of protectionism, the American proposal has now given us a chance—perhaps our last chance—of coming to a point where the re-establishing of world confidence and the restoration of sanity would be possible; and the world will find it incomprehensible if the action of any Government is allowed

French Rail Workers Stand For Unity of Working Class

By Herman Kobbe

Paris, July 1.

THE railroad workers have just closed their annual congress at the Salle Huyghens, Paris. Interesting object-lesson in solidarity, and intelligent labor policies! The speakers were men generally quite unknown outside their union; and there were no great orators. But they represented—with total lack of bluff or pretentiousness—the wishes and ambitions of the membership in their respective local federations.

Among other items the congress voted yes on the following motions and resolutions:—

For the creation of a National Office of Transportation. They favor the abolition of the private railroad companies, all of which are in financial difficulties, and some heavily in debt; and the organization of a unified system under public ownership and democratic and expert control, which will also include bus lines, and river-and-canal lines.

For an intensive campaign of education to inform the public of

the threatened bankruptcy of private ownership and the dangerous condition of the roads due to so-called "economies" practiced in the name of profits.

For working-class unity. A number of delegates formerly in communist unions were present. Some of these remarked on the great differences in discipline and spirit between the communist unions and the General Federation of Labor (C. G. T.). The congress voted unanimously against any participation of any of their members in joint activities ("Innocents' Clubs") with the Communist unions, and in favor of "organic unity"—i. e., to continue a membership drive for their own union, and to refuse to compromise with any dual organization.

On the floor several references were made to various elected Socialist officials, in connection principally with labor bills. These officials were invariably referred to in respectful and friendly terms, and their legislative work approved. Anarchists, liberals, intellectuals, and working-class "saviors" and major prophets were conspicuous by their absence (or at least by their silence).

It was a gathering of plain, sensible, working-men representing a membership of about one hundred thousand fellow railroad employes.

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



Sad Melody Will Ease Depression

BOSTON.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor, has been deluged with suggestions dealing with the depression and a proper musical recognition of it in concerts.

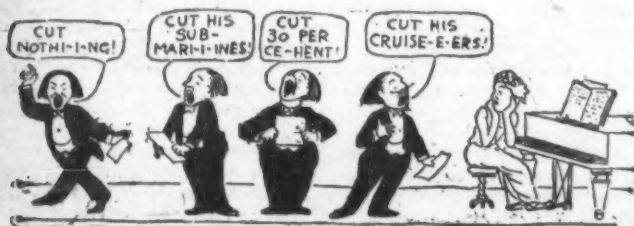
Mr. Fiedler visited a psychologist of note, who, to his amazement, suggested that "sad music" was most fitting.

"A grieving person is to be compared with a person in a depressed mental state," said the psychologist. "A grievous person desires to be alone with his grief-stricken thoughts or in sympathetic company."

"Play gay music to cheer him up, and instead of cheering him you outrage his feelings just as much as if you introduced frivolous music at a funeral of one of his dear ones."

what is not given to them voluntarily: in other words, they become criminals.

"Only disarmament can save the future and the lives of the workers' children. Save them before it is too late!"



The Powers in Concert

From the "New Leader," London.

Social Conditions Seen As Cause of Criminality

By Charles Solomon
(N. Y. State Candidate for
U. S. Senator)

WARDEN LEWIS E. LAWES of Sing Sing Prison sums up his long experience in dealing with criminals in a remarkable book entitled "Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing" (Ray Long & Richard Smith, Inc.). The book is based on 27 years of association as guard and warden with the prisons of New York State. Mr. Lawes is 50. His book is dedicated "To those tens of thousands of my former wards who have justified my faith in human nature." The spirit in which the book is written is expressed in this unusual dedication.

Lawes began in 1905 as a rookie guard in Clinton Prison, Danamora, then reputed to be the American Siberia, attaining to the position of Warden of Sing Sing Prison in charge of "twenty-five hundred individual human equations"—the best known and most influential prison official in the United States, with an international reputation. When Lawes took his first prison job these institutions "were run almost entirely on a political basis." Those were the days before psychology and psychiatry and similar "new fangled notions" in connection with penal institutions; the days of the gun, shaven heads, stripes and silence. Our author carried with him into his new job "ideas of prisoners on a par with those entertained by the average citizen today." He was determined to be hard-boiled. To show no quarter and to ask for none. He has become one of the most enlightened prison administrators throughout the world and the expounder of views on penology in many quarters regarded as revolutionary. He came into prison work believing in capital punishment. He is today probably the nation's best known opponent of the death penalty.

Capital Punishment

"My experience has convinced me," he writes almost in the first words of his book, "of the futility of capital punishment. History would seem to confirm this viewpoint."

One characteristic, he has found one hundred and fifty men and one woman executed at Sing Sing Prison in the 12 years of his wardenship had in common:

"All were poor, and most of them friendless."

Mr. Lawes consistently emphasizes the fact of social responsibility for crime, drawing the deadly parallel between the plaintiff in a court of equity who is required to come "with clean hands," as the quaint old maxim has it, and "The People" in whose name criminal prosecutions are conducted. Says Warden Lawes:

"It does not require elaborate research to establish the fact that our complainant (Society) does not come into court with clean hands. Has it not, in a large measure, contributed to the condition of which it is complaining?"

A large part, the most impressive, in fact, of this book is devoted to proving that the answer to the foregoing query is overwhelmingly in the affirmative.

Warden Lewis is "surfeited with this constant emphasis on punishment and still more punishment." Crime increased with the advent of long prison terms, and continues to grow. "Attacking the problem of crime and criminals through prisons is to approach the problem hind end foremost." The outstanding result of our prison and penal policies," Warden Lawes warns, "is the fact that prison populations have steadily increased."

He unequivocally repudiates the policy of "bigger and better prisons" and repeatedly emphasizes

the vital necessity of recognizing and striking at causes that lie at the root of the problem of crime.

Starting With the Young

There is insistence upon starting with the young. "In the last analysis, if there is to be any permanent diminution of crime we shall have to look to our adolescents." There are striking figures on the relation between crime and the young. We must abolish slums, provide recreational facilities under competent supervisors, establish adequate recreational and cultural centers for young boys and girls, give vocational instruction, make large changes in our educational systems, build social consciousness and character.

An overwhelmingly large part of the prison population of the state return to society within a comparatively short period—92 per cent, according to the last report of the N. Y. State Prison (Lewisohn) Commission. The problem confronting the State was well summarized by the Lewisohn Commission in the following language:

"The primary purpose of our correctional institutions is to take an anti-social group of underprivileged, under-educated and vocationally untrained men and women and prepare them better to meet their responsibilities of social and economic citizenship."

The foregoing quotation while not from Warden Lawes' book, succinctly and adequately states his own thesis.

The author pays his respects to prohibition as a crime cause. It has converted "the small crook" into "the prosperous bootlegger" who takes to robbery when business is bad to maintain his standard of living because robbery "is quicker than burglary and surer."

The odd title of the book is derived from the fact that the 2,500 inmates of Sing Sing Prison are saddled with an aggregate sentence of 20,000 years.

It is difficult to "review" this book, especially in this limited space. One is tempted to quote repeatedly the striking paragraphs in which the volume abounds. But to yield to this urge would be to substantially reproduce the source.

The story of Lawes himself is strange as fiction. That his background should have produced the man! At less than eighteen, he was in the U. S. army. Soon after three years of service, he became a prison guard with the ideas and under the circumstances already stated. That out of his experience there has emerged the humane and enlightened prison official who has taken his place in the very forefront of advanced thinkers on the problem of prisons and penology, is in itself no insignificant phenomenon.

Tom Clifford Dies at Age of 76

Tom Clifford, once one of the leading Socialists of Ohio and the Middle West, died Monday at Cleveland at the age of 76. After a lifetime in the Socialist movement he withdrew from activity about ten years ago, disgusted with the wrecking of the movement in Cleveland by the Communist elements.

Clifford, who was a printer, was candidate for governor and for Mayor of Cleveland a number of times. In 1912 he was one of the famous Three Toms in the National convention at Indianapolis who sided with William D. Haywood in the memorable battle on the trade union policy of the party. The other two were Tom Lewis and Tom Hickey.

Tom Clifford was a typical old-time American Socialist.

"No More Sacco-Vanzetti Cases!"



From "Het Volk," Amsterdam.

European Communist 'News' On Scottsboro Belied by Facts

By Wm. M. Feigenbaum

COMMUNIST "news" is a fearful and wonderful thing.

It is a dogma of the Communist movement that the Socialists are a lot of "betrayers" and bad eggs generally. For if the Socialists were not, what excuse could they give for calling upon the masses to unite for unemployment relief in the Communist party and at the same time seek to destroy the Socialist Party for fighting for unemployment relief? There is the dogma laid down by the Wise Men, that everything they do is right, even if they change their position three times a week; while everything the Socialists do is a "betrayal."

The Scottsboro Boys

There are the eight miserable Scottsboro boys, under death sentence because of the South's savage race policies.

The Communists have adopted the boys as their own to have a talking point in their campaign for "self-determination" of the "Black Belt."

Mrs. Ada Wright is mother of two of the boys. In line with conventional Communist policy in such matters, the Communists are sending her on a tour of Europe, where she is making appeals for her sons, and the other six boys, to the Socialist and labor movement abroad.

With her is one J. Louis Engdahl, Communist, who is designated as secretary of the International Labor Defense, a Communist "Innocents' club."

Engdahl and Mrs. Wright are traveling in all the great cities of Europe, but he is not telling the European workers how the Scottsboro case has been converted into a Communist racket.

Telling the World

Engdahl is telling the European workers that American Socialists are cooperating in the attempt to murder the boys. He is telling the American people—or that tiny portion that reads Communist papers—that the European Social-

ists are hindering and obstructing Mrs. Wright.

For example, in a recent issue of a local Communist publication Engdahl wrote that the Socialists, who completely control the city governments of Zurich and Vienna, gave Mrs. Wright the run-around and made it impossible for her to tell her story. The story he wrote was obscure, but somehow he seemed to imply that the fact that the Vienna municipality named one of its latest workers' dwellings George Washington Hof indicated a hostility to Mrs. Wright and a desire to see her sons hanged because Washington was a slave-holder.

Brussels and The Hague Out

We do not know what happened in Zurich and Vienna, but knowing Communist methods we suspect the accuracy of the Engdahl story.

We do know what happened in Belgium and Holland.

In Brussels the Socialists publish a great daily, "Le Peuple," of which the political editor is Emile Vandervelde, president of the Labor and Socialist International. "Le Peuple" carried a number of stories bitterly attacking the conviction of the Scottsboro boys; and when Mrs. Wright spoke in the Belgian capital under Communist auspices Vandervelde himself overcame his repugnance to the Communists, appeared at the meeting, and spoke strongly protesting against the prosecution of the boys. On the same platform was Joseph Jacquemotte, leader of the tiny Belgian Communist party, who had long shown hostility to the Belgian labor movement. The fact that Vandervelde spoke for the Scottsboro boys is a refutation of the Communist story.

At the Brussels meeting Vandervelde literally stole the show from the Communists. Many young Communists, having long heard the conventional Communist stories about Socialists, were lifted out of their seats when the veteran Socialist made his eloquent speech upon behalf of justice.

Many of them crowded to him

Waldman Again Chosen Party State Chairman

Plans for the most extensive state campaign in many years were made when the newly-elected State committee of the party met Saturday at the People's House, New York, to elect an executive committee and to clear up the business left over by the state convention.

It was voted to take a stand opposed to the Breaton-Porter bill that comes up for popular vote at the November elections on the ground that it would take public property in the public parks in the Adirondacks and other places from the people and place it at the mercy of profiteers. The sub-committee on public affairs was instructed to study the bill and issue statements and carry on a publicity campaign in opposition to it.

The committee organized by re-electing Louis Waldman as state chairman, and electing the following state executive committee:

Morris Berman, Julius Gerber, Theresa B. Wiley, William M. Feigenbaum, Algernon Lee, Robert H. Richey and Ray Newkirk.

The following sub-committees were elected: Budget and Finance, Gillis, Berman and Hendon; Public Affairs, Waldman, Laidler and Feigenbaum; Women's Activities, Mrs. Panken, Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Roth; Organization and Propaganda, Gerber, Parsons, Kritzer, Newkirk, Lee, Richey and Sander.

The State Executive Committee met Tuesday and organized for the campaign, devoting its time to routine detailed work.

after the meeting was over and expressed deep regret that they had never heard of him before. Indeed, here was another case of the Communist rank and file getting away from the leadership of the "strategists."

What Vandervelde Did

Vandervelde, a former Premier and Minister of Justice of Belgium, had smuggled Mrs. Wright across the border and after the meeting smuggled her back across again. He announced that he would interpellate the government in Parliament on the reasons for trying to keep the unfortunate woman out of the country.

In Amsterdam is a great Socialist daily called "Het Volk." It not only printed pictures of Mrs. Wright and stories of the Scottsboro outrage but likewise carried a most powerful cartoon, showing the hand of European labor holding back the hand of Uncle Sam as he moves to switch on the current to kill a Negro boy strapped in the electric chair. On the wall are pictures of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, and the caption reads, "Prevent another Sacco-Vanzetti case."

We do not know whether Mr. Engdahl is denouncing "Le Peuple," "Het Volk" and Vandervelde as the hangmen of the Scottsboro boys; we would not be surprised if he did. We do know that the Communists denounce the Socialists here as "murderers."

This story is told in some detail not to give credit to the European Socialists for acting as Socialists should and always do, but to nail these falsehoods.

Communists generally save up these stories and fling them at people who have no way of proving that they are false. It is impossible to keep up with all of them.

There is, however, one safe rule to follow:

When they slander the Socialists assume that we are doing the right thing and that their statements are false; assume that the Socialists are right until the contrary is proved.

This is about all for the time being.

THE NEW LEADER FORUM

TO COMRADE THOMAS

By Benjamin Haskel

In the "New York Times" of June 27, Norman Thomas is quoted as having said at the L. I. D. Tamiment Conference:

"By no means do I believe in inevitable disaster. Nevertheless, drift in the United States and in the world in general is drift to catastrophic disaster. . . . It is at least as probable that out of it we should get a generation of chaos and dark night as that we should get anything as constructive as communism." (Emphasis mine.)

A little further on he said: "Against these very destructive forces (Fascism) only the rapid growth of socialism can prevail. Once I would have seen in communism something of a check to fascism. Now I think that the Communist violence and its glorification of dictatorship play into the hands of Fascism." (Emphasis mine.)

To a faithful party worker back home here in the Borough of Brooklyn it is most discouraging to find that the enemies he has to fight constantly because of their fanatical destructive policy are honored as "constructive" by the standard-bearer of his party. What does Comrade Thomas mean by constructive Communism, anyway?

As if this were not enough, Comrade Thomas seemed to have found it necessary to make public confession of his one-time belief that Communism might be a check to Fascism. Though I admire his candor in admitting his mistake, what sensible purpose was served by making public this fact particularly when the Communists have as a matter of record, everywhere and at all times, bolstered up the forces of Fascism? Surely this has not added to the prestige of Comrade Thomas or the Socialist party.

Brooklyn.

TO COMRADE HASKEL

By Norman Thomas

My good friend, Comrade Haskel, is unnecessarily worried. The quotations he takes from the New York "Times" mean what they say and no more. Communism is certainly more constructive than "chaos and dark night." Even Socialists more critical than I am or than the party's resolution on Russia is will admit: that the situation in Russia is infinitely more hopeful than pure catastrophe. My statement is that we drift to catastrophe rather than to anything as constructive even as Communism.

My second statement is that I once thought, simply as a matter of objective observation, that Communism might at least be somewhat of an antidote to Fascism. It is certainly not the same as Fascism and if we must choose I certainly prefer Communist Russia to Fascist Italy.

I now think, simply as a matter of objective observation, however, that whatever Communist intentions may be, Communist tactics in America actually strengthen the drift to Fascism. This may or may not continue to be the case; it is true today.

It is, however, an extreme and, I think, unproved statement for Comrade Haskel to say that "Communists have as a matter of record everywhere and at all times bolstered up the forces of 'Fascism.'" Part of our strength as socialists lies or ought to lie in our ability to discriminate. Our criticisms of Communism will certainly have more weight if they are not as blind as are Communist criticisms of socialism.

I may add that the very news release from which the New York "Times" quoted went on with a sharp criticism of William Z. Foster's book so that no one was in any danger of thinking me a Communist sympathizer.

"SHOOT THE WORKS"

By Ben Blumenberg

Heywood Broun stated recently in the World-Telegram that he became so excited at the Democratic conven-

tion that he joined the delegates in the cheering for Alfred Smith.

Visualize Broun making a soap-box speech in the present campaign. A crowd passes shouting for the champion of the New Tammany. Broun stops long enough to join in the cheers and then completes his Socialist(?) address. If the band should play the Tammany theme song, choking emotion might prevent the playboy of socialism from continuing his speech.

Broun's socialism is no deeper than the impression made by the ink of a typewriter ribbon. It is to him a pleasing newspaper diversion. To Socialists his posturings are a source of chagrin and apology. When will Socialists drop their hero-worship which results in selecting spokesmen who have gained their "honors" in movements other than our own? When will we have the sense to depend on spokesmen and strategists who have long and honorable records free from buffoonery and press-agency.

Broun's place is not in the Socialist party. If the mechanism of the party depends on superfluous cogs like Broun, the sooner we "shoot the works" the better.

New York City.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

By John M. Work

There is a matter concerning our national conventions which bothers me and I want to get it off my chest. I was not a delegate to the recent convention, but, in my capacity as editor of the editorial page of the Milwaukee Leader, I sat at the press table a large part of the time, and I

observed that there were some delegates who never got the floor. Some of these tried in vain to get it; others did not have the courage to try. You may be sure that this is a tragedy to these comrades and that it is an injury to the movement.

To obviate this injustice in future conventions I would make two suggestions.

The first one is that the delegations which are made up largely of seasoned speakers—such as the delegations from New York, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and some others—should be seated in the rear of the convention hall, where they cannot so easily monopolize the floor; and that the more modest delegations be seated in front where they will have a better chance to be recognized.

The other suggestion is that a deliberate attempt be made—by announcements from the platform or otherwise—to get the more modest delegates to take part in the discussions and to give them the opportunity to do so.

In short, they should be treated with consideration, in keeping with the genuine Socialist spirit of kindness and brotherliness, and should be made to understand that they are integral and important parts of the convention work. It is a shame to send them home with a heartache.

Milwaukee, Wis.

MORE ON THE LIQUOR PLANK

Two more letters have been received on the liquor plank. Fred M. Merkel of Reading, Pa., writes of the position taken by Jim Maurer at a branch meeting who declared that the

"day of straddling is past." He adds that a straw vote taken on this issue in Berks County gave a decision of 4 to 1 against prohibition.

David G. George of Virginia writes that he is "emphatically opposed" to the platform plank on liquor. He does not write as "a dry or a wet, but as a Socialist."

UNION PROPAGANDA

By Sarah Volevick

I want to call attention to Comrade Clarke's article on "A Day in the Life of a Good Union Man," published in The New Leader last week. To me it

seems like an excellent article to circulate among trade unionists. It is written in the language that most easily appeals to the worker, and the treatment is one which is sure to strike home. Such an article in the form of a leaflet, pasted up in shops or circulated among trade unionists is sure to create an impression and cause comment. It ought to make the rounds of trade union publications, for it is just the kind of matter which such publications are looking for. Perhaps the Labor Committee, or some other committee of the party can give this its attention.

Bronx, N. Y.

LIPA Endorses National Ticket Of Socialists

Refuses Endorsement to Any Communist Candidates; Denounces Disruption

By HY FISH

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Concluding a tepid two-day session, the League for Independent Political Action urged support of Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, the Socialist candidates for president and vice-president. While endorsing Thomas they made it plain, as one delegate put it, that the Socialist program was a "bit too radical for them." In their declaration they said, "While we do not necessarily support every feature in the ultimate program of the Socialist Party, we do believe that in the present election the candidacy and platform of Norman Thomas and James Maurer is infinitely preferable to those of other parties and we therefore urge all our members and friends to work and vote for him."

The conference decided to co-operate with all independent groups who were interested in building a "third party." But upon a motion by Professor Paul H. Douglas and supported by John Dewey, they decided by a vote of 47 to 8 that they would endorse no candidate of the Communist Party. "It is not a question of communist principles," Dr. Dewey said, "but one of communist tactics. Communists have as their aim the disruption of all parties."

Royal D. Rood, Detroit delegate, offered a substitute to the endorsement plank of Thomas and said that they should just ask the people to cast a protest vote against the two old parties so that the league could maintain its non-partisanship.

Lillian Herstein, Chicago teacher, struck the keynote of the convention when she said in answer, "We are not a non-partisan group. We are partisan. We are partisan for social legislation, for giving the government back to the people. And we are partisan to the candidates who stand for these things."

The first session of the conference opened Saturday, July 9, at which Dr. Dewey presided as Howard Y. Williams, the national organizer of the L. I. P. A., Lillian Herstein, leader of the Chicago teachers, and John W. Herring,

executive secretary of the league, discussed "Are the People Ready to Take Power?"

Williams pointed out that any new party must have an adequate philosophy of government, a sufficient program, and the ability to organize. He paid a tribute to Victor Berger for being one who had all three and used them to the advantage of the workers. He said that he had lost all hope in the "progressives" and that the leaders must "come from our own ranks." Herring brought out the need for immediate action to "avoid the dangers of fascism and the rising of an American Mussolini." Miss Herstein spoke on the situation in Chicago and discussed the tax situation.

Many Features Will Mark Big Party Picnic

Many attractive features will draw upwards of 25,000 Socialists and their sympathizers to Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, Saturday, July 30th, on the occasion of the opening of the greatest Socialist campaign since the days of 'Gene Debs.

With more than 200 organizations participating, tickets are being spread among their members and friends. There are indications that a record crowd will turn out.

Dancing from 1 P. M. to the early morning hours will be furnished in the Main Casino of the Park. Music will be furnished by the Hollywood Serenaders. Sports, including an all-star soccer game between the Manhattan and Union City teams at 3 P. M. will be an attraction that in past years has drawn thousands of enthusiasts and spectators.

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Earnings and Wages Steadily Declining, Labor Bureau Finds

ACCORDING to the July issue of "Facts for Workers," published by the Labor Bureau, Inc., 2 West 43 street, N. Y. C., "The most recent numerical tabulation of wage-rate changes, that of the month ending April 15, 1932, shows three isolated increases and 691 decreases in scales. Over three per cent of the manufacturing establishments reported decreases in rates of wages. These cuts averaged 10.8 per cent. In the non-manufacturing industries, one establishment in the retail trade group reported an advance during the month interval. Cuts were reported in each of 14 groups except anthracite mining. The smallest decrease, 4 per cent, was reported in the telephone and telegraph group; the biggest in dyeing and cleaning. The remaining averages ranged from 7.4 per cent in the crude petroleum field to 13.5 per cent in canning and preserving. No renewals of wage agreements were reported by trade unionists or government employees during the period surveyed—that of February to May. Of the number of workers covered over 19,000 or about half were reported to have gone on the five-day week.

"With the widespread wave of wage-cutting, earnings continue to register monthly declines. February this year was the only month in which there has been an advance. In every month since then further recessions in average per capita earnings appeared. From April to May, the latest period for which figures are available, there was a shrinkage of one per cent, leaving the total average of workers' earnings at a point 20 per cent below the contrasted total of May, 1931, which in turn was off 10 per cent from May, 1930. The only manufacturing group in which workers' earnings exhibited a monthly upswing was that of transportation equipment, but even in spite of the gain from April to May, this May's level was 12 per cent below that of a year ago.

"The total volume of employment fell four per cent from April to May. This was a heavier monthly decline than that of earnings but comparison with May, 1931, shows the same 20 per cent shrinkage. In 1931 the May employment level was off 15 per cent as compared with 1930, and 1930 was 11 per cent off from 1929. And the appalling part of the current picture is that in the face of the drastic declines of the past two years there is no relief in sight.

"Neither of the party platforms

of the two leading parties can be considered satisfactory to labor either from the point of view of an emergency policy or of a long-term program. Neither platform comes out courageously for the vast construction program necessary to create jobs, or for direct federal aid, in any amount necessary, to care for the unemployed. Neither platform offers a specific and immediate hour-reduction program, and neither platform declares itself in favor of maintaining wage rates under reduced hours. The platform of neither party recommends the establishment of an efficient nation-wide free employment service. Neither document mentions child labor or minimum wage laws. Neither one promises labor the right to organize without interference of the courts. On all forms of social insurance the Republican platform is silent; the Democratic, vague and narrow. There is little to choose between what the two parties offer labor, but the Democratic platform is probably several shades the better because of its more liberal and broader approach to the immediately pressing problem of unemployment relief and the stimulation of employment, and because of its generally more straightforward expression."

Administration Boasts of Rise In Price of Non-Existent Hogs

WASHINGTON—(FP)—One of the most cold-blooded robberies of the consumer public ever attempted by a commercial interest in the United States is that which the big meat packers are conducting, under pretense that the price for hogs has advanced rapidly in recent weeks. While the Department of Agriculture has issued no exposure of this fraud—doubtless because the Secretary of Agriculture is campaigning for Hoover and his "prosperity just around the corner" gospel—farm experts in Washington are freely discussing the affair. They expect the big national farm organizations to issue a blast against the Administration for its pretense that the rise in hog quotations is a sign that farm prosperity is coming back.

The essential fact is that the price of corn, which is the economic basis for hog prices, is still falling, and it is now at the lowest point on record. Thirteen bushels of corn are calculated to be equivalent to 100 pounds of pork, when the corn is fed. And these 13 bushels of corn can now be bought for \$2.00—a low record price. Pork produced from this cheap corn will not sell at the present price of hogs.

The trick in the quotations for hogs is that there are none for sale. The farmers have sacrificed their livestock, because of poverty, until they have none but the basic breeding animals. The big packers have on hand a huge surplus of fresh and processed pork and other hog products. They paid the record low price for the hogs from which this pork was produced. By creating an artificial high price for hogs they laid the basis for advancing prices for all pork products. The consumer will have to pay more for bacon, ham, salt and fresh pork, sausage, lard, etc. Meanwhile the farmer who buys provisions has to pay part of this tribute, although he sold his hogs at prices far below the present level. Receipts of hogs at the chief markets are the lowest since the depression began.

This raid by the big meat packing concerns on the consumers is taken the more unhappily by the farmers because the latter know

Music and Drama Feature Unity House Week-End

Unity House at Forest Park, Pa., the vacation resort operated as a non-profit venture by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, continues its policy of bringing to its weekly Saturday night concerts outstanding personalities in the realm of music. For Saturday, July 16th, the featured artists will include Manuel Compinsky, violinist, and Alex Compinsky, cellist, both of the well known Compinsky Trio, as well as Solomon Golob, Hebrew composer with Madam Naomi Ritter, Danish-Yiddish singer, who accompanied Mr. Golob in his recent Town Hall recital.

A novel program is being arranged for Friday by Solomon Golob and Lazar Free, which will consist of szmeeres and will include folk songs by Mr. Golob, Lazar Freed, Madam Naomi Ritter, Willie Rosenbloom and Leo Robins. A new note will be brought into this performance by having the audience participate in the singing.

Sunday evening the Theatre Workshop will present "Farewell Supper" by Arthur Schnitzler, directed by Jo Gerson, and during the day the Compinsky Trio will give an intimate recital of chamber music in the Pine Grove air theatre.

Program of Dance At Camp Tamiment Open-Air Theatre

Felicia Sorel and Giuck-Sandor, originators and directors of the Dance Center, will produce several of their dance creations at the Tamiment Theatre at Camp Tamiment Saturday and Sunday, July 23d and 24th. On the morning of the 24th Giuck-Sandor will give a resume of his lecture series, "Origin of the Dance," delivered at Columbia University, the lecture to be interspersed with personal illustrations.

Associated with Miss Sorel and Giuck-Sandor in the week-end programs will be Gene Purell, pianist; M. Bolotin, violinist; Mildred Macdonald, soprano, and Ernest Shapre, baritone, recently with "Hey Nonny Nonny." The Tamiment Theatre, which

began a summer schedule of guest entertainment several weeks ago, is a semi-open-air theatre seating 1800, built on the shores of Lake Tamiment. A promenade, which skirts the theatre, is built over the lake, while the theatre itself is ideal for Summer theatrical productions. It is directed by Edward Downes, who stage-managed a number of Elmer Rice productions, and it was recently the scene of a fiesta arranged by the "Americana" group of artists.

Giuck-Sandor and Felicia Sorel, who established the Dance Center as a permanent theatre of the ballet, successfully projected four ballet productions during the season just closed. These were "Salome," "Petrovichka," "El Amor Brujo," and "The Prodigal Son." They have appeared in concert in all of the leading capitals of Europe and America, and recently were starred in the "Nine O'Clock Revue."

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Party Members to Hear Waldman and Solomon

In the studio of the Rand School on Wednesday, July 20, at 8 p. m., all new members of the party who have been admitted since January 1, 1932, will gather to hear Louis Waldman, candidate for governor, and Charles Solomon, candidate for United States Senator welcome them into the party. The purpose of this meeting is for new members to become acquainted with one another and thereby inspire them to new and intensive activity. Besides speeches, refreshments will be served. Every new member is urged to attend.

Amplifiers

Organizations desiring to reach larger audiences during the campaign should get in touch with S. Sherman, 56 Christopher street, builder of amplifiers for outdoor and indoor use.

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FUND HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO

Party Offers Thomas Book As A Premium

CHICAGO.—Mounting steadily upward as Socialists throughout the nation rally to the Thomas-Maurer standard, the drive conducted by Marx Lewis to provide both a national and local campaign fund received new impetus last week as Lewis arrived at national headquarters to direct the nationwide appeal.

With the fund in the neighborhood of \$17,000, one-half of which has been paid into the national fund, and part of the balance in the hands of local officials where drive activities have been undertaken, all efforts will be directed to have the fund pass the \$25,000 mark by August 1st.

Thomas Book a Premium

With this object in view, a special appeal is being addressed by Lewis to over 500 branches and locals that have not returned their subscription lists, offering to the library of each organization remitting by August 1st a list containing contributions amounting to \$15.00 and over an autographed copy of Norman Thomas's book "As I See It," an expression of Thomas' gratitude to those who are making a special effort to enable the party to take advantage of the exceptional opportunity confronting it this year.

Quotas have been assigned to each state, and committees are at work in many places to raise those quotas from definite groups of contributors. Specially selected lists are expected to yield 100 contributions of \$100 each, 200 of \$50 each, 400 of \$25 each, and 2,000 of \$10 each. Norman Thomas has agreed to personally approach for contributions those whose names and addresses are submitted to him by local committees.

Plan Drive Conferences

In several cities, including all of the large industrial centers, conferences are being called to enable Socialists, trade unionists, and organizations in sympathy with Socialist aims to work under joint direction to insure the success of the fund raising and the campaign. In New York and Chicago calls for such conferences will go out in the next few days, with Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, and other industrial cities following them as soon as preparations for the call can be completed.

Branches are asked to forward lists, names of possible contributors, and suggestions on how the utmost can be done in their communities to raise funds, to Marx Lewis, 549 Randolph street, Chicago.

Hoan Proclaims Drive For "America For All"

CHICAGO.—Daniel W. Hoan, chairman of the national campaign committee of the Socialist party, has summoned every party local and branch to apply themselves to rolling up of a tremendous circulation for the campaign paper "America For All." Mayor Hoan set aside the two weeks beginning July 17 as "America For All Week."

National campaign headquarters has mailed a letter from Mayor Hoan to every Socialist party unit.

"America For All" will breathe life in every line," Mayor Hoan said. "It will be ringing, popular Socialist propaganda that will compel reading. Pictures and cartoons will drive home the message. The paper is ready; the ablest writing talent in the country is lined up. The rest is up to the party. We want an avalanche of single subs. The more of those we sell, the cheaper will be the bundle cost. We want a weekly standing bundle order from every branch, local, state and federation office in the party. The price will be scaled down so that branches can sell the paper for a cent, and have some to give away without incurring a deficit. I'd like to see the first issue of 'America For All' have the biggest circulation ever given any Socialist paper in the country."

"This is the first call in the great campaign that lies ahead of us. We want a 100 per cent answer."

Leaflet Changes

The July 15 price list of Socialist supplies contains changes in leaflet titles.

Norman Thomas's radio speech, "What Socialism Is and Is Not," will be substituted during the campaign for "What Is Socialism?" and "Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered."

"Labor's Politics" and "Is It Fun When Men Have to Strike?" are out of date in several respects, and will be discontinued when present stocks

are exhausted. Special campaign literature on similar subjects will be prepared by members of the Labor League for Thomas and Maurer to be printed in the campaign paper.

The demand for "Is It a Crime to be Old?" has been so small that it has been discontinued for the present. A revised edition will be prepared for distribution next winter.

Minor changes have been made in a few other leaflets, notably "Unemployment Compensation," to bring them into line with decisions of the national convention.

Future Dates

ARKANSAS.—State Convention, Gilliams Landing, August 5-6. J. C. Thompson, acting state secretary, Lake Village.

INDIANA.—South Bend picnic, July 17, Patawatamie park.

IOWA.—State Convention, Des Moines city library, July 24.

MICHIGAN.—Detroit picnic, July 24. Francis King, state secretary, 69 Erskine street, Detroit.

Most's Tour

National headquarters announces that Amicus Most will tour North and South Dakota to arrange to have the Socialist party appear on the ballot. It is necessary to file petitions with at least two hundred names before August 9 with the state secretary of South Dakota. In North Dakota a state convention must be held.

Most's tour will include the following cities: Sioux City, Iowa, July 13; Vermillion, South Dakota, July 14; Yankton, South Dakota, July 15; Sioux Falls, South Dakota, July 16; Huron, South Dakota, July 19-20; Aberdeen, South Dakota, July 21; Jamestown, North Dakota, July 22; Valley City, North Dakota, July 23-24; Fargo, North Dakota, July 25-26; Bemidji, Minnesota, July 28; Minneapolis, July 29; Milwaukee, July 30.

Wyoming

Wyoming, in the largest convention held since the war, nominated Manager Blow of the Chugwater Farmers' Co-op for Governor. The three presidential electors chosen are all women.

VIRGINIA

Albon James Royal, union painter, was nominated for Congress from the 3rd District at the district convention held in Richmond, July 7. About 30 delegates, including two Negroes, attended. By a vote of 12-11, with 3 not voting, the convention declined to adopt a resolution introduced by Winston P. Dawson, calling upon the party membership to defeat the proposed prohibition repeal plank in the national platform.

Maurer in Richmond

James H. Maurer will speak in Richmond, Tuesday, July 19, probably in the auditorium of the John Marshall High School. Albon James Royal, candidate for Congress, and Herman R. Ansell, will also speak. On Wednesday night, July 20, Comrade Maurer will probably speak in Petersburg, together with G. Cary White, candidate for Congress in the 4th District.

Planning Campaign

The state committee of the party planned to carry on a state campaign on a budget of \$1,600. A full ticket will be named, with the following already in the field: Electors-at-large, Richard L. Johnson and Elizabeth Lewis Otey; 3rd District, Charles D. Hall for elector, and Albon James Royal for Congress; 4th District, J. M. Mast for Congress; 6th District, Murrell Edmunds for elector, and W. L. Gibson for Congress; 8th District, Julia Morgan Jones for elector, and Andrew S. Leitch for Congress.

WEST VIRGINIA

Local Fairmont is planning a mass meeting for James H. Maurer's visit Friday, July 15. In addition to the evening address, Maurer will go on the air for a thirty-minute talk over Station WMMN, Fairmont, from 6:15 to 6:45 p. m. This broadcast is being paid for by contributions of those who can afford to give, and Comrades Rassati, Linger, Atha, Billingslea and Snider are doing fine work in their subscription work.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Boston local has adopted a set of resolutions protesting against the arrest of Edith Berkman, the administration of the immigration laws, and against the Dies Bill, H. R. 12,044, pending in Congress, which provides for the deportation of aliens accused of being Communists.

NEW JERSEY

Maurer in Newark

To give added impetus to an already unusually active campaign, Essex Socialists have arranged to have Vice-Presidential Candidate Jas. H. Maurer in Newark Tuesday night, July 26, at the beautiful Fawcett Industrial Art School auditorium, on High street, near Springfield avenue. With him will be Charles Solomon, gifted debater and New York candidate for United States Senator. General admission will be free, with just enough reserved seats sold to underwrite expenses.

As other special features of present activities are the mass picnic Satur-

New York Street Meetings

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

SATURDAY, JULY 16

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

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

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.

Bright Water court and West 4th street, Brighton Beach; Mermaid avenue and West 23rd street, Coney Island.—Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Henry Jager, H. Nemser, M. Rosenbaum, H. Haskel.

MONDAY, JULY 18

Pitt and Rivington streets, Manhat-

day, July 16. The combined workmen's circles of Newark at Montgomery Park, and the all-star and labor picnic, Sunday, July 31, also at Montgomery Park. Some forty organizations are cooperating to make this a highly unusual affair, and with an unusual ten-hour program under chairmanship of Henry Green. August Claessens and perhaps Norman Thomas will be among the speakers.

Maurer Tour

The state office has just completed arrangements for a speaking tour in New Jersey for James H. Maurer. The national office offered six dates to New Jersey and they were all eagerly accepted. Meetings for Maurer will be arranged in the following cities: July 23, Elizabeth; July 24, Plainfield; July 25, Linden; July 26, Newark; July 27, Kearny; July 28, Paterson. Committees in all these cities are working enthusiastically for the success of these meetings.

Trenton

The general membership meeting in Trenton Sunday, July 17, promises to be well attended. It will be called to order by state secretary Wittel at 10 a. m. at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 159 Mercer street, Trenton, N. J. Andrew J. Bresmiller of Philadelphia, special organizer assigned by the national office to the district including New Jersey, Delaware and the eastern Maryland, will attend the meeting and address the members.

Mrs. Matilda T. Alexander, state treasurer, will meet all women party members interested in special women's work and discuss plans with them for forming contacts with women's groups and on promoting the work and organization of women's sections in the state.

NEW YORK

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The new State Executive Committee held its first meeting at Peoples House, New York, last Tuesday evening. The committee conferred with state candidates on plans for organization work and campaign. A meeting of the State Campaign Committee was called for 6:30 p. m. Wednesday, July 20.

ATTENTION COLLEGE STUDENTS.—College students desiring to volunteer for organizing and campaign work for the Socialist party outside New York City are invited to make personal application to State Secretary Merrill at Socialist party headquarters, 6th floor of Peoples House.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Westchester County has begun work in earnest. Meetings at Mount Vernon and New Rochelle drew excellent crowds. Karlin was the principal speaker at the opening meeting at Mount Vernon Monday evening. Carl Parsons, candidate for Congress in the 25th District, is engaging in an active campaign. The organization of a new local at Peekskill is in progress.

NASSAU.—Two hundred people turned out to a street meeting held in the residential town of Woodmere recently. Herman Wolf and J. B. Matthews were the speakers.

ELMIRA.—An informal meeting of Elmira Socialists was held recently. Action was taken to reorganize the local in that city.

HUNTINGTON.—Socialists of Huntington, Long Island, are arranging for a meeting on July 29. Norman Thomas will be the principal speaker, and the organization of Suffolk County is confidently expected as the result of the meeting.

ITHACA.—Local Tompkins County has organized a local corps of party speakers. This list of speakers includes Dr. Edward Amherst Ott, Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff and Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University; Howard Westwood, said to be an orator of exceptional ability; Alva Tompkins, Rabbi Isidor B. Hoffman, Wesley Eastman, and the Rev. James D. Wykes. The local has organized a research department under the direction of Dr. Ott.

tan.—Speakers, Molly Weingart, David Liebman, Walter Dearing, David Kaplan.

138th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Crosswaith, Arthur C. Parker, Frank Poree, Victor Gasper, Noah Walter.

170th street and Walton avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, E. Deerler, I. Minikoff, M. Cohen, A. Kaufman.

Avenue X and E. 22nd street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, M. Rosenbaum, L. Epstein, J. Manus, Rosinsky.

Hinsdale street and Sutter avenue, Brooklyn.—Speakers, H. Schachner, Z. Antonson, W. Gelman.

Station Plaza, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Speakers, Nathan Fine, Isabelle Friedman.

Carmin and Bleecker streets, Manhattan.—Speakers, Dan Klein, C. Codina, V. Mannino.

TUESDAY, JULY 19

116th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Cora Sluder, R. Duval, Gallagher, David Liebman.

7th street and 2nd avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, David Kaplan, S. Stein, L. C. Kaye.

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

141st street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, A. Wisotsky, M. Gross, Ethelred Brown.

Claremont parkway and Washington avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, H. Saltzman, A. Mollin, Al Breslau.

163rd street and Prospect avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, H. Fruchter, S. Marcus, Samis, Harry Kavesh.

204th street and Perry avenue; Burnside and Walton avenues; Fordham road and Walton avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, I. Polstein, A. Josephson, M. Brownstein, A. Belskin, Esther Friedman, S. Klieger, Samuel Orr, G. Steinhart, H. Woskow, P. J. Murphy, Dr. Fried, I. M. Knobloch, Geo. McMullen.

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

Linden boulevard and Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Ben Parker, Louis Yavner.

Steinway and Jamaica avenues, Astoria, L. I.—Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, J. Sayer, E. Steinberger.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20

79th street and 1st avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, E. Steinberger, David Liebman, J. Schuller.

110th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, J. J. Coronel, and others.

7th avenue and W. 11th street, Manhattan.—Speakers, Henry Rosner, Dan Klein, Gottlieb, Montross.

Liberty and Lefferts avenues, Jamaica, L. I.—Speakers, Louis Epstein, V. Mannino, Louis Lieberman, W. Gelman.

THURSDAY, JULY 21

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

6th street and Avenue B, Manhattan.—Speakers, Molly Weingart, and others.

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

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

179th street and St. Nicholas avenue; 159th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Max Delson, E. Koppel, Fred Hodgson, Morris Miller, Ethelred Brown.

Lydick and Cruger avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, Sol Parrin, Tyrell Wilson, S. Hertzberg.

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

167th street and Prospect avenue,

Bronx.—Speakers, A. Levenstein, M. Cohen, H. Fruchter, M. Levenstein. Tompkins avenue and Hart street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Judah Altman, Ben Fisher, Bruno Fisher, Wm. Gelman, Harry Schachner.

Ditmars and 2nd avenues, Astoria, L. I.—Speakers, James Oneal, E. Steinberg, J. D. Sayers.

FRIDAY, JULY 22

7th avenue and W. 4th street, Manhattan.—Speakers, Jack Herling, Dan Klein, Zekor Antonson.

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

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

137th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, C. Hade, R. Duval, B. Gallagher, J. Schuller.

187th street and Crescent avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Herman Woskow, A. Breslau, S. Klieger, S. Romualdi.

Longwood and Dawson street, Bronx. Speakers, M. Metzler, T. Wilson, J. Umansky, I. Polstein, H. Saltzman, Brownstein.

Wyona and New Lots avenues, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Theodore Shapiro, Chas. Schoushan, Sam Block, A. I. Shlipacoff, Geo. Baron.

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

Clark and Henry streets; Court and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.—Speakers, B. Young, Spear Knebel, Frank P. Klein, Sam Safranoff, C. B. Driscoll, J. G. Glass, V. Mannino, Andrew Cattano.

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

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

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

SATURDAY, JULY 23

86th street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, D. Liebman, Zekor Antonson, J. Schuller.

110th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers to be announced.

169th street and Washington avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, S. Hertzberg, A. Levenstein, Tyrell Wilson.

208th street and Jerome avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Louis Palken, A. Josephson, H. Saltzman, A. Belskin.

Jamaica, L. I. (front of Town Hall).—Speakers, A. C. Weinfeld, Wm. Gelman.

Junction and 38th avenues, Elmhurst, L. I.—Speakers, L. C. Willard, W. J. Cordiner, Louis Lieberman, Judah Altman.

122nd street and 18th avenue, College Pt., L. I.—Speakers, James Oneal, and others.

Harrison and Richmond avenues, Port Richmond, S. I.—Speakers, Ben Blumenberg, Ethelred Brown.

Pioneer Youth

On July 29th Pioneer Youth Camp at Rifton, New York, which recently opened with a record-breaking attendance, will have additional places for five girls and three boys ranging in ages from 11 to 16 years.

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Rand School To Open Class To Aid Party

Due to a number of demands for a class in public speaking the Committee on Meetings and Propaganda has asked August Claessens to take care of a class to meet at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, every Saturday afternoon at 2:00 p. m. beginning with August 6. This class will be limited to members of the Socialist party and the Y.P.S.L. Reservations can be made through Jack Altman who is chairman of the committee. There will be no admission charge.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—At the July meeting of the City Central Committee an interesting discussion took place on the statement issued by the Labor Committee and the City Executive Committee on the conduct of members of the Socialist party in trade unions. The statement submitted was adopted with some minor changes.

Beardsley urged the delegates to get their respective branches to elect strike relief committees which will work under the supervision of a central strike relief committee. Reports of the City Executive Committee of meetings held during June indicated considerable activity and progress. Frank Hill was elected chairman of the Finance Committee.

Beardsley reported excellent work of the Labor Committee in connection with the Furrier's Union and other contacts. Jack Altman also succeeded in getting together a good working committee on propaganda and meetings. He is arranging noon-day meetings, large rallies, sale of New Leaders, etc.

O'neal, chairman of the Committee on Literature, announced that the local had printed the national platform which is on sale to branches at \$3.00 per thousand, also a leaflet on Unemployment Unions. Low, chairman of the Educational Committee, reported plans for the coming season and a number of interesting proposals.

Seventy-seven new members were admitted to the party.

MANHATTAN

6th A.D.—The opening celebration of the new headquarters at 48 Avenue C held last Saturday evening was very successful. The headquarters were jammed to capacity with a crowd that made merry until early in the morning.

UPPER WEST SIDE.—At branch meeting on July 12, a campaign committee was elected consisting of Gills, Golenpaul, Presner, Rantana, Severn, Halpern, Montross, Gibson, Reinhold Nelbuhr, was nominated as candidate for the 19th Congressional District. The Executive Committee will meet on Tuesday, July 19.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Branch meeting on Tuesday, July 19, at 3109 Broadway. Comrade Peck will continue his lecture series for Columbia Summer school students. Subject: "What Is Socialism?" A large attendance is expected. Branch members are requested to make their income tax returns. All members are asked to devote at least one night a week to party work. The Unemployed Union will meet Thursday, July 21, at 8:00 p. m. Unemployment Union and Y.P.S.L. dance on Saturday, July 16, at 8:00 p. m. Admission 15 cents.

19th-21st A.D.—Branch meetings are held every Saturday night at 8:30 p. m. in headquarters, 2005 Seventh avenue.

CHELSEA.—Joint meeting with Unemployed League of the Lower West Side on Friday, July 15, at 8:30 p. m.

BRONX

The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th A.D. branches held a general outing to Bronx Park, Sunday, July 10. A large crowd was present and had a jolly good time. The same branches will hold another outing on Sunday, July 24, to Tibbets Brook Park. All those who desire to join in, will meet at the Woodlawn Station at 11:00 a. m.

The County Committee decided to hold a boat ride some time in August. Details to be worked out.

Executive Committee will meet on Monday, July 18, at 8:00 p. m., at 904 Prospect avenue.

2nd A.D.—The branch is making excellent progress and hopes soon to lead all other branches in the Bronx in membership and all other activities. At a branch meeting attended by close to 100 people last Tuesday evening, a number of activities were announced, and following the business meeting, August Claessens delivered a lecture on "The Essentials of Socialism" which was well received.

8th A.D.—At a joint campaign meeting of the 8th A.D. and the Amalgamated branch, Dr. S. J. Fried was elected campaign manager and Max Gorenberg, treasurer. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, July 20, in the Amalgamated assembly room. Plans were laid for an aggressive campaign. The 8th A.D. branch will meet Thursday, July 21, at 20 E. Kingsbridge road, at 8:30 p. m.

AMALGAMATED CO-OPERATIVE BRANCH.—Branch meeting on Monday, July 18, 8:30 p. m., in assembly

FREE YOUTH

Delegates to Register Names at Cleveland

Delegates to the National Yipsel convention are instructed to register their names at once immediately upon their arrival in Cleveland. Each delegate is to pay a fee of \$1, which covers two days' food and lodging, and the convention banquet. The convention will be held at the Workmen's Centre, 3467 East 147th street. Delegates register there or at the city office of the Y.P.S.L., 10511 Pasadena avenue.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.—All Yipsels, delegates and other active members, must register by mail with the Cleveland Y.P.S.L. office, 10511 Pasadena avenue. A fee of \$1 will be charged for board, lodging and banquet. Convention sessions will be held at Workmen's Centre, 3467 East 147th street, near Kinsman road.

YIPSELS TO EAT FOOD DONATED BY COOPERATIVES

By Harold Katz

The 350 Young Socialists who will hitch-hike to Cleveland to attend their national convention will certainly be well fed, the food committee headed by Max Klein announced. The Columbia Conserve Co. has donated enough soup to drown all Yipsels for two days. Bread has been donated by the Unity Baking Co., a cooperative Cleveland bakery run by the bakers' union for whom the Cleveland Young Socialists once picketed during a strike. Tapor Dairies, Superior Fruit Market, of which Isadore Axelrod, Socialist, is proprietor, the Bohemian and Slovenian Cooperative Stores, whose president Joseph Martinek is also a party member, will also help feed Yipsels. The Warsaw Sausage Company will contribute meats.

Meals will be served in the intermissions between sessions. Wives of party members will prepare the meals and Cleveland Yipsels will assist by peeling potatoes, etc.

Friday evening, July 22, the convention will be opened with a mass meeting at the Workmen's Centre, 3467 E. 147th street. Saturday morning the session will open with a message from Norman Thomas. At noon the Yipsels will adjourn, eat and travel down to the public square to hold a mass demonstration. In the evening Clarence Senior will address the convention. Sunday the program calls for business sessions, concluding with a banquet.

bly room. A new Jewish Verband Branch has been organized in the Lower 8th. Open-air meetings are successful.

BROOKLYN

The county has inaugurated a series of noon-day meetings, held daily during lunch hour in the various industrial sections of Brooklyn. Speakers who have the time to spare for these noon-day meetings are requested to get in touch immediately with the Kings County Campaign manager, Abe Belsky, at the party office, 7 E. 15th street, for assignments.

The Kings County Committee will meet on Wednesday, July 20, at 8:30 p. m., at 167 Tompkins avenue.

21st A.D.—A meeting of the branch will be held on Monday evening, July 18, at headquarters, 55 Snyder avenue. Immediately following the brief business meeting, Organizer Claessens will lecture on "The Essentials of Socialism."

22nd A.D.—The 22nd A.D. and 11th A.D. branches are having a joint outing to Jones Beach, Sunday, July 17. As many cars as can be mustered will leave the 22nd A.D. headquarters at 218 Van Sicken avenue, at 9 o'clock. All those riding will pay \$1.00 for the trip. The proceeds will go to the campaign funds of both locals. The outing was organized by Sam Block of the 22nd, and Dr. Breslow of the 11th.

23rd A.D.—The Jones Beach outing takes place Sunday, July 17. The start will be from the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. The charge is only \$1.10 and those who wish to participate must be at the designated place early. Delegates Shipplacoff and Solomon, and Jack Altman rendered reports of the recent New York State Convention and Dr. Sadoff, who was a visitor, also reported. The street meetings are exceptionally well attended, but are, on many occasions, interrupted by Communists. Considerable discussion has brought out definite plans on how to prevent such interference in the future. The work of distributing The New Leader as well as other literature at the meetings held, and the membership drive is being intensified.

MIDWOOD.—The Claessens lectures at Kings Highway and East 17th

CLEVELAND YOUNG SOCIALISTS ELECT NEW CITY OFFICERS

The Young People's Socialist League of Cleveland at a meeting July 8 vigorously condemned the action of Postmaster General Brown in confiscating issues of the American Freeman, the Organized Farmer, and for persecuting liberal and radical newspapers that criticized Herbert Hoover and his administration.

City officers elected at the meeting for a term of six months are: Hy Fish, city organizer; Adell Kochman, city executive secretary; Fred Summers, city literature agent; Panis Sonkin, educational director; Harold Katz, publicity director; Leo Perry, Max Wohl, Rose Friedman, propaganda committee.

A constitution was adopted defining duties and obligations of members and officers of the Cleveland Y.P.S.L.

CIRCLE 1 ELECTIONS NEW OFFICERS

Harold Katz was elected Circle 1 executive secretary when the circle held its elections. Dorothy Lefkowsky was renamed treasurer, Marian Newman recording secretary, Rose Friedman literature agent, Adell Kochman city central delegate, Ruth Miller city executive delegate with Rose Friedman alternate, Rose Friedman, Morris Jaffee, Gene Burk and Sara Wexler, circle executive committee.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Yipsels will hold a party and movie show at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust street, Saturday, July 16, at 8 p. m. A picture of the workers' Olympics in Vienna will be presented, and Gene Haag of Reading will talk about the organization of a Workers' Gymnastic Group. Two new Senior circles are being organized, one in South Philadelphia and the other at Strawberry Mansion.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Saltzman spoke at the last meeting of the circle. Meetings are held every Friday evening. Those interested are urged to get in touch with Al Ribak, 21 Waller place.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—A group of 40 have been meeting for the past two months and will apply for a charter within a fortnight. Nomination and unemployment insurance petitions are being circulated, and leaflets being distributed, besides active and vocal aid at street corner meetings. Glen Sablin Jr., is the organizer, and Margaret Mattson, 21 Bridge street, is the corresponding secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Twenty-six active members are making things hum—speaking and attending street meetings in Springfield and nearby towns, circulating petitions and distributing leaflets at factories, etc. A parade is being planned to push the campaign for unemployment insurance.

street are drawing increasingly large crowds. The branch is also holding regular meetings at Avenue J and East 14th, at Avenue U and East 15th, and other corners, with Tuvim, Rosenbaum, Feigenbaum and others as speakers. A few Communists attend the meetings regularly, but the well-informed speakers know how to handle the questions asked in good faith and those that are asked solely for disruptive purposes.

8th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—More than 200 party members attended a meeting of the branches in the district Wednesday night, at the Aperiin Manor, 9th street and Kings Highway. Joseph Tuvim presided, and speakers were William M. Feigenbaum, Senatorial candidate; Emil Bromberg, campaign manager; Robert L. Bobrick, candidate for County Judge; Charles Solomon, candidate for United States Senator, and B. C. Viadeck, candidate for Congress. Reports were rendered on the state convention, and plans were made for the Congressional campaign.

QUEENS

FLUSHING.—Street meetings on Saturday night at College Point have been drawing increasingly large crowds. Langsam and Pliskin report large sales of literature and an unprecedented eagerness for literature in this wholly working class section. Plans are being made for a campaign in Flushing proper, so that at least two meetings a week during the summer will be held in both sections. A live campaign committee is on the job and distribution of leaflets from door to door will be instituted in the next few weeks. Meetings are being held every Thursday evening at Moose Hall, College Point, and all comrades and sympathizers in this section are requested to fall in and attend.

FAIR ROCKAWAY.—The Painters' Union Local of Rockaway responded liberally in purchasing a block of tickets for the Umer Park picnic when the party committee appeared before their regular meeting. Comrades are requested to be on hand early when our Monday evening open-air forum starts in order to handle the capacity crowd and to distribute literature. Nathan Fine will be the principal speaker next Monday.

UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAE, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND FLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 18th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3857-3658. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, E. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Morris Fishman, Secretary-Treasurer.

BECKLAYS' UNION, Local No. 9 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 Pfaum, Fin. Sec'y; Frank P. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bay-erie, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Corresponding Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION, Local 174, A.M.O.C. B.W. of N.A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 343 E. 94th St., Room 12. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday at 10 a.m. Employment Bureau open every day at 8 a.m.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 18th Street, New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 4-5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Manager; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Telephone Algonquin 4-8500-1-2-3-4-5. 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. S. Hershkowitz, Sec'y-Treas. Operators, Local 1—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 143 Second Avenue. N. Y. C.

FUR WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 8 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. BRonside 4-8306. 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 Funn 4-7872. Meetings 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 2-0796. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice President, Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kaimikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

HEBREW TRADERS, 175 East Broadway. Phone Drydock 4-6610. Meets 1st and 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, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Phone Wises 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Permuter, Mgr.-Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

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PAINTERS UNION, Local 261 Office, 52 East 100th Street. Tel. LEigh 4-2144. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meetings every Friday at 210 E. 10th St. M. G. J. Fin. Sec'y - Treas.; M. Greenberg, Recording Secretary.

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BOOKS IN BRIEF

By James Oneal

"The Father of Secession"

IT IS a peculiar fact that seven decades passed into history before a biography of the "Father of Secession" appeared but this has now been provided by Laura A. White in a volume sponsored by the American Historical Association (Robert Barnwell Rhett, Father of Secession. The Century Co. \$5). However, this book is something more than a biography. Like Wade in his life of Augustus Baldwin Longstreet and Morrison in his life of Harrison Gray Otis, the author has given us a study of the economic, political, social and cultural backgrounds of the subject of her study.

Robert Barnwell Rhett was an interesting human offshoot of a social order resting on the exploitation of black slaves. A conspicuous member of the ruling class, his portrait reveals a dignified gentleman of the old regime; a thorough aristocrat, a Christian pietist, a fiery evangelist of the "mud-sill" philosophy, active in the Charleston Bible Society and interested in poetry, music and art; a student of logic, history, government and political economy, and a revolutionist, determined that the South should set up house-keeping for itself with his class ruling the governing and social life of his section.

A cultivated gentleman of the old regime, Rhett was one of the first of his class to understand that the slaveocracy and capitalism could not continue to live under the same government and, beginning in 1828, all of his great abilities were devoted to a policy of secession. In the tangled politics, varying and divergent hopes, fears and prejudices of the politicians; the changing character of the southern slave system, the menacing rise of capitalism in the North and the increasing cleavage of ruling opinions in the two sections, Rhett is the one man whose purpose is clear and uncompromising. He could occasionally turn demagogue, but as a rule he was always frank in stating his views and unchanging in his one purpose—a revolution that would release the southern ruling class from its obligation to carry out the increasingly precarious bargains which slave owners had agreed to in the framing of the Federal Constitution.

After many disappointments Rhett had his way and with the triumph of secession he became for a brief period one of the most popular men in the South and yet in the organization of the administration he was to again be disappointed. He was denied a post in the Cabinet as well as any other responsible position. Moreover, when the Provisional Congress came to an end his official connection with the Confederacy ended and as the new regime crumbled from the impact of northern armies sentiment turned against the "fire-eaters" with Rhett the most conspicuous target of enraged critics.

Suffering from a cancer of the face, the Father of Secession retired from activities as his Utopia of slave property collapsed about him. Fleeing to his Alabama plantation, his debts were mounting and the crop was burning up. Deprived of suitable furniture and his beloved books, wasted by fever, and shrinking from friends and neighbors, he declined to ask for a pardon of the Federal Government. He took consolation in religion and spent a few years writing a history of the Confederacy. The end came in September, 1876. He died still confident of his views in the year when Hayes was elected President and armed rule of the South came to an end.

With him passed the dominion

of one system of property and the rise of another. If Rhett can peer through the veil and observe the descendants of the old planter class paying homage to King Capital we wonder if his sorrow does not overwhelm him. He could not have anticipated that the sons of the sires would be guilty of this apostasy.

Our Laboring Ancestors

ONE weakness of the American labor movement is its lack of any historical culture and memories of class struggles. Perhaps not one member in a thousand of our trade unions knows that his class has a history. To such workers and to students of the history of the American working class we commend the book of Marcus Wilson Jernegan (Laboring and Dependent Classes in Colonial America, 1607-1783. University of Chicago Press, \$3). Here in one volume are collected eight essays on this theme which are presented in four sections. Part I considers the Economic and Social Aspects of Negro Slavery and Indentured Servant Systems; Part II, Free Education for Poor Children and Apprentices in New England; Part III, Free Education for Poor Children and Apprentices in the South, and Part IV, Types of Public Poor Relief Systems.

These studies embrace the entire colonial period and throw light on many obscure phases of the life and labor of the working masses. One of the most interesting essays is a study of the Religious Instruction and Conversion of Negro Slaves. The evolution of Christian views in the hands of the ruling class shows how religion, shaped by the economic interests of slave owners, was adapted to serve the material interests of that class. Earthly servitude for the Negro and heavenly bliss for his carcass after it had been sapped of values blended in a ruling class piety that comforted landed magnates. Colonial pastors, drawing their convictions and their salaries from planter funds, readily adapted the creed to the needs of the planter class, the latter standing by to see that the finished article was as substantial as the tobacco and rice produced by the slaves.

As for the indentured white laborers, a class that stood only a little above the black slaves, the author presents a brief though satisfactory view of the life of these workers in the colonial period and the role they played in the "primitive accumulation of capital" on this side of the Atlantic. The development of apprenticeship, the treatment of crime and poor relief, provisions for education, and the problems of race relations are treated with insight and understanding. The book is a substantial addition to American labor and social history.

Capitalistic Harmonies

OF THE few early American political economists only Henry C. Carey acquired much of a reputation in the science and he is forgotten today. Prof. A. D. H. Kaplan of the University of Denver presents a study of his work in a small monograph (Henry Charles Carey, A Study in American Economic Thought. The Johns Hopkins Press).

Like some other economists, Carey tried to reduce the economics of capitalism to the character of "universal truths—truth to which no exceptions can be found" and to unfold the "harmonies" inherent in capitalist enterprise. Before the crisis of 1837 he anticipated the disappearance of poverty and the gradual rise of the workers in affluence. His theory was an approach to more equity in possessions by upper and lower classes but the crisis of 1837 not

only upset his "harmonies" but endangered the private fortune he had accumulated. At first a free trader, he became a protectionist and among his intimate friends were James G. Blaine, "Pig Iron" Kelly and Joseph P. Wharton, steel master, who founded the school of commerce at the University of Pennsylvania. For a number of years he was also editorial writer for Greeley's protectionist Tribune and in 1856 he joined the Republican Party and helped to give it its protectionist character. The "harmonies" failed to emerge out of protectionist legislation and our economist became a Greenbacker in the eighties as he saw the capitalist class become fat and the farmers lean.

Through the changing economics of the capitalist system the author traces the ideas of Carey and presents an interesting analysis of his views. Today Carey is forgotten. His career reminds us of a "Great Engineer" who but yesterday was expounding disappearance of poverty until the crisis of October, 1929, shattered his childish economics. If Carey and Hoover ever meet on the battlements of the blessed there will be two souls who will be able to understand and sympathize with each other.

J. O.

Brooklyn Forum Starts Membership Drive

Under the leadership of E. C. Vlodeck, chairman of the Brooklyn Forum, organized last season by the Socialist Party of Kings County, a membership drive for 1,000 members has been inaugurated.

The past year's activity of Forum was highly successful. The people of Brooklyn had an opportunity to hear discussions of vital contemporary problems confronting our society by men of outstanding authority.

The season of 1932-33 promises to be even more stimulating. A drive committee of twenty-five active Socialists was created to push the 1,000 membership drive. Membership in the Brooklyn Forum will entitle the member to attend without any additional charge the twenty Sunday evening affairs and also all special events which are being planned in conjunction with the Forum.

The following active Socialists of Brooklyn comprise the drive committee: E. C. Vlodeck, chairman; Harry Kritzer, director; Abe Belsky, secretary, and Jean Cornell, Roger Cornell, Sol Sholes, Herman and Sadie Rivkin, Elizabeth Smith, Barnett Sokoloff, Emil Bromberg, Anna Weiss, Minnie Weisberg, Dr. L. Sabloff, Max Haskel, Charles Dann, S. Sabetsky, Mrs. Goldberg, Dr. Manus, Mrs. P. Arnaud, Robert L. Bobrick, Irving Goldman, Jack Altman, Joseph Viola and Joseph G. Glass. Membership dues are \$3.00 a year.

The Forum will again be conducted in the auditorium of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

At the Richmond Hill

Joe E. Brown has invaded Keith's Richmond Hill Theatre with "The Tenderfoot," his newest comedy-riot. Ginger Rogers, Lew Cody and Vivienne Oakland are in the supporting cast.

On Wednesday the double feature bill will be Ann Harding in her newest romance "Westward Passage" and "Fast Companions," a race track comedy-drama with Tom Brown, James Gleason, Maurice O'Sullivan and Andy Devine.

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

Star of Cameo's New Film



Arthur Wontner, well-known English actor, has the leading role in "Condemned to Death" at the Cameo.

"Lady and Gent" at the Paramount; Big Stage Bill Is Held Over

"Lady and Gent," heralded in Hollywood as one of the outstanding pictures of the season, and the record-breaking stage show headed by Harry Richman, Bert Wheeler, Jeanne Aubert, Mitzi Mayfair and Polly Walters, will be the attractions at the New York Paramount starting Friday, July 15.

George Bancroft and Wynne Gibson portray the title roles in "Lady and Gent," the story of a washed-up pug and a wisened-up blonde who, find themselves enmeshed in a series of situations as thrilling and human as anything seen on the screen in months.

Grover Jones and William Slavens McNutt wrote the original story, which Stephen Roberts directed. In addition to Bancroft and Miss Gibson, the cast features James Gleason and Charles Starrett.

Free Poetry

RALPH CHEYNEY, who with H. Conroy issues every year the anthology "Unrest," the voice of the radical poets, and whose organization of the "Rebel Poets" and continued activity is doing much to keep alive social vision in American verse, has turned from general social questions to the matter of freedom and frankness in sex. His "Pregnant Woman in a Lean Age" (Wm. Faro, N. Y.), however, cannot avoid that urge to true and full expression of self which seems the author's chief impetus in life; and intermixed with the celebrations of sex as the sound basis of love and understanding between man and woman, are satiric pictures of two gossip wives, of "any individualist" of clothes as swaddling mankind into secrecy and repression. An individualist himself, in the sense that he believes the full development and free expression of the individual is the one true way for the general good to rise—Ralph Cheyney stands as one of our most courageous and stirring poets.

J. T. S.

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Stanwyck and Brent in "The Purchase Price" At the Strand Theatre

Barbara Stanwyck and George Brent are co-starred again in "The Purchase Price," which is now at the New York Strand. Brent made one of his first feature appearances opposite Miss Stanwyck in "So Big" and since then his rise has been so rapid that his box-office appeal has practically equalled that of his feminine partner with whom he now receives equal billing.

"The Purchase Price" is based on the Saturday Evening Post serial by Arthur Stringer "The Mud Lark," the story of a dance hall girl of easy virtue who, in desperation and necessity, marries a man with whom she eventually falls in love, only to find the ghost of her old associations threatening her new-found happiness and peace.

Supporting Miss Stanwyck and Brent in "The Purchase Price" are Hardie Albright, Leila Fennett, David Landau, Murray Kinnell, Crauford Kent, Mat McHugh and Dawn O'Ray.

"The Dark Horse" At RKO Theatres

RKO Keith's 81st Street, Jefferson, Flushing and other Manhattan and Bronx neighborhood theatres are playing Warren William in the screen comedy landslide "The Dark Horse." Bette Davis, Guy Kibbee and Vivienne Osborne are with the star of "The Mouthpiece" in his new political triumph which has been accepted unanimously as timely film entertainment. As an added feature "Dangers of the Arctic" in which Earl Rossman gives the low down on the top of the world, is being shown.

Wednesday the new shows at these theatres will include "Forgotten Commandments" with Sari Maritza, Gene Raymond, Marguerite Churchill and Irving Pichel. This new drama of modern standards of living and morals contains several important scenes from De Mille's epic "The Ten Commandments."

Few people are naming their babies Hoover these days as they do not want the children to recall the depression when they grow up.

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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 4-4623 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

"What Price Hollywood"—A Fine Film at Mayfair Theatre

In Which Constance Bennett and a Fine Cast Are Seen in a Story About the Cinema City

If you want the truth about Hollywood, it's at the Mayfair Theatre now in the shape of R.K.O.-Pathe's "What Price Hollywood." Constance Bennett is starred in this farcical and keenly penetrating picture of the movie capital and again proves she is as talented a comedienne as she is a dramatic actress.

Every waitress in every restaurant in Hollywood, they say, cherishes the hope that some day a director will look up from his potato salad and notice her profile. "What Price Hollywood" unfolds the yarn of just such a one—the yarn of the poor little waitress who rises from cold cuts to a Rolls-Royce with the celerity of a meteor.

Every Hollywoodite Depicted

The producer who talks in terms of millions; the temperamental star whose tantrums are as much a part of her show as her close-ups; the director who would like to produce the Book of Genesis in modern dress; the motley conglomeration of men and women existing in Hollywood—all are depicted under the glaring light of authenticity—and lampooned.

Players Distinguish Selves

The galaxy of players who lend admirable support to Miss Bennett as she elevates herself from a Brown Derby Restaurant waitress to the ranking star in Hollywood distinguishes itself, respectively. They are Lowell Sherman, Neil Hamilton, and Gregory Ratoff.

Expert Direction

George Cukor, whose sly subtleties were seen in "Royal Family" and other successes, devotes expert direction through the eight reels of comedy and drama of "What Price Hollywood." Adela Rogers St. John Hyland is responsible for the absorbing story.

Palisades Park to Have Big Fireworks Display Thursday, August 4th

You know, of course, that every Tuesday and Thursday night at Palisades Amusement Park, they present a free display of fireworks.

However, once every Summer season the Park does a little splurging on its own account and presents an extraordinary display.

Therefore, be it known that August 4th, has been selected by the management for this occasion.

Huge set-pieces depicting the various high lights in the career of George Washington are being built and will be shot off in a magnificent display at ten p. m. or immediately after Arthur Holden does his specialty high dive.

At the Europa

Gustav Froehlich, the popular German star of "Zwei Menschen," "Liebeskommando" and "A Waltz by Strauss" has the leading role in "Brand in der Oper" (Fire in the Opera), the new German musical film drama current at the Europa.

Its story, which is projected against the rivalry and intrigues in a German opera house, was adapted from Georg Kaiser's famous play of the same name by Walter Reisch.

As Seen on the Mayfair Screen



Constance Bennett listening attentively to the director in "What Price Hollywood," which begins an indefinite run at the Mayfair Theatre.

STADIUM CONCERTS PROGRAMS

WILLEM VAN HOOGBSTRATEN
Conductor

Sunday Evening, July 17

Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Symphony in B minor ("Unfinished"), Schubert; Bacchanale from "Tannhauser," Wagner; The Sorcerer's Apprentice, Dukas; Death and Transfiguration, Strauss.

Monday Evening, July 18

Overture to "Euryanthe," Weber; Symphony No. 3 in F, Brahms; Dream Pantomime from "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck; Ballet Suite from "Cephele et Procris," Gretry; Tambourin-Mennet-Gigue (Arr. by Mottl); "Emperor" Waltz, J. Strauss; Polonaise No. 2, Liszt.

Tuesday Evening, July 19

Wednesday Evening, July 20
Symphony No. 1 in C major, Beethoven; Symphony No. 9, in D minor, with Final Chorus on Schiller's Ode "To Joy," Beethoven; Chorus of the Schola Cantorum of New York; Soloists: Nina Morgana, soprano; Sophie Braslau, contralto; Paul Althouse, tenor; Nelson Eddy, baritone.

Substitute Program in case of rain (in the Great Hall, College of the City of New York): Overture "Der Freischutz," Weber; Symphony No. 5, Beethoven; Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Three Excerpts from "Gottterdammerung," "Tannhauser" Overture, Wagner.

Thursday Evening, July 21

Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Symphony in D minor, No. 4, Schumann; "Romeo and Juliet," Tchaikovsky; Spanish Caprice, Rimsky-Korsakoff; Alborado—Variations Alborado—Scene and Gypsy Song—Fandango of the Asturias.

Friday Evening, July 22

Symphony No. 7, in A major, Beethoven; Introduction to Act III, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Dance of the Apprentices, from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Prelude and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner; Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner.

"The Dark Horse" At B'klyn Strand

With Primaries, conventions and elections spotting the nation just now, "The Dark Horse" starring Warren William, sensational star of "The Mouthpiece," will be presented as the feature picture at the Brooklyn Warner Strand Theatre starting today. Much of the comedy and speedy drama of the conventions which disorganize the country just about this time every four years is presented and at the same time affords a glimpse of behind-the-scenes activities of political leaders.

"Monte Carlo Madness" Stars Sari Maritza at the Fox Brooklyn; Stage Revue Is Diversified

Sari Maritza, the popular screen actress, will come to the Fox Brooklyn Theatre starting today in her latest vehicle, "Monte Carlo Madness," a romantic light comedy with a charming musical score replete with tuneful melodies, among others "The Love of a Sailor," "Home I Greet Thee," and "One Night In Monte Carlo."

The dialogue is brilliant and the story of adventures at Monte Carlo is interestingly told. The supporting company headed by Hans Albers includes such screen favorites as Charlie Redgle, Helen Haye, John Deverill, Thomas Weguelin, Philip Manning and C. Hooper Trask.

On the stage, "Veils," an extravaganza starring Zella Santley, will be presented with a cast including Roy Rogers, Conrad's Pigeons, Edna Errico, Madeline Schmid, Merna Fortune and a well trained group of Sunkist Beauties. Hal Beckett at the Organ in songs, Freddy Mack with Tommy Green and the Fox Theatre Band.

"Condemned to Death," Mystery Film, and New Carveth Wells Picture At the Cameo Theatre

"Condemned to Death," a mystery horror film story based on the adventures of the infamous killer, Jack O'Lantern, is the current attraction at the Cameo Theatre. Arthur Wontner, who portrayed Sherlock Holmes in "The Fatal Hour" and "The Missing Rembrandt," plays the leading role in this new thriller.

Besides Wontner the cast includes Gordon Harker, Norah Howard, Jane Welsh, Cyril Raymond and Gillian Lind. Walter Ford directed.

As an extra added attraction to the program the Cameo offers the latest Carveth Wells adventure film "Binghi." This is Wells' first film since "Hell Below Zero," which also had its premiere showing at the Cameo. "Binghi" is a journey through Australia.

"Young Ironsides," the first of the Charley Chase series of comedies, has been completed at the Hal Roach studios. The supporting cast includes Muriel Evans, Harry Bernard, May Wallace, Clarence Wilson and Jerry Mandy.

In the Pulitzer Prize Winner at Music Box



Victor Moore, who, as Alexander Throttlebottom, the vice president of the U. S., scores a personal hit in Sam Harris' smash hit "Of Thee I Sing," which will continue indefinitely at the Music Box.

Continental Star on the Fox Brooklyn Screen



Sari Maritza, the star of "Monte Carlo Madness," which begins a week's run at the popular Brooklyn Theatre. On the stage is a varied and diversified revue.

Joe E. Brown and Ann Harding at Colonial

Joe E. Brown in "The Tenderfoot," his newest comedy venture, is at Keith's Colonial Theatre. Ginger Rogers plays opposite the comic. Lew Cody and Vivian Oakland, two old favorites, return to the screen in this picture.

The twin bill, scheduled to start Wednesday, will include Ann Harding in "Westward Passage," with Laurence Oliver, Irving Pichel and ZaSu Pitts, and "Fast Companions" with Tom Brown, James Gleason, Maureen O'Sullivan and Andy Devine.

CONSTANCE BENNETT in "WHAT PRICE HOLLYWOOD"

An RKO-Pathe Picture with Lowell Sherman - Neil Hamilton Gregory Ratoff

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CAPITOL

Broadway at 31st St.

"Unashamed," Capitol's New Film; Huge Stage Show Has Seven Movie Stars in Person

"Unashamed"—Bayard Veiller's latest thriller—an ultra-modern romance of the youth of today, is the Capitol's current screen attraction.

The new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production, starring Helen Twelvetrees, has a brilliant supporting cast which includes Robert Young, Lewis Stone, Jean Hersholt, John Miljan, Monroe Owsley, Robert Warwick, Gertrude Michael and Wilfred North.

Supplementing the feature, Louis K. Sidney, the Capitol's Production Chief, has planned a stage show which, it is believed, has never been equalled in the history of the theatre. Seven movie and stage personages will be featured in a gala revue entitled "Hollywood on Parade"—and the stars include Jack Benny, Una Merkel, Jean Hersholt—appearing in the feature film as well as on the stage—Lew Cody, Anna May Wong, Armida, and California's pride and joy, Abe Lyman and his famous Hollywood orchestra.

Why do girls avoid the "Price Question" in marriage?

BARBARA STANWYCK

"The Purchase Price"

A Warner Bros. Picture with GEORGE BRENT

STRAND THEATRE

Broadway and 47th St.

35c to 1 P. M. Mon-Fri.

Coming—"The Jewel Robbery" with Wm. Powell and Kay Francis

It roars with the staccato tempo of a rapid-fire gun!

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Watch the police mobilize to fight the underworld. See how an alarm is broadcast and how they get into action.

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"Monte Carlo Madness"

Starring Sensational SARI MARITZA

ON THE STAGE "VEILS" ZELLA SANTLEY and ALL STAR CAST

THOMAS SAYS:



Lausanne
•
Relief
•
Legal Beer
•
Two Meetings

By NORMAN THOMAS
Socialist Candidate
for President

SETTLEMENT

THE best news from abroad for many a weary month is the agreement at Lausanne to settle German reparations at about a cent on a dollar of the older claims. It is more in line with what Socialists of all countries have wanted ever since the war than anything yet proposed, and that Premier Herriot agreed to it is proof of the influence and power of the French Socialists, on whose benevolence his stay in office depends.

But the good news is marred by at least two things: (1) It comes too late to do the good it could have done in earlier years. It is far less adequate as a barrier against the drift to destruction than it would have been before the bitterness and suffering of Europe had grown so great; (2) The settlement, it is said by some "gentlemen's agreement," is made contingent on America's forgiveness of war debts. That was tactically a stupid move to make and bound to cause irritation here.

Nevertheless sooner or later America will have to forgive what America cannot collect. Ever since the war we Socialists have urged that we do not merely drift to a time when the European Powers will repudiate their debts or fool us by some form of words, but that we forgive the war debts on terms that make forgiveness dependent on progress toward disarmament, not armament, and on such terms of domestic taxation, etc., as will make the workers rather than the bankers the direct beneficiaries of this forgiveness. The old parties have handled the question so that America is now caught in a state of irritated futility over this whole matter.

INADEQUATE RELIEF

CHARACTERISTICALLY wrong about relief are both the old parties and their quarreling leaders, President Hoover and Speaker Garner. The amount they have agreed on is desperately inadequate in a nation where city relief is nearly exhausted and there are 12,000,000 unemployed. The kind of work we need is public, not private. Hoover is right about not lending money to private profit seekers who can't borrow at the bank, but he is overoptimistic about his bank and railroad friends. He is wrong in not knowing that what we must do is: (1) Subsidize consumption. Then natural demand will start up production. Subsidizing consumption means immediate federal relief on a large scale. A nation which has given so many tariff doles ought not to be so afraid

of help to hungry men. (2) Start worth while remunerative work on a large scale under public ownership and control. Housing and reforestation are two ways to add to the social wealth and put men to work.

WHAT, NO BEER?

JUST what old party platforms amount to is shown ludicrously by the way Democrats in the Senate and House side-stepped the legalizing of beer for which Democrats in Chicago were so vociferous. And just what this talk of "Jeffersonian Democracy" means is wonderfully illustrated in Virginia, Jefferson's native state, where no one can vote who hasn't paid poll taxes for three years—a law aimed straight at white and colored workers!

ENCOURAGING SIGNS

DURING a recent trip when I spoke before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, a Socialist Party meeting in Richmond in a jammed hall on a scorching night with short notice, and the convention of the Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia, the receptions were all very encouraging. I was particularly delighted with the Virginia comrades' splendid campaign plans for covering the state on a \$1600 budget!

News of the endorsement of our ticket and immediate program by the League for Independent Political Action was also a good hot weather tonic. The L. I. P. A. had been candidly told in advance that Jim Maurer and I were running first, last and all the time as Socialists on the whole Socialist platform, so of that there can be no misunderstanding.

PROGRESSIVES

THE remarks of some Socialists and near-Socialists in Eastern cities prompt me to a word of warning. The discontented, the so called "progressives" and the like, are not all automatically going to vote Socialist. Some will support these mushroom "third" parties that want to vote for lots of money and the days of Andrew Jackson back again. Lots of "progressives," especially in the South and West, will vote for Roosevelt. Why? Well, not for anything Roosevelt has done or even said but just because they are without fundamental philosophy. They think Roosevelt far more progressive than he is because they think Wall Street or Smith, or the wicked cities generally are against him and that therefore he must be at least "liberal." Most so called progressives in America don't know exactly what they want; they can be got at a cheap price. And this is not chiefly because they are politically stupid—some of them, I suspect, are that—but because at bottom their way of thinking is that of little would-be owners of something, rather than of cooperators in a Socialist Society. Hence their conscious or subconscious fear of Socialism—the fact of Socialism, not merely the name—and their overwillingness to try anything else.

But don't forget the times are doing some teaching for us. The very fact that automatically every one who is discontented or thinks he is progressive won't vote for us is the more of a challenge to us to do our fundamental work of education and organization. If we've been converted to Socialism so can other workers with hand and brain.

NORMAN THOMAS SPEAKS:

Western Massachusetts will have the first campaign speeches from Norman Thomas when he starts on a ten-day tour of the New England states on August 13. He will cover two dates in Vermont, one in New Hampshire, three in Maine, and two in Rhode Island in addition to the Massachusetts engagements.

He will speak at the Rhode Island state picnic at Providence at 2 p. m. Sunday afternoon, August 21, and at either Woonsocket, R. I., or New Bedford, Massachusetts, the same evening.

August 23 and 24 will be spent in his office in New York before he starts for Chicago for a meeting of the national executive committee. Two dates are available between New York and Chicago on August 25 and 26. From August 29 to Sep-

tember 9 will be spent in the middle west.

Thomas will return to New York City for a meeting on September 11 which will launch the New York campaign. He will be available in New York and vicinity for some evening meetings during the next two weeks. On September 22 he will start a trip to the Pacific coast which will take him west across the northern section of the country, down the Pacific coast and back along the southern route. On October 26 and 27, he will appear in Philadelphia where he is scheduled to debate with James Cox and Ogden Mills. The last ten days of the campaign will be spent in the vicinity of New York.

If instead of an income tax we could abolish workless incomes we would balance the budget and provide for the income of Socialism.

We would suggest an amendment to those who carry signs on their cars reading "Repeal the 18th Amendment." Ours would read "Repeal the Depression."

THOMAS JAMS RICHMOND HALL

RICHMOND.—Five hundred people jammed the Workmen's Circle to hear Norman Thomas, while several hundred were turned away for lack of standing room.

The meeting was arranged on one week's notice and it had been found impossible to secure a larger hall on Sunday night.

Fully two-thirds of the audience wore red "Thomas and Maurer" buttons upon leaving the hall, while all literature was eagerly purchased. The audience sat and stood for two hours on the hottest night of the year. Several joined the party, while thirty took cards, promising to join the Socialist party.

The meeting was the official opening of the state campaign, and the results exceeded anticipations. Both local papers are now carefully predicting and "explaining" the large Socialist vote that is expected to be cast in November.

The Lausanne Treaty Is Hoover's Dilemma

THE treaty signed at Lausanne has not been ratified. In accordance with a "gentlemen's agreement" whose provisions are an open secret, it will not be ratified unless nor until the United States consents to scale down the war debts due to it from the eleven nations which have consented to a great scaling down of their reparations claims against Germany. Formally, the treaty has not gone into effect. But this does not mean that nothing real has been accomplished. I think we may feel sure that what was done at Lausanne neither will nor can be undone.

If and when the treaty is ratified, Germany's remaining obligations to the other signatory powers will be 714 millions of dollars, instead of the 8,093 millions that were still due under the Young Plan. Meanwhile, and for three years anyhow, Germany is to pay nothing. It seems safe to say that, regardless what the United States may do, Germany will never be asked to pay more than the reduced sum agreed upon.

That is an enormous gain. It goes far toward making it possible for Germany's economic life to emerge from the utterly hopeless condition which has been driving her people to the verge of madness and bringing even closer the danger of civil and international war. Furthermore, by lessening that danger, it increases the probability that the European nations, with or without the participation of the United States, will feel safe in starting the process of simultaneous reduction of armaments.

AND if the treaty is not ratified, what then? In other words, what if the United States, following the counsels of both Hoover and Roosevelt, refuses to meet its debtors in the same spirit which they have shown towards theirs? What if "we" still insist on "our" pound of flesh? Well, I think that Great Britain, France, Italy and the rest of them will very politely tell us to take it out in insisting.

Suppose, after giving Washington another chance to co-operate gracefully in a practicable settlement, and getting no response, they just say that they can't and won't pay—what can Washington do about it?

I don't just see the United States, without an ally nor a friend, making war against at least twelve nations in the hope of collecting those debts. That would be bad business and bad politics, to say nothing of its foolhardiness from a military and naval point of view.

What then? Would the United States try to coerce them by forbidding its people to buy their goods? The tariffs are already so nearly prohibitory that such a threat would be laughable. Or by forbidding its people to sell their surplus wheat, cotton, oil, and copper to those countries? That would be a fine example of cutting off our nose to spite our face. Or by refusing to lend any more money? How well they could counter by taxing away the profits which Ford and General Motors and General Electric and our other great capitalists are drawing from their huge investments abroad.

Hoover and Roosevelt know all this. They know that the only hope of getting any part of the war debts paid is by coming to an agreement with the debtor nations. When they declare against cancellation they are "talking for Buncombe." It is not knowledge and understanding that they lack, but just moral courage. They dare not tell the truth to American voters in campaign time.

PRESIDENT HOOVER has some queer specimens in his

cabinet. There, for example, is Roy L. Wilbur, M. D., of California, Secretary of the Interior. A couple of months ago he nearly started a riot at the national conference of social workers by declaring that the depression was having a good effect on children's health. How did he figure that out? It's easy. Working-class parents have no jobs and no money and consequently no place to go, so they stick around home and take care of the kiddies—God bless them! The chairman had to shut off discussion, to save him from being figuratively skinned alive.

But Secretary Wilbur is incorrigible. Last week he got back from a tour of the national parks. The first thing he did was to call in the reporters and issue a statement in which he appealed to all workers to visit Yellowstone Park, the Grand Canyon, and Mount McKinley. The fresh air will do them lots of good, he says, and in contemplating the beauties of nature they'll get rid of their petty anxieties.

What can you do with cheerful idiots like that? I understand the S. P. C. A. won't let you drown them.

AND then there is William N. Doak of Virginia, Secretary of Labor.

Ethelbert Stewart has been at the head of the bureau of labor statistics for many years. No one in his line has done sounder scientific work than he, and there has been no falling off in its quality. He reached the age-limit a few days ago, but the President, using his authority to make exceptions to the retirement rule, had listed him to be retained another year. In this case even the ineffably obstinate Hoover had to change his mind. He was retired.

Here's why. About four months ago Secretary Doak told the newspaper men that employment was on the increase. They knew something about the facts—also, they knew Doak. So they asked Commissioner Stewart how about it. He showed them authentic figures, which they printed. Now cabinet members don't like being shown up as either ignorant or mendacious or both. Doak, being both, was doubly angry. He's got his revenge. Stewart is out, and Doak is still in. The next commissioner of labor statistics will perhaps remember on which side his bread is buttered.

ONE hardly knows whether to laugh or swear at the antics of Bolshevik "intellectuals," who turn Marxism into a collection of sacred formulas and blessed words. Here are a few examples, drawn from alleged scientific journals and the proceedings of alleged scientific societies in Russia.

The Moscow surgical society was recently treated to a paper on "Marxism and Surgery." A Moscow technical journal has published an article on "The Dialectics of Internal-Combustion Engines" and a society of engineers has had to listen to essays on "The Dialectics of Synchronic Machinery" and "The Dialectics of High-Grade Steel." The Soviet Bulletin of Venerology and Dermatology formally announces that in its pages diseases of the skin and the reproductive organs will be discussed "from the standpoint of dialectic materialism." Another periodical is devoted to the task of expounding "the party point of view in mathematics," and yet another prints a contribution on "Marxist-Leninist Theory in Blacksmith Work."

All of which, as well as the decree branding Einstein's relativity theory as "bourgeois," is in perfect harmony with the fundamental nature of Bolshevism.

A. L.