

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

ANOTHER nail has been driven into the coffin of effective regulation of privately owned public utilities by the decision of the Supreme Court giving to the Baltimore traction company a 10 cent fare. Such a fare the Court reckoned was only a 7.44 per cent return less than which would be confiscatory. Indeed the majority implied it would regard an 8% return as about right. As usual the three best judges, Brandeis, Holmes and Stone dissented. They pointed out not only that there is no sacred magic in 8% but that in reckoning value the majority allowed the company to reckon \$5,000,000 on the franchise. That is the company is allowed a profit on what the state or city gave it. Also the majority refused to allow for depreciation on original cost.

Thus another precedent is made in favor of private profits for private owners. Why monkey longer with regulation subject to such interference from courts so tender for property rights? Under efficient public ownership and management no city, state or nation will have to pay 8% on swollen valuations. Even if there were not a dozen other reasons for the breakdown of regulation this Supreme Court decision would be enough.

FRANCE WANTS WAR LEGALIZED

France according to newspaper dispatches is now struggling at the Hague to keep an ultimate right to use force; that is, war against Germany should she finally default in her payments under the Young plan. It should no more have that right than the United States should have the right to collect the French debt by similar force or than states have to put debtors to death. If by an evil chance the League of Nations should directly or indirectly countenance the continuance of such a right it would and should definitely postpone not only our joining the League but even our agreeing not to trade with a nation adjudged by the League to be the wrongdoer in a war. Such agreement might make us silent partners of France in a debt collecting expedition against Germany. That would be intolerable.

Time has made out of the League originally created by the blunders and hypocrisies who gave us the World War and the Peace of Versailles an increasingly useful agency of internationalism. I favor our joining it. But only on guarantees that we shall not try to enforce peace by war. Under existing conditions the so-called sanction of force merely plays into the hands of Great Powers now more interested in the economic and political status quo—that is, imperialism, than in world peace.

GENERAL SMUTS' INTERNATIONALISM

If our distinguished visitor General Smuts is as some newspapers say, a symbol of the new internationalism that internationalism is very unsatisfactory. General Smuts is an able man with a romantic record of achievement. But he is the type of "liberal" who when in power ruthlessly crushed white labor in more than one strike, had no program for helping miserably exploited labor, advocated a very jingoistic program of South African expansion and was responsible for one of the worst and most dangerous features of the Peace of Versailles—the inclusion of pensions, contrary to the terms of the Armistice, in the reparations for which Germany was liable. In short if he is symbolic he is symbolic of precisely the sort of "liberalism" which like the "liberalism" of Woodrow Wilson, made us justly refuse to join the League of Nations in 1919 and still make us somewhat suspicious of it. Real hope for the League lies in the extension of a genuine Socialist internationalism, not that curiously undependable compound of liberal words and imperialist acts which is as indissolubly associated with the name of General Smuts as with the name of Woodrow Wilson or David Lloyd George.

WELCOME TO KAROLYI

We welcome Count Karolyi to America both because he has made great sacrifices for freedom and justice and because by our welcome we may partially atone for the stupid tyranny of our own government which for so many years excluded him from America. May this trip be successful and free from further misunderstandings.

The Count, we observe, proclaims that he is not a Communist, not a Social Democrat, but a 100% Marxian Socialist. Well, maybe. I do not at present know enough of his quarrel with Hungarian Socialists to judge its merits. But this business of belonging neither to the Communist nor the Socialist party but yet being 100% Socialist while possible is both difficult and dubious. It reminds me a little bit of the old story which ends "Everybody is out of step but Jim."

EITHER SOCIALISTS NOR COMMUNISTS

In America I run across a good many folks who in various accents and with varying emphases tell me that they are radicals but not Socialists or Communists. Socialism will never succeed any day. "We've got to have a smash up. The Communists are right." But are they Communists? Oh, no. That would be hard work. They're just tired radicals who often pick up a couple of dollars or a little job by voting Republican or Democrat, and justify themselves by being wise cynics. They are a nuisance as a rule without much nerve or intelligence. But some of them would see great light if we would get busy.

ROWING DOUBTS ABOUT RUSSIA

On the same day I read Walter Duranty's dispatch about the revival of militant communism and the compulsory collectivization of farms and saw the Theatre Guild's admirable performance of the Russian play "Red Rust." The two things greatly strengthened doubts about certain features of the Russian experiment which have for some time been forming in my mind.

The worst feature of compulsory collectivization of farms is this statement: "The previous policy of limiting the Kulaks is to be replaced by a policy of eliminating them by taking their land for collectives which they are forbidden to join." What, then, is to become of them? Are they to be left to starve or must they join the mass of the unemployed or occasionally employed, or after being made poor enough can they finally join the collectives? These Kulaks—rich peasants, miserably poor by our standards—may, some of them, be tight fists. Some of them may simply be better farmers, good human stock whom Russia cannot well afford to eliminate by slow or fast starvation. Can Communism based on such extreme mercilessness succeed or if it does will it not be at a terrible price of cultivating a mass ruthlessness which it is far easier to rouse than to check?

These questions are strengthened by "Red Rust." Grant that it is a sign of health that the Soviet permits such a play, grant that the play shows wholesome critical faculties within the Communist party and that the ugliest features can partially be explained by war, revolution, lack of housing, and the general unease of a world acutely conscious of sex. Nevertheless I think the circumstances of dictatorship make the continued emergence of types like the villain Tereshkin more rather than less probable as the revolutionary ardor dies and the joy of electrification for electrification's sake begins to pall. All this talk of "mass mind" and "mass soul," all this contempt of the individual, this theological worship of a party, this hatred of the bourgeoisie and even their children as of a malignant devil, this tendency to hallow sexual promiscuity as freedom or rather proof of the mass mind is made to order for demagogues, bureaucrats, petty tyrants and plain villains. That there is a side to Russia that the play does not show or only suggests goes without saying or Russia would be intolerable, as it obviously is not, to those of its own workers who are not psychopathic cases. But we who claimed that Socialism would make possible that decent regard for individuals on which true freedom and justice depend will not only deny that this Russian version is our sort of Socialism but will wonder whether it continues to tighten its present type of dictatorship it will bless rather than curse the world even if it should succeed in bringing about a more adequate production and fairer distribution of goods.

But to say this is not enough. It remains for us to work harder for the sort of Socialism in which we do believe and do what lies in us to avoid these catastrophic breakdowns which alone give Communism opportunity or excuse.

ROOSEVELT FINALLY ACTS — AND WRONG

Governor Roosevelt's belated recommendations for prison reform cannot excuse the extraordinary fact that his administration before acting had not one riot but three. Nor are his recommendations satisfactory, especially since he has seen fit to recommend the Mutual Welfare League rather than the State Prison.

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Is Combined

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Socialist N.E.C. to Meet In Los Angeles

Members to Make Speaking
and Organization
Tours En Route to
West, Senior Announces

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO, ILL.—Simultaneously with the announcement that in the year just closed the Socialist Party obtained more new members than in all the years since 1923, National Executive Secretary Clarence O. Senior announces that the National Executive Committee will hold the first meeting in the history of the party on the Pacific Coast. The meeting is scheduled for Los Angeles for March 28-29.

For several years the Socialists of that city have desired a session of the committee but neither the local organization nor the committee were able to make arrangements because of the expense. The Los Angeles organization, however, now sees its way clear to guarantee part of the expenses.

Secretary Senior is arranging lecture engagements for members of the committee to and from the meeting with various forums, groups and other organizations. It is figured that the fees from these lectures will make up the balance of the expenses that will be incurred by the committee meeting in Los Angeles.

Organization Meetings Planned

In each city where a member of the committee speaks, either under Socialist or non-Socialist auspices, an organization conference with local Socialists will be arranged if possible. The exceptional opportunity for publicity and educational work will be the first extensive national work of this kind that has been undertaken by the party since the war terror drove Socialist speakers and organizers out of the field.

In arranging the speaking engagements for members of the committee Secretary Senior plans different routes for each speaker going to and coming from the Los Angeles meeting. Moreover, these meetings will correlate with the party's effort to add 30,000 new members in the new year. It is figured that the plan as it is working out will be at no cost to the local and national organizations.

While in Los Angeles the members will speak at a large demonstration and other meetings will be held in a few other cities. Morris Hillquit will probably speak at a banquet in San Francisco.

At the last meeting held in Buffalo December 14-15 it was uncertain whether the request from Los Angeles could be granted but since that meeting lecture dates have been shaping up so that the Pacific Coast meeting is now practically assured. Socialist organization and work has been weakest in the region west of the Mississippi river for years and it is expected that the meetings arranged in this section will be helpful to the members who are anxious for working state organizations.

Supplementing these lecture engagements by members of the committee is the engagement by the National Office of Miss Jessie Stephen of the British Labor Party who will arrive in New York City late in January. Miss Stephen will be available for lectures by local organizations of the party as well as by forums and other organizations that may desire her services.

In preparation for this extensive work Secretary Senior has written to all local and branch organizations. They will cooperate in making the meetings a success.

Hillquit to Open Course At The Rand School

On Tuesday evening, January 14, at 8:30 in the Rand School, Morris Hillquit will open a symposium on "Problems and Policies of American Socialism." The address that evening will be on "Conditions and Methods that Make for Socialist Success." On January 21 he will speak on "Obstacles to Socialism in the United States and How They Can Be Overcome."

The audience will be expected to participate. There will be ten symposiums on successive Tuesday evenings. Following Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas will deliver two addresses. He, in turn, will be followed by Harry Laidler, who will speak at a

THE TIME IS RIPE

30,000 New Socialist Party Members In 1930 Is Goal — Do Your Part!

THE SOCIALIST PARTY wants 30,000 new members by the end of the year 1930. This is the task to which all efforts will be turned in every state. It began with the dawn of the new year. It will end only with the end of the new year.

From the National Office in Chicago National Executive Secretary Senior has written to every branch and local throughout the country. He has outlined the plans for this work. It remains for the local and branch organizations to give loyal cooperation. Here is the plan:

1. The drive shall be conducted with the view of adding 30,000 new members to the membership roll.
2. Quotas will be allotted to states and localities with regard to their membership and possibilities.
3. The drive will begin in the strongest and most promising territories and be extended to others in the order of their importance, their promise of results, and as means become available.

4. Where drives are organized in states and localities, a state, district or local drive manager will be appointed to cooperate with the National Executive Secretary who will be assisted by Marx Lewis.

5. State organizations are urged to reduce their dues to one dollar per year for each member and also charge an initiation fee of one dollar.

6. The initiation fee will include payment of a subscription for six months to a local or national Socialist paper.

7. Where sympathetic clubs and societies may be induced to affiliate under the new constitution special attention must be given to obtain such affiliations.

10,000 For New York

There is the program. With it go publicity, instruction forms and possible alterations in the plan as experience may show to be necessary during the drive. This means that over the whole year we must average

2,500 new members each month. It can be done. It will be done.

Does this appear to be a big job? Very well, New York City Socialists have set themselves the goal of 10,000 new members by the end of the year. That means that they are working to enlist one-third of the quota assigned to all the states!

New York City may not come up to its full expectations but that is not important. The important thing is that New York City will try to realize its aim. It has set itself a task and it is going to try its best to do more in relation to its possibilities than any other locality in the United States.

This means that the quota left to all other states and localities is 20,000 members. This will average less than 1,700 new members per month for all other states to obtain. If the job of New York City is big the job for 47 states is small.

The Time is Ripe

What is the task of other states to measure up to the average of less than 1,700 members per month which they are urged to recruit? The average for each state outside of New York is a little over 35 new members per month!

Can they measure up to this requirement? They can if they enlist in this drive in earnest. Some of the more promising states can easily exceed this small monthly average quota and thus make up for the weaker and less promising states.

So here is the program. We undertake it at a time when new members are applying for admission with little effort on our part; at a time when the vote has increased in every local election, and at a time when the masses are facing grave economic problems that have their solution in the program of the Socialist Party.

It is our task, Comrades. Take it up with a determination to realize the aim for which we strive.

500 Join Socialist Party in N. Y.

Roosevelt Hit on Power And Prisons

Proposal to Lease State- Built Transmission Lines Termed 'Subsidy' by Socialist Party — Prison Views Scored

Governor ROOSEVELT's water-power proposals, if adopted, would create a situation in the State as muddled as the transit situation in New York City, where the same principles of financing the Governor would apply to power development have been followed, the Socialist Party declares in a statement issued attacking the New York Governor's power plans as recently presented to the Legislature. His financing plan was declared to be vague and the conflicting conclusions to which its meaning will give rise, must help to continue the deadlock between the Governor and the Republican Legislature, with the plurality that the power question will be an issue in the next State election, the Socialists declare.

"No relief will come to the consumers unless the State, through a central agency in co-operation with the municipalities or power districts, will directly fix rates and sell electricity to the consumers at cost," the Socialists declared.

The statement, which was prepared by Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman, joint chairmen of the Socialist Party's Public Affairs Committee, follows:

"Governor Roosevelt's latest piece-meal addition to his power program suffers, among other things, from a vagueness of meaning. He now suggests the possibility that the state might at least provide the financing of, and retain the fee to any system of state-wide transmission of electricity made necessary by the new power development."

"Frankly, it is hard to understand exactly what the Governor means by this. Does he mean that the state shall build transmission lines, as well as develop and generate electricity, and then lease the entire state-owned structure to private transmission companies? If so, why does he not say it? What is the distinction between state financing and retaining of fee to transmission lines, and state ownership and development of the generating plants? Are they or are they not to be privately operated, according to the present version of the Governor's plan?"

"His proposal does not differ in the least from the arrangement which created the muddled Rapid

Drive Off to Flying Start in New York City — Thomas to Make Seven Public Appeals for Increased Membership — Drive Managers Hold Conference in Rand School

THE first week of the four months' Victory Membership Drive to enroll 10,000 new members in the New York City Socialist organization closes with 500 members added to the membership rolls, Marks Lewis, drive director, announces as the New Leader goes to press.

Applications from all parts of the city, and from all classes of the population, continue to come into the drive headquarters at the People's House, 7 East 15th street. Every branch in the city is represented in the gains that have been registered, and in several places the number that has come in make possible the immediate formation of new branches. The first of these new branches, since the drive, and the fifth since the recent elections, was installed at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd street and 14th avenue, last Thursday evening.

The average reached at this stage, if continued, assures the success of the drive. With the bulk of the work still to be done to have the drive penetrate into every section of the city, the average should be increased as the drive gains momentum, Lewis declared.

The demand for dates coming from Socialist branches in all parts of the city is taxing the party's resources. Norman Thomas, who has given the drive committee seven dates has already

(Continued on Page Two)

Reading Becomes 100 Per Cent. Socialist

Hooverter and George In- ducted into Office, Giving Party All Five Seats on City Council

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

READING, Pa.—A dream of thirty years became a fact in this city last Monday when the city government passed into the complete control of the Socialist Party. The City Council became a 100 per cent Socialist body when William C. Hooverter and Jesse George were sworn in as members of the council at 10 a.m. before a gallery of several hundred spectators. The two Socialists replaced a Democrat and a Republican, the last remnants of the old reactionary regime. Hooverter and George swept the city in the election last November.

Socialist men and women to the number of several hundred turned out to witness this historic event in the history of the American labor movement.

Business at a Standstill

citizens and clerks gathered with other citizens in the Council chamber. It was a crowd that would have taxed the capacity of the chamber in the old City Hall but there was plenty of space in the commodious room in the new municipal building obtained by the Socialist administration.

Baskets of flowers adorned tables in Council chamber and in the offices of the mayor and councilmen. The biggest basket, which was placed on the center of the Council chamber, was addressed to "Mayor and Council," and came from an admirer, who did not sign his name.

The Musicians' Union sent a basket rivaling it in size. With it came a letter thanking the mayor and council for promoting the public band concerts that are held during the summer months.

Councilmen George and Hooverter received flowers from their families. Baskets of mixed flowers also came from the tube department of the Reading Iron Company and were sent to Mayor J. Henry Stump and members of council as a group.

Milwaukee Begins to Pay Aged Pensions

Socialist County Leads State in Aiding Those Grown Old in Industry — Act Under State Law

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE.—"This country is the only prominent nation in the world which makes no systematic provision for the care of aged," declared the Rev. Dr. Francis J. McConnell, New York bishop, Methodist Episcopal church, recently.

This criticism can no longer be aimed at Milwaukee county, since the Milwaukee county board this past year finally passed the Tucker old age pension resolution, by which the county began to pay old age assistance benefits after Jan. 1.

By this action, which finally succeeded after a running fight of several years, Milwaukee county has ceased to glorify the poorhouse method of rewarding the aged for their years of toil for society. It is principally the working class that sees the poorhouse loom before its members when the twilight hours of life begin to settle round them.

Idea Gains Ground
The Socialists have long advocated old age pensions and have lived to see the idea gain such ground that it is beginning to sweep the country. The conscience of the people generally has been aroused to the utter heartlessness of the poorhouse method of providing "old age security."

In Milwaukee county the Socialists have seen to it that the poorhouse—called the county infirmary—the same as the other county institutions, is run on humanitarian lines. In many counties of the United States the poorhouses are absolute abominations, run by politicians, contracted for in such manner that graft can be gathered and the old people ill treated and badly fed. Milwaukee is an enlightened community and has ceased to tolerate institutional graft.

Act Under State Laws

The new state law, under which the county has acted, provides that all applicants must be at least 70 years of age. It requires a court proceeding based on a careful investigation of the applicant's resources, before aid can be given.

Members of the county board say they are receiving many inquiries from people who want to qualify under the old age pension department.

The law sets the probate judges up as the authority over the pension plan. Recently in a conference with the supervisors they agreed not to set up independent old

A.F.L. Op Southe Union Dr

Textile Industry Main Target in Paign to Organize Industries

(CHARLOTTE, N. C.)

Hundreds of trade union executives, representing international unions, and strong delegations of southern unionists met in Charlotte Jan. 6 to lay down the outlines of a 5-year plan to organize the south. Fundamentally concerned with the textile industry, the conference, under the auspices, will also of the strengthening of union building, printing and crafts.

Pres. William Green of F. of L. with Sec. Frankson, Pres. Thomas L. McMillan, Pres. T. A. Wilson of the United Textile Workers, Carolina Federation of Labor in active leadership of the conference.

"We are not planning a paign based on a few weeks, but will map out a program to be sustained over a period of five years," announced Wilson.

The Charlotte gathering, the heart of the Piedmont lines, most advanced section south, is the outcome of a plan made by an initial L. southern conference held in Washington headed by both conferences were of the A. F. of L. Toronto

Press Unfriendly

The southern press gives union officials with dolenditions that their efforts come to naught in face of widespread depression in the textile industry. Expansion has become so problem that many mill owners have closed night shifts and employers are favoring an

Pres. Hoover for some program to curtail production. Full page advertisements in newspapers, calculated to the publicity accorded the conference, draw woeful pictures of "ruined Massachusetts" labor unionism is reputed strong and the 48-hour law. Union executives said that they feared the situation in southern strike more than the open opposition of mill owners.

According to the program devised in Washington, international unions are to make special southern funds to finance activities of their own. The A. F. of L. will raise funds for the Textile Workers, which strong enough financially to die a southern campaign.

Marion Families Evicted

While the delegates are in the Charlotte things were happening in the cotton mill towns, where a bitter strike was waged by the U. T. W. 2, 11 families were evicted the holiday season. Ann was N. V. Baker, a hotel maid, who was picked up by sheriff's deputies outside his company she had at all day waiting for care for him.

Rom Minish, shot deputes during the March of Oct. 2, was evicted wife and four children. Morris, a widow with Mrs. Rosa Holland, but mother and three of her one an invalid; Daisy, a widow with five children whom is old enough to Hall, brother of Rand in the massacre, and of eight; and John Park suffering from pellagra five children, were all evicted.

In Lumberton T. Communist Natl. Textile organizer, was scheduled on charge of assault with a weapon because he had home against a mill Saylor, another N. T. W. member, is scheduled for trial for perjury because of that Solicitor Carpenter county and Atty. of the Lorry mill were evicted. When the will be formally evicted, growing

Specialists Enter Czech Coalition

Posts Held by Social-Democratic Parties in Cooperation with Party of Dr. Benes and Agrarians

Dr. Franz Soukup, correspondent of The New Leader, writes:—The great electoral victory of the Social-Democrats in Czechoslovakia is now a fact. After the elections, the Social-Democrats, left in a minority, made a coalition with the Agrarians and the National Party of Dr. Benes, and the coalition government was formed. The Social-Democrats, however, are not satisfied with this coalition, and are working for a new coalition with the National Party of Dr. Benes and the Agrarians.

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FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., a sketch of the leader of the British Independent Labor Party and former editor of the London "New Leader" who arrived here this week for a short lecture tour.

Horthy Police Break Up Funeral For Political Who Died in Prison

Lithuania Continues Repression — Polish Editors Jailed — Bujor Suffers in Roumanian Penitentiary

(By a New Leader Correspondent) ZURICH.—When the death of Alexander Levy, one of the victims of the hunger strike in the Hungarian prisons, became known, a few Socialists wished to give him their last farewells. They went to the prison yard and accompanied the carriage with the coffin to the cemetery. It turned out that no grave was ready. The comrades declared themselves willing to dig the grave themselves. In the meantime a great number of police assembled, so that the cemetery was almost surrounded by them. When one of the comrades of the unfortunate victim of the Hungarian prison horrors wished to say a few words of farewell, he was arrested. Other comrades also, including the fiancée of the deceased and other women, were arrested, beaten, and kept in prison for several days.

Lithuania's Sham Reforms
By lifting the ban on the Social-Democratic Party, and above all by the resignation of Mustekis, the Lithuanian Minister for the Interior, who was known as the "strong-handed man," the Lithuanian Government wishes to show in front of foreign opinion a change of front along liberal lines. But the most important conditions for democratizing the Lithuanian methods of Government will only be provided with the abolition of martial law, the return of regular legal proceedings and the general amnesty for all political prisoners and emigrants. The Lithuanian Government still seems to be a long way from seeing this. The Lithuanian Government organ "Lietuvos Aidas" certainly admits that the retention of martial law has a very unfavorable effect abroad, but adds that foreign opinion is mistaken in its estimate, as the Lithuanian citizens have become "accustomed" to martial law, and are "in no way inconveniently affected" by it.

Several political trials by the court martial have again taken place in Lithuania. Two members of the Social-Democratic Party were sentenced to death in Kovno for "terrorist plots." According to the accusation against them they are supposed to have planned several attempts (?), including the blowing up of the officers' casino in Kovno. The sentence of death was commuted into penal servitude for life by the President of the State. The members of the Communist District Committee discovered and arrested in Schaulen had to answer there before the court martial a charge of propaganda against the State. Two of the accused were sentenced to death. As the Communist Party has forbidden its members to appeal for pardon, the carrying out of the sentence is expected.

Press Persecution in Poland
Two editors of the "Gazeta Warszawska" have each been sentenced in Warsaw to three months imprisonment for "insulting" the Government. The responsible editor of the "Chlopska Prawda," who was accused of having stirred

up class hatred against the great landowners through a question in Parliament, received eight months. The editor of the "Gazeta Chlopska" was sentenced to three months imprisonment for an article by Deputy Dombaki.

Ten Years for Lese-Majeste
The Court for the Protection of State has sentenced Dr. Victor Simic to ten years' imprisonment for the crime of lese-majeste, the highest punishment allowed by the law, and to one year's imprisonment for insulting the Government.

Communist Trial in Kischinev
The trial of the 37 Communists, who were arrested on the occasion of the demonstration on the 24th of November, has begun in Kischinev. The accused are mostly young people of from 16 to 20 years of age, including a number of girls. Forty-two witnesses, chiefly police who took steps against the demonstrators, have been called. At the hearing the accused denied having insulted the official organs of the State.

Sufferings of Bujor
The Roumanian "Socialismul" published an appeal for Bujor, Socialist leader, which again shows what inhuman sufferings the victims of Roumanian reaction have to bear in the infamous "Doftana" prison even under the present so-called regime. "The new regime of so-called liberation has not made very much alteration in the treatment of Bujor. His sentence of penal servitude for life was altered into one of twenty years. Eleven years of the torture have therefore still to be served, by an old, exhausted and sick man, who has suffered so much for nine years.

"Under the new regime Bujor was in an absolutely unheated room for three or four weeks last winter during the period of the most severe frost. With his torn and tattered prison clothes, without an overcoat, with a covering which resembled a rag, and without woolen underclothing, Bujor remained for whole weeks between walls that were glistening with ice.

"In the same terrible frosts and with the same rags on his body, Bujor was taken by foot to Galatz—a journey of several hours—heavily fettered hand and foot, in order to appear as a witness in a trial in which he knew nobody.

Poisoned By Food
"And likewise under the new regime, Bujor suffered for several weeks from poisoning caused by eating damaged maize.

"During the present winter, the tenth winter of his sufferings, Bujor must be assisted with special care. He needs warmer clothing and underclothing, a fur coat in which to cover his rheumatic limbs, medicines, and sufficient food and wood.

"In letters which he wrote from prison some months ago, Bujor addressed all workers and all sections and organs of the working class. He asked nobody for help, but rather gave it. At the cost of new sufferings, which did not fail to materialize, Bujor sent his greetings to all workers, and encouraged them in their fight for the liberation of the working class and for the victory of Socialism.

"We are all in duty bound to help him, especially we Social-Democrats. As far as we are able, we have helped him unconditionally up to the present, and often without Bujor knowing where the help came from. But from now on our help must be given to a much greater extent, and much more quickly than in the past. And at the same time the fight for the liberation of Bujor must be continued."

Roosevelt Hit on Power And Prisons

Proposal to Lease State-Built Transmission Lines Termed 'Subsidy' by Socialist Party — Prison Views Scored

(Continued from Page One) ly to lease them to private operating companies. The mess this arrangement has produced in our city is apparently to be duplicated under Democratic mismanagement of our state water-power resources.

"The great advantage to be reaped in public ownership of electrical energy lies in public distribution. If distribution is to be left to private companies, the advisability of the state investing large sums of public money in development is very doubtful, to say the least. At worst, this policy amounts to a public subsidy of private utility transmission companies.

"Let there be no mistake. No relief will come to the consumers unless the state, through a central agency, in co-operation with municipalities or power districts, will fix rates and sell electricity directly to the consumers at cost. Experience in the Province of Ontario shows that to gain the benefits of public ownership, it is necessary to begin with distribution no matter how modest the beginning.

As Far As Roosevelt Can Go

"The state, in association with cities or communities, should begin by distributing electricity at cost, even if some power has to be bought from private plants. The benefits to the consumers would be much greater under such a plan than it would be if the state expended hundreds of millions of dollars in developing a generating and transmitting system and then turned it over to be exploited by the power trust.

"There seems to be three possible explanations of this amendment by Roosevelt of his plan of last year. He may have intended it as a political move. If so he has succeeded only in making his program more unpalatable than ever to the Republicans in the legislature. At all events, he has succeeded in continuing water-power as a controversial issue, now as far from satisfactory solution as it has ever been. The Governor's proposal might also be viewed as of a piece with his well-meant but too hasty approval of the proposed division of additional horsepower at Niagara. He appears to appreciate the importance of the public transmission of electrical energy as little as he did the dangers in turning over additional Niagara power to private interests.

Or, it may be that this proposal of state construction and ownership—but not operation—of transmission lines is as far as the Governor feels he can safely go in the direction of public ownership without inviting the deadly political opposition of the power trust. We Socialists have no such fears."

Blame Roosevelt

Negligence for Riots

(By a New Leader Correspondent) Albany, Jan. 5.—Implications contained in Governor Roosevelt's legislative message that prison guards were responsible for the recent prison riots, and the Governor's proposal that the appointment of the guards be taken from the civic service law and be made a matter of patronage, were criticized by Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor in 1928, in an address before the People's Forum here Sunday.

Speaking on "The Baumes Laws and Crime," Waldman outlined a series of reforms he said the Socialists will advocate at hearings during the present legislative session. They include, he declared, modification of the present system so as to enable convicts to rehabilitate themselves by doing useful labor without having their products destroyed by the labor standards of freemen, modification of the Baumes laws so that the door of hope need never be closed, retention of the civil service method of appointing guards, and an investigation of the entire penal system and the best method of treating criminals.

Seeks To Evade Blame
Mr. Waldman said: "It seems that Governor Roosevelt is less concerned with effecting a permanent improvement than in escaping the blame which rests on him and his administration."

"Removal of the appointment of guards from the civil service register, which he advocates, creates the impression that he considers the guards responsible for what happened. Nothing that has come to light shows that the guards were in any degree culpable. What shows the victims of maladministration, the guards did well under extremely trying conditions. When it is recalled how the convicts were herded together, the treatment to which they were subjected, the desperate plight in which they had been placed by the Baumes laws, the guards ought to be commended for the way they

51% of Aged Dependent On Charity

Buffalo Survey Reveals Startling Figure—L.I.D. Publishes Epstein Pamphlet on Pension Problem

BUFFALO, N. Y.—(FP)—51% of the men and women of Buffalo over 65 are wholly or partially dependent on others, according to a survey made by students in sociology at the University of Buffalo and Canisius College.

An attempt to approximate the number of men and women in the United States over 65 years of age who are wholly or partially dependent for support on other individuals or agencies places the figure at 2,000,000. This figure is arrived at by Abraham Epstein in a survey on "Old Age Security" published by the League for Industrial Democracy.

Concluding his estimates, Mr. Epstein declares: "It would seem rather conservative to say that approximately one-third of the aged population of the United States is definitely dependent in part or entirely upon children, relatives or organized charity for their support. Accordingly, of the approximately 6,000,000 persons 65 years of age and over in the United States at present, about 2,000,000 are supported by others in one way or another. Only a small proportion of these are under the care of organized philanthropy."

The survey is divided into seven sections, the first dealing with the extent of old age dependency, refers to the effects of low wages, sickness, industrial accidents, unemployment, industrial disputes and business and banking failures. The third section deals with the problems and costs of poorhouses.

"The total number of inmates in these poorhouses in 1925 was 35,889. The institutions occupied a total of 345,480 acres of land, of which only 184,187, or 53.3 per cent., were in cultivation. The total value of the land, farm equipment, buildings and furnishings amounted to \$150,455,231. This represented an average of 4.12 acres of land for each inmate and a per capita investment of \$1,752.09. The total maintenance cost of all institutions amounted to \$28,740,555, or an average of \$334.44, exclusive of the investment involved. If we add to the maintenance at least 6 per cent. interest on the investment and depreciation, the support of an inmate in the United States costs on the average of \$439.76 a year.

"According to the latest report of the Massachusetts Commission on Pensions, the average weekly per capita cost of an almshouse inmate 65 years of age and over in that State, including interest on the investment, was \$10.23 and ranged from \$5.41 a week in the State Farm to \$11.01 for the city and town almshouses."

Other sections deal with the possibilities of saving against old age, the practicability of old age pensions, the costs of pension systems and the progress of the old age pension movement, old age pension systems of foreign countries. The survey concludes with a bibliography of publications on the old age problem.

dreds of millions of dollars in dereliction implied by the Governor's message.

"Nor will making the appointment of guards a patronage affair, which the Governor proposes, help anybody except deserving Democrats. Strengthening of the civil service, and weakening of the patronage system, should be the goal of all progressive elements.

Baumes Laws Hit
"Instead of building up his own power, as the Governor proposes, and instead of investigating for the purpose of getting campaign material, as the Republicans propose, a proper solution of the prison problem requires, first of all, a determination as to whether the policy of oppression is to be continued, or whether humane, modern and enlightened methods, proposed by criminologists, are to be applied.

"With that determined, and determined in favor of the modern methods, a prison system designed to carry that policy into effect can be attempted. That would require an overhauling of our entire administration, most of which would be more appropriate for the Middle Ages than for the 20th century. The time to decide upon the policy is now, because the State is called upon to spend some \$30,000,000 on a prison building program.

"Senator Baumes is reported as being opposed to any modification even though it be wise, of his repressive measures, at it might seem that it is yielding to the rebellion of the convicts. It takes occasional rebellions to bring vicious conditions and practices to light. Without them progress would often be delayed too long. Instead of proving to the criminals that we can be more stubborn than they, a wiser policy, and one that would be productive of more good, would

State Job Bureau Can't Place Workers Over 50, Pension Called Inevitable

Improved Machinery Principal Factor in Problem—Steam Shovel Lays Off 300 Employees

(By a New Leader Correspondent) ROCHESTER, N. Y.—"Modern machinery and age limits are barring men and women—particularly men—from employment so rapidly that we cannot keep pace with them," says the annual report of the Rochester employment bureau of the State Department of Labor, just submitted by C. J. Dolan, superintendent of the bureau, to Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner. "Something must be done, or we are headed for an even greater technical efficiency at an unprecedented human cost," is the conclusion.

Although the report states that figures for 1929 show an increase over the previous year in skilled and professional placements, the statement is made that "one of our greatest present problems is the man or woman past fifty years of age, out of a job, who is mentally and physically fit."

"During the present business depression we have continued to feel the effect of this type of applicant, and the most unfortunate phase is the constantly increasing demand on our services for placement of old age applicants by thirty organizations," the report continues. "The most regrettable feature is that even with an intensive and persistent appeal for these people we are able to place only a small percentage of them. Of 370 applicants, fifty years old and older, we placed only 140 in jobs and this only after special efforts—often taking the 'aged person' to the jobs accompanied by a representative of this office, where the man labeled at fifty, is given permanent or temporary employment (more often temporary than permanent) out of consideration for the Employment Bureau rather than on the merits of the applicant."

Shovel Displaces 300 Men

"Modern machinery is an active cause of this condition, for machinery and labor saving devices have eliminated human hands in many vocations for all time. On a local contract recently one steam shovel replaced 300 hands; in another case one electric unloading machine displaced 30 men, five doing the work of 35. An optical and button tumbling machine replaced 140, ten doing the work. No employer that we have talked conditions over with would admit that he would discharge a good employee, but they did admit that, owing to economic considerations, such as reorganization, merger, and particularly higher group insurance premium schedules for this class—whether factory or office force—when they hire new men, other things being equal, they pick young men. This is true of pattern making, machine shops, foundries and in fact a majority of the basic industries. The limit of skilled workers is fifty years, and for unskilled forty-five years, so that a conservative estimate of these occupations would place the number of workers over forty-five at less than 30 per cent. although in the same branches of the industry the average age of the executive is sixty-five years.

"With group insurance and private pension systems the implication of skill and speed all militate against the older worker, particularly when he is seeking a job. The most mournful cases coming to our office are those who have given the best years of their lives to one concern, wandering in to look for work at any wage. If discrimination continues at its present pace, soon it will be the young and strong who are at work, leaving those over forty-five in accelerating numbers to walk the streets. Surely no one will object to an enlarged system of Labor Exchanges and a program of public works to equalize this displacement of the human body by the increased introduction of labor-saving devices. If not this, an old age pension is inevitable."

Drug Clerks to Hold Mass Meeting Sunday

The New York Drug Clerks Union has completed plans for a large mass meeting to be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30, January 26th, at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th street and Irving place.

"We have issued a call to 15,000 drug clerks in New York for this mass meeting to discuss ways and means of improving our working conditions, combating the unemployment situation, and eliminating the 60-hour week. We will also discuss recent developments in our profession. It is estimated that we have 5000 drug stores in the city of New York and about 15,000 clerks. The colleges turning out 1000 graduates each year add that many to the number of unemployed. The meeting will be addressed by prominent men of the law, pharmacy, engineering and teachers professions. William Karlin, ex-assemblyman and prominent attorney, will be one of the speakers. The drug clerks union urges all salaried pharmacists and junior clerks to attend," says A. Kirschner, organizer of the union.

Japanese Socialists Expel Communists

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

TOKIO.—A conference of the Japanese Social-Democratic Party in December spoke out against the methods of the Communist International. The party rejected forcible methods of achieving power in Japan, and desires to work in Parliament in a constitutional manner.

A Communist opposition group which attempted to split the party was expelled. Professor Abe was elected chairman, and Katjama secretary. The latter is not to be confused with Katayama, who is a member of the Communist Party and lives in Moscow.

Hillquit to Speak Sunday in Philadelphia

Morris Hillquit will speak before the Labor Institute Forum, at 802-10 Locust street, Philadelphia, Sunday, January 12th, 3:30 p. m. His subject will be "The Socialist Prospects in the United States."

At The Church of All Nations

At the East Side Open Forum Second Avenue, tomorrow evening in the Church of All Nations, 9 at eighty-third, Mr. Takata will speak on "Japanese Labor Problems."

Lecture Calendar

MANHATTAN

Friday, Jan. 10, 9:00 P.M., McAllister Coleman, "Sidelights on Debs," 608 West 122nd Street, Aspiques—Morningside Heights Branch, Socialist Party.

Sunday, Jan. 12, 8:30 P.M., August Classens, "The Governor and The Legislature," 96 Avenue C, Aspiques—Socialist Party, 6-8-12th A.D. Branch, Sunday, Jan. 12, 8:30 P.M., Leonard Bright, "Progressivism in the Labor Movement," East Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 108th St., Aspiques—Harlem Branches, Socialist Party.

BROOKLYN

Friday, Jan. 10, 8:30 P.M., Wm. M. Feigenbaum, "Current Events," Savoy Mansion, 65th St. and 20th Ave., Aspiques—Socialist Party, 16th A. D. Branch.

Friday, Jan. 10, 8:30 P.M., Dr. Lieber, "Youth and Old Age," Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Aspiques—23rd A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Friday, Jan. 10, 8:30 P.M., Esther Friedman, "Youth of Vienna," 70 Throop Ave., Aspiques, Young Circle League.

Tuesday, Jan. 14, 9:00 P.M., Bela Low, "The Communist Manifesto," 308 East 3rd St., Aspiques—Brighton Beach Branch, Socialist Party.

Monday, Jan. 13, 9:00 P.M., E. Levitan, "Russia," Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Aspiques—23 A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Thursday, Jan. 16, 9:00 P.M., Louis Stanley, "The Labor Movement," 1466 Pitkin Ave., Aspiques—18th A.D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Friday, Jan. 17, 8:30 P.M., Wm. M. Feigenbaum, "Current Events," Savoy Mansion, 65th St. and 20th Ave., Aspiques—Socialist Party, 16th A.D. Branch.

QUEENS

Friday, Jan. 10, 8:30 P.M., August Classens, "The Results of the Recent Elections," 1487 Greenport Rd., Far Rockaway, Aspiques, 5th A.D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Saturday, Jan. 11, 8:30 P.M., Aug. Classens, "The Wall Street Crash," 9809-161st St., Jamaica, L. I. Aspiques—Women's Section, Branch Jamaica, Socialist Party.

Tuesday, Jan. 14, 9:00 P.M., Abraham Beckerman, "Experiences of a Socialist Alderman," Monroe Court Community Center, Aspiques—Branch Sunnyside, Socialist Party.

500 Join Socialist Party in N.Y.

Drive Off to Flying Start—Thomas to Make Seven Public Appeals in Coming Weeks

(Continued from Page One) the Drive Committee, addressed a letter to all sympathetic organizations, numbering close to 400, asking them to set aside an evening at which a Socialist party representative can speak to them about the membership drive. A letter is also being addressed to enrolled Socialist voters and party members in about 400 of the best election districts in the city asking them to hold neighborhood meetings during the drive.

Over 40,000 prospects, whose names and addresses appear on index cards now on file at the drive headquarters, have been classified by counties. At a meeting of district drive managers to be held at the People's House on Saturday afternoon, January 11, at 4 o'clock, arrangements will be made for each district to copy the names of those prospects residing in their territory to be used at a canvass to be held a week later. Additional names of prospects will be available during the week. Copies of some of the new enrollment lists, containing the names of those who enrolled as Socialists in the last election, have been purchased, and these will add about 15,000 prospects to the list.

Quotas for each county, and for Assembly district, have been prepared. Of the 10,000 new members, it is expected to enroll 7,000 through the Assembly district branches. The remaining 3,000 should be recruited, Lewis declared, from the organization, in which an effort will be made to find groups willing to join and constitute themselves Socialist Clubs.

In determining the quotas for the various Assembly districts, consideration has been given mainly to the enrolled Socialist strength in each district, although other factors, which should make the chances of building up the branches either better or worse than the enrollment indicates, have also been considered.

Under the plan formulated by the drive committee, Kings County will have to furnish over 2,500 new members to fill its quota, Manhattan 1,800, Bronx 2,000 and the remaining 700 will have to come from Queens and Richmond.

Quotas for organizations have not been formulated as yet, but it is expected that between 5 and 10 can be gotten from every group appealed to during the drive, while there are others in which the number will be much larger. The total number of 3,000 can be gotten without difficulty, Lewis said, if a proper appeal is made in each case.

In addition to a meeting of the drive managers for the various districts, a meeting of those who are to serve on the Speakers' Committee will be held before the speaking campaign gets underway to consider the argument that will have to be advanced during the drive. Uniformity will make possible greater concentration on the few major questions that will have to be dealt with in these speeches.

At a meeting of the Membership Drive Committee, held at the office of Morris Hillquit, and attended by William Karlin, G. August Gerber, Louis Stanley, and Lewis, the details of the drive were taken up, and every phase of it was carefully considered. Satisfaction at the preparations made so far was voiced by the members of the committee.

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Strike Halts Cleveland Cloak Mart

Garment Workers Open Vigorous Fight Against Sweatshop Evil—Three Arrested

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CLEVELAND.—Virtual paralysis of the entire Cleveland cloak and dress industry was affected when the overwhelming majority of Cleveland's 5,000 garment workers downed tools promptly at ten o'clock Monday morning and struck against the sweatshop evil.

Shop chairmen appeared at their shops and at a prearranged signal distributed the general strike call which was printed in three languages, English, Yiddish and Italian. The strike call, after explaining the purposes of the strike which includes a demand for the 5-day 40-hour-week, asked the workers to march down in a body from their shops, picket in front of their places and then to deploy to fourteen strike halls in various parts of the city. At 2 p.m., a huge mass meeting of strikers was held in Public Auditorium.

Coming police violence was indicated as three pickets were arrested on the first day of the garment strike. Frank Benneditto, striker, was charged with assault on a manufacturer's son. Thirty-two traffic policemen and detectives have been added to the police strike squad. Municipal Judge Alva Corlett warned strikers of "absolute protection to life, limb and property."

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, arrived in Cleveland Monday to take personal charge of the strike.

Strikers Enthusiastic
Despite a steady rain, the enthusiasm of pickets was undiminished. They sang and they cheered, urged encouragement to each other and sought to use their influence on the few workers who remained in their shops.

At 10:30 a.m., 1,000 pickets from various shops converged upon the shop of Sol Bloomfield Company, Superior avenue and 23rd street. Bloomfield is spokesman of the American Plan Assn. At 11 a.m., cutters and a number of operators downed tools at the Bloomfield shop and joined the others, amid great cheers from assembled pickets.

In response to the strike call very orderly, though marked by great enthusiasm. There was violence, though officials of the Bloomfield Company became panicky and sent in a riot call to the police. The additional police deployed was not needed, for there were no arrests in front of the shop.

From early reports, Abraham Wasky, Business Agent, and his Kreindler, financial secretary, of the Cleveland Joint Association of Garment Workers estimated that over 90 per cent of garment production in Cleveland has been curtailed by the walkout this morning. It is estimated that the strike will be 100 per cent effective by tomorrow.

Union leaders set up strike headquarters at the Hotel Winton, which they will conduct the strike and make preparations for the moment employers try for peace and accede to the demands.

The brunt of the strike was felt by the American Plan Assn. who have persistently refused to let the union in conferences to avert the open break. The strategy is to concentrate upon the open shops which are charged are responsible for the demoralization and chaos that marks the Cleveland garment industry.

Crosswaith Available For Lectures Through The New Leader Office

The New Leader takes pleasure in announcing that it has obtained the services of Frank Crosswaith as special subscription agent in Greater New York and nearby territory. Comrade Crosswaith is one of our most effective popular speakers and he is available for lectures in connection with his work for The New Leader. He has just completed a good job of organizing for the Pocket-book Makers Union in Newark and his time is now given to The New Leader.

Party branches, trade unions, branches of the Workmen's Circle, forums, educational clubs and other organizations desiring a lecture by Crosswaith should write or telephone immediately. Information regarding subjects and his subscription work may be obtained upon application.

The New Leader is hopeful that this work may be made permanent and we urge all organizations that are interested to respond without delay.

Address The New Leader, Lecture Bureau, 7 East 15th street, New York City. Telephone, Algonquin 4622.

5,000 Appeals For Cassidy Are Sent Out

Special Election for Assembly in Yorkville Will be Held Jan. 14

An appeal to the voters of the 16th Assembly District, Manhattan, to cast their ballot for Edward F. Cassidy, the Socialist nominee, when they go to the polls next Tuesday, January 14, to select a successor to the late Assemblyman Maurice Bloch will reach 5,000 voters before the polls open on Tuesday morning.

While a light vote is anticipated, due to the feeling that the district will remain in the Democratic column, and the absence of any real effort on the part of the Republicans to contest the election, Socialist party officials are taking advantage of the special election to once more present to the voters the need of a new political alignment and the election of legislators who can be relied upon to serve the people instead of the special interests.

Both at the campaign headquarters of the district, at 241 East 84th street, and at the office of the city organization, 7 East 15th street, volunteers were kept busy addressing envelopes. A leaflet, written by Cassidy, and calling attention to his long years of service to the cause of labor and Socialism, and the importance of having him in Albany when matters affecting the tenants, the users of electric power and of our transit lines, come up for consideration and action.

All Socialists in the 16th A. D. are urged to make a special effort to cast their ballots on Tuesday. Their votes will count for more than they will in a special election, when the vote is much heavier. The polls will be open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. All those who registered for the elections held last November are eligible to vote, without further registration now. They will vote from the same polling places from which they voted last November. In the event they experience any trouble at the polls they are requested to get in touch with the Socialist headquarters, 7 East 15th street, Algonquin 4620.

Perlmutter, Veteran of Garment Workers Becomes Manager of the Cutters

Rises From Ranks to Important Executive Position in Local 10 — Promises Loyal Service

By Louis Stanley

"I SHALL continue to serve Local 10 and the International to the best of my ability," says Sam Perlmutter modestly, as he quietly carries on his new duties as Manager of Cutters' Local No. 10 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. To those who know of his activities in the union for the last twenty years—and he is only thirty-five or thirty-six years old now—this simple promise of his is full of meaning.

Perlmutter has not yet been elected to his new position but that he will be a foregone conclusion. When David Dubinsky at the recent convention of the I. L. G. W. U. at Cleveland was elevated from the management of Local 10 to the Secretaryship of the International, it was natural that the executive board of the Local should select Perlmutter from among their members to undertake the duties of the vacated office. Since then he has been nominated for the management without opposition and at the regular election of the union on January 7 he will be elected to the position he is now filling by appointment.

Perlmutter's story accounts for popularity. He came to New York City from Odessa, Russia, when he was eight or nine years old and received his education at Public School 184 and the Stuyvesant Evening High School. His intention had been to become a civil engineer but economic conditions made it impossible for him to go on to college. He became a cutter at the age of sixteen, just before the cloakmaker's strike of 1910 broke out.

Though new to the trade and to the union and very young besides, Sam Perlmutter took an active part in a modest way in the historic struggle of two decades ago. His work was generally confined to winning the fight within his own shop. This frequently entailed out-of-town trips to curb runaway scab work. The strike was won and Local 10 found its original membership of about 800 increased by 3,000. For the present Perlmutter remained just an average rank and file worker who had done his bit.

Since the age of eleven Sam Perlmutter had been a member of the Young People's Socialist League group which met on the lower East Side. Later he became a member of Branch 3 of the Socialist Party. In the union and in the Party he was acquiring experience. By 1914 he was in a position to take on new responsibilities.

In that year Sam Perlmutter joined with Max Margulies and Elmer Rosenberg, who later, in 1917, was elected to the State Legislature on the Socialist ticket, in inaugurating a campaign within the union for equal division of work. This reform meant a great deal to the cutters. At that time it was common to have some two thousand cutters dismissed at the end of the busy season, while a thousand others, favorites of the employers would be retained. Equal division of work would mean an addition of about five weeks' work each slack season for those who would otherwise be unemployed or a sum of some \$250. Per year it signified an income of perhaps five hundred dollars otherwise lost.

The old administration of the union was opposed to equal division of work. It looked upon the reformers as radical and foolish young men. Even when a petition had been circulated among the membership and overwhelmingly adopted at a general meeting the old officers refused to take action. They did not like "equal distribution of work" as they called it. When Perlmutter asked the Executive Board for permission to announce in the Local's social organ, the "Ladies' Garment Cutter," a debate between Margulies and Jesse Cohen, a leader of the other side, on equal division of work and other trade matters, his request was refused. In 1917 most of the "old timers" were turned out of office.

Shortly after this Perlmutter made himself conspicuous again by skillful handling of a difficult situation. A special meeting of

the union was considering the report of a settlement committee which had obtained from the employers a four dollar increase in wages over the then prevailing rate of thirty-one dollars per week, while many of the cutters thought they deserved more because of the increase in the cost of living. Defenders of the report had been yanked off the platform and the chief spokesman had been denied the floor. Feeling ran high and a free-for-all battle might have occurred, had not Perlmutter taken the floor and restored order. In the end the report was overwhelmingly adopted.

In the last dozen years Perlmutter shared in the responsible work of his local. In 1917 he became a member of the Executive Board and Vice President of the New York Joint Board. In 1919 he became manager of the miscellaneous division (wrappers, kimono, raincoats, etc.) and in 1920 of the cloak division. It was at this time that Perlmutter used his influence to bring about an action rather than a theoretical affiliation of Local 10 with the Joint Board. He believed that the large number of business agents of the Joint Board, working by districts, could do more for the cutters than the few business agents that Local 10 could employ. In 1922 he voluntarily returned to the shop, but when Dubinsky became Manager of Local 10, Perlmutter was made President. In the spring of that year he was put in charge of the down-town office of the American and Independent Association of the Joint Board. At the time of the reorganization in 1927 he took over the up-town office and from June 1928 to his recent appointment he was manager of the Industrial Council Deputies. He has been able to be of real help to the members of his own local. That is what gives significance to his remark that he will continue to serve them as he has heretofore.

We have already referred to Perlmutter's early Socialist activities. We might add that in 1914 he served as a member of the East Side Agitation Committee headed by Charles Solomon which had for its purpose the support of Meyer London, just elected to Congress. Later Perlmutter became organizer of the 6th A. D. branch of the Socialist Party. In 1917 he was campaign manager for Panken in that district. He has served on the S. P. City Central Committee and the City Executive Committee. We can expect him to throw his influence in favor of the Socialist Party in Local 10 and unite some of the old Socialist spirit with a fighting trade unionism.

Rennie Smith to Speak On India on Sunday

Mr. Rennie Smith, M. P., Secretary to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Director General of the National Council for Prevention of War, will speak at the Society for Ethical Culture Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th street, on "The Future of India: A Study of the Labor Government's Policy," on Sunday, January 12th, at 11 o'clock.

BERNSTEIN TURNS EIGHTY

World Socialists Greet German Patriarch

SOCIALISTS of Germany and many other nations are congratulating Eduard Bernstein on the occasion of his eightieth birthday on January 6th and his fifty-eight years of continuous service to the German Socialist movement and the Socialist International.

Bernstein is one of the few living Socialists who presided at the birth of the modern Socialist movement, having joined the Social Democratic Party of Germany in 1872. Among the Socialists sending congratulations to Comrade Bernstein is Morris Hillquit who paid tribute to his "convictions and nobility of character."

Eduard Bernstein was born in Berlin on January 6, 1850. His father was a locomotive engineer and for twelve years he worked in a bank. He soon became interested in the labor and Socialist movement and the year in which he joined the Social Democratic Party (1872) he was also made editor of "Die Zukunft," a party magazine.

The rise of Bismarck brought with it the Socialist exception laws which made the party an illegal organization and it became a secret society. Bernstein became an exile in Switzerland and in Zurich he cooperated with other Socialist exiles in smuggling Socialist literature into Germany. Romance and danger, sacrifice and adventure, made these years of the exiles a period of intense living. It was a duel fought with the master of the German Empire in which the latter had to finally admit a humiliating defeat.

In 1921, Bernstein's book on reminiscences, "My Years of Exile," was published in New York and here the story of those anxious years in Zurich is made vivid to modern readers. They had to check the hot-head utopians who would have played into Bismarck's hands by engaging in some violent adventure or deed

Baldwin Tells Part in Karolyi-Rand Incident

Editor, The New Leader:

The article in your issue of Jan. 4 concerning Count Karolyi's cancellation of the Rand School meeting at Carnegie Hall makes it appear that after accepting sponsorship of that meeting, I then participated in sending a cable to Count Karolyi urging him to withdraw from it.

That is wholly incorrect and unfair. The facts are that I was approached by an official of the Anti-Horthy League with a request to send a cable to Count Karolyi pointing out to him the political difficulties which would result from speaking at such a meeting. I declined to send or sign such a cable. Nor did I "participate in drafting it," as you state. I was merely shown the cable before it was sent and found it to contain a fair statement of fact.

Certainly there can be no objection even on the part of the Rand School to Count Karolyi's being advised of the fact that he was booked to speak under the auspices of a Socialist institution. Nor can there be any conceivable objection to his then deciding for himself how to solve what is his own personal problem.

Very truly yours,
ROGER BALDWIN.
New York City.

The New Leader stated that Mr. Baldwin "helped shape" the Gellert cable to Count Karolyi because (1), as Mr. Baldwin says, he approved the cable as "a fair statement of fact"; and (2) because, as Mr. Baldwin informed The New Leader, he suggested to Mr. Gellert that references to Communism and the use of Communist phraseology be left out of the cable.—Editor, The New Leader.

Milwaukee Pays Old Age Pensions

(Continued from Page One)
assistance investigators, but to recognize investigations by regular county investigators, under the management of the county institutions.

The judges will hear the reports on the applicants and fix the amount of the pension. The amount, however, cannot exceed \$1 a day, and may be less. The applicant must have been a citizen of the United States for 15 years, and the ability of near relatives to assist may also be considered.

The judge may require that all or part of the property of an applicant be turned over to the board of control and managed by it, paying the net income to the applicant. On the death of the pensioner the judge shall decide what amount shall be expended for funeral costs.

The county board failed to pass the old age pension resolution two and four years ago because it could not muster the required two-thirds vote. At the last legislature the law was amended, making only a majority vote necessary—but when it came to a vote this year the board not only vetoed the necessary majority but actually passed it by a two-thirds vote.

Reading Becomes 100% Socialist

(Continued from Page One)
marked as coming from "A friend," "the boys at Thirteenth and Green," "the boys at Grim's," "the boys at Tenth and Perry," and many from "admirers."

City Clerk J. Arthur Glassmoyer opened the session by announcing:

"This being the day and hour for reorganization of council, according to law, the meeting will please come to order."

The chorus of voices ceased as he started to read the certificate of election forwarded to Mayor J. Henry Stump, which gave the vote received by all councilmanic candidates at the general election and certified the election of Messrs. Hoverter and George.

Mayor Stump called his two new colleagues, who were seated with the gallery, to the council chamber. At this point retiring Councilman McConnell, who was occupying his usual seat at the table, stepped away.

From the city's oath book Mayor Stump read the oath to the two new councilmen and the council immediately proceeded to the consideration of business.

A resolution was introduced transferring Councilman James H. Maurer from the Department of Accounts and Finance to the Department of Public Safety. Councilman Hoverter was assigned by resolution to the superintendency of the Department of Accounts and Finance.

"I am happy that we have a 100 per cent Socialist council," said Mayor Stump, following the inaugural session. "I am certain that the work that has been done in the past two years will be duplicated by the two men coming into office. We are looking forward to a very successful year in the city administration."

Brockway, Nearing, Seligman to Debate

A momentous 3-cornered debate on the subject of whether Capitalism offers more to the workers of the world than Socialism or Communism will be argued on Sunday night, February 2 at the Mecca Temple, West 55th street.

The debaters in this unique discussion will be Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Economics, Columbia University, who will speak for Capitalism, Scott Nearing who will uphold the standard of Communism and Fenner Brockway who will make the plea for Socialism.

Of these three debaters, the one new to America is Fenner Brockway, a brilliant labor member of the British Parliament who is making the trip to this country essentially for the purpose of engaging in this debate.

Because of the fact that each debater will speak twice, necessitating six appearances, the arduous task of officiating as chairman of this debate will be handled by two individuals instead of the regulation single official.

Samuel Untermyer the noted attorney will be the chairman, and will be assisted in his duties by Roger N. Baldwin, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union.

American Socialists to Eduard Bernstein

Morris Hillquit, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, has sent the following telegram to Eduard Bernstein on his eightieth birthday:

"The Socialists of America heartily join their comrades of Germany and of the whole Socialist world in paying a tribute of love and admiration to Eduard Bernstein on his eightieth birthday."

"We wish him joy and happiness and many more years of active interest in the cause of the oppressed of all lands which he has served during a full generation so faithfully and well and with such exceptional lucidity of mind, kindness of heart, courage of conviction and nobility of character."

"MORRIS HILLQUIT"

legal organization and it became a secret society. Bernstein became an exile in Switzerland and in Zurich he cooperated with other Socialist exiles in smuggling Socialist literature into Germany. Romance and danger, sacrifice and adventure, made these years of the exiles a period of intense living. It was a duel fought with the master of the German Empire in which the latter had to finally admit a humiliating defeat.

In 1921, Bernstein's book on reminiscences, "My Years of Exile," was published in New York and here the story of those anxious years in Zurich is made vivid to modern readers. They had to check the hot-head utopians who would have played into Bismarck's hands by engaging in some violent adventure or deed

Bad breath is a warning—

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

Important Note! There's nothing else like Ex-Lax. Scientific laxative ingredient is made more effective through chocoalating by the exclusive Ex-Lax process. For Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

Keep "regular" with EX-LAX

The Chocoalated Laxative

FORUMS AND LECTURES

A MOMENTOUS 3-CORNERED DEBATE

Which offers more to the workers of the world

COMMUNISM, or SOCIALISM, or CAPITALISM

Scott SELIGMAN for Capitalism

Noted Sociologist and Lecturer

Fenner BROCKWAY says Socialism

Brilliant Labor Member of British Parliament

Prof. Edwin R. A. SELIGMAN says Capitalism

Foremost Economist, Columbia University

Chairmen, SAMUEL UNTERMEYER—ROGER N. BALDWIN

Resolved: That Capitalism offers more to workers of the world than Socialism or Communism

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1930—8.30 P. M.
MECCA TEMPLE — 133 W. 55th STREET

Reserved Seats \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and 4. Reservations advisable now for best seat location. Obtainable by mail or in person at Rand School Box 7 East 15th Street; Civic Club, 18 East 10th Street; CC University Bookstore, and New School Bookshop, 40 23rd Street. Also by mail or in person at offices of LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION 11 West 42nd Street—Chickering 3789—Spring 1. TO OUT-OF-TOWNERS—This debate will be published in book form. Reserve your copy now by sending \$1.00.

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

8 P. M. — RENNIE SMITH, of England and ALDEN C. ALLEY, of United States

"THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AFTER 10 YEARS"

Reprospect and Prospect"

Admission Free

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union

Eight St. and Astor Place

at 8 o'clock

Friday evening, Jan. 17th

DR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"The Psychology of Progress"

What Can and Cannot Be Controlled by Social Engineering?

Sunday evening, Jan. 19th

DR. JOSEPH JASTROW

"Ethics and Social Science"

The Impediments of Thought

Tuesday evening, Jan. 21st

MR. WILLIAM E. CURRY

"The Social Science"

The Concept of Electricity

At Muhlenberg Library

209 West 23rd Street

at 8:30 o'clock

Saturday evening, Jan. 11th

DR. HOUSTON PETERSON

"Types of Character"

Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis

Monday evening, Jan. 13th

DR. MARK VAN DOREN

"The Autobiography of America"

Civil War and Reconstruction

Thursday evening, Jan. 16th

DR. E. G. SPAULDING

"The Development of Fundamental Ideas and Fundamental Problems in Philosophy and Science"

Change, Development and Evolution

Wednesday evening, Jan. 27th

DR. REXFORD GUY TUGWELL

"The Industrial Discipline"

Changing Ways of Life

Ingersoll Forum

Jan. 12—Debate:

"SPIRITUALISM, FACT OR FRAUD?"

S. Resner and W. Teller

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 20th St.

New York

List of lectures and book catalog sent free on request. Set of Atheist tracts, 100 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ATHEISM

119 E. 15th St. New York, N. Y.

The New History Society

Presents at guest of honor His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Alexander of Russia and

MIRZA AHMAD SOHRAB

Speaking on

"BAHAI"

Age and Its Dynamic Call

Sunday Evening, Jan. 12th, 9 P. M.

OAK ROOM, RITZ-CARLTON

Concert and Dance, Tonight, 9 P. M.

PARK LANE HOTEL

The Society for Ethical Culture in the City of N. Y., Central Park W. 64th St.

Sunday, January 12th, 11 A. M.

MR. RENNIE SMITH, M. P., "The Future of India: A Study of the Labor Government's Policy for the British Empire"

8 P. M. MR. ALFRED W. MARTIN, "Securities—A Private Citizen with a Public Mission"

Visitors cordially invited

Marie and Humbert have been married and Mussolini is on the program to give them a reception. Whether the black hands of Fascism will assist in the pastor all bottles as sym-

Register At Once

New Term: New Course

Socialist Problems and

... Politics

Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit

Algeron Lee, Harry W. Laidler

British Labor's Rise to

Power

Mark Starr

Philosophy of Every Day

Life

Dr. R. N. Boardman

Current American Literature

Aben Kandel

Recent Economic Changes

Marius Hahn

Progress in the Arts

Herman Epstein, Douglas Haskell

Public Power Plants In American Cities

Practical Experience Demonstrates Advantages of Municipal Ownership Over Attempts To Regulate Private Utilities Companies

is the third section of a submitted by Harry W. and Norman Thomas on of the League for New Democracy to the New committee investigating changes in the public commission law. The proposition in favor of ownership as against public generation and distribution of power in Ontario. This instalment deals municipal electric plants in United States.

United States, there in 1927, 2,192 municipal and power establishments as compared with 2,137 plants. This constituted 383 plants, or of 1 cent. from the peak in during the same period, plans decreased in number 5,774, a drop of 1,637, or 28 per cent. due to the recent toward consolidation. Out of the municipal system a whole doubled during of. That of commercial more than doubled, and, as the municipal plants are in small cities, the proportion of the private plants in 1927 94.3 per cent. of, as compared with 94.1 five years before.

Los Angeles municipal ownership, however, confined itself to the small. There are in this count new outstanding examples of municipal electrical systems. Foremost among that in Los Angeles, the city on the Pacific Coast. The established hydro-electric on the route of the city and plants in the city 1916 developed its own system following the of the Southern California to sell its plant. After Q, however, began the ac of electricity, the South-

ern California Edison and the Pacific Light and Power Corporation came to terms and, in 1922, the plants of these companies within the city limits were transferred to the municipality. At present the city supplies about 70 per cent. of the industrial power sold in the city. It is negotiating for the purchase of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, the last large private distributing plant in the city. It secures most of its power from the hydro-plants, but purchases some from the Southern California Edison. For this amount, thus purchased, it must pay over twice as much as the cost of electricity from its own plants. It supplies electricity to domestic consumers from the city plants from 5 cents to 2 cents per kilowatt hour. For the first 50 kilowatt hours used, the charge is 5 cents; for the next 125 kilowatt hours, 2-1-2 cents; thereafter, 2 cents. The typical bill of the housewife lighting her house, using an electrical refrigerator and an electrical range, and thereby using 285 kilowatt hours a month, is \$7.83, or about 2.75 per kilowatt hour. Commercial lighting rates range from 4.75 to 1.25, and industrial rates, from 1.77 to 86 cents.

These low charges have led to the reduction of rates charged by private companies within and without the city limits, the municipality ever leading in price reduction. E. F. Scattergood, the superintendent of the system, estimates that, by June 30, 1929, the rates for electrical energy established by the Department of Water and Power have resulted in accumulated savings to the consumers of the city as compared with what they have paid in rates outside of the city and elsewhere in California, of approximately \$38,730,000. Power rates have also done much to attract industry to the city,

serving, in several instances, as one of the reasons for the location of industries in Los Angeles, instead of San Francisco.

Despite the low rates, the plant has been able to make a profit every year. According to the audit of Price, Waterhouse and Co., its surplus for the year ended June 30, 1929, was \$3,636,972.23, while its accumulated yearly surpluses during the twelve years ending June 30, 1929, amounted to \$24,024,249.75, or about two million dollars a year. The total assets of the plant are now estimated at \$75,652,164.69, and the equity of the city in the plant, some \$27,761,009.21. Prior to 1920, the city raised in taxes a few million dollars to make the plant possible, but this money is now being paid back to the city out of the revenues of the Power Bureau, the amount still due being \$3,736,759.46. Mr. Scattergood thus estimates that the total benefits of the plant to his customers, measured in dollars, approximates \$62,000,000, the amount of surplus of the plant plus the difference in rates between the Los Angeles plant and private corporations.

Professor C. A. Dykstra of the University of California at Los Angeles, now Personnel Director of the Bureau, estimated in October, 1928, that if the Los Angeles Bureau were to collect for services at the rates charged for private companies in San Francisco, "the operation and maintenance, depreciation, interest on bonds, and a surplus of the Bureau in excess of deduction for the amount of taxes which a private corporation would pay, would equal \$3,200,000." In other words, if the Power Bureau operated under the conditions of a private corporation in the sense of paying taxes, and charged rates equal to costs, including depreciation, interest and taxes, as well operating expenses, consumers

would save \$3,200,000. This refers to the consumers of the Power Bureau alone. The consumers of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation are saving in a corresponding amount because of the necessity of meeting the municipal rates.

"As compared with the average rate of large Eastern cities, the consumers of the Power Bureau alone would save between five and six million dollars per annum on the assumption of the Power Bureau's paying taxes along with other charges."

Pasadena In the adjoining city of Pasadena, the steam plants and distribution system are owned by the municipality. Before the city entered the field of competition with the private companies, the rate for electrical energy was 15 cents per kilowatt hour. Soon after the first unit of the municipal system was put in, however, the private corporation made a cut to 12-1-2 cents. The city established a rate of 5 cents for domestic purposes and forced the company to come down again. From 1906 to 1929, private and public lines were competing with each other. In the latter year, the city bought out the private line and now has a monopoly. The domestic rates for light vary from 5 cents to 2 cents per kilowatt hour and for power, from 4 cents to 2 cents.

The operating revenue for the year 1927-8, after allowing for interest, depreciation and a general reserve, was over a half million dollars (\$543,106.12). The surplus earnings of the plant from 1907 to 1928 were over three million dollars. Its present value is over three million, while there is a sufficient surplus on hand to amortize the bonds outstanding.

Tacoma The city of Tacoma, which owns its hydro-electric plants and its

distributing system, has the cheapest rates of any plant in the country. Its domestic rates are 4-1-2 cents per kilowatt hour for the first forty kilowatt hours and one cent per kilowatt hour thereafter. Its power rates range from 2 cents to 3 mills per kilowatt hour. Despite the low rates, the net profit for the Light Division of the city for the year ended December 31, 1928, was \$755,083.23, after deducting operating expenses, interest on bonds, depreciation and taxes. The financial statement of the year follows:

Revenue for 1928	\$1,929,450.45
Expense	513,343.18
Interest	216,217.04
Depreciation	316,600.54
Taxes	128,206.44
Surplus	755,083.25

Its total surplus was nearly \$8,000,000 at the end of last year (\$7,865,173.08). Its low rates which have brought an increasing number of industries to the city of late years are having a marked effect on the other cities of the Pacific Coast. In Portland, Oregon, for instance, the citizens have started an investigation of the rate situation in that city to see why the rates were so much greater than in Tacoma.

Seattle The Seattle, Wash. plant is another example of successful municipal operation. The city plant was started in 1902, at which time consumers were paying 20 cents per kilowatt hour for current. When it became evident that the city was actually to build a municipal plant, the private companies reduced rates to 12 cents per k.w.h. In 1905 the city began taking contracts under rate of from 8-1-2 cents (for first 20 kilowatt hours) to 4-1-2 cents. Some weeks later, the private corporations reduced their rates to from 10 cents to 5 cents for similar purchases, with a 10 per cent. dis-

count for prompt payment, making the company's rate approximately 1-2 cents higher than the city rate. In 1911, when the municipal plant had grown to be a serious competitor, the company removed this differential.

During subsequent years, the city plant reduced its rates from time to time, and in June 1, 1923, its rates have been:

5-1-2 cents for the first 40 kilowatt hours.
2 cents for the next 200 kilowatt hours.
1 cent for all over 240 kilowatt hours.

"It is noted," declares the last annual report of the Department of Lighting, "that every reduction in rates has been made by the Municipal Plant and followed by its competitor." The average lighting rate for the Seattle municipal plant for the year 1927 was 2.73 cents per kilowatt hour, or 41.4 per cent. of the nation's average. The city has more electric ranges (18,530 at the end of 1928) than any other city in the country. The next step in development of the Skagit will materially reduce the cost per horse power of capacity and enable still cheaper rates to be put into effect. At the end of 1928 the plant represented an investment of \$38,300,000, against which \$26,309,000 in bonds were outstanding. From its surplus and reserves the plant has returned approximately \$15,000,000 into plant extensions and bond redemption.

Mr. J. D. Ross, Superintendent of Lighting, maintains that the "rates throughout the State of Washington increase as the distance from Seattle increases, showing the great influence of the Seattle rates in all other parts of the State." Even with Seattle, however, as a yardstick, some districts within five miles of the city limits are paying 9 cents per kilowatt hour and the customer is compelled to turn these over to the company free of charge. The same company competes with the Seattle plant inside the city limits and of necessity must there meet the city's low rates or lose its business. The city plant buys its own way, and exacts nothing from the customer for the running of pole lines or underground wires and nothing for the connecting of services or meters. The surplus for 1928 was \$922,305.77. The local power company in Seattle pays for taxes only \$113,411.61 per year. The city plant retires over \$1,000,000 a year. This amount is increasing and in 1932 will amount to over \$2,000,000.

Springfield, Ill. In going from the Pacific Coast to the Middle West, we find a successful experiment in municipal electricity in Springfield, Ill. Here the charge for electric lighting per kilowatt hour for the first 50 kilowatt hours averages 4.5 cents. With a special rate for electric cooking of 1-1-2 cents per kilowatt hour. This is a lower charge than that of other cities in Illinois under private ownership. Relative charges of Springfield and other cities as published in the thirteenth annual report of the City Water, Light and Power Department of Springfield, for the year ending February 28, 1929, are as follows:

City	Rate
Chicago, Ill.	3.80
Jacksonville, Ill.	4.00
Peoria, Ill.	3.30
Quincy, Ill.	3.75
Urbana, Ill.	4.50
Dekalb, Sycamore, Ill.	4.68

Cost of Electric Current in Springfield, Illinois, Compared With Cost in Other Cities Under Private Ownership (plant owned by city)
60kwh 1500kwh *4000kwh
Lighting Lighting Used for Domestic Commercial Power
Springfield, Ill. \$2.40 \$30.00 \$68.00
In the following cities plants are privately owned:
*Bloomington, Ill. 57.00 140.00
*Danville, Ill. 72.00 140.00
*Decatur, Ill. 72.00 140.00
*E. St. Louis, Ill. 61.96 107.00
*The Bulletin of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities claims that 2,220 municipal plants were in existence the end of 1927, as compared with 3,014 in 1922 (Research Bulletin, 1).

Elgin, Ill. 3.80 73.50 127.33
*Jacksonville, Ill. 4.00 72.00 140.00
Peoria, Ill. 3.30 58.50 93.00
Quincy, Ill. 3.75 58.50 93.25
Urbana, Ill. 4.50 72.00 140.00
Dekalb, Sycamore, Ill. 4.68 68.00 115.96

Note—The Municipal Plant of Springfield makes a special rate for electric cooking of 1-1-2 cents per K.W.H. Minimum monthly bill. This is cheaper than gas; much safer and more satisfactory. *Based on 30 horsepower of actively connected load.
**Rates changed since twelfth annual report.

The surplus for the year ending February 28, 1919, was \$211,825.19. The profits earned since 1917 are \$1,336,381.23, and the estimated savings to the consumer due to reduced rates are \$4,410,986. The department estimated that had the old rates applied to all electric consumers of Springfield last year, they would have paid \$706,500 more for electric current than they actually paid, or 86.5 per cent. of the city taxes (taxes were \$818,043.34).

Jamestown, N. Y. In the State of New York, while there are 54 municipalities distributing electricity to their customers, there is but one municipally owned plant, that of the Board of the Water and Lighting Commissioners of Jamestown. Here again, the price charged to domestic consumers is far lower than that charged on the average throughout the state. For the first 50 kilowatt hours, the rate is 4 cents; for the next 50, 3.25 cents. Further rates, mostly for power are:

Next 900 2.5 per k.w.h.; next 10,000 2. per k.w.h.; next 20,000 1.6 per k.w.h.; next 50,000 12 per k.w.h.; for all excess 1. per k.w.h.
The plant is a steamplant of very economical design, and operated quite efficiently. The overhead charges are very low, the Board of Commissioners receiving no salary, and the superintendent's compensation being relatively nominal, possibly \$3,500 per annum.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

A Message to the people of GREATER NEW YORK



MODERN INVESTMENT AND LOAN CORPORATION is an industrial banking institution operating under the supervision of the State Banking Department with resources of over twenty million dollars. From the first day of its operation, five years ago, it has dedicated its service to the definite needs of wage-earners, employees, professional men and women, merchants and manufacturers. Through this institution, you may borrow \$50 to \$5,000 for one year or less, to be repaid in weekly or monthly payments. There is no red tape. All that is required are two co-makers, who are in business or who have steady employment. Your co-makers may be friends or relatives. The cost is but the legal rate of 6%, plus a small charge for investigation. Our organization has made loans to more than two hundred thousand men and women throughout Greater New York. Besides making industrial banking loans, the company renders an additional service by paying you daily interest at the rate of 5½% per annum on your surplus funds through its Investment Certificates, issued under the supervision of the State Banking Department. Over twenty thousand practical people are receiving 5½% daily interest through this ever-growing, well-known industrial banking institution. The confidence of our clientele has made possible the remarkable growth since 1925. Eight offices have been established in the past five years. These are for your convenience and we invite you to visit the one nearest you. Bring your financial problems to the executive in charge. No obligation on your part. Courtesy and prompt attention to your needs. Unfailing service. These are our aim. The Board of Directors and I wish you a Prosperous 1930.

Faithfully yours,

MODERN INVESTMENT AND LOAN CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL BANKING

JACOB LEICHTMAN, President

MODERN INVESTMENT AND LOAN CORPORATION

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

The Story of Johnny Hylan
and The Naughty Tiger

MAYOR WALKER has appointed ex-Mayor Hylan as Justice of the Children's Court of New York City and therein lies the prettiest sort of bed-time story for all you eager little boys and girls.

It is the story of virtue getting its own rewards, of the blessings which accrue to the diligent pursuit of place, of the wages received by a good and faithful servant.

So—once upon a time there was a motorman on a pretty Brooklyn elevated train. And he was such a fine, upstanding motorman that pretty soon the good people of Brooklyn came out from behind their rubber plants and decided it would be just grand if this motorman of ours, whose name is Johnny Hylan, should sit up on a big, high bench in a nice courtroom and deal out justice. For, you see, this red little Johnny had been studying law while he was running the elevated train and what with getting torts and switches and his pendens and block signals all mixed up in that red head of his, it was no wonder there were so many accidents on the Brooklyn elevated in those dear, dead days beyond recall.

Years rolled by and pretty soon we find our Johnny's name emblazoned in glory next to that of Davy Hirschfeld, who was to become famous as one end of the Hylan-Hirschfeld correspondence which as you all know occupies a place in the history of belles lettres alongside of the Wagner-Nietzsche letters, the love notes of Abelard and Heloise and St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians.

It seems that Davy and Johnny were the best letter-writers ever and they sat down together and wrote letters to all sorts of people in the name of some Reform League or other saying that wouldn't it be nice if Johnny should get to be Mayor of New York?

Nobody got very much het up about this idea but the two boys were sticklers and they tried and tried again and while they didn't get many answers, they were not one bit discouraged and what do you suppose? One morning the boys woke up and found that Johnny was—what do you think?

Why, Mayor of New York, stupid. Goody! Huzzah for our Mayor!

And Davy got a job too and so did the hard-working pretty, pretty rabbit who wrote the little red speeches.

Now, for a long while everyone lived happily until Johnny got into quite a tough row indeed with all the boys who play around Tammany Hall. And these big bullies were mean to him, especially Jimmy Walker, who went around pulling Johnny's hair and making dirty snouts.

And the next thing that happened was that Johnny was practicing law up in Willie Hearst's trick law office on Forty-first street. He practiced and practiced but he didn't seem to get much better at it and he spent a lot of time reading letters from Davy saying that Johnny was a friend of the people and that so long as he was on the job the interests were out of luck.

Last Fall came Johnny's chance to get hunk with Jimmy and the others who had been so mean to him and for awhile it looked as though he would snap at it and run for Mayor all by himself.

But one day there came a message from Tammany and Johnny read it and thought, and thought and thought and pretty soon he called in the newspaper boys and said that he had changed his mind and wasn't to run for Mayor after all.

And hearing this, the faithful David wept and wept his shirt.

But everything turned out for the best. For after Jimmy had got elected and raised his own salary the very next thing he did was to make Johnny Justice of the Children's Court at \$17,500 per annum.

Wasn't that too nice and doesn't it show how there is good in the worst of us and whether Einstein's interpretation of the Doppler theory is right or not?

Jimmy says that he is giving Johnny this job because Johnny has a heart. And, of course, while we have seen no mention of this point, it is appropriate enough to have Johnny in the Children's Court because there he will be among his mental cases.

Now, run along to beddy-by, children, dear! Rather Mac has told you a nice, long story, and he is tired and must get up early in the morning so that he can go down to Wall Street and make enough so that he can buy the pianolas and the Hungarian Counts that he promised to give you you listened quietly and didn't cut one another's tie throats.

Speaking of bed-time stories, one news item out which we have seen very little comment and which has cheered us mightily is to the effect that taping up exercises as dictated over the radio are bunk.

Some learned society of physical culture sharks done a lot of research into this intriguing subject. They have decided that lying on cold floors waving one's legs through the icy airs of a gets you nowhere.

the next time you hear the guy on the mike say, "Now, altogether, one, two, three, four, shift, right, left," give him the razz.

a great relief to us to hear that this party-math has exploded with a dull sledge. Not we ever did setting up exercises, you understand. But there's a family next door that does every morning, and building construction be that it is in our fair-to-middling city, it is impossible for us to avoid hearing them bumping up down, what time we lie in bed and wonder the day has in store for us.

always the sound of such energetic efforts done self-improvement pricks our sensitive sense so that we too feel that we must be up and about and ashes to ashes, I got a colored lady for personal use, or whatever Longfellow wrote.

we can go right back under the covers

BOOKS IN BRIEF

Small Town Life

THE American farmer, his economic life, cultural status, and political activity, are still being studied and the latest to hand is by Walter Burr ("Small Towns"). The Macmillan Co. \$2.50. The author is Professor of Rural Sociology in the University of Missouri and some of the material in this book has appeared in magazines which range from farm publications and the "Nation's Business" to organs of Rotary and Kiwanis. The result is a peculiar literary compound which includes many commonplaces and simple moralizing adapted to the Rotarian mind with here and there an acute observation of more or less value which relieves it of dullness.

He calls attention to the old debtor-creditor antagonism and the conflicting rural-urban cultures that run through American history back to colonial times and notes that when the farmer has hopes of becoming a capitalist he is a conservative. When that hope vanishes he is otherwise. He lives in a twilight zone between the wage serf at the bottom and the capitalist at the top and his mode of life gives him that psychology of uncertainty that is typical of the tiller of the soil.

Yet for all his wavering and uncertainty the farmer is becoming urbanized by his flivver, the radio, the motor bus and machinery. His mode of speech may still represent a crude survival of his ancient environment but even this is being modified as urban tendencies penetrate his habitat. Will he ever embrace Socialism? The author is doubtful, but he asserts that no man has any business on a farm unless he has capital. If his wealthy tariffed allies insist on the protective system and will not "get their feet out of the trough" the farmer may do something real desperate. In that case, says the author, "Let us go forward with fair competition under a capitalist system, or abandon that system and try the experiment of a socialist system—and see whether we go forward or backward."

As for the rest the author has much to say about health, education, the church, community activities, and the role that "service" plays in business and in relation to the farmer. There is nothing in the book as a whole that will induce any serious thinking. The author is a kindly chap following an academic trade and located in a region where "neighborliness" is the ruling passion and Rotatory life is the last word in social science. It is a typical American product.

J. O.

The Aged in Britain

A READER of The New Leader is in receipt of a letter from a nephew in London who is a printer employed by a firm which does the government printing. The letter refers to the legislation so far enacted to take care of aged workers who see the scrap pile ahead. The author of the letter is 63 years old.

The following paragraphs from this British worker will be of interest to our readers:

"This Socialist Government has heaps of work to do but has to go very slowly and cautiously as they have not a clear majority. They lead a life of 'alarm and excursions'."

"I don't know if you have read anything about our Health Insurance Law over here, to which most workmen and employers have to contribute. Well, next July, being 65, I am entitled to a weekly pension of 10 shillings and my wife a year afterwards and the recipient can still keep at work. It also provides a free doctor, whom you choose yourself, and free medicine."

Organization
Education
Solidarity

LILLIAN S. KAPLAN

EDITOR

Published Every Week by The New Leader for the Young People's Socialist League

Industrial Action

Two occurrences of the past week demonstrate more clearly than the decision of our national convention, instituting an Industrial Section, the importance which young socialists are attaching to the industrial side of the Labor Movement.

The first was the action of the Cleveland Circle in offering its services to the ILGWU in their forthcoming strike. The second, which represents activities in part completed, is the aid furnished by our Brownsville circle to the organization of the dress sales girls in their section of Brooklyn. By joining in the picketing of stores and speaking at meetings, they are vigorously working to better the conditions of one of the most exploited groups of young workers.

Our organization has not been sufficiently keen to the need of such activities in the past. Proportionate to our strength, too much energy was devoted to politics. New Bedford marked the beginning of expanding vision and activities. Will your circle continue this essential work to the realization of our program?

at any chemists (drug store) from his prescription, and a good weekly sick pay. The employer has to deduct 9d (18c) weekly from his workmen's wages for this. There is also a compulsory unemployment deduction of 7d (14c) with 25s (\$6.25) unemployment grant each week for a married man. This has meant salvation for many workers in this long term of unemployment England is going through."

On Henry Adams

THE two articles in The Yale Review for December of most interest to our readers are "Henry Adams and the New Physics" by James Truslow Adams, and "Southern Mill People" by E. T. H. Shaffer.

Mr. Adams considers the attempt of Henry Adams to formulate a theory of history that would establish history as one of the sciences and the relation of this attempt to modern discoveries in physics. Incidentally, we may remark, those who may wish to consult Henry Adams's posing of the problem and his suggested solution will find it in a little book published by Macmillan in 1928 under the title of "The Tendency of History." It is the contention of the author of this article that Adams's merit lies in his attempt to establish history as a science, not that he was successful in his quest. The latest discoveries in physics have left even scientists so bewildered that Mr. Adams is convinced that Henry's essay, while a noble and ingenious effort, does not correlate with the new physics.

Yet Henry "was wholly right when, as a preliminary to establishing laws of history, he completely depersonalized it" and the author declares that "irresponsibility, indeterminism, or what you will, in a small-scale phenomena" which, it seems to us, is close to the view of Mark who wrote in terms of large scale tendencies. However, we are surprised that the author did not give consideration to Henry's remarkable letter addressed to the American Historical Association in 1894. In this letter Henry considered this same problem but in another aspect. One paragraph reveals its extraordinary significance.

If history as a science forecasts fundamental changes in society it will present certain problems. "If it pointed to a socialist triumph it would place us in an attitude of hostility toward existing institutions," he wrote. "Would property, on which the universities depend, allow such freedom of instruction? Would the state suffer its foundation to be destroyed? Would society as now constituted tolerate the open assertion of a necessity which should affirm its approaching overthrow?"

The historians meeting in Washington, D. C., that year ignored the letter and the questions it raised.

Mr. Shaffer, author of the article on "Southern Mill People," is a business man and a director of a power company, and his approach to the theme is remarkably objective for a Southerner and a business man. If the ruling interests of this region were possessed of the culture and historical knowledge of their own section which Mr. Shaffer displays the violent phases of the struggle in the textile mill villages would be avoided. The author is modern in his views, recognizes that the old order with its feudal outlook is out of harmony with the twentieth century, and is sympathetic with the new tendencies and the desire of the workers to organize.

Other articles include a variety of general interest, fiction, poetry and book reviews.

J. O.

Preserved Classics

AMONG the recent volumes in that repository of the world's best literature, Everyman's Library (E. P. Dutton), are the famous Letters of Lord Chesterfield to His Son, and a volume of four Elizabethan and Jacobean "shorter novels." The suave cynicism of the Chesterfield letters is well known, the man-of-the-world advice they offer, only more polished than the practical shrewdness of our own wise Yankee Benjamin Franklin. Astuteness is far from lacking in these smooth admonitions: after outlining the best way of flattery to a monarch, for instance, Chesterfield continues: "Almost the same precautions are necessary to be used with ministers, generals, etc. who expect to be treated with very near the same respect as their masters, and commonly deserve it better." For a specimen of the Eighteenth Century at its most polished emptiness, try a dose of these letters nightly—and see how well they still pierce the "shell of life today."

The "shorter novels" are "Jack of Newberrie" and "Thomas of Reading" by Deloney, "Carde of Fancie" by Greene, and "The Unfortunate Traveller," by Nashe. Greene's book is a reminder that the Elizabethan excess of euphuism and china shepherdess pastoralism flourished alongside the other robust naturalism: the other three stories present pictures surpassed only by Greene's own pamphlets and Dekker's "The Gull's Horn Book" in the vividness and the stir with which they recreate the more realistic side of the Elizabethan activity. Still lively in the vigor of style and pungency of diction, and sharp with occasional anecdote, these stories will seem real to those who once fell asleep over Sidney's "Arcadia" and Lyly's "Euphues"; they will help relive the period of dirt and glory that was the rule of the Virgin Queen.

William Lea.

Life Over the Footlights

SEVERAL recently printed plays have made deft, derisive, or brutal thrust at life today. "Balloons" by Padraic Colum (Macmillan) shows this poet attempting to satirize life in the super-city, Megalopolis. Always gifted with a delicate fancy, Mr. Colum has achieved no more than obvious symbolism. Caspar, the man who sells views through a telescope, goes into the Hotel Daedalus, dedicated to other sorts of stars; there he finds that life is less romantic in huge hotels than on a moonlit ferry. The elevator, on which everybody (like most things in the world save Wall Street figures) is going up, must therefore

Concerning Woman

Edited by PAULINE M. NEWMAN

A Communication

Editor, Women's Section:

Why does anything so progressive as the Socialist Party have a women of the party to take a separate part—an auxiliary or some such thing—instead of being an integral part of the party? Why are not the men and women of the party pulling together on equal terms without sex distinction? The tight little section of "Concerning Women" claims to be "of particular interest to women of the labor movement" but is really mostly filled with women in the Socialist movement. Also, it is placed on a par in the Leader with another little section concerning youth—the old, old way of placing women and children in a class—a quite outgrown way. Women are not to be classed with children.

M. S. Alderton

This communication calls for a reply, though those questions have been considered before. I venture to predict that they will be asked again and again. The answers will not, of course, satisfy every one. And there is no good reason why they should. Each is entitled to his or her opinion.

take down again to earth this simple soul and his gypsy girl. But in the final exaltation of Reuben before the Dynamo the symbolism grows too far fetched and in its most emotional desire achieves what the Greeks used to call frigidity.

"Berkeley Square" (Macmillan, \$2), deservedly a success on the stage, is still running at the Lyceum Theatre, with Leslie Howard and Margalo Gillmore. Its author, John L. Balderston, has had us waiting for something from his hand, ever since he produced "A Morality Play for the Leisure Classes," a delightfully satiric development of an idea from Bernard Shaw. Having recently reviewed "Berkeley Square," I need add little here to its general theme; but wish to stress the keen eye with which the journeyer from the twentieth century looks upon eighteenth century England, and the fact that his standards are so different from theirs suggests thoughts as to the general validity of social and ethical standards. Brightly yet earnestly written, this play should stimulate every one who either reads or sees it.

J. T. S.

On WEVD

(530.6-WEVD—New York City—1300 KC)

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12

11:00—Dietz Palladio Orchestra
11:30—Real Estate Review
12:00—Lull
11:45—Charles Friedlander's Home Beautify
12:00—Time Signal
12:15—Dan's Beauty Shop
12:30—James Reed Orchestra
12:45—Wesman's Entertainers
1:00—Weather Reports
1:15—The Chatterbox
2:00—Public Consensus Series: Nellie M. Smith, "The Part Silence Played in Political Crises"

MONDAY, JANUARY 13

12:00—Melody Lady
12:15—S-C by the Papers
12:45—Abram Haidoff, violin
1:00—Mrs. John Alden, "The Sunshin"
1:20—Carrie Torralan, pianist
1:40—S. Pearl Thaler, "Thinking Thru"

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14

2:40—L. D. publications
2:50—Celia Kozak, soprano
3:00—Joseph Dwyer, piano
3:15—Merchants' Review
3:30—Anton Romatic, Labor Temple Forum
3:45—Johanna Karlebach
4:00—Dietz Palladio Orchestra
4:15—Helen Manning, Community Council, Inc.
4:30—Mrs. J. Posell, violin
4:40—Winifred Harper Cooley, Broadway Drama
5:00—Alfred O'Brien, basso
5:15—Charles Weidman, "The Masculine Dance"
5:30—Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, "Social Conditions in Gastonia"
5:45—Frances Gentile, Jessie Baker, duos
6:00—Conference for Progressive Labor
6:15—Mrs. J. Posell, violin
6:30—Maurice Alterman, "The Art of Song"
6:45—"Fellowship of Reconciliation"
6:50—DeBessis Trio
7:00—A's
7:15—Nelson R. Scott, tenor
7:30—WEVD Stock Company
7:50—Nette Club Colored Art Hour

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15

12:00—Ruma Glogova, soprano
12:30—Women's Peace Union
12:45—Joseph Dwyer, piano
1:00—Socialist Party Bulletins
1:30—Elizabeth Husted, contralto
1:45—Alysa Perry, soprano
2:00—Youth Section, F. O. R.
2:30—Mary Linden, violin
2:45—Current events
3:00—Bonnie Windsor, blues
3:15—Wm. Lincoln, "Lawrence of Arabia"
3:40—Eugene Fischer, soprano
4:00—Conrad Betty, "Best Stories of all Times"
4:15—Schubert's Review
4:30—Jamaica Studio
5:00—Ten Time Times

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16

3:00—Charles W. Hughes, DeBussy program
3:20—Charles A. Wagner, poet
3:40—Trene McPherson, soprano
4:00—Women's Peace Society
4:30—School Hour
6:00—Excalibur, basso
6:30—Moderated Press Labor News Bulletins
6:35—Jewish Art Theatre, Maurice Schwartz and Company
7:15—Union Health Center, Leonard Berenson, speaker
7:45—Rand School Period; Dr. Wm. E. Bohn, director

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17

10:00—Sunshine House Party
11:00—Nette Club Colored Art Hour

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18

1:00—Mid-day Melodias
1:30—Henry Jager, Political Review
2:00—Merchants' Review
2:40—Young Peoples Socialist League
3:00—Eugene Fischer, reader, Alice Saffron, piano
3:20—Youth Peace Period
3:40—Florence Stolberg, piano
4:00—Leon Jacobs, dramatic reader
4:15—Jerome Brainin, 12 year old pianist
4:30—Rosa Levine, reader
4:40—Jacob Messing, 11 year old violinist
4:50—Helen Cella and Aaron Rosal, violins and piano
5:00—Samuel H. Friedman, "As a Socialist Sees It"
5:30—Socialist Sunday School
5:40—Libby Levenbach, Rebecca Kemelmann, pianists
6:00—Pioneer Youth Program, Walter Ludeke, speaker

A department of news and views of particular interest to the woman of the labor movement.

As to this department being "motivated" by filled with women in the "socialist movement" we offer no apology. But in fairness to ourselves, we will note that we have given as much, if not more space to the happenings in the women's labor movement. The Women's Trade Union League, the National Consumers League, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom have certainly shared our little corner. We will continue to record the activities of the trade union women whenever these activities warrant recording. With the last statement in the above communication we are in hearty agreement. (Mr. Oneal please take note!)

P. M. N.

At the Women's Trade Union League.

(247 Lexington Avenue, City).

Evening classes will begin their second term the week of January 6th, 1930. The Rise of American Civilization will continue on Monday evenings, from 7 to 9. The last two phases of this course will be under the direction of Mr. Lewis Mumford and Professor Harrison Hines. The Distribution of Credit Consumption; Margin Speculation; Employer-Worker Relations; Culture and Art; and Social and Moral Changes, respectively. The Elementary English class also convenes on Monday evenings, from 7 to 9, and will continue to be in charge of Miss Edith Sherson. Tuesday evenings will be devoted to Current Events and Literature, the former meeting at 7 o'clock and the latter at 8:15. Miss Lucie Kohn and Miss Ellen A. Kennan will again be in charge. Convenient hours have been arranged so that students desiring to enroll for both these classes can do so.

America's Industrial Adulthood, a ten weeks course by Dr. Dorothy Selk, beginning Wednesday evening, January 8th, 7 o'clock, will review the economic and industrial development in America for the past twenty-five years. Following the course of problems which will be studied in this course: Big Business; Large-Scale Production; Government Regulation; Nationalization; High Cost Distribution; Credit Consumption; Margin Speculation; Employer-Worker Relations; Culture and Art; and Social and Moral Changes, respectively. The fee for this course will be \$2.50.

Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9, have again been set aside for poetry, the Wednesday group meeting January 8th and the Friday group January 10th. These classes are making a fine, artistic effort and offer a unique opportunity for the worker to create beautiful things.

Monthly Forum

Saturday afternoon, January 18th, 1930, at 4 o'clock is the date of the next League Monthly Forum. Bishop Francis J. McConnell, President of the American Association for Old Age Security, and Senator Seabury C. Matur, Chairman of the New York Legislative Commission on Old Age Security will discuss Old Age Security. It is hoped the readers of this Bulletin will come and bring their friends to the forum.

Jimmie Walker had a second thought that he will give his extra \$15,000 a year isn't he kind to serve as our alma-given?

THE CHATTER BOX

Pied Piper of Gotham
A Fantasy

JIMMY, the Burgomaster of an Town. Sat in the Stadthaus chamber And his eighteenth pair of breeches And his fifty-second vest, And the forty-seventh swallowtail Though none of these were pressed.

Alas, and holy murder, the valet Once his pride, Had fallen in with the racket rats And been taken for a ride. . .

And the mice of Tin-Pan Alley Grew fat as tubs of grease Devouring all his aldermen, And chewing the police. . . While the rats of Haarlem Market Fed up on cheese and dates, Had changed their fare to artichokes And ripe old magistrates.

And all the fire-inspectors, And those who test the milk, And all the phony fixers, And shysters slick as silk, The clerks in every courtroom, The bailiffs, sheriffs, all Who did old Gotham's business Were now beyond recall. . .

For the rats of every racket, The thin ones and the fat, Had gnawed the gang to frazzled Or put them to the gat. . .

And every gay contractor, And every weazened squealer . . . The under-cover bull and such The boozey district healer, The bondsman, and the jury bird, The easy-speak Bartender And every other friendly form Down to the moneylender Were all dead as autumn leaves, (Ay, easier to remember) As dead as many a voter's dome, First Tuesday in November.

Said Jimmy. . . "This is sad to see And then, in tones of thunder. . . "Call in the strange old Piper Man, Before we topple under. . ."

But ah, alas, there was no soul Within his august speaking. . . All the echo of his voice Brought back was nasty squeaking.

Alone, alone, he knew he was . . . Upon a sea of rats, They crawled right near his august chair, They snarled upon his spats. . . A chilly dread crept down upon His vast and pondering brain . . . Something great must now be done. . . The sweat came down like rain. . . He seized a flute from off the wall And then commenced to play: "Will you love me in December As you do in May. . ."

Right soon a fairy silence Fell on the noon-day air. . . The magic of the silver notes Was difficult to hear. . . Hard hearts of cockney killers, Blind souls of thugs and thieves Were lifted to the heavens Like wind-blown forest leaves. . . A-flutter and a-mutter, The rats of Gotham Town Came following our Jimmy . . . And vanished was his frown— He smiled like August sunshine He did a lulling dance And every little rat that came Jigged in a rhythmic trance. . . He led on to the river. . . They followed to the sound. . . He jumped aside. . . they flopped right in, And all of them were drowned. . .

"Ha, ha," said wise old Jimmy, "Now let the dumb guys say, I don't deserve that fifteen grand I raised myself in pay. . ."

The town clock struck at one, The town clock struck at two. . . The work-a-day was in its hum With a very great ado. . . Jimmy turned to one side, . . . Yet how could one refuse To keep on dreaming such great dreams. . . So he turned back to snooze. . .

With regard to the purchase of my its announcement, and the various assigned here thereto, might I be allowed to announce that it was not Mrs. M. Mardin (way, owns her own at Mt. Airy, N. C.) M. Mardin of Liano Colony, La., who objection about the space devoted to a proletarian matter as buying one's home for the mistake is made herewith to M. . . who wishes me lots of luck, but healthy show-off nevertheless. More to Mardin squares his shoulders and responsibility. So what?

Many thanks to Comrades Celia Balder, and Mrs. A. Finkelstein of Chicago that they were happy to hear about it send their good wishes. So that's that, lady sends in a sub for a friend, and a that she likes Mac's cats. . . My part can see me for a good home for one of stock. . . albeit I know not the freight cats to Chicago. . .

S. A. d

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, In feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count the time by heart throbs, He most lives

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts —Philip James.

Jimmie Walker had a second thought that he will give his extra \$15,000 a year isn't he kind to serve as our alma-given?

If we take up the web with a will in a list Party drive and get 30,000 new we will drive it.

Death Takes A Holiday"—A Strange Strong Play

The Stage

The Movies

Music

WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

LEAF FALL

"KES A HOLIDAY" is a play by Alberto Camarillo, after Ferris. Ethel Theatre.

Scientists discarded "impossible," the taken to wandering in fields of What-May-landello, setting queer psychological speculation movement, theatre along queer. An English variety-relativity - fantastic as effectively upon the ge in Balderston's square. And a still of the fancy—wear-cape of the middle us in Walter Ferris' "Death Takes A Hol-

ith be less cruel if he life? If he were to and pangs of exist- he, no longer heart- the infant and the bride wonder why any d his coming? At any wanted to learn. ed to know the feel- the pulse-beat, the nding, the warm flow ough the flesh, the eeping, perhaps some e. Berily descendant, ed his party, and for njoyed the hospitality mbert, covered from by the outward form a Prince. During that Death's holiday—no y, no star fell.

es something about the ver, that marked him rston's visitant across es) as of another breed; looked deeply into his hthough he had prom- m no one during his an they cared to ia, the fair, frail Gra- omehow remote from oved around her, alone Prince, wished to go his far-off land. When sisted that the visitor rue self before he take black ceremonies of not strange to her— always seen him; and that he had known, d drawn to himself, the utmost of life in finding love. — love stranger than illusion and as strong as death."

The delicacy of balance in this play, between the actual and the unearthly, is such that the slightest pressure would topple the fragile; and the Shuberts are to compliment not only on their stage in presenting so unusual (so valid) a theme, but also the harmonious setting (Rollo Payne's) and the sympathetic direction by Lawrence Marston they have accorded it. Philip Merivale, as the visitor from far away, wins our acceptance of his strange coming, and consistently carries his dread role; yet he stands beyond the others only in the measure of his greater opportunity. "Death Takes A Holiday" will give strong stimulation to every playgoer who thinks.

GRACE, WIT AND BEAUTY
ANCE REPERTORY THE-
ATRE. At Maxine Elliott's.

The group that has gathered, the deflection of all who like dancing, for the presentation of series of joint and separate re-als at Maxine Elliott's, offers a rare. Martha Graham, first on the program, is a victim of this age's fear of sentimentality, who are free from this sen-ility, this exaggeration of or pretense of emotion, erent; but those who are escape it do so by ex-

OTH THEATRE
REET, WEST OF BROADWAY
en Howe
her own character sketches
EVE, JAN. 26, at 8:15
to \$2.50 at Box Office
d Copley 19 E. 43rd St.

monic Symphony
ELBERG, Conductor
POLITAN OPERA HOUSE
AFF, JAN. 12, at 8:00
DARROWITZ, Pianist
CUMANN—TCHAIKOVSKY

th, Thurs. Eve, Jan. 16, at 8:45
Hernon, Jan. 17, at 2:30
GENAAR—MAHLER
LATZNER and CROOKS

ell, Sat. Eve, Jan. 18, at 8:15
(Students)
TRAUS—WAGNER—LISZT

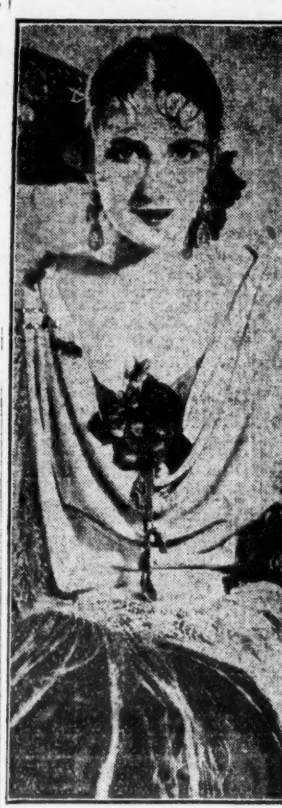
H. Sun. Aft., Jan. 19, at 3:00
MOZART—WAGNER—LISZT
EDSON, Mgr. Steinway Piano

REGIE HALL
AFT., JAN. 18, at 2:30
frican Reappearance
Eleanor

pencer
ANO RECITAL
Tickets at Box-Office
and Copley Steinway Piano

TOWN HALL
Aft., January 18th, at 2:30
old Samuel

Shades of Carmen



Carola Goya, beautiful young Spanish dancer, who is the latest sensation of New York and London. The third recital of her series will be at the Hampden Theatre this Sunday Eve.

aggregating still more. Ours is a hard age, our youths—so they think—are blasé; and all the sad young men would sooner be thought racketeers than sentimental fellows. Martha Graham spoils a natural grace, a quick feeling, by this fear of yielding to it; she dances two "valse sentimental" as a conscious "modern," deliberately to burlesque them. . . . Many in the audience, similarly modern, enjoyed their unwitting self-revelation.

Tamiris has less grace but more intelligence. Only in moments of her "Twentieth Century Bacchante" does she display a fear of sentimentality; usually she works with a simpler valuation of our time. "Dance of the City," for example, moves with the swirl of our mechanical civilization; and the three Negro spirituals are not only well conceived, but full of spirit.

Doris Humphrey is a dancer. Feeling sincerely, she has no fear of seeming sentimental; without specific program she strikes (in Grieg's Concerto in A Minor) at once a simple and a concordant note of beauty. Grace is hers, and she needs not wit as enough to avoid such dance-stories as "Life of the Bee," which are for another type of artist; for she gives glimpses of a mischief elfin, or even leprechaun, in swift movement. And humor is supplied by her partner Charles Weidman, whose The Minstrels (with two assistants, as she had been secondly by her group) is excellent, graceful clowning, demanded again by an audience glad to have something other than the art of dancing.

CHENKIN
"The where-to-go-Sunday problem solved. . . . Audience asked for more and more."—Eve. Telegram.
SEATS \$1 to \$2.50 at Box Office

FRIENDS OF MUSIC
ARTUR BODANZKY, Cond.
Mecca Auditorium, 133 West 53rd St.
SUNDAY APT. JAN. 12 at 4 SHARP
Cherubini's "Requiem" and
Instrumental music.
Richard Copley, Concert Manager
(Steinway Piano)

CARNEGIE HALL
FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 17 at 8:30
JOINT RECITAL
Mina Kashetz
SOPRANO
and
Nickolas Medtner
COMPOSER—PIANIST
Tickets at Box Office
Mrt. Richard Copley Steinway Piano

Demonstration of DALCROZE EURYTHMICS
By a Group of Children, Normal Students and Teachers of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF DALCROZE EURYTHMICS
Under the Direction of PAUL BOEFFLE
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL
Saturday, January 18, at 8 P. M.
Tickets \$1.00 at the Institute
9 East 52nd St. New York.

BIG LAND

"Meteor." By S. N. Behrman. The Guild Theatre.

We do things on a big scale in these United States. Tallest buildings, longest railroads, biggest incomes, greatest industries in the world—and most conceit. "By jingo!" was a favorite Yankee oath; and America has the proudest jingo-ies. Superlatives trip from our tongues as easily as an auto runs over our unsurpassed highways. Our crime wave is more permanent than the best guaranteed in hair. Our rush to keep up with the Jones, and to escape from ourselves, annihilates culture. Our need to prove power by production leads to protective tariffs, marines in small countries, and one automobile for every five citizens. And the new psychology permits us to boast that in America the inferiority complex is more common than the common housefly.

Strange structures can rear from the inferiority complex. When it does not lead to insane identification with Jesus, it may spring to potent partnership with God. The being who feels inferior, that is, may console himself in two ways: he may droop dismally toward failure, in retrogressive descent toward the shelter of insanity and the natal womb; or he may assume armor of superiority and bluster his way to success. Intelligent folk with some initial handicap are likely to take the latter road. The stutterer Demosthenes is an early example; the puny Napoleon a later case to hand. Most of us, as individuals, merely muddle toward disgruntled dependence on our children, not intense enough even for bitterness—or rise beyond our fellows no more than wild carrot tops a daisy field. But as a symptom of America, the superiority bluster must create a super-jingo, and megalomania shrieks in Behrman's "Meteor." Shrieks, that is, in the writing; for apart from the production the play is bald melodrama saved by its theme. The writing is only occasionally effective, flattening often when intelligence pricks for a rise. Most of the characters are obvious "black and white" varieties, with none of the grey complexities of human nature. Revolutions to capitalists' order, pre-planned Utopias, leering villain not wholly foiled; the impediments of melodrama are there. But Raphael Lord rises out of slum poverty to make all cry "Mighty are the ways of the Lord." A hint from Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse" ("Prophetic Pictures") fails to subdue the American hero.

It is high time to talk of Alfred Lunt. He has always impressed me as the sort of person who should take to such a role, and in playing Raphael Lord he reaches perhaps the peak of his career. The evening is exclusively Lord's, excellent directing turning all facets of the play to yield his flashing; and Lunt plays him to the life, indomitable, insolent, assured; quick to take offense yet insensitive and without humor; appealing for something human sensed (in his early stages) beneath the crust; colossal in armor against defeat. Lynn Fontanne seems a touch coarse-grained in her playing before the volatile, irrepressible Lunt, vibrant to the core with his part; but here the author must bear the blame, having given her a character only slightly developed and not thoroughly written; her subtle powers are not called into play. Edward Emery does well in his character part as the genial agnostic professor, and Lawrence

HAMPDEN
in RICHELIEU
Mr. Hampden gives a splendid picture of famous cardinal. —Eve. Journal.
"Mr. Hampden has made the shrewd old cardinal a real figure. Those who love the theatre will enjoy this play."—Eve. Journal.
"Forecast many weeks' run for it." —Telegram.
HAMPDEN'S THEA. N'way at 62nd St. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat. 2:30

VANDERBILT THEATRE
WEST 45TH STREET
MATS. WED. & SAT.
Opens Monday Night, Jan. 13th
MYRON C. FAGAN'S Newest Comedy

Nancy's Private Affair
with MINNA GOMBELL
And an excellent cast

FRIENDS OF MUSIC
ARTUR BODANZKY, Cond.
Mecca Auditorium, 133 West 53rd St.
SUNDAY APT. JAN. 12 at 4 SHARP
Cherubini's "Requiem" and
Instrumental music.
Richard Copley, Concert Manager
(Steinway Piano)

CARNEGIE HALL
FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 17 at 8:30
JOINT RECITAL
Mina Kashetz
SOPRANO
and
Nickolas Medtner
COMPOSER—PIANIST
Tickets at Box Office
Mrt. Richard Copley Steinway Piano

Demonstration of DALCROZE EURYTHMICS
By a Group of Children, Normal Students and Teachers of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF DALCROZE EURYTHMICS
Under the Direction of PAUL BOEFFLE
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL
Saturday, January 18, at 8 P. M.
Tickets \$1.00 at the Institute
9 East 52nd St. New York.

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Returns to Broadway



Minna Gombell comes to the Vanderbilt Theatre on Monday, Jan. 13th in Myron C. Fagan's new comedy "Nancy's Private Affair." Miss Gombell was last seen on Broadway in "Indiscretion," also produced by Fagan.

Tom Van Dyke to Produce On His Own
For his first production of the season Tom Van Dyke will place in rehearsal some time during the present week "Out of a Blue Sky," a comedy which will be adapted by Leslie Howard from the German of Hans Shlumberg. This comedy was a tremendous hit in Berlin at the Kunstler Theater in 1928.

Mr. Howard, who performed a similar task for his own production, "Berkeley Square," will likewise stage "Out of a Blue Sky" for Mr. Van Dyke. Gregory Ratoff, whose last appearance on the stage was in the title role in the Pacific Coast production of "The Kibitzer," will play the leading part.

Mr. Van Dyke is very well known in the theatre for his fine press work on "Journey's End," "Berkeley Square," "One Hundred Years Old," and numerous other fine plays. We sincerely wish Tom all the good luck in the world.

Leslie wears a fixed sneer as the one atheist—all the rest believe in Raphael Lord. And Alfred Lunt vitalizes the part so that what might have been but magniloquent melodrama becomes a living symbol of the spirit of this land.

HAMPDEN
in RICHELIEU
Mr. Hampden gives a splendid picture of famous cardinal. —Eve. Journal.
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Film Guild "Resurrection"

Commencing this Saturday, January 11th, the Film Guild Cinema will present a revival of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" with Dolores del Rio and Rod La Roque in the featured roles. This screen version of the famous Russian classic, directed by Edwin Carewe, has been acclaimed for its fidelity to the original, particularly that its production has been supervised by Count Ilya Tolstoy, the son of the author, who also appears in the film as the great Tolstoy himself, the resemblance between father and son being great.

On the same program, the Film Guild Cinema will present, "A Day With Tolstoy" which is an actual film record of the great novelist and philosopher in some of his intimate moments on his estate at Yasnaya-Poliana, taken when he was 80 years old.

The program will also feature a new Ufa educational called "Cheating Mothers" and a Laurel Hardy comedy "Hate Off".

On January 18th, the Film Guild Cinema will present the American premiere of the latest Sovkino production "The Demon of the Steppes," which enjoyed a run of five months at one of the little cinemas in Paris.

Carola Goya in Third Dance Recital at Hampden's

Carola Goya's third and final recital of Spanish dances of her present series will be given Sunday evening at Hampden's Theatre. Her program will be made up of the most popular dances of her last two recitals, with several entirely new numbers added.

Miss Goya has brought from Spain dances which are as essentially Iberian as the soil of Castile and Aragon. They are un-mixed with foreign matter or spirit. As Manuel del Castillo Otero, the greatest living male Spanish dancer and the foremost authority on traditional Spanish dances, said: "Carola Goya gives the true essence of the Spanish dance. All her dances are absolutely authentic in form and expression. She is taking to other countries the Spanish dance as it really is."

Each Spanish province and city has dances entirely its own and those on Miss Goya's programs are peculiarly characteristic of the sections to which they are native—the wild, exhilarating Jota of Aragon, the whirling and playful Asturias of Asturias, the stately Fandangillo of Malaga, the courtly Espana Mia of Castile and the dances of Andalusia such as the Bulerias Del Rocio, the Alegrias, Solea, the Tango Triunero, the Farruca Divina, Del Sacramento, De La Vega Granadina and Andalusia Gitana.

Friends of Music Novelty
The Society of the Friends of Music has revived for performance Sunday afternoon, January 12, another great choral work which will be a novelty to New York's concert-going public—the Cherubini's Requiem Mass in C minor for four-part chorus and orchestra, the most famous work

GILBERT MILLER by arrangement with MAURICE BROWN presents
Journey's End
By R. C. SHERRIFF
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 West 43rd Street
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

GILBERT MILLER'S and LESLIE HOWARD'S production of
Berkeley Square
By JOHN L. BALDERSTON
with
LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM
THEATRE, West 45th Street
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

Charles Dillingham presents
GLENN HUNTER JUNE WALKER
In a play by
ROBERT EMMETT SHERWOOD
"WATERLOO BRIDGE"
Staged by WINCHELL SMITH
FULTON THEATRE
WEST 46th STREET
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:30

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At the Film Guild Cinema



Symon Gould will present at his intimate Little Playhouse on 8th street, Tolstoy's "Resurrection" with beautiful Dolores Del Rio. Rod La Roque is also in the cast.

Margaret Severn Dances
Margaret Severn will give two dance recitals at the Hampden Theatre on Sunday evenings, Jan. 19 and 26. She will be assisted by Robert Stone and a ballet of twelve Severn Dancers. Among Miss Severn's solo numbers will be "Etude," "Valse" and "Scherzo" by Chopin and a "Hungarian Ballade" by Bartok. She will also present a series of dances in masks of her own design. Arie Abileah will be at the piano. Mr. Abileah toured for several seasons with Isadora Duncan and the original Duncan Dancers and recently has accompanied the Russian scientist Prof. Leon Theremin in concert-demonstrations of his newly invented "ether wave" instrument.

"Pointed Heels" at the Hippodrome Theatre
The January Good Times Jubilee

ROXY
World's Largest & Greatest Theatre
7th Avenue and 50th Street
Under Personal Direction of S. L. EDWARDS (ROXY)

WILLIAM FOX presents
HOT FOR PARIS
"BON SOIR PAREE"
Stage revue by a host of talented artists.

ROXY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, CHORUS, BALLET, 32 ROXYETTES
Midnight Pictures

CAPITOL
Broadway and 51st Street
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.
MIDNIGHT PICTURES NIGHTLY 11:30

WILLIAM HAINES
in his first ALL-TALKING picture
NAVY BLUES
with ANITA PAGE — KARL DANE and J. C. NUGENT

On Stage: Stage Revue "GYPSY DREAMS" devised by Chester Hale featuring LEON VAYNARA and the Hippodrome 40 Chester Hale Girls, other Broadway favorite headlines. Hearst Metroland News

YASHA BUNCHIK, conducting the CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA
Midnight Pictures Nightly 11:30.

MARILYN
MILLER
IN
"SALLY"
(In Full Technicolor)
WINTER GARDEN
BROADWAY & 50th STREET
Daily 2:45-8:45 Sat. 3:45-8:45 Sun. 3-6-8:45
A First National & Vitaphone Picture

One touch of scandal in a lifetime of virtue
SEE BEAUTIFUL
ANN HARDING
in
"Her Private Affair"
A Pathe Picture
Special First Showing Graham McLa-mee News-Casting Universal News reel.

R. S. Moss B'way and 53rd St. Cont. Noon to Midnight
COLONY

SENSATIONAL!
TIFFANY presents
PARTY GIRL
ALL-TALKING, ALL-THROBING with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS and Star Cast
A HALPERIN PRODUCTION
GAITY THEATRE
B'way & 46th St.
Afternoons 2:45 Even. 8:00
Get your reserved seats ear

CAMEO NOW!
American Premiere
PAUL WEGENER
in stirring, dramatic photodrama
"THE SURVIVAL"
Superb picturization of "Balsac's" novel

RAMON NOVARRO
in the
THRILLING MUSICAL ROMANCE
DEVIL MAY CARE
with
MARION HARRIS
DOBBY JOHNSON
An ALL-TALKING Triumph from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
THEATRE
ASTOR
45th St. & 5th Ave.

THE BEST HIT IN TOWN!!!!
Laughs! Laughs! Laughs!
JOE SMITH - CHAS. DALE and ALEXANDER CARR
IN
"Mendel, Inc."
"First laugh hit of season."—Sun
By David Freedman—Adapted from his book "A Jodel Marants"
RITZ THEATRE
4th St. & Broadway

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th St., 6th Ave. Eves. 8:30
30c, \$1, \$1.50. Matinees 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Mon. Eve. "The Would-Be Gentleman" (Moliere)
Tues. Eve. "La Locandiera" (Goldoni)
Wed. Eve. "The Living Corpse" (Tolstoy)
Thurs. Mat. "Mlle. Bourgeois" (Anet)
Thurs. Eve. "The Sea Gull" (Tchekov)
Fri. Eve. "Peter Pan" (Barrie)
Sat. Eve. "The Living Corpse" (Tolstoy)
Mon. Eve. Jan. 20, "The Living Corpse" (Tolstoy)
"The Living Corpse" (Tolstoy)
"The Living Corpse" (Tolstoy)

Jolson's Theatre Musical Comedy Company
in the Musical Comedy Favorite
The Prince of Pilsen
By Gustave Ludero and Frank Pixley
with AL SHEAN, VIVIAN HART, ROY CROPPER
Opening Monday Jan. 13
Eves. & Sat. Mat. \$1 to \$3.
Thurs. Mat. \$1 to \$2.
Thea. 59 St. & 7 Ave.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. 2:30.

A Theatre Guild Production
Red Rust
by KIRCHON & OUSPENSKY
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th STREET and 8th AVENUE
Eves. 8:40—Mats., Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 3:40

New Dalcroze Season

The new season of the Dalcroze Eurythmic activities, as developed here by the American Institute of Dalcroze Eurythmics, will be launched by a demonstration of the eurythmics themselves, as well as improvisation, at the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, on the evening of Saturday, January 11, 1930. With Mr. Paul Boepfle, director of the Institute, Johanna Gjerulf, Muriel Bradford, Gabriella Egger, and a group of their pupils will participate.

The advanced students will present the complete scope of the work in eurythmics, and the proceeds are for the benefit of a scholarship fund for the school.

"Strike Up the Band" Brings Back Stars and Gershwin

Clark and McCullough, the two utterly antic comedians who appeared in "The Music Box Revue" and in "The Ramblers," return to the stage this Tuesday evening as the stars of "Strike Up the Band," the musical show which Edgar Selwyn is presenting at the Times Square Theatre. The book, which has been written by Morrie Ryskind, is based on a libretto by George S. Kaufman. Ira Gershwin has supplied the lyrics and George Gershwin, composer of "The Rhapsody in Blue" has written the music. "Strike Up the Band" will probably be Mr. Gershwin's last contribution to the Broadway stage for some time; the composer has been assigned by the Metropolitan Opera House to write a score for an opera.

Supporting the stars are Blanche Ring, who appeared in "The Houseboat on the Styx," Jerry Goff, Gordon Smith, Doris Carson, Margaret Schilling, Dudley Clements, Robert Bentley, Ethel Kenyon, Joyce Coles, Maurice Lapue and others. Red Nich-

In "Angels on Earth"



At the Yiddish Art, alternating with that fine play "Jew Suss," Maurice Schwartz and Samuel Goldenberg hold forth in "Angels on Earth." Both plays are a credit to Schwartz and his ideals.

Manhattan Symphony To Give Free Concert

The Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley conductor, will give a free concert on Sunday evening next, January 12th, at St. George's Church, 211 East 16th street. This will inaugurate a series of church concerts to be given by the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra during the present season.

The program chosen by Dr. Hadley will consist of the Bach-Albert, "Prelude and Fugue"; Mozart, "Piano Concerto in D minor"; soloists, David Barnett; and Tschalkowsky, "Symphony No. 5 in E minor."

Tickets of admission to these concerts may be obtained by applying to the offices of the society, 110 West 87th street, or from Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church.

Fagan's New Comedy, "Nancy's Private Affair"

Myron C. Fagan's newest comedy, "Nancy's Private Affair," featuring Minna Gambell, will open at the Vanderbilt Theatre, Monday night. Supporting Miss Gambell are Stanley Ridges, Beatrice Terry, Lester Vail, Diantha Pattison, Edward H. Wever, Marjorie Grant, Julie Cobb and Albert Ferro. The settings are by Eddie Eddy, interior decorations by Nasta and costumes by Omar Kiam and Fashionbelle.

"Nancy's Private Affair" tells the story of a woman's struggle to win back her husband after losing him in the third year of marriage.

Myron Fagan is remembered for his other plays such as "Jimmie's Women," "The Little Spitfire," Minna Gambell has appeared as leading woman in "Mr. Pitt," "Cobra," "Different Women" and was first featured in "Jimmie's Women."

Mendle Inc. Benefit Jan. 28 To Aid Labor Sanitarium

The Medford Tuberculosis Sanitarium, which is run by organized labor in New York, will get ten per cent of the profits from the Benefit Theatre Party held by the Sheet Metal and Roofers Association on Tuesday, Jan. 28 at the Ritz Theatre. The play to be seen is "Mendle Inc." by David Freedman, and is said to be one of the funniest shows on Broadway. Joe Sunim of the Sheet Metal organization informs us that the affair looks like a huge success and we herewith add our own good wishes to this affair.

"Phantoms" Appearing

The cast of "Phantoms," the mystery melodrama by A. E. Snitt and L. Z. Sankis in rehearsal at Wallack's Theatre and due for an early opening, includes Hal Clarendon, the district attorney in "The Trial of Mary Dugan" during its run at the H. Harris Theatre. Knox Herold, who was stage manager of "The House of Fear," Theodore Scharfe, who had featured roles in "The Trial of Mary Dugan" during its Chicago run and in New York in "Murder on the Second Floor"; Raymond Barrett and Madge Christie, Miss Christie, who will play the leading role in "Phantoms," was Sister Theresa, a nun, in "Applause," the talkie which recently closed at the Criterion, and may be re-opened for her role in "The Show-Off."

"Throw of the Dice" Continues at 55th St.

"Throw of the Dice," latest in the series of Hindu spectacles, has surpassed the week-end record

In Modern Comedy



Carl Julius and Sidney Fox in "It Never Rains" at the Eltinge.

established by its predecessors "Shiraz" and "The Light of Asia" and will be held over for another week at the 55th Street Playhouse beginning Saturday, January 11th.

Based on the old Hindu legend "Nala and Damayanti," the story is of a young maharaja, who stakes his kingdom and his princess on a throw of a pair of dice. Its characters are represented by a cast of Hindu natives, headed by Himansu Ray, Charu Roy and Seeta Deevi, who previously played in "Shiraz" and "The Light of Asia," and its views are taken in the heart of the picturesque country, in which the action takes place. On the supporting program is "Berlin," an impressionistic camera study of the German capital, shown here for the first time; Charlie Chaplin's comedy "A Dog's Life" and other attractions.

UNION DIRECTORY

THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY
A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the legal Rights of the Unions and their Members.
5 John Street, Attorney and Counsel, 225 Broadway, Rooms 2700-10, New York.
Board of Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street, New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 P. M.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION
Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U.
4 West 16th Street, New York City
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 5756-5757
A. SYDNER, Manager

Union Embroiders
LOCAL 1046, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th St. Tel. ALgonquin 3637-8
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the office of the Union.
Z. L. FREEDMAN, President
LEON HATTAB, NATHAN REISEL, Manager Secretary-Treas.

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union
Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.
130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934
Executive Board Meets Every Monday at 7 P. M.
D. GINGOLD, MEYER POLINSKY, Manager Secretary-Treas.

United Neckwear Makers' Union
LOCAL 1046, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th St. Phone ALgonquin 3637-8
Joint Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night at 7:30, in the office of RUBIN RUBINSTEIN, President.
ED. GOTTESMAN, Sec'y-Treas.
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent
LOUIS FELDHEIM, Bus. Agent

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
Office and Headquarters
Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 12
Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 10 A. M.
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

BUTCHERS' UNION
LOCAL 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A.
1127 Arion Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
SAMUEL SUSSMAN, J. BELSKY, Sec'y-Treas.
ISIDORE LIFT, Business Agents.

Pressers' Union
LOCAL 5, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple
11-27 Arion Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MORRIS GOLDIN, Chairman
JACOB ENGELMAN, W. BLACK, Sec'y

Hebrew Actor's Union
Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.
Phone ORchard 1923
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD
OF GREATER NEW YORK
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Office: 31 W. 13th St.
Board meets every Tuesday evening at 8:00 P. M.
All locals meet on Wednesday
MORRIS BLUMENBERG, Manager
HYMAN NOVODOM, Sec'y-Treas.

Joint Executive Committee of the VEST MAKERS' UNION
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Office: 31 W. 13th St.
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening

German Painters' Union
LOCAL 499 BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPER-HANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street.
LEFKOWITZ, President
ALVIN ROETTER, Secretary
PETER ROTHMANN, Fin. Sec'y

United Hebrew Trades
125 EAST BROADWAY
Telephone BRooklyn 5010
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M.
Executive Board same date, 9:30 P. M.
M. TIGEL, Chairman
M. WOLPERT, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

FUR DRESSERS' UNION
Local 2, Int'l Fur Workers' Union
Office & Headquarters, 549 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, Stagg 9728, Reg. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
I. B. HERTZBERG, President
JOSEPH KARAS, Vice-President
SAMUEL MINDEL, Sec'y
ALBERT HELD, Fin. Sec'y

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N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
OFFICE: 133 SECOND AVE. Phone ORchard 9869-1-3
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 133 SECOND AVENUE, New York City

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
3 West 16th Street, New York City
Telephone CHELSEA 2148
BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 405 East 160th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OFFICE: 501 EAST 101ST STREET
FRED E. JOHNSON, President
HARRY F. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
11-15 UNION SQUARE, AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd
Telephone: ALgonquin 6900-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
31 West 13th Street, New York, N. Y.
HYMAN LEDEBERG, J. WALNICK, NATHANIEL SPIGOKER, Sec'y-Treas.
SIDNEY DESSMAN, Manager

International Pocketbook Workers' Union
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
GENERAL OFFICE:
33 WEST 31ST STREET, N. Y. Phone GRamercy 10
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer A. L. SUTLAGOFF, Manager

Millinery Workers' Union, Local 24
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 60 Broadway, Phone BRooklyn 4545
Uptown Office: 39 West 37th Street, Phone WILson 1270
Executive Board Meets every Tuesday evening at 8:00 P. M.
HYMAN LEDEBERG, J. WALNICK, NATHANIEL SPIGOKER, Sec'y-Treas.
SIDNEY DESSMAN, Manager

FUR WORKERS' UNION
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. HUNTERS POINT 9098
PHILIP A. SILBERSTEIN, General Pres. HARRY BEGON, General Sec'y-Treas.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union
Office: 41 East 12th Street Styngesant 5566
Regular meetings every Friday at 210 East Fifth Street
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office
PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager I. MACHLIN, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS
OF AMERICA, NEW YORK LOCAL NO. 1
OFFICE: AMALITHO BLDG., 295 WEST 11TH ST. Phone WATKINS 7764
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
Patrick Vail, Vice-Pres. A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Flynn, Frank Schell, Hon. Sec'y

N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6
Phone WATKINS 9198
LEON H. ROUSE, President
John Sullivan, Vice-President
Jas. J. McGowan, Secretary-Treas.
Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

N. Y. Joint Board Shirt & Boys' Waist Makers' Union
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Headquarters: 601 Broadway (Room 225) Phone SPRing 4545
G. GOOZE, Manager H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treas.
Joint Board Meets every Second and Fourth Monday
Board of Directors meets every First and Third Monday
Local 243-Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 246-Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 248-Executive Board meets every Thursday
These meetings are held in the office of the Union

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone STAGG 4971
Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday evening
CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y WILLIAM WEINGERT, Sec'y
FRED F. LITZ, Treasurer CHARLES WEBER, Sec'y
ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent SAMUEL POTTER, Sec'y

Furrier's Joint Council of N. Y.
LOCAL 101, 105, 110 and 115 of THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS UNION OF U. S. & C.
28 W. 31st Street
Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 p. m.
CHARLES STETSKY, Manager

PAINTERS' UNION No. 9
Office: 62 East 19th Street
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th
ISADORE SILVERMAN, NATHAN ZIDORHA, Recording Secretary-Treas.

See That Your Milk Meets the Standard of The Milk Drivers
Local 884, Office 200
Local 884 Meets Thursday at 8:00 at Beechey East 17th Ave. Local 884 Meets 2nd and 4th days
BEECHER, 210 East 17th Ave. Local 884 Meets 2nd and 4th days
CHAS. HOFFER, Pres. & Sec'y MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y

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162 E. 2nd Tel. GRamercy 145
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JACK L. JACKSON, Sec'y
WILLIAM Regular Sec'y

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Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, District Council No. 9
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
OFFICE: 62 EAST 19TH STREET

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SERVICE
Editors of foreign language papers and leaders of organizations among foreign born, who are interested in making contact and working with the young people of their own group will receive a great deal of helpful information from the bulletin of the Foreign Language Information Service. This bulletin will be free to anyone who has a good idea of it. It will be sent to Thomas on P. L. 5, 222-4th Ave., New York City.

California NEW BRANCHES
Wm. H. Henry, who is now doing traveling work in Los Angeles, reports that three new branches have been formed in Los Angeles, and that branch is about to be formed in Alhambra College. A monthly propaganda paper is to be started on February 1st.

Ohio
Daniel W. Hoan, mayor of Milwaukee will speak for the Cincinnati Socialists, Jan. 15. Further information can be secured from Charles Rogers, 2046 Highland Ave.

Texas
The Socialists of Houston have organized a new local with seven members and they are going ahead plans to get in many more members. The visit of Norman to Houston has resulted in an increase in the interest in Socialism. P. L. Petersen, 1217 Dallas is the secretary.

Wyoming
State executive committee of socialist party met Dec. 15 at state of W. Roy Nicodemus, secretary. The secretary was instructed to get out a circular letter to all members of the party, asking them to contribute and to lay out membership drive, which can be done on with a full-time organizer as warmer weather comes to state.

Michigan
Wayne County Branch 1 will hold meeting Thursday Jan. 16, at 8 p. m. in Gerty Hall "C", 333 Grand Ave., Detroit. A lecture will be given and party matters will be discussed. All members are urged to present and all that are sympathetic are cordially invited.

New Jersey
Jersey state committee meets every Jan. 12, 2:30 p. m. at state quarters, 105 Springfield Ave. Delegates take notice.

ESSEX COUNTY
Essex County local conducts open meetings every Sunday evening at 8:00 p. m. in the building at 149 W. 135 St.

Morningside Heights
This branch will meet on Friday, Jan. 10, 8:00 P. M. at 606 W. 122 St. McAlister Coleman will speak on "Sideglints on Debs." Ten more new members have been obtained since the last meeting bringing the total up to 75.

BRONX
County Committee
A meeting of the County Committee will be held Monday, Jan. 20, at 8:30 P. M. in the county headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. Delegates representing the Bronx County Branches will meet with the County and City Organizers. Plans have been perfected for the intensive membership drive, organization of new branches, and strengthening of existing branches. It is expected that the largest increase in membership during the membership drive will be obtained in the Bronx. The Saturday evening Barn Dance was extremely successful and plans were made immediately for a continuation of these affairs at least one every month.

7 A.D.
On Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, a joint meeting will be held in the 7 A.D. in the club rooms at 4215 Third Ave. corner Tremont. The membership of both Branch 7 and Branch 7 East will be invited. Louis F. Reed, will be invited. The meeting will be held at 8:00 P. M. and will be held at 8:00 P. M. and will be held at 8:00 P. M.

lists of prospects. So far only the surface has been scratched and indications are that wherever an effort is being made a response justifies our optimism. Within the last week all branch meetings held showed a remarkable spirit of revival, the return of many inactive comrades and gainers of new members. The Membership and Organization Committee passed upon 28 new applications this week. Work is in progress for the organization of other branches. The next meeting of the City Executive Committee will possibly charter several new branches. County organization committees are being organized and meetings scheduled in the immediate future. The enrollment lists for 1929-30 are now being printed and as soon as available will be used for an intensive drive.

Jessie Stephen
Jessie Stephen, one of the prominent members of the British Labor Party, is due from England on or about Feb. 4. She will remain until the end of February and will be available for dates in and around New York City. Organizer Claessens is in charge of her bookings. All interested organizations are urged to select dates without delay. While it is usually difficult for the average branch or small organization to obtain a speaker from abroad, the moderate fee makes it possible for most of our smaller organizations to have her. Dates and terms can be secured through Organizer Claessens.

3-5-10 A.D.
A meeting will be held Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 8:15 P. M. in the Peoples Club, 150 W. 12th St. Many new members that have joined will be introduced, activities for the immediate future will be planned and the fullest co-operation of the branch will be given towards the membership drive.

6-8-12 A.D.
A meeting will be held Monday, Jan. 13, at 8:30 P. M. in the Club room, 98 Avenue C. The work in relation to the membership drive will receive special attention.

Upper West Side
A meeting will be held Tuesday, Jan. 14, 8:00 P. M. sharp, in the Community Center, Temple Israel, 210 W. 91 St. Matters pertaining to the program of the branch are items on the order of business, also fullest co-operation with the membership drive.

Yorkville
The date of the special election in Yorkville is Tuesday, Jan. 14. A large mailing is being sent to the citizens of the district calling their attention to the importance of this election and that the Socialist Party has nominated as its candidate Edward F. Cassidy for member of Assembly, 16 A.D. The branch is now in fairly good shape again. Meetings are being held regularly and the new officers are on the job. The branch meets every Thursday in its club rooms, 241 E. 84th St.

East Harlem
East Harlem branches are organizing a Sunday evening forum to be held in the building at 62 E. 125 St. Prominent speakers will appear every Sunday evening. The first lecturer is Leonard Bright on Jan. 12. Branches are also planning for the social affair, dance party and entertainment, some time in March to raise finances for the conduct of this forum.

21 A.D.
The branch meets every Tuesday evening in room 4 of the building at 149 W. 135 St.

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3-5 A.D.
The last meeting was poorly attended because of neglect in the notification of members. However, serious efforts are being made to obtain a record attendance for the next meeting on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 8:30 P. M. The branch meets in the Hollywood Gardens, 890 Prospect Ave. All Socialist sympathizers should know that the organizer for this district is Murray Gross, 886 Avenue St. John.

6 A.D.
A meeting last Tuesday evening in the new meeting place at 105 Clarke Place was remarkably well attended. Not only were the branch members present, but also a considerable number of new friends. Six new applications were accepted and indications showed that within a short time the branch should be the largest in membership of any Bronx branch. A Sunday evening forum is being established. The speaker last Tuesday was August Claessens who gave the first of a series of talks on "The Elements of Socialism."

QUEENS COUNTY
Sunrise
A meeting will be held Tuesday, Jan. 14, in the Monroe Court Committee room. The principal items are the election of officers, reports and action on the membership drive. Following the business meeting a talk by Abraham Beckerman on his experiences as a Socialist Alderman, will be given.

Jamaica
A lecture, entertainment and dance has been arranged for Saturday evening, Jan. 11, in the Ansonia Hotel, 9609-161 St. Jamaica, at 8:30 P. M. This affair has been arranged under the auspices of the Woman's Section of the Socialist Party. Organizer Claessens will deliver the principal address, following which, there will be an entertainment, refreshments and dance. An effort has been made to get out a record attendance to celebrate the first anniversary of the organization of the Woman's Section, Branch Jamaica.

STATEN ISLAND
The re-organizing branch has leased a meeting room for the year

THE NEW LEADER

Newspaper Devoted to
the Socialist and
Labor Movement

Editor: James O'Neal
Managing Editor: Edw. Levinson

Editorial Board:
Harry Norman
Joseph E. W. W.
John W. W.
Joseph E. W.
Stan-



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Leader, an official publication of the Socialist
movement, is devoted to the organized working class.
It is not a newspaper of the day, but a newspaper
of the future. It is a newspaper of the future.
It is a newspaper of the future.

ATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1930

History of Austrian Workers

current talk of international questions
one achievement that has been over-
side of the Socialist press. This was
of a Fascist counter-revolution in Aus-
tried by Frederick Adler in his article
Leader last week. This achievement
be recorded as one of the greatest
the history of the Socialist movement.
ten years Vienna has been an island
power surrounded by black forces
They consisted of medieval clerics
old aristocratic land owners. In Vi-
capitalist and banking institutions
urban section of this alliance. In the
villages illiterate peasants and
a similar type in Vienna and its su-
an army of Fascist mercenaries.
of times these ignorant tools were
the Vienna Socialists and trade un-
latter remained armed against the
reaction and were prepared to die for their

ailing to intimidate Socialist Vienna the black
turned to Parliament and sought to change
constitution so that capitalists, land owners
clerics would have a free hand in strangling
list and democratic Vienna. The proposed
ge was accompanied with threats of violence
Socialists voted against the reactionary propos-
A crisis had approached, one that tested the
alist working class. It was met with coolness
determination and the outcome was a defeat
action.
is Socialist triumph concerned others than
Austrians. It checked the designs of the black
torships in Italy and Hungary and the lesser
ists in other parts of Europe and possibly
central Europe from a bloody civil war.
Labor and Socialist International shares in
credit for averting this peril by its warnings
the Austrian Fascists.
congratulations to the Austrian workers. They
the salt of the earth!

Boston Censorship

MASSACHUSETTS' legislature has filed a
bill in the legislature which, on the assump-
tion of the continuation of a censorship of liter-
ature, defines the qualifications of the censors.
Innocent enough in its provisions it turns the
scales on the human bats who have been exer-
cising this power.

Among the qualifications it proposes for these
gentlemen are that each must first pass a civil
service examination and also pass the Binet in-
telligence test applied to those eighteen years of
age. They must also pass an examination in gen-
eral information and language such as is required
of the Boston Public Library and
the state department of health "satis-
faction of normal sex experience."
To say that practically every censor in
the world would be unable to comply with the intel-
ligence required by such a law. In a
instances Superintendent of Police
told himself as a fat moron when he
reading certain books that have been
past ten years. The reading of
books has for years been censored by
men who are utterly alien to any com-
plicated men and women. They owe
a capitalistic-political-clerical alliance
modern knowledge as the censors are

zed people of this dark section of
know their business they will make
this legislative proposal. There are
with whom it is almost useless to ar-
should be laughed into obscurity and
this bill provides an excellent op-

York's Moving Movie

0, 1929.—John F. Hylan, candidate
for mayor, discovered in the foreground.
Hush! He speaks: "The Tam-
many is the most powerful, ex-
cept of politicians that any municipality
own." (Fade-out to solemn and solemn

from primary as candidate against Mayor Walker.
Headlines of newspaper announcement flashed on
screen. (Fade-out). Honest John appears in
glaring light. Hush! He is speaking: "The Dem-
ocratic organization has always stood out in its
advocacy of the public welfare." (Fade-out to
popular jazz).

January 3, 1930.—Honest John appears in fore-
ground with right hand upraised. Mayor Walker
administers oath of office to John carrying a sal-
ary of \$17,500 a year. John chokes a sob. Hush!
He speaks: "I am glad that my conduct during
my years in public life has been such that Mayor
Walker has confidence in my sincerity and hon-
esty of purpose." (Fade-out to crashing jazz).

Finale.—Jimmie and John discovered in fore-
ground. Hush! They sing: "I Got Mine, Boys,
I Got Mine." (Fade-out to a solemn organ an-
them).

Fred Marvin's Racket

ONE of the products of modern wars are the
morons and mercenaries heaved into the
limelight and often into public power. The near-
est analogy to this is the queer insects to be found
under a rotting log. Move the log, let the sun-
light in and they emerge for the first time to the
gaze of the curious. Out of the World War there
emerged obscure creatures in this country who
otherwise would never have been heard of.

A sample from the bulk is Fred Marvin whose
Daily Data Sheet provided a big collection of
gudgesons with "information" regarding all sorts
of plots and conspiracies and plotters and con-
spirators aiming at the overthrow of society. The
stuff Fred dished to his subscribers was a hash of
misinformation but there was a big market for it
and he cashed in.

Finally he faced a damage suit for calling Mme.
Rosika Schwimmer a German spy and Bolshevik
agent. A jury awarded Mme. Schwimmer
\$17,000 damages and dFred appealed but he had
to finally pay the bill last October. He could
afford it but the verdict damaged his business and
for this reason he had tried to have the judg-
ment reversed.

But Fred is still selling his goods. It appears
that he has made connections with a former pre-
sident of the Daughters of the American Revolution
in a new organization called the "American Coal-
ition" which floats an organ called *The Coalition-
ist*. Through this new agency he will market the
old goods but the fiasco of William Shearer at
Carnegie Hall last Sunday night when only a few
hundred people turned out showed that there is
an enormous slump in this business.

Good luck to you, Fred. You might as well
skin the ignoramus as well as the racketeers and
con men. But be more careful of the libel laws
or you will have to part with more of your divi-
dends.

IN A NUTSHELL

Magistrate Sabbatino is for the Constitution but
doubtful of the amendments. Perhaps he has the
magisterial function of amending the amendments
as well as threatening boys with his fists.

It is profiteers, not the prophets, who have honor
in the country nowadays.—James Douglas.

Having held the Haitians in servitude with bay-
onets for nearly twenty years it was so thoughtful
of President Hoover to wire "President" Borno
congratulating him on the anniversary of Haitian
"independence."

Our civilization overflows with charity, which is
simply willingness to hand back to labor as gen-
erous, gracious alms, a small part of the loot from
the just wages of labor.—David Graham Phillips.

Mrs. Theresa Dalton, aged fifty, a widowed char-
woman out of work, pawned her wedding ring
and when the proceeds were gone turned on the
gas. Referred to the Committee on Prosperity as
unfinished business.

Pauperism is the general leakage through every
joint of the ship that is rotten.—Thomas Carlyle.

J. B. Campbell, Interstate Commerce Commis-
sioner, is to quit and take an executive position
with a big railway system. The railroad desires to
recognize his services as a "regulator" by promo-
tion with an increase in salary.

War—the end of hope, the gate of despair,
agony, and death.—Mary Roberts Rinehart.

It is charged that the dinner to Magistrate
Vital had its origin in a murder that was recorded
in a contract. Socialists are the only voters who
are not a party to the contract and who cannot be
held liable as accessories.

They that will not be counselled cannot be helped.
If you do not hear Reason she will rap your knuck-
les.—Benjamin Franklin.

Governor Roosevelt's power program is to permit
corporations to distribute power and guarantee
them 5 per cent. on their investment. In other
words, power for the power gang.

Labor is the father of all wealth.—Sir William
Petty, 1773.

Business activity during November has shown
hesitation in basic industries throughout the coun-
try.—National Industrial Conference Board. A
Bishop who owned slaves before the civil war was
urged to get rid of his "impediment." Business gets
sick and it is called "hesitation." We hesitate to
make further comment.

If the Socialist movement were guilty of all the
crimes of capitalism it would be destroyed within a
month by locking up all members of the Socialist
Party.

Society will be changed from its basis when we
make the form of robbery called profit impossible
by giving labor full and free access to the means of
fructification, i. e., to raw materials.—William
Morris.

The unity of the working class is the one thing
that matters.—Keir Hardie.

One of the big jobs of workers in all countries
is to see that the League of Nations does not be-
come an intrigue of nations.

Add the unemployed and the misemployed of
a hell of a good

Our Annual
Financial
Forecast

Money to be Easy at
City Hall—Bologna at
High—"Work, Spend
and Save" is
Keynote

By Our Financial Editor

WHILE the failure to publish
our annual forecast in last
week's issue of The New Leader
was unavoidable, we trust that it
did not interfere too seriously with
the plans of the investing public,
past and present. In this financial
and industrial forecast technical
terms will be dispensed with. Ob-
solete terms, such as ready cash,
will also be avoided. We scorn
to smoke-screen a lack of knowl-
edge under a mass of blarney. A
few will suffice. Readers desir-
ing further enlightenment should
write to us and await a reply af-
ter looking up their life expect-
ancy. Let other prognosticators
and authorities cover their igno-
rance with a mass of jargon that
has a cabalistic mumble. We will
stick to the good, old homely
words, such as, restoratives, mar-
kets, excesses, commercial paper,
bankers' acceptances, time money,
rediscount rates, deflation, liquida-
tion, shrinkage in loans, borrowed
credit, credit superstructure, open
market holdings, etc., etc. Right
here, however, we confess that we
are enamored, or as last year's
favorite phrase had it, intrigued,
with the words frozen assets. In
many it strikes a responsive thaw.

Let our readers labor under the
misapprehension that because we
are lucid that we haven't graphed
and charted the whole economic
situation. Why, we drew up a
chart that is as zigzaggy as the
case record of a prohibition
officer in an alcoholic ward. To
those capable of interpreting it,
much information may be gath-
ered from its lines.

Remember That Book?

The outstanding feature of the
year just closed was the move-
ment to "Make Everybody Rich."
This is not an ad for the book of
that name written by Javitz
and Wood and published by the B.
C. Forbes Co. (available at all
second-hand book stalls).

The second rather interesting
event was the stock recession.
This was quickly followed by pro-
cessions up and down Slave Mar-
ket Row. The recovery from the
depression which was largely psy-
chological, as the increased sui-
cide rate proves, was rapid. In-
deed, a friend of mine who acety-
line-torched my frozen assets for
street car fare, came near secur-
ing a pearl-diving job were it not
for the fact that fifty other dish-
washers beat him to it.

The great mass of people whose
welfare depends upon their own
thrift and the foresight of the
propertyed class have time, plenty
of time, to reflect upon their fol-
ly. When our leading financiers,
their individual and collective fam-
ilies, are delighted with the wealth
created by society recession has
got to recede until the point of
saturation is reached—if you know
what we mean. This is a fact so
simple that every first rate mind
recognizes it. Why, even second
and third rate minds recognize it,
not to mention economists, who
cannot tell the difference between
a tool and a machine, who have a
glittering understanding of this
inexorable law.

New High on Bologna Seen

We have merely touched upon
some of the outstanding factors
of the past year. The New Year
holds much promise. Heaps of
promises. In fact, enough bologna
has been placed on the market,
which, if placed end to end, would
reach from Wall Street to Wash-
ington with enough left over to
make a trail from the former
place to the coming Democratic
and Republican conventions.

Based upon events unimportant
in themselves, the outlook is that
money will be easier. The New
York Board of Aldermen and the
honored guests at the banquet
tendered to the Honorable Judge Vi-
tale have evinced confidence that
the New Tammany is willing to do
its bit in the process of stabiliz-
ing prices. The outlook for an
increasingly firm stand on Ameri-
canism is looking up. The Hon-
orable Judge Sabbatino will see to
that, and anyone who questions
his ability in that direction ought
to have his block knocked off.

The armament ring will con-
tinue to pour oil of the fruit va-
riety upon the troubled waters of
peace. The charity business will
show its usual healthy increase in
business. If recruits are needed
to fill the decimated ranks of the
hundred neediest cases, we hereby
tender our services as enlistment
officer at the prevailing union
rates.

The year 1930 will be a period
of readjustment. Labor will not
be inflated. The reserve army of
unemployed will take care of that.
Injunction judges, strike-breaking
police and privately owned armies
will do their bit. The end of de-
flation is not in sight. During
these days of unemployment, we
should work more, spend more and
save more. You're

The League and the United States
A Critical Examination Ten Years After Its Birth;
Conditions for American Entry Suggested

By Norman Thomas
(An Address Before The Foreign
Policy Association)

WHEN the officers of the For-
eign Policy Association re-
quested me to discuss the League
of Nations from a somewhat criti-
cal angle, a great shadow passed
across my mind. Was it possible
that these historical researchers
did not know that I was the only
Presidential candidate of any party
in 1928 who said a kind word for
the League and for America's pos-
sible membership in it? The Party
of Woodrow Wilson and the Hon.
Alfred E. Smith, his successor in
titular leadership, took the risk of
discussing prohibition but not the
risk of mentioning the League of
Nations by name. The Hon. Her-
bert Hoover who in 1920 was an
advocate of the League of Nations
and of the Republican Party as a
means of getting us into it by 1928
had decided that while we might
cooperate with the League along
certain lines, public opinion was de-
finitely against our membership in
it. Various bits of evidence, among
which may have been the size of
his vote, would seem to prove that
he was right. The A. F. of L. which
under Samuel Gompers re-
luctantly endorsed the League in
1929 unanimously refused to have
any sort of representation with the
international labor office. Mr.
Matthew Woll explains, among
other things, that American labor
has little hope in leveling up Asiatic
wages. Rather it puts its trust
in high tariffs, thereby, I suppose,
proving the sincerity of its oppo-
sition to the government in business.

In the face of this record, why
should I be asked to speak criti-
cally of the League when in line
with the platform of my party I
had declared for the entry of the
United States into the League at
the time and under the conditions
which will further the peace of
the world? To be sure, I thought
that there were other features of
our foreign program which by reason
of their own exigencies and the
psychology of the American people
were more immediately important
than our membership in the
League. Hence I had more to say
by way of condemnation of our
own imperialism in the Caribbean
region and I spent more time ad-
vocating certain positive measures,
including the cancellation of in-
teralled debts not as a matter of
justice in the abstract but as a
foundation for the settlement of
the reparations questions, than I
did about the League of Nations.

I still regard other planks of our
1928 platform which, among other
things, demanded recognition of
Russia, as more immediately im-
portant than our joining the
League of Nations. Indeed some
of these other things and our atti-
tude toward them will go far to-
ward determining the usefulness
of our membership in the League.

Opposed Joining in 1919

Perhaps it was this lukewarm-
ness which led the officers of the
Foreign Policy Association to think
of me as a critic of the League.
Or perhaps it was memory of the
fact that in 1919 and 1920 like
most Socialists I vigorously op-
posed our joining the League which
accounts for my invitation. To our
distinguished British visitor Ameri-
can politics must seem more or
ordinarily crazy when between
1920 and 1928 the Democratic
Party shifted to a silence on the
League of Nations equivalent to
opposition. Herbert Hoover shifted
to open opposition to our mem-
bership in the League, while the So-
cialist Party came out in favor of
joining the League on certain con-
ditions. Messrs. Hoover and Smith
are abundantly able to speak for
themselves. Speaking for myself
and, I think, for my party I can
say that emphatically we do not
apologize for our stand in the past
nor do we regard our present posi-
tion as inconsistent with it. I
think now as I have always
thought, that our refusal to join
the League in 1919 and 1920 was
a boon not only to ourselves but
to the world. I do not see how any-
one can recall the post war hy-
steria in America, the nationalist
passions of Europe and certain of
the infamous provisions of the
Treaty of Versailles without real-
izing that had we joined the
League from the beginning every
effort would have been made, prob-
ably successfully, to use the League
as Clemenceau intended that it
should be used, namely, as the in-
strument of allied imperialism to
enforce the peace of Versailles. It
was our abstinence from the League
which gave a chance to the League
to grow in comparative neglect by
the allied governments into a
hopeful instrument of international-
ism. Even today the League is
far from being the kind of instru-
ment thoughtful internationalists
and lovers of peace would desire.
There is, however, today infinitely
better chance of making the
League an increasingly satisfac-
tory agency of international peace
and progress than of scrapping the
League and substituting a theo-
retically better organization or
trusting to the righteousness and
intelligence of the nations and es-
pecially of our own nation without
regard to the League. (The League
of today is a very different thing
from the League of 1919 and 1920)

The Fathers of the League

Let me first deal with certain as-
pects of the history of the last ten
years. I risk stirring up bitter
memories and passionate contro-
versies which, perhaps mercifully,
are being forgotten. I do it be-
cause I do not think that the en-
thusiasts for the League of Nations
will ever deal wisely or suc-
cessfully with American opinion
about the League until they recog-
nize that all opposition to the
League by no means springs from
provincialism, chauvinism or
American imperialism. On the
contrary, many good folk in
America who are not Socialists
and who would repudiate much of
what I am about to say were, I
am convinced, actuated, conscien-
tiously or subconsciously by many
of the factors which in 1919 and 1920
made me oppose our entry into the
League. Let it not be forgotten
that in those years the principal
proponents and advocates of the
League in Europe and America
were men who had carried on a
hypocritical war and made a more
hypocritical peace. In almost every
country they were putting down
the forces of the workers with
ruthless hands. They were pushing
an intervention in Russia as fan-
tastically stupid as it was out-
rageously immoral. They excluded
Germany from the League and
made her sign at the point of the
bayonet the lie that she was solely
responsible for the World War.
They had repudiated in their peace
President Wilson's ideal aims
which were avowed in the armis-
tice. Even the League for which
President Wilson had sacrificed
almost everything else at Ver-
sailles contained clearly in articles
Ten and Sixteen the possibility of
turning it into a new holy alliance,
in view of French claims and of
the extraordinary state of mind
even of those who passed as lead-
ing liberals. Our famous guest
from South Africa, one of the
fathers of the League, was at the
same time largely responsible for
including pensions in the repa-
rations settlement contrary to the
terms of the armistice and to any
common sense realization of Ger-
many's capacity to pay.

And what of the League's chief
American advocates? They were
members or warm supporters of
an administration which had upon
its head the blood of Mexicans
slain in the wholly inexcusable
bombardment of Vera Cruz. Pro-
testing their liberalism they had
pushed their imperialism in the Car-
ibbean to new heights. They had
forced upon Haiti at the point of
the bayonet a constitution for
which the Hon. Franklin D. Roose-
velt took credit when he ran in
1920 as Vice Presidential candidate
on a pro-League platform. At
home these liberals had slain civil
liberty. Postmaster General Bur-
leson had carried out a ruthless
and stupid censorship which in the
end hurt his own chief by depriv-
ing him of the makeweight of any
left wing criticism to the Tory criti-
cism so freely showered on him
from the right. Gene Debs and
scores of political prisoners guilty
of no overt act whatsoever against
the government were still in jail.
The United States was the last of
the nations to release its war pris-
oners and conscientious objectors.
America had been more sorely
wounded in the hands of its self
proclaimed friends than by its ene-
mies.

The League Grows Up

In addition to all this President
Wilson's own admission in his
famous St. Louis speech added to
the gathering conviction in Ameri-
ca that he who had been elected
because he kept us out of war put
us in war not for the idealistic
reasons he nobly expressed but un-

der pressure of economic forces,
the identification of our financial
interests with the interests of the
allies, the power of pro-allied prop-
aganda and in general the force
of circumstances in an interpen-
dent world. On the face of it we
had achieved none of the ideal ends
of the war. We had been fooled
by the secret treaties. We had
been betrayed by our associates
at Versailles. What wonder then
that an increasing number of the
American people turned with sus-
picion, if not with loathing, from a
League of such possible powers for
further evil whose covenant was
an integral part of an infamous
treaty and whose most conspicuous
advocate had betrayed liberty at
home and abroad. To tell us that
for us to join such a League would
justify all that the world had suf-
fered in war and automatically
atone for the crimes of the peace
was to invite richly deserved de-
feat.

Partly for these reasons, partly
because of President Wilson's
refusal to accept any safeguarding
reservations at Washington, hav-
ing preferred to do all his com-
promising at Versailles, partly for
far less creditable jingoistic rea-
sons the United States stayed out
of the League. It did not bring
its own hysteria and its pro-
French, pro-British, pro-Irish, pro-
everything but American factions
in foreign policies to Geneva. De-
prived of American moral, finan-
cial and military strength little by
little the allies tacitly or openly
modified the Treaty of Versailles.
Labor and Socialist parties in
Britain, France and the Scandi-
navian countries brought into in-
ternational affairs a better outlook.
The League, since it was not used
to enforce the peace of Versailles,
began to develop as a valuable in-
ternational forum. Its Secretariat
year after year renders serv-
ices in the collection of informa-
tion and in the practical approach
to international problems, espe-
cially of a non controversial sort
which are not only of themselves
tremendously worth while but con-
stitute a basis not only for the in-
ternational mind but for interna-
tional machinery of action. Year
by year, especially since the admis-
sion of Germany, the League has
become not a means to enforce
peace but to create the conditions
of peace, which is something dif-
ferent. Although Russia is still
outside the League the League atti-
tude toward Russia is far more
reasonable than that of our own
government.

Suffers From Over-Praise

Even today I think the League
suffers from over-praise. It has
made some promising beginnings
but it is very far indeed from
guaranteeing peace or justice. The
wars it has prevented have mostly
been little wars which probably
would have been prevented anyway
by the larger Powers. It has been
far more useful in Europe than in
any other continent. It has been
almost impotent in facing those
imperial problems out of which
the next war is most likely to
arise. No one has seriously
thought of the League as a factor
in dealing constructively with the
relations of the Nationalist move-
ment in China to the Powers. It
sat silent during the Riff war and
almost silent during the French
wars in Syria, in spite of the fact
that France holds Syria under a
mandate from the League. Its ap-
proach to the opium problem has
been most unsatisfactory and to
the disarmament problem worse.
I think it can fairly be said that
the United States which is outside
of the League has done more in
the war against opium and in the
struggle for disarmament—though
on the latter head it has done lit-
tle enough—than the League of
Nations. Unquestionably the po-
sition of the League in the United

States is weakened today by the
fact that France which seems to
dominate the League by reason of
its continental alliances is making
progress toward naval disarmament
so difficult by insisting on
tying it up with land disarmament
and both with the League. If the
League had done anything for dis-
armament worth while this aspect
of affairs would be different, but
in view of its record American
friends of the League will be ex-
ceedingly ill advised if they share
the joy which, according to the
New York Times correspondent,
was openly expressed at Geneva
because the French have maneu-
vered so cleverly to accentuate the
prestige of Geneva at a time when
the tide seemed running the other
way.

I do not say this because I be-
lieve the Kellogg Pact is a suf-
ficient basis as it now stands for
complete disarmament or for
peace. I simply say that Prime
Minister MacDonald's approach to
a more adequate basis is likely to
be more successful than Premier
Tardieu's and that Geneva's en-
dorsement of the French position
officially or unofficially will not
strengthen the League among
those who wish it well in America.

Conditions On Joining

But the clock warns me that I
must hasten on without develop-
ing this and other points as I
should like. Let me summarize
my position as follows:
Ultimately the interdependence
of nations will compel us to come
to a far larger measure of world
government in economic as well
as political affairs than now exists.
That world government to suc-
ceed must be based on the idea
of a fellowship of free nations.
At this moment it faces a greater
test in the working out of Ameri-
can relations to Haiti or in that
infinitely greater problem, the
working out of British relations
to India, than in anything the
League of Nations as now organ-
ized can do. Nevertheless in con-
sidering the League we who be-
lieve in the necessity of world gov-
ernment must ask not is it perfect
but rather is it a hindrance to world
government of the right sort?

Is blocking the way to something
better? To both these questions
think the answer is No. I think
the League has shown a capacity
for development into something
better and that is greatest failure
have not been inherent in it but
forced upon it by the conditions of
the governments which compose it.
Far more than any change in con-
stitution the League needs the
growth of a stronger, more intel-
ligent international Socialist move-
ment based on those ideals which
are necessary for an interpen-
dent world. That and that only
the last analysis will save it from
being a League to maintain the
status quo.

Many of the internal changes
which the League needs are now
on the way. Its success requires
I think, the inclusion of Russia
better development of machine
and spirit and power for dealing
with colonial and imperial prob-
lems, a more vigorous use of
Article 19 concerning the revisi-
on of treaties, a more clear cut
prohibition of what our British
friends call "private war," and
definite assurance that Article
will not be used to enforce peace
by war.

I should be very lukewarm
about having America join the
League if it would make the at-
tainment of these ends more dif-
cult. I have always rejoiced that
the America of the Harding Ad-
ministration was outside the
League, not only for reasons
have already given but for the
sake of the best growth of the
League itself. The conditions un-
der which I should favor the en-
try of America into the League
less the conditions that can
be stated in legal formulae than the
psychology of the nation. Never-
theless I should oppose joining
the League except with the dis-
tinct and solemn statement that
the League cannot put the United
States into a war to enforce peace.
That is not the way of peace. Ec-
onomic sanctions are another mat-
ter of which I have not time to
speak. Neither have I time to dis-
cuss a possible development of a
regional association within the
League of Nations. Some nations
unquestionably are closer together
and have more common interests
than all nations collectively.

If I have dealt with the past
a controversial spirit, as some
you may think, and with the pre-
sent condition of the League
critically than you think I ought
I beg you to believe that it is
because I am firmly convinced
this approach to the problem
the League is the most hopeful
overcoming what I fear will
dangerous fetish of American
stention from the League, a
based more and more upon a
righteous nationalism which
make our own imperialism an
increasingly irritating offense to
eyes of our neighbors. Not be-
I believe the League is perfect
that membership in it will give
tee peace but because I believe
already and may become
to achieve

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