

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

TO the London Naval Conference we wish success. Success, especially in the face of the Italian and French attitude will not be easy. It is not impossible. Logically there are some ridiculous things about the conference. Thus, the nations are discussing naval limitation at a time when the development of airplanes driven by men and by radio is making old fashioned armies and navies almost as out of date as gunpowder made the knights and bowmen of the Middle Ages. Again the nations are discussing parity. Now if you want parity and are really going to end a race in armament isn't the logical parity at zero? If not, why not?

Nevertheless in an illogical world reduction of naval armament will not only save money wasted on wholly non productive enterprise but also it will abate the propaganda of hate, fear and suspicion as necessarily accompanying armament races. It will stop the criminal maneuvers of under cover men for shipbuilders and armament makers who in the name of patriotism seek to inflame passion on the basis of such absurdities as that amusing satire of Dr. Maloney's which Big-drum (now Big-flop) Shearer hailed as a British secret document. But, more, far more, than naval limitation is necessary for world peace.

PROMOTING THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PEACE

It will help peace for the United States to join the World Court. Every reasonable objection is covered by the reservations Pres. Hoover has signed. Again the important thing is the psychology of the situation. It is good but not amazingly good to agree to submit justiciable questions to a World Court. But peace isn't merely a matter of interpreting existing international law, and anyway there are plenty of non justiciable questions to fight about! The main thing is that for us not to join the Court feeds our own self righteousness and our neighbors' irritation at it and us. And that is a bad psychology of peace.

ROOSEVELT'S EMPTY VICTORY

In New York State the Republican leaders have agreed to let Governor Roosevelt appoint his own commission to study the best plan for dealing with the St. Lawrence water power on the understanding that water rights are not to be alienated from the state and that the Governor's plan for public development of power shall be given priority of consideration. This is no solution, of the power situation. As we have repeatedly pointed out, neither of the old parties has a solution of the power situation because both of them refuse to consider public distribution. There is no guarantee that the commission will recommend public development of power or that if it does the Legislature will accept it.

Yet for this "victory" Gov. Roosevelt and the Democrats are taking much credit. They claim that they inaugurated the discussion of public development of power. Nonsense. The Socialists had a plan for the public development and distribution of water power when Alfred E. Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt were either openly opposed to it or completely indifferent. In so far as there is any victory about water power it is the victory of a Socialist idea, which victory comes belatedly and most imperfectly, if at all, because the idea has to work through two old parties whose primary business it is to save all they can for the forces of special privilege. The moral of this is, of course, that we Socialists must keep up our fight with new confidence.

"Speaking of 'victories' it is also a plain fact that if there is any worthwhile investigation of Magistrate's courts, little credit will belong to the Republicans. They are only hoping on the bandwagon because the accident of Vitale's tea party and our Socialist campaign made the rotten condition in the Magistrate's courts a real political issue. At bottom the Republicans are scared to death of the issue because they know that the faults of the Magistrate's courts are in large measure the faults of a judicial system for which in the state of New York Republicans are at least as much to blame as Democrats. Investigation of New York City affairs and especially of the Magistrate's courts is in order, and only the Legislature can provide it, but I have small hopes from an investigation wherein both old parties equally afraid of the whole truth juggle for political advantage.

ED. MCGRADY'S FIGHTING SPEECH

A speech like that of Edward McGrady's before the Furrier's Convention gives one new hope for new intelligence and energy on the part of A. F. of L. organization in facing the vital problems of the workers. Mr. McGrady and I might disagree on some things, but it is a pleasure to express my delight regarding the vigorous approach he made to the problem of militant labor philosophy and program. He cut out the blab which has lately characterized the speeches of labor leaders almost as much as the speeches of politicians.

THURSDAY THOUGHTS ON PROHIBITION

Prohibition's tenth birthday sees a rare old mess. We can't even agree on our statistical measurements of it, much less our qualitative estimates. Conscientious drinkers give themselves the air of early Christian martyrs—and some of the liquor is bad enough to make martyrs. Nicholas Murray Butler philosophizes about the supporters of the bootlegger-jacking officer bribing business as if they were spiritual kinsmen of Thoreau and the operators of the underground railroad for fugitive slaves. Congress talks and does nothing. The Wickersham Committee in an able report recommends changes in machinery and procedure which may help but don't go to the heart of the problem. And politicians manipulate the issue to block consideration of other issues more legitimately the business of parties.

For myself I haven't much sympathy with talk of a man's inalienable right to drink if drinking means the support of a demonstrably unsocial business. On the other hand, I am increasingly sure: (1) that an experiment like prohibition has no place in a virtually unchangeable constitution. To give the right to Congress to legislate on liquor traffic would have been better than to write actual prohibition into the Constitution. (2) Prohibition requires a greater body of evidence of the ill effects of all use of alcohol as a cause rather than as a symptom of other ills than the dries have ever had. (3) Prohibition certainly requires a body of active and honest public opinion of men who are dry in habit as well as votes before it can be enforced. At present it promotes hypocrisy, organized law breaking, and general contempt of law. There is no easy way out of the mess. An investigation of facts about prohibition, alcoholism, etc., would help. The right of states to put in a system of state sale would probably be better than what we have. The way to this is not to make it an issue in partisan politics but to put pressure on all parties to give legal effect to the results of an advisory referendum following a general discussion of the problem.

While I am moralizing let me add a word on temperance. The other day a labor man was assigned to a vital job for no other reason than that he, unlike most of his colleagues, could be trusted not to drink too much! No worthwhile fight on the economic and political field can be won by a generation so lacking a self control that at critical moments even leaders in the fight and wine, woman and song stronger than duty.

Now come on you, wets, you dries and you anti Puritans. I now what you'll say before I read it, but I'll promise to read your letters!

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SCHOOLS

The Pope has made a new declaration against the public schools, a declaration doubtless primarily directed against Mussolini in his fight with the latter over the control of public schools, but a declaration which applies in principle to America. Its important sentence reads: "We, therefore, confirm our previous declarations and sacred canons forbidding Catholic children to attend anti-Catholic mutual or mixed schools, by the latter being sent to such schools open equally to Catholics or non Catholics." Such a reiteration of the Catholic position is logical on the basis of Catholic theological premises of the infallibility of the church and its right to control education. To emphasize it, however, is very unfortunate for democracy. No society can look with approval on this enforced segregation of one group of children from the others. Among other evils this declaration will give color of justice to anti-Catholicism in our politics and a disinclination against Catholic teachers in certain Protestant districts. The question is bound to arise, if Catholic children must go to public schools except by special permission why should Protestant teachers teach in public schools?

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. IX.—No. 24

Published Weekly at
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1930

Entered as Second Class Matter, January
19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York,
New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Price Five

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

One Year \$3.00
Three Months \$1.00
Six Months \$1.50

Socialists of L.A. Fight for Council Seat

Subservience to Power
Trust Chief Count of
Party in Move to Un-
seat W. J. Sanborn

LOS ANGELES.—A recall movement against Councilman W. J. Sanborn has been started by the 9th Councilmanic District Branch of the Socialist Party. This announcement is made by W. W. Busick, County Organizer of the Socialist Party, who said that official action had been taken against Sanborn by the 9th District Branch of the party, and was endorsed by the party's County Central Committee.

The 9th District is the stronghold of the Socialists. In this district the Socialists have taken the lead in the city-wide movement to recall the five Councilmen who voted to seat F. Brooks, power trust sympathizer, on the Board of the municipal light plant. In the other four districts, the Socialists will lend their support to the recall move, but in the 9th district the Socialists have two branches, over three hundred Socialists on the roll, a powerful following. They feel that they are qualified to take the initiative there.

Busick said the Socialists are hopeful that they will receive the co-operation of labor, progressives and other groups believing in municipal ownership. He said that several improvement associations and other groups in the 9th District have offered their help.

Sanborn said the Socialists are an army of workers into the district to start the voluntary circulation of the recall petitions. They will work fast and in a short time will have the necessary 2,600 names for calling the election.

Busick said that the name of the candidate to oppose Sanborn was not ready for release. "He is a man of outstanding ability," the Socialist Organizer asserted, "and will be able to give the people of the east side genuine representation."

The main reason for the recall, it was stated, is "the desertion of Sanborn from his municipal ownership program and his action in putting a power trust lackey on the power board." But a general broadside against the ninth district Councilman's reactionary record will be fired, it was explained. East sides, Busick asserted, want to see a solid council majority for municipal ownership so that Mayor Porter will be unable to appoint a reactionary to succeed Dr. John R. Haynes when his term on the water and power commissions expires July 1.

Arguments that will be urged against Sanborn include the following: He is a friend of the patent paving interests and thus against the municipal program as it relates to streets. He joined former Councilman William G. Bonelli in handing the municipal belt line at the harbor over to the railroad corporations.

He voted to seat O. T. Johnson, Jr., an enemy of municipal power expansion, on the metropolitan water district board. This, notwithstanding the fact that Johnson had antagonized east side property owners by opposing the opening of East Ninth street on the east side through his estate.

He "grinned at" and took as a joke Councilman Tom Williams' resolution calling upon the navy to assign the Lexington to the task of generating power for the city.

(Continued on Page Three)

Shearer's "Secret" Document Had Been Printed in N. Y. Call

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Dr. William J. Maloney of New York, one of the most effective of the leaders of the Friends of Irish Freedom in the days when Ireland was throwing off the British yoke, following the world war, exposed as a hoax the Shearer "secret British document" dealing with possible British reconquest of America, in testimony before the Senate's special naval lobby probe committee, Jan. 11. Chairman Shortridge adjourned the committee subject to further call, but indicated that no more witnesses would be heard.

One of the papers which published Maloney's satire in serial form was the New York Call, Socialist daily.

5th New Party Branch Given Charter in N. Y.

Jac. Panken Installs 9th
A. D., Brooklyn, Group
— City Now Has 65
District Organizations

WELCOMING into the Socialist party, with which he has been identified for almost 35 years, and in whose political and industrial struggles for three decades he has taken a conspicuous part, a group of young recruits, former Judge Jacob Panken formally installed the new 9th Assembly district branch of the Socialist party at an installation and reception held Thursday evening, January 9, at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd street and 14th avenue.

In the presence of about 100, most of them also veterans in the Socialist movement, who have worked with him in the effort to realize the Socialist ideals, and of the newcomers, sixteen of whom joined the branch, Panken reviewed the progress of the Socialist movement.

The installation proceeded under an impressive setting. On one side of the table sat the members of the old 9th-16th Assembly districts' branch, who had arranged the reception to welcome the newcomers. On the other side sat those who had already signed up for membership in the Socialist party, and had red cards issued to them, and others who had not signed up as yet, but who did before Panken concluded his address. Joseph Stein presided. Marx Lewis, executive secretary, was present to help install the branch, which is the 65th branch of the party in the city, and the fifth organized since the recent elections.

In his address, Panken related his experience while traveling abroad. In the House of Commons, where he spoke to the Labor Party members on one of his visits, men and women who have come up from the mines and out of the factories to help take over the destinies of a mighty empire. In the Reichstag he met the Socialist ministers of the new Republic. He took the listeners to France, Denmark, Socialist Vienna, and showed how in each of those countries the rise of the workers to power in a comparatively brief period was one of the marvels of social progress.

Although, he said, progress in the United States was slower, the Socialists have made, and are

(Continued on Page Three)

Thomas to Speak Twice In Brooklyn

Other Public Rallies Plan-
ned to Further Mem-
bership Drive of So-
cialist Party — Panken
to Speak

ENCOURAGED by the city-wide response to the Socialist appeal for 10,000 new members by May Day, the Victory Membership Drive will enter the stage at which public meetings will be employed to help the drive on Saturday evening, January 18, when Norman Thomas, vice chairman of the drive, will make addresses in launching the drive.

Both addresses will be made at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd street and 14th avenue, Brooklyn. The first will be made to members of the Workmen's Circle residing in Borough Park, enrolled Socialist voters, and others who are being invited by special invitation. Later in the evening, in the same building, but in the banquet hall, Thomas will address the members of Branch 210, National Jewish Workers Alliance, who have invited him to discuss the Socialist membership drive at a banquet they have arranged.

These meetings, inaugurating the drive, will be followed by a series of meetings next week, at which former Judge Jacob Panken, A. I. Shiplacoff, N. Chanin, national secretary of the Jewish Socialist Verband, David Dubinsky, general secretary of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, A. Holander, official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, M. Zaritsky, president of the Capmakers Union, J. Weinberg, president of the Workmen's Circle, Dr. Hendin P. Dembitzer, A. Litwak, well known journalist, I. Lederman and others will speak.

Second Week in Bronx
The second week of the drive will be concentrated in The Bronx. The following schedule of meetings for the week has been announced by Marx Lewis, drive director:

January 20, Judge Panken will speak at the Amalgamated Co-operative Apartments, Building 3, in the Bronx. Under the leadership of Edmund Seidel and Sarah Volovick, a canvass of all enrolled Socialist voters and sympathizers is being made to secure a representative attendance.

January 22—Hunts Point Palace, Southern boulevard and 163d street; Washington mansion Hall, 1379 Washington avenue, near 170th street; and at the Socialist party headquarters, 1167 Boston road. These meetings are being arranged by the Jewish Socialist Verband, under the direction of Meyer Weinstein, recently appointed city organizer for the Verband.

Tentative arrangements for week-end are now being completed, and will be announced in next week's issue of the New Leader. The only other meetings definitely decided on are the following:

January 29, at the Palace Hall, 243 Irving avenue, corner Bleecker street, Brooklyn, at which Norman Thomas will speak to the enrolled Socialist voters and party sympathizers of the 19th and 20th Assembly districts. Invitations to them are being sent by I. M. Chatcutt, who is in charge of the meeting.

February 6, Williamsburgh sec-

(Continued on Page Three)

U. S. Has Broken Hoover-Labor Pact McGrady Charges

A. F. of L. Council Decides in Favor
Of Registration of All Aliens

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor Wednesday went on record for the registration of all aliens proposed by Secretary of Labor Davis as one means of checking unemployment.

"The law," said President Green, "should be so amended as to require the registration of all immigrants and the issuance of certificates to those legally within the country so that when called upon the immigrant can show that he is properly here or be deported."

"Registration involves no hardship upon the immigrant legally here and puts him in no different position than the native who is registered from the cradle to the grave. The native American is registered when he is born, when he goes to school, when he votes, when he marries, when he dies. He is registered when he goes abroad."

Want Quota Enforced
"Such legislation is necessary because of the large number of aliens being smuggled into the country. The figures before us indicate that the number smuggled approximates the number of immigrants legally admitted. As it is proving difficult to absorb the number legally admitted, obviously this bootlegged immigration makes more difficult the unemployment problem."

Anticipates Opposition
Members of the Council, speaking off the record after the meeting, said it was expected that serious opposition to the registration of aliens would follow.

This proposal, first advanced by reactionary politicians and 100 per centers during the war hysteria and opposed by many labor organizations, ranges the Executive Council in favor of a system of espionage unknown to democratic nations. It is certain to be opposed by Democratic and progressive members of the unions as the next stage of such legislation is to extend it to all workingmen.

Great Birmingham Rally To Open A. F. of L. Drive To Organize in the South

Unemployment Will
Complicate Work of
Organizing Unions —
Open Shoppers Pro-
mise Fight

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(FP)—Six American Federation of Labor representatives are in Birmingham, named as the center for the A. F. of L. southern drive, to open headquarters and prepare for the public meeting January 20 which marks the formal opening of the campaign. President William Green and many state federation heads are scheduled to speak at this meeting.

Paul Smith, Francis J. Gorman and William C. Birbright, the committee of three named to head the campaign, aided by Edward representative, Pres. Paul J. Ayer, McGrady, A. F. of L. legislative mon of the Tennessee Federation and George Googe, A. F. of L. organizer in Georgia and South Carolina, are making the plans for the January 20 meeting. In organization work they will be assisted by Matilda Lindsay of the Women's Trade Union League and Mollie Dowd of Birmingham.

The city selected by the Charlotte A. F. of L. conference January 6 for campaign headquarters is the "Pittsburgh of the South" and its main industrial center. Six million tons of ore were mined near Birmingham in 1929 and smelted in its great steel mills. Iron meets coal in this city to assure its industrial future. The textile industry, absolutely unimpeded by any laws restricting the hours of labor for women and

children, thrives on the lowest scale in the country. One third of Birmingham's workers are Negroes, used extensively in the mines and steel mills.

Among the great industrial plants which line Jones Valley are Tennessee Coal & Iron, American Steel & Wire, Sloss-Sheffield, Republic Iron & Steel, Lehigh Portland Cement and Pullman.

Unemployment Is Acute
Acute unemployment prevails throughout Jones Valley. Of 125,000 workers in the district, 20 to 60 per cent are jobless, according to various estimates. The Chamber of Commerce estimates 20 per cent out of work; the Associated Industries, 33 per cent; the Building Trades Council, 50 per cent; and the Central Trades and Labor Council, 60 per cent. The president of the Birmingham Building Trades Council told Federated Press that 90 per cent of the union builders were idle.

Unemployment is spreading all through the south, bringing wage cuts in its wake. The Piedmont mill in Gastonia, N. C. has reduced wages 20 per cent, cutting the payroll \$1,000 a week. The mill is owned by the Goldberg Bros., operators of several mills in Gaston county. Spinners suffered reductions from \$14.30 to \$10.78; card hands from \$14.40 to \$12. Spinners piece rates have been cut from 18 cents a hand to 16 cents. Creelers and spoolers who formerly got \$15 now receive \$12.

The 60-hour week, with five 12-hour night shifts, and 5 11-hour day shifts plus five hours on Saturday, is the rule in the Goldberg mills. Women work the night shift, never leaving their machines, even for lunch.

Open shop Chambers of Commerce in Dallas, Tex. and Oklahoma City have announced that they mean to fight the new labor drive to the last ditch. They have reaffirmed, in language as emphatic as was used in forming their open shop divisions ten years ago, that the chambers will actively support and work for non-union conditions. Their statement followed requests from central labor unions in those cities that the open shop divisions within the chambers be abolished.

(Continued on Page Two)

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(FP)—Fifteen hundred members and officers of organized labor are expected to attend the meeting in Charlotte January 26 of the Piedmont Organizing Council. It will be the council's first meeting since the A. F. of L. Charlotte conference. Plans will be discussed for the drive in the Carolinas, centering in the textile mills but also concerned with other unorganized workers.

In the January monthly news letter of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, A. J. Muste states that the appointment of Vice President Gorman of the United Textile Workers, and of

children, thrives on the lowest scale in the country. One third of Birmingham's workers are Negroes, used extensively in the mines and steel mills.

At first, he said, these gentlemen clamored for a protective tariff so that they could charge exorbitant prices to the American public by keeping out foreign competition. Now that they have established their own factories in Europe and Asia and have no competition they demand a low tariff for the articles they manufacture in foreign lands so that they can make still more profit.

McGrady did not end with his criticism of the capitalists. He went further and showed how the United States Government has acted in the same manner as the individual employers. He told how Mr. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, refused to grant a raise to the workers in the shipyards on the ground of the decision of the President's conference. The case, he said, was taken up with the President on the ground that these demands were made before the conference but so far nothing was heard from this protest. Discussing the inhuman practice of most industries in refusing to employ men over forty-five, McGrady charged that the precedent was set by the United States Government because of the application blanks of its civil service they have printed in red letters "No person over forty-five need apply." McGrady then continued:

(Continued on Page Three)

Forty-Nine Indus-
Have Also Vi-
Word Not to Cut
Furriers' Conve-
Toll

By Louis Schaffer

Special Correspondence to The New Leader
MONTREAL.—A past address that stirred a gates was delivered by E. F. McGrady, organizer of the American Federation of Labor at the convention of the International Fur Workers Union here, Monday, who delivered his address about an hour from a written copy, spent just minutes on the furriers' problem. In the main, his address was an analysis of the present industrial situation in the United States.

Without mincing any words, McGrady criticized the representative industry who broke their promise to the President an hour before their conference with him. Ford, he said, captured the paper headlines by declaring he would raise the wages of workmen and on the next day 10 per cent of his men were off with no wages at all. He told how the capitalists of America, in their hunt for cheap labor, went all over the world, established factories with the new made in America and competed through them with American labor.

At first, he said, these gentlemen clamored for a protective tariff so that they could charge exorbitant prices to the American public by keeping out foreign competition. Now that they have established their own factories in Europe and Asia and have no competition they demand a low tariff for the articles they manufacture in foreign lands so that they can make still more profit.

McGrady did not end with his criticism of the capitalists. He went further and showed how the United States Government has acted in the same manner as the individual employers. He told how Mr. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, refused to grant a raise to the workers in the shipyards on the ground of the decision of the President's conference. The case, he said, was taken up with the President on the ground that these demands were made before the conference but so far nothing was heard from this protest. Discussing the inhuman practice of most industries in refusing to employ men over forty-five, McGrady charged that the precedent was set by the United States Government because of the application blanks of its civil service they have printed in red letters "No person over forty-five need apply." McGrady then continued:

"President Hoover, for whom I have a great deal of respect, recently called a conference in Washington when he saw the clouds of the tornado arising and there he assembled the greatest industrial minds of America. He also summoned the labor leaders of the country. They went over the whole situation. I am reciting this to show you the hypocrisy of some of these industrialists and of the Government itself."

"At the morning conference it was agreed that for a period of several weeks industry and labor would try to stabilize the industrial conditions of the country. The employers agreed that they would not reduce wages anywhere and labor was asked to give a pledge that they would not ask for increases in wages until this pledge had passed. But labor said, 'We will agree not to strike for increases in wages. We will agree that where workers and employers have been negotiating before the agreement was entered into the negotiations shall go on.'"

"No time was set but it was understood that the period of adjustment would take perhaps from eight to ten weeks. The labor leaders and the industrialists I presume met there in good faith and gave that pledge. Within an hour the agreement was broken. In less than one hour after these industrialists gave that promise to go through with this program Henry Ford came out and captured the headlines of the paper of the world by saying that this was the time to increase wages and that he was going to do it. But three weeks later, no less than three weeks later, Henry Ford discharged fifty per cent of his workers, without any wages at all and up until the time that left Washington, some ten days

(Continued on Page Three)

Franklin D. Roosevelt and The Lady of Niger Governor Playing Fatal Game of Riding the Tammany Tiger

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
ALBANY.—A vigorous Socialist state campaign, directed as strongly against Governor Roosevelt as against the Republican Party, was forecast here Sunday when the state executive committee of the party concluded its quarterly session with a preliminary campaign call to the voters of the state.

The statement issued by the committee follows:
Like Lady of Niger
"Once more conditions in New York state call attention to the inability and unwillingness of the two old parties to make the state the servant of the common good."

"The Republican party which in the New York City election gave its usual exhibition of incompetence and collusion with Tammany is now giving in Albany its usual exhibition of service to the power trust and other vested interests, yielding only partially and grudgingly to the overwhelming demand for

decent legislation for the general welfare."

"The Democratic party which in New York City is the party of the old Tammany unashamed, the party of salary grabs and corrupt courts, at the State Capitol assumes a somewhat liberal mask. Gov. Roosevelt with one eye on Washington seeks to revive a Wilsonian tradition. But the exigencies of politics force him to ride to power if at all on the back of the Tiger. Like the celebrated young lady of Niger they'll come back from the ride, with the liberal inside, and the smile on the face of the Tiger."

Assail Roosevelt Appointments
"Of this the Governor's administrative acts give proof. He appointed as his Secretary of State Eddie Flynn whose real job is to run the Democratic Party of the Bronx. He appointed to the important Port Authority McCooey's young man Murray. He was an accomplice in Tammany's discreditable elevation of that weak-

ly Italian lawyer, Bertini, unknown save for his recent fine for smuggling, to the General Sessions Bench.

"He has, properly enough, investigated officially or unofficially various acts of local officials in Westchester and other Republican counties but has refused even to consider any investigation of the Walker administration or the conduct of the police department in the Rothstein case. His administration only tardily investigated the Ferrari failure under pressure of public opinion."

"Not one but two tragic prison riots produced no changes in prison administration. It took a third riot to get action and that action insofar as the dissolution of the Mutual Welfare League is concerned is a step backward."

"Although the Governor seeks to make water power an issue, he was fooled into endorsing an ill advised grant of additional water power of Niagara to the water

power trust on unsatisfactory terms."

"His legislative program is the usual liberal effort to take as many of the Socialist immediate demands as he dares to and spoil them in the taking. He has added to his demand for public development of water power a demand for public ownership of transmission lines which it seems are to be leased to private concerns. The whole plan is dangerously vague and does not go to the heart of the matter which is public distribution. At the very least a minimum power program requires authorization for municipal and power district authorities to buy or produce and distribute power to the citizens. Such public bodies should have prior claim to state produced powers but we should not wait to create them until the vexed legal questions between the United States and Canada, the United States and New York State, Canada and the Province of Quebec

(Continued on Page Two)

Business Men to Run Chicago

and Commercial
Parade Under
of "Citizens'
Committees" - Heavy
Hefts

Leader Correspondent)
O, Ill.—Big Business
and its allied bankers, the
find the throne in Chi-
cago, have brought city
to its lowest depths of
ruin. Having produced a
which the gangster and
flourish, by tax dodging
they are bringing
the brink of bankrupt-
that impending ruin is
Business and the bank-
undercapitalists and
administration on the
they rule direct instead
of their political agents,
will be bossed as it should

of this was the theme of
to the Chicago Federa-
labor by Oscar F. Nelson,
son member of the City
The occasion for the ad-
due to a discussion in
body regarding the mer-
the Federation News pub-
the Federation of Labor
radio station, WCFL. The
to the labor body agreed
paper and the station are
to fight the battles of
to expose the corrupt
that are bringing the city

address Nelson showed
ation values in the loop
the most valuable in the
have been reduced over 300
dollars and that the city
over three million dol-
lars as a result.

1927 Taxes Unpaid
loop interests have not
over three million dol-
lars cash in their tax
the years 1928 and 1929,
and many property own-
ers of the loop district failed to
pay taxes," said Nelson.

He filed suits in the county
and they are now urging
his attorney to settle their
tax bills on the basis of Mr.
Nelson's 1928 valuations, which
were not only reduced valuations,
but on the basis of the thirty-
seven per cent taxable factor rather
than the forty-two per cent fac-
tor.

Mr. George Faithweather had
self appointed the head of a
Citizens Committee by the pres-
ident of the Cook County Board,
which committee is known as the
Cook County Committee on Real
Estate Valuation. And who is
Mr. Faithweather? He is the busi-
ness manager of the University of
Chicago, and the University of
Chicago, next to the Marshall
Field estate, is the largest owner
of property in the loop district.
Mr. Faithweather handled the re-
assessment program—handled it
from start to finish, with the result
that the loop was reduced over
three hundred million dollars in the
re-valuation.

The result of this dodging by
Big Business is lucrative profits
for the banking section of the rul-
ing alliance throughout Cook
County. Every municipal govern-
ment in the county is compelled
to borrow from bankers at 6 per
cent interest to carry on their
functions.

City Departments Suffer
But in addition to this is the
fact that the police, health and
educational departments suffer be-
cause of insufficient funds to carry
on. Municipal employees are dis-
charged, the hazards of disease in-
crease, health inspection of school
children declines, and danger to
life increases because of insuffi-
cient policing of the city.

All these facts were cited by
Nelson to the labor men who
heard him with intense interest.
He also said that when these facts
were brought to the attention of
representatives of various groups
in Big Business their general an-
swer was that it is the affair of
the City Council.

Nelson declared that these Cit-
izens' Committees are becoming
public bodies usurping the au-
thority of elected officials who
"You take our program, or we
will give you relief." Contin-
uing this theme Mr. Nelson said:
"There is a plan on foot today
in the City of Chicago on the part
of Big Business to take over the
rule of our local governments—
to take over control of the Board
of Education, the County Board,
City and all branches of local
government, not through elec-
tion of the people, but by and through
pressure of the public press,
in effort to so frighten public
officials that they will delegate
powers and duties to quasi-
public bodies and self-appointed
committees. Who appoints these
committees? They appoint
themselves, and once having
appointed themselves, they de-
clare from the County Board, or
from the City Council, or from
the Board of Education and such
other bodies delegate to an
Citizens' Committee—
bodies that are vested in the Com-
mission and by state statute in
the hands of public officials."

Practically every local govern-
mental body in Cook County is
financially bankrupt today. They
are bankrupt because some of
the Big Business Men who are

100% Socialist Council In Reading



—Photo by Jack Thamin

READING, PA., HAS the only all Socialist city administration. Here they are, smiling at the thought of holding the reins of the municipality. Left to right, William C. Hovetter, finances and accounts; Jesse George, streets and public improvement; Mayor J. Henry Stump, George W. Snyder, parks and public property, and James H. Maurer, public safety. Maurer ran for vice president on the Socialist ticket at the last election.

Hillquit Analyzes Types Of Socialist Parties

U. S. Need Not Follow
Any of the Three Out-
standing Models, He
Tells Rand School
Audience

AN audience that comfortably
filled an assembly room of
the Rand School Tuesday night
heard the first address in a series
on "Problems and Policies of Amer-
ican Socialism." Morris Hillquit
was the speaker and will deliver
his second lecture next Tuesday
night.

The speaker declared that in
studying the Socialist movement
of the world we should guard
against generalization as we are
likely to exaggerate uniformity at
the expense of particular differ-
ences. Each country has its own
type of movement which differs
in accord with national environ-
ment and characteristics.

There are three main types of
the movement, Hillquit said, the
German, French and English. The
German movement is the only one
that can be said to have been
reared from its beginning on the
basis of Marxian theory and phi-
losophy.

In England the movement start-
ed without any distinctive theo-
retical foundation or philosophy. The
movement developed around each
issue confronting the workers and
not till the end of the World War
did it formulate a complete phi-
losophy of its aims and since then
it has become closer to continen-
tal Socialist thought.

French and Belgian Parties
In France the movement is dis-
tinguished from the other two
mainly by its composition and this
composition is not as fully labor
as in England and Germany.
France is not as far industrialized
as the other countries and on the
other hand Frenchmen have shown
an innate aversion to organization.
The result is a larger number of
intellectuals and idealists in the
French movement than in other
countries. The appeal to the work-
ing class is stressed but more in
terms of idealism, especially con-
sidering the large rural popula-
tion that is a big factor in French
politics.

Roughly, the movement divides
into these three types, said Hill-
quit, the Belgian Labor Party be-
ing similar to the British, the Aus-
trian like the German movement,
while the Italian movement, be-
fore it was destroyed by Fascism,
resembled the French.

Then, the movement abroad has
changed following changed condi-
tions brought by the war. Since
many nations have been impos-
sible by the war, in some of them
the workers have to fight for a
bare existence and other grave
problems have arisen. The new re-
publics have been attacked by re-
action, the danger of another war
has been ever present, and the
task of defending the new democ-
racies fell to the Socialist move-
ment.

members of Citizens' Committees
have brought about such a situa-
tion. They are the tax dodgers
who have brought local govern-
ment to the bankrupt condition
they find themselves in today.
Daily press cartoons depict pub-
lic officials as tax spenders and
tax wasters. They do this for the
purpose of developing a prejudiced
public opinion and then the news-
papers follow it up by urging the
appointment of Citizens' Commit-
tees to take over public duties
vested by law in elected public of-
ficials."

The "Federation News" in a
leading editorial calls special at-
tention to Nelson's address, de-
claring that "capital dominates not
only both political parties but also
the daily press that serves it as
mouthpieces." It concludes
with the warning that the masses
must use their ballots more effec-
tively to release the city "from the
deadly grip of organized capital."

Stump Would Extend City Enterprises

Mayor of Reading Advo-
cates New Municipal
Ownership Ventures—
Crime on the Decrease,
Figures Show

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
READING, Pa.—Mayor J. Hen-
ry Stump, in his annual mes-
sage to the all-Socialist city coun-
cil, presented in detail what has
thus far been accomplished by the
Socialist administration. The
message deals with education, fi-
nances, streets and sewers, and
other matters common to city ad-
ministrations.

One section of the message
shows that while crime through-
out the United States has been
on the increase it has been on the
decrease in Reading. There have
been no murders or major crimes
committed in the city during the
Socialist administration.

On the other hand, there is a
notable increase in the number of
books taken out at the public li-
brary. The increase in book cir-
culation during 1929 was 25,000
over the previous year. The city's
finances are in good condition and
there are few unpaid bills.

As the city officials will soon
move out of the old city hall into
the new one, Mayor Stump recom-
mends that the old building be
sold to the highest bidder and that
the funds be used to provide a
municipal garage.

The message closes with a refer-
ence to municipal ownership in
which Mayor Stump says:

"After the successful experience
in operating our Municipal Water
Works, Machine Shop and Street
Cleaning Departments, I, as a firm
advocate of public ownership, urge
that serious thought be given to
the city acquiring and operating
other utilities in all cases where
State laws permit such a proce-
dure."

Roosevelt Riding The Tammany Tiger

(Continued from Page One)
concerning the St. Lawrence water
rights are settled.

"Just as the state should au-
thorize municipal and power dis-
trict action, so should it give cities
power to tax land values, to form
public housing corporations for the
abolition of slums, and public
transit corporations. Only so can
home rule be made genuine; only
so can New York City's housing
problem and her transit problem
be solved. On this comprehensive
program the Governor is as silent
as the Republicans.

Pension Program Inadequate
"He is equally silent on unem-
ployment and invalidity insurance.
The old age assistance to which
the old parties at last are coming
is tragically inadequate and tied
up with moralistic regulations so
as to make it no more expensive
than our present system of poor
houses plus charity—this in face
of the demonstrated need.

"The Governor would deal with
our crooked and inefficient private
employment agencies by putting
them under state regulation in-
stead of municipal. It would come
to about the same thing in the end
so long as Tammany is Tammany
and the Republican Party is it-
self. What is imperative is the
strengthening of a state system
of employment offices. In this
time of gaining unemployment it
is an insult to the workers to offer
less.

"We have suggested in our con-
structive criticism of the old parties
the important features of our
own program. We hope to embody
some of our suggestions in specific
recommendations on unemploy-
ment, social insurance, reform of
election laws, power, the clean-
ing of the New York City magis-
trates' courts, etc. during the ses-
sion of the legislature.

"But above and beyond all this
we want once more to urge that
our present political division be-
tween parties which fight only for
office makes democracy a mock-
ery, leaves the interests of work-
ers and workers both as producers
and consumers virtually unrepre-
sented, and plays into the hands
of government by and for special
privilege and great wealth. The
only alternative is to build up our
party and with renewed energy to
seek to use it for the recovery for
the people of ownership and con-
trol of those things necessary for
the common life.

Use this Blank—Join the Party

VICTORY MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

I accept the principles, program, and Constitution
of the Socialist Party and hereby apply for membership.

(Name) (Address)

Occupation Age

Are you a member of a labor or other organization

If so, of which

Please clip, and mail with \$1, the initiation fee, to
The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.
Annual Membership Dues is \$1.00

Soviet War on Peasants Seen By Abramovitch

New Policy Contemplates
Coercion of Millions of
Farmers, Socialist
Leader Says

By Rafael Abramovitch
(Rafael Abramovitch is one of
the leaders of the Russian Social
Democratic Party and played a
leading part in the many years'
struggle to overthrow the Czarist
regime. He is a member of the
executive of the Labor and Social-
ist International. On his arrival in
the United States last week, for
a four-month lecture tour under
the auspices of the Jewish Social-
ist Federation, he wrote the fol-
lowing short article dealing with
the current phase of Russian So-
viet policy.)

SOVIET RUSSIA is at present
passing through what is prob-
ably the most critical period with-
in the twelve years of its exist-
ence. Never before, not even dur-
ing the years of Military Com-
munism, 1918-19, has the Bolshe-
vist government made so venture-
some an experiment as now. The
authorities are attempting no less
than to take 25 million independ-
ent peasant establishments and
within the space of two or three
years throw them into extensive
agricultural cooperatives and com-
munes and in this way change one
hundred million individual farmers
into members of cooperative enter-
prises to be run by the govern-
ment.

This cannot, of course, be
achieved by propaganda alone.
Mere education and wishing can-
not accomplish it. The govern-
ment, therefore, must exert more
drastic measures. It must use
political force and economic com-
pulsion, and that is exactly what
it is doing with the greatest reck-
lessness. Millions of peasants are
deliberately being ruined by impos-
ing on them impossibly burden-
some taxes, by refusing them ma-
chines and credit; and by expro-
priating them from their grain and
cattle. All in order to force them
to join the government collective
farms.

In effect, this is actual warfare
on the part of the Soviet Govern-
ment against the Russian peas-
antry.

Sees Farming Chaotic
For the present the government
seems to be gaining paper victo-
ries. On paper the number of
peasants who have turned to col-
lectives is growing very rapidly.
But economically what is happen-
ing is a catastrophe for Russia.
Because agricultural production of
the country has been dropping on
account of the ruin and chaos
among the peasants.

As for the cooperatives, they do
not as yet possess sufficient ma-
chinery, technical means and ca-
pacity to equalize this loss. And
they cannot equalize it, or make
good for it for a long time to
come, because Russia does not pos-
sess and cannot possess sufficient
capital for such a tremendous eco-
nomic revolution.

The Soviet plans are grandiose,
to say the least, but the results
must be very sad, just as they
were in 1918 and 1919. And
should bad fortune join bad eco-
nomics, should the weather be un-
favorable and harvest poor, it
must lead, I am afraid, to a tragic
catastrophe.

This inevitable economic cata-
strophe must in turn lead to a pu-
litical upheaval. Stalin's "war on
the peasants" arouses opposition
and bitter enmity among those
peasants. To the terror of the
government the peasants re-
ply with a natural though unor-
ganized terror against the Soviet
officials and the Communists in
the villages. Great masses of
peasant colonists, such as the
German, Swedish and Hungarian
colonists, leave Russia as quickly
as they can. But the native Rus-
sians cannot emigrate, and are
driven to despair.

Calls Opposition Extensive
For the present, the government
is more powerful than the
peasants. But one should not for-
get that of the 150,000,000 people
in Russia only 30,000,000 live in
the cities and 120,000,000 in the
villages and on their farms. What
is more, the Red Army is com-
posed 80 per cent of the sons of
peasants. Many members of the
Communist Party realize this, and
that is why the opposition against
Stalin is so extensive.

I am convinced that the next
year or so will bring great sur-
prises to those people who have
become persuaded that the Bolshe-
viks will remain in power fore-
ever.

I have dwelt on economic condi-
tions in Russia, because that
seems to be the most important
viewpoint at present. Needless to
say, the political regime has re-
mained the same. It is absolute-
ly intolerant of all opinions except
those that agree with Stalin. Its
terror and tyranny is as absolute
as ever against all classes of the
population.

Political Persecution Continues

We, the Russian Social Dem-
ocrats, members of the Socialist
and Labor International, together
with MacDonald, Henderson, Her-
man Mueller and the others in the
Socialist International, are against
the Soviet government and against
dictatorship because we believe
that the plans and the system of
the Bolsheviks are harmful to the
country and degrading to the
workingclass and cannot in any

Karolyi Explains Stand In Rand School Address; Lee Wishes His Tour Well

Hostility to Hungarian
Socialists Is Cause of
Rejection of Rand
Lecture Auspices, He
Declares

AS a mark of friendship toward
the Rand School and to dis-
pel the misunderstanding which
had caused him to reject the
school's sponsorship of his first
lecture in the United States, Mi-
chael Karolyi, leader of the Hun-
garian revolution of March, 1913,
addressed an audience at the
school Tuesday night and explain-
ed his position. Algernon Lee,
president of the school, responded
with a warm address in which he
declared the unfortunate incident
closed and expressed the wish of
the Rand School and the Social-
ists that Karolyi's tour may be a
complete success.

Karolyi—who expressed a wish
to be addressed as "Comrade" ra-
ther than "Count"—reiterated his
statement that he is not a Com-
munist but a Socialist. But oppo-
sition to the Hungarian Social-
Democratic party led him to can-
cel the Rand School date. Karolyi
said. He feared that an address
under such Socialist auspices as
the Rand School might have been
misrepresented in Hungary as in-
dicating his approval of the Hun-
garian Social Democrats.

Karolyi's opposition to the Hun-
garian Socialists was based on rea-
sons which seemed reasonable to
most of those present at the meet-
ing. The Hungarian Socialists, he
said, had, in 1921, made a pact
with the Horthy government
whereby, in exchange for rep-
resentation in parliament, the So-
cialists had agreed not to organize
the peasants and to desist from
circulating attacks, outside of
Hungary, on the Horthy regime.
Karolyi described the misery un-
der which the millions of Hun-
garian peasants live in what is still
a semi-feudal order. To abandon
the peasants is betrayal of a So-
cialist duty, he maintained.

International Voiced Censure
The proceedings of the Mar-
seilles congress of the Socialist and
Labor International deal with the
pact made by the Hungarian So-
cialists. Objection against the
pact was made by a minority
group in the party—led mainly by
emigres residing in Vienna, Berlin
and Paris. The Executive of the
International condemned the pact
as indefensible. As mitigating
circumstances, the report of the
executive stated that the Social-
ists had never lived up to the pact
and that Bethlen in retaliation
had made it public, thus nullify-
ing it.

In a statement to The New
Leader, Karolyi said that the re-
buke administered by the Inter-
national was not severe enough;
that Friedrich Adler, secretary of
the International, Otto Bauer, head
of the Austrian Socialists, and oth-
ers had favored more severe cen-
sure. Karolyi admitted that the
Socialists of Hungary are now car-
rying on opposition to Horthy, for
which many are paying with jail
terms and mistreatment. He felt,
however, that they are not doing
all they should do.

While the audience readily ap-
plauded Karolyi's manifest sincer-
ity and saw the justice of char-
ges against the Hungarian Social-
ist leaders, it could not understand
his ill-will toward the Anti-Fas-
cist League, which is a Commu-
nist enterprise. Nor could it un-
derstand his agreement to speak
here in Hungary under the aus-
pices of the Anti-Horthy League,
a Communist group. Joseph L.
Sugar, most active of the Hun-
garian-American Socialists, said Ka-
rolyi would injure the cause of
Hungarian Socialism and democ-
racy by speaking under Commu-
nist auspices.

Karolyi's Remarks
In opening his remarks at the
Rand School meeting, Karolyi
said:

"The Rand School has invited
me to a conference in order to
discuss and straighten out the dif-
ferences which have arisen be-
tween me and the school since my
arrival in the United States. —
"As a basis for the occasion,
I wish it to be known that I had
no intention of forcing into the lime-
light the existing differences be-
tween the Anti-Fascist and the So-
cial Democratic groups. On the
contrary, my intention is and al-
ways was the endeavor to mo-
bilize all the forces which are
combating Fascism. As things
stand, I feel it is my duty to cla-

way bring about Socialism. We
are convinced that Socialism can-
not be imposed by a lash against
the will of the enormous majority
of the people. Bolshevist Social-
ism is therefore by no means real
Socialism.

There can be no such thing in
the world as despotic Socialism.
Socialism can only be democratic,
with political freedom, personal
freedom, freedom of speech, press
and assembly and free political
government.

This is what we are fighting for
in Soviet Russia, despite the per-
secution of the Soviet government
against our party.

rify my point of view.
"I am not a Communist. I am
a presiding officer of the Interna-
tional Anti-Fascist Bureau, with
headquarters in Berlin. This bu-
reau has been falsely accused of
being a Communist organization.
This is not true. The fact is
that even the German League for
the Rights of Man, under the lead-
ership of its president, Kuzinsky,
who certainly cannot be called a
Communist, took active part in
the formation of that bureau.

"I further declare that I am
in sharp opposition to the Hun-
garian section of the Social Dem-
ocratic Party for the pact which
they have concluded with Count
Bethlen, in which they have
pledged themselves not to organize
the Hungarian rural proletariat,
agreeing to cover up the white
terror and to help in the sup-
pression of the working masses.

"I want to make it very clear
that I wish to keep my absolute
freedom of action, and that I do
not want to take sides with any
political party or parties in Am-
erica.

"All I want is to take a very
firm attitude against Fascism, and
to rouse the masses, so that they
understand that Fascism means
starvation, oppression and war,
and that it is not only a Hun-
garian or Italian phenomenon, but
that it is an international danger
against which every true anti-
Fascist must fight on the basis of
the decisions of the Berlin Con-
gress."

Lee Responds
Responding to the Count's ad-
dress, Algernon Lee, president of
the Rand School, assured him that
the school had never dreamed of
monopolizing him, nor of commit-
ting him to a partisan attitude in
this country.

"We regret the miscarriage of
our plans for the Carnegie Hall
meeting for many reasons," he
said, "but most of all because it
has for a time put you in an am-
biguous position, and has distract-
ed public attention from the pur-
pose of your visit to the United
States. That purpose is very dear
to us. We know that the Hor-
thy dictatorship is not only a
curse to the masses in Hungary,
but that it is also a menace to
us."

MOMENTOUS 3-Cornered DEBATE!

Which offers more to the workers of the world?
**COMMUNISM, or
SOCIALISM, or
CAPITALISM**

Scott
NEARING says Communism
Fettered Socialist 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 UTERMAYER—ROGER N. BALDWIN

— SUBJECT —
Resolved: That Capitalism offers more to the
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 \$2.75
Reservations advisable now for best seats and locations
Obtainable by mail or in person at Rand School Bookstore,
7 East 15th Street; Civic Club, 18 East 10th Street; Columbia
University Bookstore, and New School Bookshop, 465 West
32nd Street.
Also by mail or in person at offices of
LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION
11 West 42nd Street—Chickering 3786—Trafalgar 1716
TO OUT-OF-TOWNERS—This debate will be published in book form.
Reserve your copy now by sending \$1.00.

THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Work-
men's Fraternal Order
in Existence

80,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS

150 Branches All Over the United
States and Canada
Insurance from \$100 to \$3,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5,
\$10, \$15, or \$20 per week. Many
branches pay additional benefit from
\$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption bene-
fit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in
our own sanatorium, located in the
most beautiful region of the Catskill
Mountains—besides the regular week-
ly benefit.

For information, apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
125 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 6008

White Lilac Tea

Finest Tea you ever tasted
—Sixty Cups for 10 cents.
At All Grocers. 10c. a Package.

DENTISTS

DR. L. SISSMAN
SURGEON DENTIST
2091 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Cor. E. 189 St.

DR. SIMON BERLIN
DENTIST
210 West 70th St., New York City
Telephone: Trafalgar 6962

DR. ABRAHAM MOLLIN
SURGEON DENTIST
1405 1/2 Union Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
10th St. Jerome 8267

world peace and to freedom and
social progress in all lands. And
we know that in this country
there are enemies of the working
class who admire the Horthys and
the Mussolinis, and who would like
to imitate them if they dared.

"Frankly, also, in this country
there can be no cooperation be-
tween Socialists and Communists.
We Socialists tried to avoid con-
flict with them as long as we
could; indeed, we tried it too long.
The Communists' theory and prac-
tice make such cooperation im-
possible. They consistently repu-
diate democracy, they try to dis-
rupt every labor organization
which they cannot control, and
they regard the destruction of the
Socialist Party as necessary to
their success. We have to fight
them. I say this only that you
may understand the situation. We
do not wish to involve you in this
fight.

"We are glad to know that you
were only for a time deceived by
accusations which were conveyed
to you across the water. You
may know that we American So-
cialists are fighting Fascism at
every opportunity. In so doing, we
cooperate with other democratic
and libertarian groups, whenever
we can do so without obscuring
our fundamental principles or
playing into the hands of enemies
of organized labor.

"As for the Rand School, it is
frankly socialist. But it is an
educational institution. Your pres-
ence here does not commit you
to any partisan affiliation. It will,
I think, help to dispel the im-
pression which some have sought
to create, that you come to this
country as an enemy of the Amer-
ican Socialist Party and of the
Socialist International.

"Comrade Karolyi, we wish you
success. We wish to see your
country freed from the bloody rule
of Horthy. We wish to see the
Hungarian proletariat set free
from that yoke, to see them
marching shoulder to shoulder
with the proletariat of other coun-
tries toward the triumph of Dem-
ocratic Socialism."

L.L.D. SYMPOSIUM IN CHICAGO
CHICAGO.—The Chicago chap-
ter of the League for Industrial
Democracy is holding a series of
weekly meetings of talks and dis-
cussion based on the symposium
"The Socialism of Our Times"
edited by Harry W. Laidler and
Norman Thomas. Meetings are
open every Friday at 8 p.m. at
the rooms of the Women's Inter-
national League for Peace and
Freedom, 360 North Michigan ave-
nue.

When your doctor sends you to a truss maker for a truss bandage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money.

U. S. Broke Hoover Pact, McGrady Says

Forty-Nine Industries Have Also Violated Word Not to Cut Wages, Furriers' Convention Told

(Continued from Page One)
go, forty-nine industries in this country have broken their agreement with the President of the United States and forced reductions in wages upon their workers. "Thank God for one thing; not one of these people who reduced their wages belong to a labor organization. They forced reductions on the helpless men and women who are unorganized. So much for that."

"It might interest you to know also that a member of Mr. Hoover's Cabinet was just as big a hypocrite as Henry Ford. I refer to the gallant admiral (at least he ought to be the admiral of a mosquito fleet), the great Secretary of the United States Navy. For more than three months before his agreement was entered into we had been negotiating with the Navy Department for increases in wages for all the men who work in Navy Yards and Arsenals, and we had just arrived at a point where the agreement was going to be entered into by the Government when the gallant Charlie Adams of Massachusetts, that brilliant hero of the United States Navy, said, 'No, there will be no increases in wages because the President's Commission said there shouldn't be.'"

"Well, we took the appeal to the President of the United States and said, 'This is a violation of the agreement. These negotiations were going on for weeks and weeks before the conference was held.'"

"The President agreed that we were right, but the workers have not received the increase in wages." McGrady predicted that unemployment will increase in the coming months. He estimates there are about three and a half million unemployed in this country. He appealed for stronger unity and to be on guard to cope with the new situation that may arise. He finished his speech by giving credit to Manager Stetsky and all other officers and active members who helped the union in its dark days. At the conclusion of his speech a motion was made to print it in full and instruct the resolution committee to draw up resolutions based on the address.

President Silberstein then called on Louis Schaffer, labor editor of the Forward, to say a few words. Schaffer said that he considers McGrady's speech of great historic significance for the labor movement of America. If the contents of McGrady's speech would be printed without name on it, those who read it would surely think that either Jim Culler of Reading, or Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee had made it. This, he continued, how much common ground there is between sincere leaders of the American labor movement and the Socialists. It is true that there are a lot of misunderstandings between the Socialists and the leadership of the Federation but this was because they didn't come near each other.

I feel like introducing a resolution of thanks to the Communist Party, said Schaffer, for creating a situation that brought the Socialists and the labor movement together. The ultimate result of this was to eventually convince the leadership of the labor movement that the solution of their vexatious

problems is political action." The applause of the delegates showed that they heartily agreed with the sentiments expressed. As if to make a perfect climax to this interesting discussion, the floor was given to Alderman Schubert of Montreal, a trade union elected on the Labor Party ticket. He expressed his joy that he had an opportunity to hear such a progressive address by a representative of the American Federation of Labor.

See Kaufman's Return
Delegates to the convention appear willing to do everything possible to induce Morris Kaufman, former president, to again accept the office. A telegram from Local 54 of Newark, urged the convention to draft Kaufman.

Telegrams of greetings were read from The New Leader of New York, the Los Angeles Sanitarium, Isidor Nagler for the New York Joint Board of the Cloak-makers, and others.

Among the other speakers to address the convention were Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Mayor Houde of Montreal and Abraham Shiplacoff of New York, president of the Pocketbook Makers. Shiplacoff contrasted the situation in the union when it last met in Washington in 1927, with its situation today. He congratulated the union and its officers on having proved that the pessimists were wrong.

Magistrate Dodge, Thomas and Ernst To Discuss Courts

Conditions in the magistrates courts of New York City will be discussed at the next luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy to be held Saturday, January 25th, 12:45 p.m., at the Hotel Woodstock, 43rd street, west of Broadway. The addresses will be broadcast by WEAF at 1:45 P. M. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, Socialist party leader, Magistrate William C. Dodge, and Morris Ernst, well known legal defender of many liberal causes. The subject will be "The People's Courts—How Can Justice Be Assured?"

Since Thomas' vigorous attacks on the magistrates courts during his last mayoralty campaign, many other individuals and groups have taken up the question of the personnel and administration of the courts. A legislative investigation of the magistrates is now being urged.

Reservations for the luncheon should be made at the League, 122 East 19th street; phone Algonquin 5865. Admission is \$1.00 for members of the League and \$1.25 for others.

Crosswaith to Debate Mann on Socialism

Frank R. Crosswaith, Negro Socialist and Labor Organizer, has accepted a challenge to debate the relative issues of Capitalism and Socialism with Attorney George Hiram Mann, Republican. The debate will be held on Thursday, February 6th at St. Lukes Hall, 125 West 130 Street, and the question to be debated is: "Resolved that capitalism affords to man a fuller and freer opportunity for complete self development than would be afforded him under Socialism."

A silver cup will be presented to the winner and dancing will follow the debate. Music will be furnished by the celebrated Harry Frampton's Orchestra. The Chairman of the debate will be Hon. Fred R. Moore, Editor of the New York Age and one of the two Negro Republican Aldermen representing the 31st Manhattan District.

You Are Invited -- Celebrate With Us

The Sixth Annual New Leader Dinner

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 12th

Lincoln's Birthday

At Webster Hall

11th Street, East of Fourth Avenue

Reservations \$2.50 Per Plate THE NEW LEADER 7 East 15th St., N.Y.C.

Thomas to Make Party Pleas in B'klyn

(Continued from Page One)
tion of Brooklyn, hall to be announced later.

February 8, Far Rockaway, Queens.

New Branch Planned

In the meantime, committees, organized under the direction of district drive managers, are preparing to begin a canvass of the enrolled Socialist voters. The 18th Assembly district, Kings County, now one of the largest branches in that county, which has been assigned a quota of 400 new members has set its goal 500. Actual canvassing will begin as soon as the new enrollment list for that district is available. A number of members of the branch have undertaken the work of organizing a branch in the 17th Assembly district, which adjoins their district, in line with the policy adopted by Lewis of getting branches to help for new groups in their neighborhood, and especially in those districts where there are no branches at the present time.

In Sunnyside, Queens, where the Socialists have in three years built up their vote from 8, in 1926, to 376 in 1929, giving Norman Thomas second place in the recent elections, Edward Clarke has addressed a letter to all voters in that section of Queens, inviting them to call at the Socialist headquarters and meet the party members.

As enrollment lists are made available, new districts are being approached in the mail appeal that is being issued at the drive headquarters, 7 East 15th street. All districts will have their enrollment lists available at the end of the month. Copies of the lists that have already been prepared are being issued by the Board of Elections so that there will be no unnecessary delay in reaching the enrolled voters, the best prospects in the membership drive.

The appeal to the enrolled Socialist voters is being signed by Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas. Application blanks are enclosed and the letter is first being addressed to a limited number of enrolled voters in every election district in the hope that the preliminary appeal will bring a response that will insure at least two Socialist party members in every election district. In addition to these letters, individuals considered especially influential in particular sections will sign follow up letters. Where no response is received, members of drive committees will be furnished with the names and asked to see the voters personally.

Lee and Gerber Net Five
The response so far to the letter which has gone out to all Workers' Circle branches asking them to make the drive a special order of business at their next meeting is encouraging, Lewis declared. The first to respond was Branch 147, which announced that the drive will be a special order at the meeting of the branch to be held at the Forward Hall, 175 E. Broadway, on Saturday, February 15, S. I. Mirman, secretary of the branch, informed Lewis.

Individual party members, who are being asked to supply a quota of five new members, have likewise begun to respond. Among the first to bring in new applications were Algonquin Lee and G. August Gerber, who managed the recent municipal campaign. These applications, some of them coming from applicants residing in districts where there are no branches, will pave the way for the formation of new branches.

The plans and progress of the drive were laid before the district drive managers, of whom there are over fifty, representing practically every section of the city at a meeting held in the People's House on Thursday evening. Each feature of the drive work was discussed. Those present

were asked to cooperate in going over the lists now at the drive office, totalling over 500,000 names of prospects, and selecting the names of prospects residing in their section.

5th New Party Branch Installed in New York

(Continued from Page One)
making, their influence felt. Taking up the various progressive laws, income tax amendments, woman suffrage, direct election of United States Senators, old age pensions, widow's pensions, workmen's compensation laws, he showed how the Socialists, by pioneering for these measures when they were unpopular, help bring about their adoption and enactment.

"You are joining our ranks when the ground has been plowed, and the fruits of our pioneering work are about to reach fruition," he declared, turning to the new converts. "You will find the struggle easier than we have, the road less difficult to travel. Carry our standards with the same devotion and enthusiasm that the pioneers have shown. Here and there a pioneer will pass on. Fill the gap and go forward to victory."

Robert L. Bobrick was elected organizer of the new branch. Miss Lena Ziperstein was elected financial secretary; Miss Sarah Rosenberg, recording secretary, and Mason Morrill, delegate to the Central Committee.

L. A. Socialists Fight For Seat on Council

(Continued from Page One)

of Tacoma during the recent power shortage.

He voted against the hiring of Attorney Samuel Untermyer as special counsel for the city to fight the Los Angeles Railway street car fare raise.

"We are thoroughly organized," Busick concluded, "with a precinct captain in every one of the 98 precincts in the district. We will have 8 or 10 precinct meetings going every night of the campaign. We are confident of success."

Iron, Bronze Workers Elect New Officers; All Communists Out

Elections held by the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union at the People's House, New York City, January 14, resulted in a complete defeat of the left wing candidates. The new officers follow: president, M. Karasnick (re-elected); vice president, S. Sacharoff; secretary treasurer, L. Smetana (re-elected); organizer, P. Mauger (re-elected); recording secretary, S. Blitstein; sergeants-at-arms, H. Jacob, E. Pincus; executive board, L. Davidson (re-elected), M. Einstein (re-elected), H. Grinberg, H. Kaliner, L. Kurchik, J. O. O'Connor (re-elected), M. Regenbogen (re-elected), H. Shulaker; control committee, M. Lifschitz, F. Pacwa.

Dairy, Grocery Clerks Elect New Officers

The Retail Dairy and Grocery Clerks Union, Local 338, concluded elections for officers this week, the successful candidates being as follows:

President, Harry Rosenzweig; vice president, Samuel Wolchok; organizer, Isidore Corn; secretary treasurer, Sol Rubin; sergeant-at-arms, George Braverman; recording secretary, Abraham Bluth; delegates to the United Hebrew Trades, Corn Rosenzweig and Harry Ribner; delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council, Corn Rosenzweig and Sam Heller; executive board, Jacob Rapaport, Al Birnbaum, Philip Rothberg, Louis Surkis, William Mogil, Benjamin Lerner and Irving Basha.

Cleve. Cloak Union Scores Big Victory

Largest Manufacturers Sign Up—Other Agreements Expected—Fight On "American" Plan—ners Goes On

CLEVELAND.—(FP).—Open shop clothing factories in Cleveland received the full brunt of the garment strike January 11 when members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union voted almost unanimously to accept the union shop agreement formulated by a union committee and officials of the Cleveland Garment Mfrs. Assn.

Terms of the agreement, signed by eleven of the largest garment manufacturers in Cleveland, conform in general with the union's major demand, although a 42-hour week is specified instead of the 40-hour week at first sought by the workers.

A group of thirty garment contractors recently formed under the name of the Cleveland Cloak and Dress Contractors Assn., is ready to enter a similar agreement following a conference of its representatives with Abraham Katsky, business manager of the Cleveland joint board. The contractors' association includes ten factories formerly operating open shops.

Two additional large manufacturers are reported to be in a very conciliatory mood toward the union, and the Prinz-Biederman Co., although it is an open shop factory, has made such favorable separate terms with the union that the latter has called off the strike in the Prinz-Biederman plant.

The peace conference narrows the scope of the strike to the six large factories of the American Plan Assn., which has consistently refused to recognize the existence of the union, one or two large independent factories, and almost a score of small sub-contracting shops.

Birmingham Rally To Open A.F.L. Drive

(Continued from Page One)

W. C. Birthright, secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, to the committee to supervise the American Federation of Labor organizing campaign in the South is very encouraging, but declared that unless the campaign is more militant and evangelistic in its spirit, more comprehensive, and more adequately financed than it now appears to be, it cannot secure satisfactory results.

"It is encouraging to learn," writes Mr. Muste, "that the organizing conference at Charlotte, N. C., recently was well attended by southern labor representatives and displayed a good deal of enthusiasm. At least two of the three members of the committee appointed by President Green to supervise the campaign represent excellent choices. The selection of the first vice president of the United Textile Workers, Francis J. Gorman, a vigorous and aggressive unionist, shows that the United Textile Workers is taking this matter very seriously, and W. C. Birthright, the secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, is unquestionably the outstanding state federation official in the South. If he carries out this campaign in accordance with his real convictions and is permitted to do so by the powers that be, there will be plenty of action and fire-works. It was Birthright who at the Washington conference of the American Federation of Labor in November flatly declared that there must be no pussyfooting in connection with this Southern campaign."

"President McMahon's fighting speech," Mr. Muste continued, "in which he proclaimed the slogan 'Marion and Elizabethton, we will not forget you' is also a good omen."

"However, it was decidedly discouraging that President Green should have devoted his speech so largely to an attack on the Communists and to holding out the olive-branch to Southern employers. Of course, the American Federation of Labor is not going into the South to make trouble, and there is no point in protesting so much. It is the employing interests of the South that have made the trouble. They have on their hands the blood of little children who have slaved in their mills and A. F. of L. strikers wantonly slain on the picket line. What is wanted from the A. F. of L. is a ringing call to the workers of the South to rally against such employers and the industrial system which they maintain, not the putting on of the garb of respectability and sanctity and pleading for the favor of such industrial autocrats."

"We ought to know also what is being done about raising a fund of at least a million dollars for the textile campaign. Not a word has been said about that recently. Great sums of money are needed if the job is to be adequately handled. The acid test of the genuineness of the purpose to free the Southern workers is in the response to the appeal for the sinews of war."

When war overtakes you, you must fight. If it is not that you must defend yourself or perish; many a man would be too proud to fight on those terms. You must defend your neighbor or betray him, that is what gets you—G. Bernard Shaw.

Brockway Debate With Nearing Feb. 2 Attracting Interest

In the unique 3-cornered debate on Capitalism, Socialism, or Communism for the workers of the world which is to take place on Sunday night, February 2 at the Mecca Temple, Fenner Brockway, one of the debaters is the unknown quantity in this arrangement, as his appearances have been few in the United States. The other debaters will be Prof. Seligman of Columbia University for Capitalism and Scott Nearing for Communism.

Mr. Brockway is a labor member of the British Parliament for East Leyton. He is forty years of age and has crowded a wealth of experience into his life. He was born in Calcutta, educated in London and began to earn his living as a journalist as soon as he left school. He has been on the staff of the "Examiner" sub-editor of "The Christian Commonwealth," editor of the "Labour Leader" and was for three years editor of the "New Leader," the organ of the Independent Labor Party. He has done work for most of the best known dailies. He joined the I. L. P. when nineteen years of age, as the result of his experience at a settlement in one of the most poverty-stricken areas of London. In the years before the war he did all that he could, by voice and pen, to make the public realize the dangerous situation and to rouse the Labour movement to international action. When the war came he maintained his internationalist Socialist attitude and was imprisoned for twenty-eight months for declining to render military service, after refusing to compromise his principles by the acceptance of alternative service at home.

Fenner Brockway has specialized in international affairs. He has travelled over a great part of Europe and in India. For a time he was secretary of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress and editor of "India."

Fenner Brockway subsequently became joint secretary of the Prison System Enquiry Committee of which Lord Olivier was chairman, and his joint author with Stephen Hobhouse of "English Prisons Today," a remarkable exposure of the prison system, which has already resulted in many reforms. In 1928, his book "A New Way With Crime" was published. He is the author of several other books and many pamphlets.

At the 1922 general election, Fenner Brockway contested Lancaster, polling over 9,000 votes. In 1924 he fought a by-election in Westminster against Mr. Winston Churchill.

He is chairman of the War Resisters' International and the "Imperialism" Committee of the Independent Labour Party. He is also an executive member of the No More War Movement.

Hungarian Socialists Fight Against Horthy Is Cited by Senior

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—The charge made by Count Karolyi that the Hungarian Socialists are conspiring with Admiral Horthy, the dictator of Hungary, to maintain the present dictatorship, is declared to be false in a statement issued by Clarence Senior, executive secretary of the Socialist party of America. The Hungarian Social-Democratic party is today trying to carry on legally in Hungary under the most severe conditions of terrorism. The Socialist press is constantly interfered with and censored. Prominent leaders are punished and heavy fines placed against editors and heads of the party and the trade unions.

So severe is the dictatorial policy of the government that the Socialist representation in the Hungarian parliament has been reduced to fourteen and many of the leading Socialists have been forced to flee the country. They are now living in exile in Vienna, in France, and in Brazil, many with prices on their heads, Senior said.

The government maintains Fascist troops, called "Eagles," who go in for military exercises and secretly arm against the working class. Labor and Socialist meetings are continually attacked by these "Eagles." In spite of this pressure of terror the party has demonstrated time and time again international solidarity with the Italian and other enslaved workers. Mass meetings are held, resolutions are adopted, and the fourteen deputies now in the parliament continually call attention to the wrongs under the Horthy-Bethlen government. A recent manifesto issued by the party speaks of "The moral and physical terror which makes public discussion of military and other questions impossible everywhere."

"Under these severe conditions of repression by violence and prison the Hungarian Social-Democratic League is only trying to make Communist-controlled Anti-Horthy capital out of the desperate situation in which the Social-Democrats find themselves," Senior said.

No ambition

Don't ignore this warning...

When you are absorbing poisons from food which held too long in the system, ambition dies quickly. Get rid of unhealthy wastes with Ex-Lax—and pleasantly.

Ex-Lax is composed of a high-grade chocolate, combined with a scientific laxative ingredient that has been prescribed by physicians for over a quarter of a century. It is pleasant to take, does not gripe, does not disturb digestion, does not embarrass—its action is prompt and dependable—yet natural.

Keep "regular" with EX-LAX The Chocolate Laxative

COME! Ye Proletarians; Ye Writers, Poets, Bohemians, Intellectuals... Workers All!

Rainbow COSTUME BAL

Forget your complexes! Dance to the Syncopated Rhythm of the Jazziest Jazz Band that ever played and meet old friends and new friends at the New Webster Hall.

Friday Evening January 24, 1930 125 East 11th St. Auspices of League for Mutual Aid 104 Fifth Avenue — Watkins 7581 Tickets \$1.50 At the Door \$2.00 FOR SALE AT:—Rand School, 7 East 15th Street; Studio Book Shop, 29 West 15th Street; Civic Club, 18 East 10th Street.

FORUMS AND LECTURES

THE COMMUNITY FORUM Park Ave. at 34th St. 8 P.M.—OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD.

Editor of The "Nation" JOHN NEVIN SAYRE. Sec. of Fellowship of Reconciliation "SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY" H. A. M.—JOHN HAYES HOLMES "Disobedience to Law: Is It Ever Justifiable?" Admission Free All Welcome

Spend Your Evenings Profitably and Entertainingly

MORRIS HILLQUIT Jan. 21 "Obstacles to Socialism in U.S." HERMAN EPSTEIN Jan. 22 "What is a Symphony?" MARK STARR Jan. 22 "British Non-partisan Stage" DOMINIC DEUSTACHIO Jan. 23 "Science and Civilization" and then spend Saturday afternoon 2 p.m. at the FORUM

JAMES H. MAURER Jan. 18 City Commissioner, Reading, Pa. "Municipal Socialism in Action" WILLIAM PICKENS Jan. 25 "An Economic Interpretation of Race Problems"

Other courses and lectures in PHILOSOPHY, SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, HISTORY, LITERATURE. SPECIAL CLASSES IN ENGLISH

RAND SCHOOL

7 East 15th St. Algonquin 3994 Write or call for further information

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union Eighth St. and Astor Place at 8 o'clock Friday evening, Jan. 24th DR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN "The Psychological Progress" Psychological Factors in the Evolution of Religion and the Influence of Belief on Social Behavior. Sunday evening, Jan. 26th DR. KIMBALL YOUNG "Ethics and Social Science" The Future of War. Tuesday evening, Jan. 28th MR. WILLIAM B. CURRY "Natural Science" The Theory of Evolution from Newton to Einstein.

At Muhlenberg Library 209 West 23rd Street at 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening, Jan. 18th DR. HOUSTON PETERSON "Types of Character" Types of Men in Modern Fiction. Monday evening, Jan. 26th DR. MARK VAN DOREN "The Automobile in America" The Silver Age. Wednesday evening, Jan. 22nd DR. REXFORD GUY TIGWELL "The Industrial Dilemma" Government and Industry. Thursday evening, Jan. 23rd DR. E. G. SPAULDING "The Development of Fundamental Ideas and Fundamental Problems in Philosophy and Science" Are Quantity and Quality the Same?

THE GROUP

A Clearing House of Opinion Tuesday, January 21st, at 8:30 P. M. DR. Z. BOYD BARRETT (Ex Jesuit Priest and Psycho-Analyst) will speak on "SIN AND SAINTLINESS" Sunday AM, at 4 P. M. (Jan. 26). Informal Discussion Group SEMOR A. SELIGSON will speak on "EUGENE O'NEILL (Hamlet Facing the Dynamo)" Admission 50c Organized 1918

The Bronx Free Fellowship

Avenue Mott Street, 1391 Boston Rd. (Near East 124th Street, Bronx) Sunday Evening, January 19th 8 P.M.—Rev. Leon Rouse Land, on: "How Religion Helps Social Progress" 9 P.M.—Dr. James F. Cooper, on: "Birth Control and Marriage" Admission Free Music

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM

THE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS 9 Second Avenue Speaker: JAMES H. MAURER "MODERN LABOR PROBLEMS" Sunday, Jan. 19 8:00 P. M. Admission Free Everyone Invited

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue Sunday, January 19th, 1930 8:00 P.M.—"Some Recent War Books" by Edmund B. Chaffee 8:30 — Forum "England—What Next?" by Dr. G. F. Beck

BROOKLYN ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY

Academy of Music (Near Atlantic Ave. Subway Station) Sunday Morning at 11 MR. HENRY J. GOLDING "Cynicism — Its Cause and Cure"

and a subscription 7:15 Union Health Center, Leonard Bercovici, speaker 7:40 Rand School, Dr. Wm. E. Boim, director 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Social Club, Colored Art Hour 10:00 Students' House Party 10:30 Students' House Party 11:00 Students' House Party 11:30 Students' House Party 12:00 Students' House Party 12:30 Students' House Party 1:00 Students' House Party 1:30 Students' House Party 2:00 Students' House Party 2:30 Students' House Party 3:00 Students' House Party 3:30 Students' House Party 4:00 Students' House Party 4:30 Students' House Party 5:00 Students' House Party 5:30 Students' House Party 6:00 Students' House Party 6:30 Students' House Party 7:00 Students' House Party 7:30 Students' House Party 8:00 Students' House Party 8:30 Students' House Party 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Students' House Party 10:00 Students' House Party 10:30 Students' House Party 11:00 Students' House Party 11:30 Students' House Party 12:00 Students' House Party 12:30 Students' House Party 1:00 Students' House Party 1:30 Students' House Party 2:00 Students' House Party 2:30 Students' House Party 3:00 Students' House Party 3:30 Students' House Party 4:00 Students' House Party 4:30 Students' House Party 5:00 Students' House Party 5:30 Students' House Party 6:00 Students' House Party 6:30 Students' House Party 7:00 Students' House Party 7:30 Students' House Party 8:00 Students' House Party 8:30 Students' House Party 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Students' House Party 10:00 Students' House Party 10:30 Students' House Party 11:00 Students' House Party 11:30 Students' House Party 12:00 Students' House Party 12:30 Students' House Party 1:00 Students' House Party 1:30 Students' House Party 2:00 Students' House Party 2:30 Students' House Party 3:00 Students' House Party 3:30 Students' House Party 4:00 Students' House Party 4:30 Students' House Party 5:00 Students' House Party 5:30 Students' House Party 6:00 Students' House Party 6:30 Students' House Party 7:00 Students' House Party 7:30 Students' House Party 8:00 Students' House Party 8:30 Students' House Party 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Students' House Party 10:00 Students' House Party 10:30 Students' House Party 11:00 Students' House Party 11:30 Students' House Party 12:00 Students' House Party 12:30 Students' House Party 1:00 Students' House Party 1:30 Students' House Party 2:00 Students' House Party 2:30 Students' House Party 3:00 Students' House Party 3:30 Students' House Party 4:00 Students' House Party 4:30 Students' House Party 5:00 Students' House Party 5:30 Students' House Party 6:00 Students' House Party 6:30 Students' House Party 7:00 Students' House Party 7:30 Students' House Party 8:00 Students' House Party 8:30 Students' House Party 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Students' House Party 10:00 Students' House Party 10:30 Students' House Party 11:00 Students' House Party 11:30 Students' House Party 12:00 Students' House Party 12:30 Students' House Party 1:00 Students' House Party 1:30 Students' House Party 2:00 Students' House Party 2:30 Students' House Party 3:00 Students' House Party 3:30 Students' House Party 4:00 Students' House Party 4:30 Students' House Party 5:00 Students' House Party 5:30 Students' House Party 6:00 Students' House Party 6:30 Students' House Party 7:00 Students' House Party 7:30 Students' House Party 8:00 Students' House Party 8:30 Students' House Party 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Students' House Party 10:00 Students' House Party 10:30 Students' House Party 11:00 Students' House Party 11:30 Students' House Party 12:00 Students' House Party 12:30 Students' House Party 1:00 Students' House Party 1:30 Students' House Party 2:00 Students' House Party 2:30 Students' House Party 3:00 Students' House Party 3:30 Students' House Party 4:00 Students' House Party 4:30 Students' House Party 5:00 Students' House Party 5:30 Students' House Party 6:00 Students' House Party 6:30 Students' House Party 7:00 Students' House Party 7:30 Students' House Party 8:00 Students' House Party 8:30 Students' House Party 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Students' House Party 10:00 Students' House Party 10:30 Students' House Party 11:00 Students' House Party 11:30 Students' House Party 12:00 Students' House Party 12:30 Students' House Party 1:00 Students' House Party 1:30 Students' House Party 2:00 Students' House Party 2:30 Students' House Party 3:00 Students' House Party 3:30 Students' House Party 4:00 Students' House Party 4:30 Students' House Party 5:00 Students' House Party 5:30 Students' House Party 6:00 Students' House Party 6:30 Students' House Party 7:00 Students' House Party 7:30 Students' House Party 8:00 Students' House Party 8:30 Students' House Party 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Students' House Party 10:00 Students' House Party 10:30 Students' House Party 11:00 Students' House Party 11:30 Students' House Party 12:00 Students' House Party 12:30 Students' House Party 1:00 Students' House Party 1:30 Students' House Party 2:00 Students' House Party 2:30 Students' House Party 3:00 Students' House Party 3:30 Students' House Party 4:00 Students' House Party 4:30 Students' House Party 5:00 Students' House Party 5:30 Students' House Party 6:00 Students' House Party 6:30 Students' House Party 7:00 Students' House Party 7:30 Students' House Party 8:00 Students' House Party 8:30 Students' House Party 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Students' House Party 10:00 Students' House Party 10:30 Students' House Party 11:00 Students' House Party 11:30 Students' House Party 12:00 Students' House Party 12:30 Students' House Party 1:00 Students' House Party 1:30 Students' House Party 2:00 Students' House Party 2:30 Students' House Party 3:00 Students' House Party 3:30 Students' House Party 4:00 Students' House Party 4:30 Students' House Party 5:00 Students' House Party 5:30 Students' House Party 6:00 Students' House Party 6:30 Students' House Party 7:00 Students' House Party 7:30 Students' House Party 8:00 Students' House Party 8:30 Students' House Party 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Students' House Party 10:00 Students' House Party 10:30 Students' House Party 11:00 Students' House Party 11:30 Students' House Party 12:00 Students' House Party 12:30 Students' House Party 1:00 Students' House Party 1:30 Students' House Party 2:00 Students' House Party 2:30 Students' House Party 3:00 Students' House Party 3:30 Students' House Party 4:00 Students' House Party 4:30 Students' House Party 5:00 Students' House Party 5:30 Students' House Party 6:00 Students' House Party 6:30 Students' House Party 7:00 Students' House Party 7:30 Students' House Party 8:00 Students' House Party 8:30 Students' House Party 9:00 Students' House Party 9:30 Students' House Party 10:00 Students' House Party 10:3

"Easy Money" — The Wall Street Crash

Spoils Of War Main Factor In Period Of Wild Speculation

Gray is a former president of the American Economic Association, and was for years expert of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a member of the American University, Washington, D.C. The present article is a second one which appeared in The New Leader on an address before the League for Democracy.

John H. Gray

Appreciated speculative through which we have seen a symptom, not a cure, is it to be cured or its prevention by direct action? The stock exchange transacted, by whistling to encourage up or by Presidential preferences with big business might you try to suppress fever epidemic on the patient. Any cure must deal with causes, not with symptoms. If we thoroughly what has been done in the United States for the last five years, I have little doubt that we would all become pacifists. We are only beginning to realize today what the war meant to the world. It is but recently becoming plain that the war injured the victors more than the vanquished, and that it devastated all, morally and spiritually, as well as socially and economically, if we take a long view of the matter. At any rate, the war probably injured the United States more morally—a fact that will tell economically later on—than any other nation, while there is no doubt that so far Great Britain is economically the worst off.

The last two years in the United States mark the greatest speculative mania the world has ever seen. Its direct and immediate effects have reached a larger part of the human race than any preceding craze. Its immediate results in the United States have been to transfer perhaps 3 or ten per cent of the wealth of the United States from the hands of the small investor to the hands of the shrewd, bold and successful speculator. What has happened is, next to an inflated currency, the greatest instrument ever invented for acceleration of the inequality of wealth. It behooves us, therefore, now that the bubble has burst and the stock market collapsed, to look calmly at the wreck, and if God will, draw some conclusions as to the causes, and, if possible, take some precautions for the future.

The Spoils of the War

The war left western Europe impoverished in man power, industrial equipment, and mobile capital, over-burdened with inflated currency and debts with an unprecedented burden of cripples, untrained widows and orphans. On the other hand, it left the United States virtually untouched in manpower and industrial equipment, and with a war debt probably no larger than the extra gains that we made out of the Europeans before we entered the war.

When the Armistice came, we were not only the richest nation in natural resources, but the one with greatest accumulated capital, the best industrial equipment, and the most autocratic centralized ownership and management of industry. From one of the largest debtor nations we had suddenly become the chief creditor nation, to which the whole world had to look for credit to restore its devastated economic structure. We were in a position to make our own terms for such credit. We were over-equipped to meet the needs of the impoverished and starving world for equipment, working capital, food and materials. But that world was unstable politically and economically, and without the means of payment.

The consequence was some years of wild speculation in commodities and wrangling over money and reparations, followed by the collapse of 1929-30. But by the latter part of 1923, things had sufficiently settled down for us to take a new start, and it is the last six years, particularly, that I wish to discuss. The Dawes plan for reparations furnished the starting point. All that was needed to start the ball rolling was purchasing power at home and abroad.

But, American producing power being far in advance of domestic needs at profitable prices, foreign purchasing power was the key to the situation. This could be furnished by America alone. This was the opportunity for the American banker. If they could induce American investors to take enormous foreign bonds, they could collect enormous commissions from impoverished Europe, unload the securities on the real investors—most of them small investors—without assuming any permanent risks themselves! Reparations could be paid, international debts could be collected, mass production could be made enormously profitable, wages could be maintained, and even increased.

It goes without saying that this happy condition added enormously to the profits of the mass producers and the banks and speculators. We are told that Germany's capacity to pay is shown by the fact that for 10 years now she has met her reparations.

ments. Although the amount demanded of Germany (different after each conference on the subject) has been paid, in any proper economic sense of the word, Germany has paid no reparations at all. She has borrowed abroad more than the total reparations paid—including the large payments in kind.

In the long run, international obligations can be met only by goods—an excess of exports over imports, or by gold, or by securities. But the war sent the gold of the world to America, and Europe today has no more than is absolutely necessary to maintain the gold standard to which she has returned in some cases too early, and in most cases at too high a valuation—particularly in England where both these things were true. Hence payment in gold was out of the question. The war having stripped Germany of her shipping—and other minor sources of profit—she could not pay in services. Hence goods—an excess of exports over imports—was her only means of payment except borrowing.

But for the whole period since the war, Germany's imports have exceeded her exports. In fact, Germany has borrowed much more than she has paid in reparations. It has taken all her exports to pay for necessary food imports, for material to re-establish her equipment, and for the raw material for exports to pay for the two above items. What is true of Germany is essentially true of nearly all of the European nations. Anybody can pay his debts as long as he can borrow the money to pay interest on previous loans. Nobody supposes either reparations, or the so-called interrelated debts will ever be paid in full, or that payments will continue for a considerable period of years on the present scale.

Ference Gondor is a Hungarian Socialist editor, now residing, in his eleventh year of exile from Hungary, in New York City. His record is one of continuous agitation, first in Hungary, then in Europe, and finally in New York. Against the forces of Hungarian reaction. In this article he presents the viewpoint of the substantial portion of Hungarian liberal and Socialist life in America on the views expressed here by Count Michael Karolyi.

By Ference Gondor

MICHAEL KAROLYI, the first President of the Hungarian Republic, is now in the United States. In interviews and in a public lecture at Carnegie Hall he has presented his political platform. Karolyi's first appearance in America did not have the setting it deserved. Things might have been otherwise had he not fallen victim to misleading information given him by an irresponsible group. If Karolyi had not been misled by false information, he would have been greeted by the thousands of Hungarians who would have greeted him at the pier as he arrived. Certainly Carnegie Hall would have been crowded to overflowing on the night of his lecture.

Alas, the well-meaning Karolyi swallowed the lies fed him by the Communist adventurers and accepted their cables at face value. He kept at a distance his most loyal Hungarian followers. Only three or four people greeted him at the pier.

Some personal friends and row upon row of vacant chairs greeted the illustrious speaker in Carnegie Hall. The most optimistic estimate placed the number of his auditors at one thousand, which must have been depressing to the exiled president of the Hungarian people's republic. The weight of Karolyi's personality, the tremendous publicity he has received in the American press and the unusual excitement that accompanied his previous attempts to enter the United States, all tended to create an interest on the part of the public and which failed to materialize due to the irresponsible actions of the Communists who misled him.

Karolyi should not have heeded these intriguing cables the more since his friends, who have followed him through thick and thin, had warned him in letters and cables and had described the situation to him honestly and truthfully. But Karolyi failed to answer these letters and cables, just as he failed to reply to a cable invitation by the Hungarian Literary Society, a non-political organization and a very prominent one. It is hard to comprehend that his written and cabled correspondence was limited to the Anti-Horthy League and its Communist masquerades.

An Awkward Situation

With aching heart we are compelled to record all this in order to show that the difference shown Karolyi was not aimed at his clean-cut and noble personality nor at the cause he represents. Its

Easy Money—The Orgy Begins

But let us return to the effect of all this on America, and particularly on Wall Street stock prices. It must be remembered that the proceeds of virtually all the foreign loans floated in America were spent in America, that is, every foreign loan floated in America increased the demand for American goods, kept the factories employed and increased and maintained the domestic demand as well as the foreign. The large corporations began to pay extra dividends and increased regular dividends. This increased stock prices. Where the annual earnings were insufficient, they began to become insanely optimistic and paid out of surplus. The facts are not available but there is every reason to think that their optimism led them to believe that their earnings were larger than they were in fact, although there is ground for believing that the increased dividends and consequently the increased stock prices, up to the summer of 1927, were justified, while the dividends paid from surplus, if the surplus was genuine, was purely a matter of business judgment.

In 1927, in order to sustain the gold standard in England, the Federal reserve banks lowered the discount rate to 3½ per cent, far below the economic level and greatly inflated credit by open market operations—that is, by buying acceptances and government securities. This was the beginning of the orgy. Easy money always leads to speculation. Stocks had already, in 1927, been rising for four years. This was the signal for split-ups, stock issues at high prices with rich melons in the shape of subscription rights to present stockholders, a quiet way of distributing surplus. This distributes surplus to present stockholders and draws in new money from the lambs. Mergers spring up and furnish more money for the bankers and promoters. Within

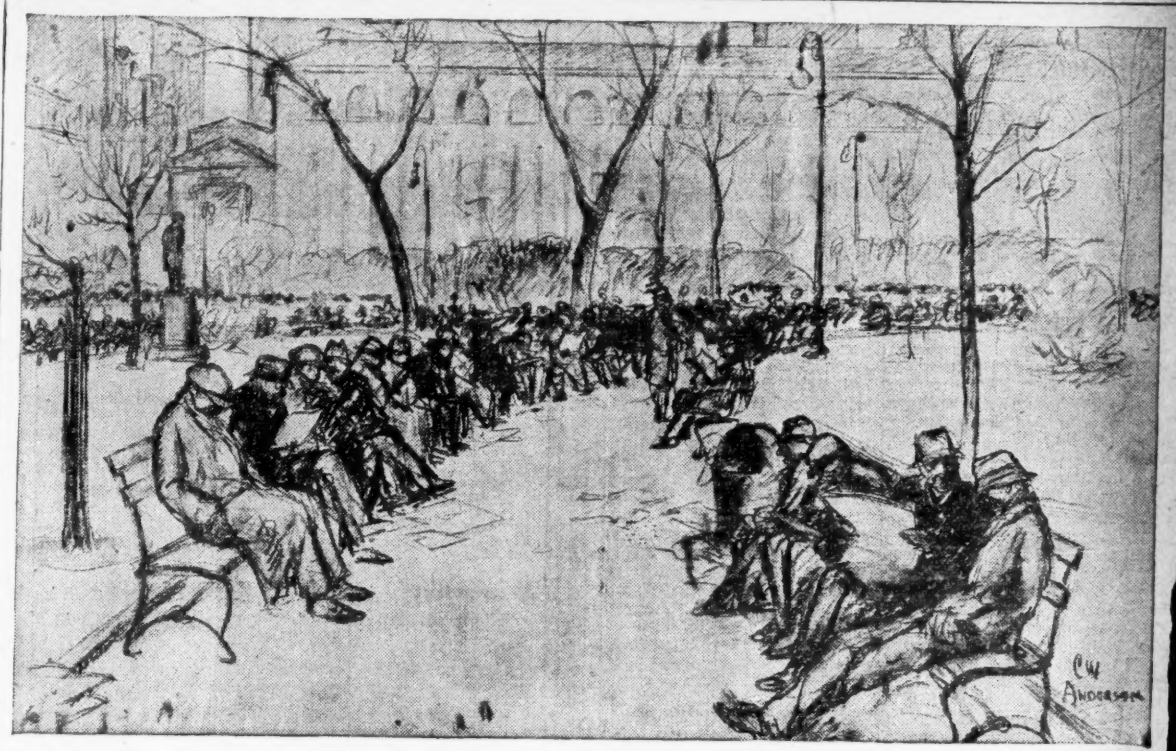
the two years, nearly all the bonds and preferred stock that were callable at any price were called in and paid off from the proceeds of stock put out at fabulous prices. In many cases securities with fixed income were refunded at much lower rates before interest rates went up. But the process went far beyond this. Stock was issued in amounts far beyond the needs for refunding and paying off, and far beyond all needs of business expansion. Consequently the large corporations found themselves each with cash surpluses ranging in many cases from \$50,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

Previously, when call money rates went up, stock speculation was checked but all these forces acting together made the speculators so insane that the putting of call money rates up to 20 per cent and maintaining it at an average of 10 to 12 per cent for months at a time seemed merely to add fuel to the conflagration.

When stocks had been going up for six years with slight interruption (1923), the whole American public ceased to consider earnings, real or prospective, or book values. They simply assumed that anything would go up and bought not on the basis of earnings but to sell again at a higher price as they supposed. America was a land of prosperity and the slogan was, "Do not sell America short." Money was borrowed at 10 and 20 per cent to buy stocks that for years had not paid 2 per cent on their lower selling price. This was true of the best stocks. The degree of inflation depended not on the goodness of the stocks but on the narrowness of the supply and the facilities of control by groups.

"Any Fool Could Make Money"

Since banks were the first reapers of high profits, their stocks were the first to sell at ridiculous prices. But other stocks followed, the safer they were, the more highly they were inflated. At the



"I see by the papers everything is alright"

From "Life"

peak the best bank stocks yielded about six-tenths of 1 per cent on the purchase price. All the important New York banks averaged less than 2 per cent on the purchase price.

The investment trusts added about \$3,000,000,000 of their own securities to the market and still further inflated the market by throwing the proceeds into the market. The investment trusts publish but meager reports of their condition and activities. As nearly as the records reveal, more than two-thirds of the total profits of all investment trusts come from profits on the sale of securities and about one-third from earnings of securities held. But this fact was

unknown and entirely disregarded by the lambs sucked into Wall Street. Any fool can make money by buying and selling stocks or anything else as long as the price is going up—provided only that he sells before the break comes. The history of the investment trusts will be quite different in a falling market.

In the olden days, the banks controlled the credit situation and tightened up interest rates when danger loomed up. But the forces and activities cited above took the matter entirely out of the hands of the banks. The outside money, known on the market as "bootleg money," dominated that is, the enormous cash surpluses of

corporations referred to above were the key to the situation. Before the war we predicted possible call loans of \$1,000,000,000 and were astonished at 1,000,000 share days. But at the height of the craze there was nearly \$4,000,000,000 of bootleg money on the market and \$8,500,000,000 in all, with 16,000,000, share days, and selling for shorter periods at the rate of 5,000,000 shares an hour.

It must be admitted that after the evil was done, the fire kindled, and stocks inflated by the means recounted above, the brokers and the New York banks behaved with great discretion. The brokers largely increased their commissions, raised their margins enor-

mously, and the bankers used much more discretion in their accounts, taking only such securities as were perfectly safe so long as there was any market at all. The banks kept themselves in condition at all times to fill the gap instantly when the irresponsible bootleg money should be suddenly withdrawn without notice or any sense of responsibility on the part of the owners. Nothing could have been more beneficial or proper than the action of both bankers and brokers when the turn came. Hence there was nothing that in the Street is called a crisis. Having been influential in starting the fire by endless manipulation and unparalleled propaganda, they did all that could be done to alleviate the damage. Hence there were no more failures of bankers or brokers than in the most normal times. They took in their horns after they had reaped their harvest—a large one

The Socialism of Michael Karolyi Former President of Hungarian Republic Creates Confusion Among His Followers

true origin lay in the awkward situation created by the Communists who had cynically driven him into it. Karolyi's lecture had a very deep impression upon those who were present at Carnegie Hall. The noble sentiment and irrepressible force of his arguments had their desired effect, for it was the truth uttered by a faithful man. What he said in answer to a young woman's question, if he thought that he has helped Hungary in any way during his term in office, was true: "I believed so. I have tried my best."

There is no question about the sincerity of Karolyi's purpose in trying to better the lot of Hungary and her people. The ruination

of that unfortunate country may be placed at the door of war-making governments. Karolyi took over the Government at a time when it was far too late. What Karolyi had to say concerning the dictatorship in reactionary Hungary, we are ready to endorse without hesitation. We were perfectly right in saying that it was not he who signed the Trianon Peace Treaty, but those gentlemen who are now the rulers of the exploited people of Hungary and who committed the treason of which they accuse Karolyi. Of the Fascist danger to the world Karolyi made statements worthy to be engraved on stone. Of the fatal adventurousness of Bethlen and Mus-

solini, of their complicity, he delivered undeniable and irrefutable answers. His conviction of the great transforming power and mission of Socialism is naturally our own conviction as well. And when he cast a hopeful glance toward European democracies, he interpreted our own feeling and hopes as well. Let us therefore make it clear that we are in perfect agreement with the most important beliefs of Karolyi in this respect and are ready to accept his leadership in these fundamentals. Certain things, however, make it obligatory—with our usual candor—to register our protest:

Some Criticisms

Although Karolyi stated most

emphatically that he is not a Communist, he had tender words for Soviet Russia, though he does not accept its dictatorship. At the same time he had not a single word of appreciation or praise for the European parties and politicians with whom he is allegedly allied in the same faith. He did not utter a single word of solidarity with the European Socialist parties. On the contrary, he strongly stigmatized the Hungarian Socialist Party as one struggling to uphold the Horthy rule and the Fascist dictatorship in Hungary. He spoke with an air of superiority about the head of the British Labor Party, the present Premier of Great Britain, Ram-

say Macdonald, placing him on the extreme right as a representative of Socialism and he did not hesitate to express his opinion that he would prefer a strong Socialist opposition to a weak Socialist Government. Karolyi had exclusive condemnation to offer the Hungarian Socialists while for the rest of the European democracies, including that of Austria, who are fighting a desperate battle against Austrian Fascism, he had not a single friendly word.

On the other hand, in a rather student-like and naive manner he declared that he is not a Social Democrat but a hundred per cent Socialist. What the scientific or real political distinction is between the two, Karolyi could not explain. He simply referred to his position as being between Macdonald and Lenin, somewhere in the middle. This would mean that at the present time there is no living Socialist party to fit Karolyi and he would have to create one specially to suit his own ideas. A Fabian Society youth would be the fit person to make such statements, but it sounds rather out of place from the lips of a man who holds the hopes of a nation. It is nothing more or less than a naive formula and play on words. And we may point out this discrepancy in his argument: though he considers European tendencies as the only saving force, his fighting of Social Democrats is unceasing. And his protest that he was not a Social Democrat was constantly repeated.

The Issue of Democracy

European democracy is known all over the world as a bourgeois democracy and though Karolyi desires the dawn of this democracy, he never fails to protest against this reasoning, for the Social Democracy wishes to create Socialism by means of Democracy by progressive stages. There is nothing to shy away from in this and it is shunned only by those who accept dictatorship as a means of achieving Socialism. One may represent this policy also, but one ought to acknowledge it. Those who accept this policy and the basis of dictatorship of the proletariat are the ones we call Communists and Bolsheviks, and it is this that forces Karolyi to a Socialism which does not exist outside his own making. There is no Socialist party to which he could adhere with his views.

It is rather strange that neither the democrats nor the Socialists throughout the world are democratic or liberal enough for Karolyi. Neither the parties nor the party leaders are liberal enough for him.

We have ourselves fought hard battles of policy with the present leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Party. We are not even now quite in harmony with what the Hungarian Social Democrats are doing in Hungary today. Still, in the eleventh year of our exile, we do not endorse the Karolyi statement that the Hungarian Social Democratic leaders are accomplices of the Fascist reactionaries, especially after reaction has taken on added power and since we know

(Continued on Page Eight)

The Pacification of Haiti Marine Rule of Island Has Cost 2,800 Lives

By L. J. de Bekker

DISCONTENT among Haitians of all classes has been growing ever since General Russell, U. S. M. C., "High Commissioner and Envoy from the United States to Haiti," agreed to permit Louis Borno to be re-elected president of the Republic by the Council of State. Mr. Borno had himself appointed. This was in violation of the Constitution of 1918, forced on the people of Haiti by the bayonets of the Marine Corps, even as amended by the so-called plebiscite of January 10, 1928, also conducted by the U. S. Marine Corps, for under every Constitution in Haiti, only a Haitian of native-born Haitian parent is eligible to the presidency. A French citizen, and therefore not eligible, as admitted in his letter published in Port-au-Prince before the last so-called presidential election.

Taxes have been much higher during the 110 years of Haitian independence, agriculture has languished, and commerce has decreased. The American Occupation has taken possession of the Supreme Court (Tribunal de Cassation), the Post Office, and the school system, all of which remained in control of the Haitians under the terms of the treaty now expired.

The U. S. Marine Corps during the period of occupation has built roads and bridges suited to automobile traffic, a luxury beyond the means of the Haitians themselves. The Marine Corps has also built a new palace for "President" Borno. No other improvements were even claimed by the American officials, except in sanitation, chiefly beneficial to themselves, and in the establishment of a School of Agriculture headed by Dr. Freeman, in which American instructors receive liberal salaries to teach tropical farming to tropical farmers. Haitian teachers in the public schools still receive sal-

aries of \$14 to \$16 per month!

To induce Haitian youngsters to enroll in the Freeman school, the budget provided an appropriation of \$10,000 per annum out of which students making the best records in their classes were paid \$15 a month during the ten months of the school year. In a word they were "paid while learning."

But as the time approached when "President" Borno should have given orders for a general election, so that deputies and senators might be chosen who would elect a President in 1930, as provided in the Constitution, the newspapers of Haiti, which are both able and fearless despite frequent fines and imprisonments of editors, began to criticize the government severely. Borno then issued a proclamation confining the elections to local officials, alleging as before that Haitians were not intelligent enough or patriotic enough to choose a parliament, and thereby a president. The public then assumed that General Russell had agreed to give Borno's Council of State permission to reelect him for a third term, which is also prohibited by the American-made and amended constitution.

Prosecutions of the press were at once resumed by Messrs. Russell and Borno. Acting upon orders from Port-au-Prince, the government prosecutor hailed J. Adhemar Auguste, editor of "Petit Capois," a newspaper of Cap-Haitien, before what corresponds to an American magistrate's court, and convicted him of attacking the government. On the night of October 28, U. S. Marines broke into the office of "Petit Capois," dismantled the press, and carried off the type, an outrage of a kind which had not been perpetrated for

nearly four years.

This was the psychological moment selected by Dr. Freeman to punish students in the School of Agriculture, some of whom came from the region of Cap-Haitien, by diverting part of the budget allowance of \$10,000 to pay the scholarship stipends to the hire of laborers at the school farm. On October 31, delegates of the student body called upon Dr. Freeman to ask why this had been done. "Get out," said Dr. Freeman. They got out, but called a general meeting of students, and appointed a committee to call on Dr. Freeman at his home in Port-au-Prince. Followed by students from other schools they proceeded to the Freeman home in the fashionable Turgau quarter, where they were met by the Doctor himself. Dr. Freeman did not tell them to get out this time, but as a hint that they were not to get in, drew his revolver, and fired several shots. The U. S. Marines and the Haitian consular body then dispersed the crowd, fortunately without bloodshed.

Students in the School of Agriculture thereupon declared a strike. Students of the National School of Law struck in sympathy, and were soon followed by students of the Normal School, the School of Medicine, and practically all educational institutions in Haiti. Demonstrations aroused the interest and sympathy of all classes of Haitians, and public indignation reached the boiling point when it was announced that an American official having struck a Haitian subordinate in the face, all Haitians in the Customs service had joined the strikers.

This is the situation which has resulted in more bloodshed, a call for more Marines, and the sug-

gestion of a commission of inquiry.

The Committee on Haiti, composed exclusively of American citizens without regard to political or religious differences, has studied Haiti through its membership before and during the American Occupation. It has published in "Occupied Haiti" a reasoned account, carefully authenticated, of American failure and success in the Black Republic. The committee contains not one member who has a financial interest in Haiti, nor has it ever received a penny from any Haitian. The Committee on Haiti sees no legal or moral excuse for the continuation of American rule in Haiti. It does not believe the Haitians are capable of worse misgovernment than the United States has demonstrated during the occupation. It asserts that during all the revolutions in Haiti no American citizen was injured, no American property endangered, and that the bloodshed in all these revolutions was less than in the brief term of American occupation.

"Pacification" by the U. S. Marines cost more than 2,800 Haitian lives, according to Marine figures; more than 3,800, according to some Haitian estimates. The Committee on Haiti urges that a general election be ordered in Haiti, free from U. S. Marine control, that the Haitian people be permitted to elect a Congress, a President, and that their independence be wholly restored and respected. Ten years of martial law have failed. Ten years of a "state of siege" will fail. The only remedy in sight is withdrawal of the American occupation. Failure to withdraw will result in further bloodshed, further expense to the American people, and open ill-will from many of the Latin-American republics with whom, as with the Haitians, the people of the United States desire closer and more friendly relations.

The Small Fry Caught

As usual, it was the small fry that suffered. The bankers' position contrary to popular belief, was not meant to keep prices high, low, or to cause them to go up, down, but merely to keep the market open, and cause any change justified by the abnormal circumstances to be orderly. In other words, they simply wished to make it possible for every one to wish to sell to find a market at some price. Perhaps more responsible individuals were more responsible continuing and extending the mania than the Secretary of Treasury, the then President, C. Lodge, and Irving Fisher, who ways insisted that all was well, talked of prosperity, a new and increased efficiency of production as a justification of the prices.

Brief references to the effect of this orgy on international relations should be made. We got gold of the world while the war was off the gold standard. Nations later having restored gold standard, had a hard time to maintain it when interest rates fell. Wall Street went up to 10 and per cent. For international capital is the most mobile property in the world, and goes with great rapidity to where it can make the largest gains. Our high interest rates for six months before the crash drew on the mobile capital of the whole world to an extent that not only curtailed loans for business purposes and caused rates of interest to go up enormously for all purposes, and, the exception of France, Switzerland and Belgium, caused a central bank to raise enormous discounts to prevent further outflow of gold. This had destroyed the gold standard and caused a universal crisis. This has caused a division the world over and the billions of men out of employment. You may be sure that it has nothing to alleviate the host towards the United States. The episode bore especially hard on Germany and Hungary. For two countries imperatively required further foreign loans (America) to maintain themselves. But when interest rates for money went up to 10 and 20 per cent, foreign loans could not be floated in New York.

There are some unprecedented facts in this episode. Ordinarily the check and crisis come by increase in the call money rate, but this collapse came with a falling call money rate that was due to the fact that the Federal reserve system had expanded largely by buying acceptance of government securities on a scale in September and October 1929, and thus expanding it. It is probable that the two warnings came from the failure in London, and the failure in the London Bank rate, less the uncertainty as to the outcome of the Young Plan negotiations and the increase in the Autumn of 1929. By 750,000,000 marks a year the Dawes plan had their

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

ALL OVER THE MAP

A FEEBLE-MINDED woman in Schoharie County, New York, has just given birth to her fourteenth child. The Republican County Committee is considering voting her a bonus.

Two New York City gunmen were arrested in Chicago. When they established their identity they were released. It seems the Chicago authorities thought they were magistrates.

An interesting Sunday afternoon is in store for Scott Nearing. He has to defend Communism in a debate with Fenner Brockway. The Communists have just heaved him out of the Party because he is only a "friend" and they haven't any use for "friends." Lucky he didn't claim to be a relative. In that case they probably would have hanged him in front of the wailing wall on Union Square.

President Green of the A. F. of L. says he is going to wage a red-hot organizing campaign among the Southern textile workers. This time, he says, the boys mean it. No more fooling. And along with this how-wow announcement comes the statement that no strikes are to be called.

I have sent a challenge to Gene Tunney to meet me in the next battle of the century. With the condition, of course, that no blows are to be struck.

At a luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy, the other day, the recent Wall Street catastrophe was discussed. A visiting broker became quite incensed because, he said, "No one has given the other side of the question." "The other side" of the Wall Street panic is like the other side of the San Francisco earthquake, the Florida tornadoes and Chinese famines.

Just what is the difference anyhow, between a Wall Street broker and the late Arnold Rothstein? The answer is that they shot Arnold and you don't see any dead brokers lying around.

I have a private hunch that pretty soon we are going to see the last of John L. Lewis, President of the United (to put it humorously) Mine Workers of America. The boys out in Illinois are mighty sore at this Pook-bah and they are greasing the slides. For my part, that's all I've ever wanted to see of John L.—the last, and the sooner I see it the happier I will be.

Senator Nye came into our midst the other day and made a bang-up speech at the Labor Temple discussing out the Easterners in the Senate and especially Sen. Moses who called Nye's outfit, "wild asses." We give Nye a hand for this but we do wish that he and the other so-called progressives would save some of their ammunition for a real fight, not on the platform of the Labor Temple, but on the floor of the Senate in Washington.

I may be wrong, but I don't think that Nye and Brookhart and the rest were so all-fired wonderful when they went around the country two years ago selling votes for Hoover. Bob La Follette still has a fighting chance to do something, though he let several magnificent opportunities go by. Norris, of all the old Progressives seems to be the real goods. And how alone he is in there!

Then there is the old story of the man at the who stopped in front of the kangaroo's cage and read the sign, "Kangaroo, Native of Australia." "By God!" he shouted, "my sister married one of 'em."

We were looking over the files of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine which "Gene Debs" edited from 1880 to 1894. They had a department in devoted to humor. On the whole the wisecracks of those days measure up to our more sophisticated product. We read: "An Irishman watching a game of baseball, was sent to the grass by a ball which struck him under the fifth rib. 'A fowl suit?' Begorra, I thought it was a mule." And then, "How did you like the show last night?" "Well, it was the largest Gainsborough hat I ever beheld."

We doubt that many of our younger readers will read that last one. Only we old-timers remember agony of parking behind a Gainsborough. Speaking of baseball you know that among thousand and one other activities which occur to Gene while he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Locomotive Firemen, Editor of The Firemen's Magazine, City Clerk of Terre Haute, organizer of most every union in that neck of the woods and President of the Occidental Literary Club, was that of Manager and President of the Terre Haute ball club?

Stuart Chase has batted around 300 again with latest book, "Prosperity, Fact or Myth," which tries Boni of New York publishes this month one of his beautifully put up paper books. He has the whole business up as did Thorstein Veblen years before him in his too little known, "The Engineers and the Price System" when he says:—

"Prosperity is any deeper sense awaits the libation of the engineer. If the owners will not get his back—and why should they; they pay him enough and he fills their safe deposit boxes?—or one, would not be sorry to see him combine in the wayfaring man to lift them off. A completed technical structure should be run by engineers, not hucksters. But the technician is the dern Prometheus in chains."

In 1921 after expressing the same wish as Chase's, I wrote in "The Engineers and the Price System" "By way of conclusion it may be recalled that, just yet, the production engineers are scattering lot of fairly contented subalterns, work-placed under orders from the deputies of the gentile owners; the working force of the great mechanical industries, including transportation, are all nearly out of touch and out of sympathy with the technical men, and are bound in rival trade organizations whose sole and self-seeking interest converges on the full dinner-pail; while the underling population are as nearly uninformed on the state of things as the Guardians of the Vested Interests, including the commercialized newspapers, in manage to keep them. . . ."

It is not strange that after eight years Stuart Chase should be repeating "ebien's call to the technical men to awake to their situation. We have said that most engineers are singularly lacking any social vision. Some of this may be due to their formal education which seems almost deplorable to avoid anything which hints at the science of sociology, political economy and the

McAlister Coleman.

Wise Words In Congress!

By James Oneal

THROUGHOUT the history of American politics into the Civil War period congressional speeches were reprinted in pamphlet form and had a wide distribution. In the last forty years these pamphlets have practically disappeared except for a few printed in national campaigns and tons of this literature that have been franked through the mails, most of it never being read.

The reason for this is that congressional speeches as a rule are so dull that they bore the average reader. They reveal no sense of profound convictions and most of them never ascend above the level of a high school boy's oration.

For these reasons it is significant that the friends of the late Socialist Congressman, Victor L. Berger, have brought out a volume of his speeches and writings (Voice and Pen of Victor L. Berger, The Leader, Milwaukee, Wis. \$1.50). A volume of 753 pages, no less than 663 pages are devoted to the speeches of Berger in Congress, the rest of the book being devoted to editorials.

We think that the compiler has exercised good judgment even though he could have filled the volume with articles and editorials alone, and yet we do not believe that the addresses of any other man in Congress, except Meyer London, in the past forty years, would have been worth editing for publication. Victor L. Berger was a thinker and even his opponents in Congress conceded this in the marked attention they gave him when he obtained the floor. Because he always had something worth while to say and knew how to say it, readers of this book will be grateful to the publishers for having issued it.

Appropriately enough, the volume carries as the leading contribution the notable speech by Comrade Berger before Judge Landis when that worthy sentenced him to twenty years in the penitentiary. That speech was a noble performance and worthy of the best traditions of the Socialist movement of the world. The speaker did not flinch, apologize, or camouflage. He vindicated his convictions and the cause to which he gave his life. This address deserves a place by the side of other such speeches delivered by Socialists before judicial tribunals in other nations of the world.

Among the congressional speeches are included six early addresses beginning in 1911. We also note that in August of that year Berger spoke in behalf of old age pensions and now, nearly thirty years later, this reform is being fought by the trade unions of every state as the result of a de-

cision of the American Federation of Labor at the Toronto convention. The world may move but its American province has moved very slowly.

The speeches reveal a man who was an adept in the use of simple and forceful English and this is all the more to the credit of Berger considering that he was an immigrant and never sloughed off what he always humorously referred to as his "Milwaukee accent." The speeches include addresses on the need for a new Constitution, repeal of the Espionage Act, public ownership, old age pensions, the Italian debt settlement, the Versailles Treaty, civil liberties, the French debt settlement, Robert M. La Follette, Meyer London, the Volstead Act, the unemployed, lynching, big business and war, the tariff, the eight-hour workday, political refugees and a variety of other topics.

In the selection from his editorial writings will be found the editorials which brought his indictment and sentence to prison. One, written in October, 1906, "Words of the Saints," reveals the wide scholarship of Berger. This was in answer to some extensive Catholic anti-Socialist propaganda of that period and the author quotes from the early fathers of the church to show their opinions of private property in other's needs, profiteering, and usury.

The book is a splendid memorial volume to a man of fine erudition and dauntless courage. It has substantial cloth binding and it is amazing that The Leader has been able to bring it out for the modest price for which it is sold. The book should be on the table of every Socialist and admirer of this fighter for a Socialist world of equity and cooperation in industry.

Upward and Forward

"THE scientific story of creation" is a presentation many recent volumes have claimed to make; those are likely most nearly to realize it which restrict their story to the inorganic, even to the sidereal, aspects of the universe. Those who discuss the evolution of subdivision B, Class Minus 2 of Material Systems (as arranged by Harlow Shapley of Harvard Observatory), who deal, in other words, with those Colossal Aggregates commonly known as living creatures, have a less likely story and a harder path to trace.

It is a bit difficult, at first, to tell for what audience Dr. Burton Peter Thom has written his "Dust To Life" (Dutton, \$5), for his diction is for adults, but his dogmatism is commonly considered (though good taste deems it out of place anywhere) proper for chil-

dren; and indeed his unwieldy English is best for no one at all. But an earnestness somehow comes through the book into the reader; he becomes convinced that somehow all this evolution is important, that the human race, having gone so long a journey, must be destined to some further end.

"Dust To Life," also, is packed with information; and although Doctor Thom seems sometimes too positive as to just which type preceded what, his pictures and accounts are such as a lad, say, of upper high school age, might be expected to devour with hungry interest. These Christmas years when our sophisticated youngsters have learned there is no Santa Claus, such a book as "Dust To Life" will teach them most interestingly that there is more in the universe than dreamed of in their philosophy. The jacket calls the book "a modern Genesis"; it might well be prescribed for some who have had too exclusive a dose of the Bible.

W. L.

Biographical Snau-Shots

THE habit of biography has grown so fixed upon the world today that one is inclined to sniff at his neighbors who have neither written nor been the subject of a biography. Even the "auto-biography of America" has been presented to a wondering world alongside the first two thousand years of the wandering Jew. The latest wrinkle however, seems to be that introduced, with considerable critical hullabaloo, by Paul Wiegler, whose "Genius In Love and Death" (A. C. Boni, \$2.50) presents a score of sketches of variously famed individuals, at critical moments of comedy or tragedy in the classical sense, which tells us comedy ends with the love-feast, tragedy with the

death-dirge. From Heloise and Abelard (in one sketch, as you might suspect) to Madame Bashkirzev and to Tolstol the portraits run, vividly and brightly. Byron, Michelangelo, Turgenyev, Wilde, Balzac, Lassalle, Poe, and more are summoned with an intensity that forbids lightness of touch but attains depth of emotion and frequent sense of truth.

The need of compressing information essential to the reader's understanding of the final days and moods of these personages often makes for too packed pages; and the elements of sex and sentiment are at times, as in the case of Lassalle, overemphasized, if not directly, at least by too partial presentation of other aspects of the man. But the sketches are, of their sort, not only novel and vivid; they will doubtless win to biography new readers who have considered full volumes too formidable. . . . The stages between the true-story magazine and the scholarly study of a great figure are being gradually filled.

W. L.

Sinclair Lewis Writes

Book on Marion
"Cheap and Contented Labor" is the grimly ironic title of the book on the strike of cotton mill workers in Marion, N. C. by Sinclair Lewis, author of "Main Street" and "Babbitt" which is to be issued next week by the United Textile Workers of America and the Women's Trade Union League of Pennsylvania.

The book will be sold to raise funds for the hundred and fifty families of mountain mill workers who are jobless as a result of the strike and entirely dependent on outside aid for the barest means of subsistence. Sinclair Lewis went to Marion while the strike was in progress

Concerning Woman

Edited by PAULINE M. NEWMAN

The Congress of Belgian Socialist Women

By ALICE FELS
This year's Women's Congress represents considerable progress. Its program was an excellent one. The two days covered by the Congress the delegates gave their views on household and industrial reform, the child relief, the struggle for temperance, the gainful employment of married women, the revision of the suffrage, and the various resolutions submitted by the Co-Operative Women's Guilds concerning taxation questions and by other comrades on the housing question, also the various communications to the Congress, and you will have some idea of how we had to work in order to cope with our programme.

The movement, which has been in a somewhat languishing state, seems to have pulled itself together, and the appointment of Comrade Isabelle Blum as national secretary will supply it with the specific impulse that it was needing.

The movement will find in holiday activities among women workers and in child welfare work (advice to mothers, soup kitchens, etc.), a solid basis and the material means hitherto lacking to attain its goal. The winning over of the women workers and their conversion to Socialism. Suffrage, it would appear, is a by-product, but the fact that the question has again been brought before the Congress, has focused fresh attention on this long battle, which it was decided to take not only provide the partisans of women's suffrage with an opportunity of finding out the numerical strength but will also supply a means of arousing women from their indifference on this question.

Comrade Vandervelde, who to the great satisfaction and pride of the delegates attended the conference for a considerable part of its duration, appealed to it to agitate among the masses of working women on behalf of women's suffrage and promised to support the policy of votes for women in the future.

The Socialist women of Belgium have adopted a definite attitude towards the gainful employment of married women. Many of them would gladly see the wages of male workers raised to such a level that mothers of families would be enabled to devote themselves to their homes and their children, but they are nevertheless holding fast to their claim for women's right to work and for equal pay for equal work. They reject the sentimental arguments of the "open door" movement.

The women instructed their new Deputy, Louise Dejardine, to request the Chamber in the course of the session now beginning to consider the bill for the revision of the Civil Code, on the subject of this long battle, on the motion of Comrade Spaak, Willeman and Deswaere, been adopted. Its object is to secure the amendment of certain articles so as to secure inter alia the right of a married woman to dispose of her own earnings.

to write a series of articles which were syndicated by the Scripps-Howard papers. (It is through the courtesy of the Scripps-Howard papers that publication has been made possible.) These articles have since been expanded, revised and considerably added to and have been turned over to the United Textile Workers and Women's Trade Union League by the author entirely without cost.

Fifty thousand copies of the book are being printed as the first edition and the publishers believe that selling costs will be reduced sufficiently to enable more than 90 per cent. of the retail price of each volume to be used for relief purposes.

In his title, "Cheap and Contented Labor," Sinclair Lewis takes a fling at those Southern Chamber of Commerce boosters who seek to attract industries to their towns by advertising the complacent character and frugal tastes of these "right per cent. Anglo-Saxon" workers. Critics who have read the advance proofs of this latest Lewis work agree that he had done one of the most gripping and quietly effective piece of ironic journalism that has appeared in a number of years.

Obituary

Save for a year, when for his country arms he bore.
For twenty years he labored in the mill.
A steady worker—faithful in his task: a model for his kind.
And once a year the big chief sang his praise when service medals were given to those who did their stint and more.
For twenty years he labored in the mill and when he died he earned the tribute of his mates: "Well, Bill was a damned hard worker."
B. B.

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

The movement, which has been in a somewhat languishing state, seems to have pulled itself together, and the appointment of Comrade Isabelle Blum as national secretary will supply it with the specific impulse that it was needing.

Women's Section Meets

A lengthy but interesting meeting of the New York Women's Section was held last week. The attendance was as usual good. Assistant Secretary Friedman talked on "The Task Before Us." Mrs. Panken, Mrs. Brody and others participated in the discussion. Frank Cassin was pending and the members on the New Leader. Most of those present supplied themselves with subscription blanks, and it is hoped that they will get the new year's issue of the New Leader.

A Women's Day meeting is being planned for the last Sunday in February, though this date is still tentative. The speakers will include Mrs. Victor Berger and Jessie Stephens.

From Far Rockaway
An informal tea was given by Mrs. Josephine Weiss at her home on a large attendance, and the women left saying that they had a most enjoyable time and that they were more than pleased with the lecture, Mrs. Rifkin, a Brooklyn lawyer. Her theme was "Why Don't Women Enter Into Politics and Thereby Get Better and Cleaner Government?"

Let Us Hear From You
The readers who are interested in this department are invited to send contributions. Anybody who has an idea of interest to this department will be published. Send all such contributions to the editor of this department in care of The New Leader.

The Trade Union League
"What Shall We Do With the Aardvark?" is the subject to be discussed at the Monthly Forum of the New York Women's Trade Union League on Saturday afternoon, January 19, at 4 o'clock, at the League House, 24 Lexington Avenue, New York. Bishop Francis J. McGonnell, President of the American Association for Old Age Security, and Senator E. J. Burke, Chairman of the New York State Legislative Commission on Old Age Security, will be the speakers on this subject. All readers of this department and their friends are invited to attend this Forum and hear these two eminent speakers. Admission is free.

Organization
Education
Solidarity

FREE YOUTH

LILLIAN S. KAPLAN EDITOR

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

Yipsels Help Win Brownsville Strike
Nine weeks ago Brownsville noticed that seven stores on Fifth Avenue were being picketed by girls and women. Signs on their backs told the passerby that this store was "unfair to labor," that the other store was on strike, that still another had locked-out its workers. Then for the next six weeks these 25 women kept picketing through the rain, sleet and cold weather. Some of the Brownsville Socialist Party members and Yipsels began to inquire as to the aid they were receiving and the aid that was necessary. The sorrowful tale was told that the pickets were solely dependent on whatever aid and consolation they gave each other, and that no aid had been offered by any local organization or union. Max Rosen, of the Brownsville Labor Union, upon hearing this, called on the local trade unions, the Party, and the Yipsels branches to send representatives to an unofficial conference at the Lyceum. The attendance was most encouraging, with representatives from all the bodies that were approached. It was decided to elect a committee of ten to arrange open-air meetings, obtain financial and moral support from the community and organizations, to call on the employers to settle, and to win this strike as well as to render similar assistance to future strikes.

and thereby earned the trust of the strikers and the people of the community.
Harry Lopatin.

CANADIAN NEWS
The Montreal Circle has passed a resolution in which its services were offered to the Labor Party in the coming election.

NATIONAL NEWS
Cleveland's representative on the N. E. C. Talbot White, is getting ready to leave for the Young Leader and wants subs. Chicago Yipsels have elected the journalist field with the "Yipsel Call," which is calling for subs. The Chicago Circle is contemplating a membership drive to start shortly.

Philadelphia
A new spirit animated the Philadelphia Circle at its last meeting, at which new officers were elected. The Junior Circle, Debs, Jr., has made plans for the early appearance of a paper.

Organization Tour—West of Chicago
The National Director of the League will attend the N. E. C. meeting of the Socialist Party to be held in Los Angeles March 28 and 29. He will attempt to secure speaking dates from Youth groups on the way to the meeting. This is the first attempt of the Y. P. S. L. to do some organization work in points west of Chicago. If you live west of Chicago and are interested in the League, in your slumbers by a rattling snore, don't be alarmed. It may be the Yipsel organization automobiles with the National Director at the wheel. All Yipsels should keep the second week end in July open. You will soon hear of our plans for a big membership conference at Brookwood Labor College.

Drive for 5,000 New Members
Inspired by the success of their recent convention in New York City, the League is conducting a nationwide drive for 5,000 new members. The slogan of the drive is "A Y. P. S. L. Circle Wherever There is a Party Branch." Frank J. Manning in charge of the drive, has issued a letter to all branch secretaries calling upon them to assist.

most impressive and spectacular radical youth demonstrations ever held in the country.

The Y. P. S. L. now has these publications: The New Youth, edited by Harry Lopatin, 7 East 13th Street, New York City; The Young Leader, of which Talbot White, 305 Prospect Fourth Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, is editor, and the Yipsel Call, edited by George Siskin, of 2633 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. The Youth Publishing Association, located at 7 East 13th Street, New York City, is carrying on a campaign for a national Y. P. S. L. Organ. Membership in the Association is \$1 per year.

NEW YORK
Circle Five, Mrs. Bonk, will hold a series of talks on various forms of government. Mary Millman gave and recently on the subject of "monarchy." Circle Six, Mrs. Williamsburg, held a highly successful Youth rally last Sunday at their headquarters. The speakers were Ben Goodman and Julius Dmanoff. Four Junior and seven Senior applications for membership were submitted.

Circle Two, Seniors, Brooklyn, will have a lecture delivered tomorrow evening by Jack Altman, on the subject of "Marriage and Morals," at their headquarters, 219 Sackman Street.

Circle Six, Seniors, Manhattan, invites all members of the Y. P. S. L. to listen to S. Sharif, a Hindu, who will speak for the Indian Educational Forum on the subject of "The Economic and Political Situation in India," Sunday evening, Jan. 19, at 62 E. 106th Street, at 8:30 p. m.

City annual convention has been called for the week-end of February 15 and 16. All circles are requested to submit lists of all members, their names, addresses and standing, before that date to the city office. Due stamps for all members must be purchased to entitle the Circle to representation.

At a reorganization meeting last Sunday the following officers were elected: President, Abe Balaky; treasurer, Emanuel Switzer; secretary, Harry Lopatin. Membership to the Y. P. S. L. is open at a dollar a year payable in full or part. Only members of the Y. P. S. L. are eligible to office.

This is the organization which was placed in charge of the drive for funds to launch the proposed national youth magazine, as per the National Convention's instructions.

The Congress re-appointed its committee on the revision of the civil code and instructed it to examine the whole question of equal right for men and women, of the marriage law and of the rights of illegitimate children, and to prepare proposals for submission to Parliament by the women delegates.

There was no longer any opposition to the International Women's Day and in 1930 the Socialist women of Belgium will no doubt join with their sisters in other countries affiliated to the Labor and Socialist International in celebrating this international day in a worthy manner. The plan for an international summer school was also warmly approved and we intend to see that a large number of Belgian women attend.

The Congress opened with an interesting speech by Comrade Spaak in memory of our friend Joseph Wauters, whom the working class women of Belgium will never forget. In the spirit of the leader, whose last they so much deplore, the women of Belgium will go on with their work to make the Socialist ideal a reality.

The Struggle for Suffrage
It will be remembered that in the spring of the present year a resolution was introduced by the Congress

vatives in the Belgian Senate in favor of equal suffrage right for women, but was rejected by the Socialist majority. At that time a fresh election was pending and the Socialists were afraid that women's suffrage would involve a setback for themselves, whilst the Catholic Conservatives naturally hoped that it would bring them increased strength. This attitude of the Belgian male Socialists was energetically criticized by women Socialists in various countries, particularly in Switzerland (Rote Revue, June, 1929), in Germany (Die Genossin, June), and in America (The New Leader, New York, July 13, 1929, No. 26, page 6).

A lengthy but interesting meeting of the New York Women's Section was held last week. The attendance was as usual good. Assistant Secretary Friedman talked on "The Task Before Us." Mrs. Panken, Mrs. Brody and others participated in the discussion. Frank Cassin was pending and the members on the New Leader. Most of those present supplied themselves with subscription blanks, and it is hoped that they will get the new year's issue of the New Leader.

A Women's Day meeting is being planned for the last Sunday in February, though this date is still tentative. The speakers will include Mrs. Victor Berger and Jessie Stephens.

From Far Rockaway
An informal tea was given by Mrs. Josephine Weiss at her home on a large attendance, and the women left saying that they had a most enjoyable time and that they were more than pleased with the lecture, Mrs. Rifkin, a Brooklyn lawyer. Her theme was "Why Don't Women Enter Into Politics and Thereby Get Better and Cleaner Government?"

Let Us Hear From You
The readers who are interested in this department are invited to send contributions. Anybody who has an idea of interest to this department will be published. Send all such contributions to the editor of this department in care of The New Leader.

The Trade Union League
"What Shall We Do With the Aardvark?" is the subject to be discussed at the Monthly Forum of the New York Women's Trade Union League on Saturday afternoon, January 19, at 4 o'clock, at the League House, 24 Lexington Avenue, New York. Bishop Francis J. McGonnell, President of the American Association for Old Age Security, and Senator E. J. Burke, Chairman of the New York State Legislative Commission on Old Age Security, will be the speakers on this subject. All readers of this department and their friends are invited to attend this Forum and hear these two eminent speakers. Admission is free.

THERE is an application card on my desk from a Mr. Rogers to join the Socialist Party. Of course the name is fictitious. But all the rest of my story is undiluted fact.

Mr. Rogers and I met eleven years ago at a May Day celebration in the New York Call building under queer circumstances. You will recall that peculiar period of radical head-hunting during which every Socialist and rebel organization in the land was hounded into dread and disorganization.

It was right in the heat of this hysteria that some of us dared to hold our usual functions, and on that May Day, the American Legionnaires and super-patriots descended in force on the Rand School and the New York Call to do their duty.

It was my job to help in the entertainment that afternoon at our newspaper building. The ceremony had hardly begun, when the patriots broke in without warning and commenced busting up the party. Women and children first was the hundred percent American motto that day. The men . . . and they were few, offered stout resistance for a spell . . . so some women were banged up and a number of children trampled upon.

It is difficult to recall exactly what role I played there, except that there were blows given and received. One idea however kept shouting to my dazed brain . . . to call the cops. The building was just being equipped for the plant. There were no telephones installed. It meant running a gauntlet of five floors lined with soldier-boys and Wall Streeters to reach the street. Somehow, I whirled downstairs, pitching and catching fish as the way down. As I reached the street door, the form and face of Mr. Rogers appeared in blurred outline. He held a club in his hand. "De Witt, you dirty . . . ————, you Socialist traitor," he lunged out for my head. Old football training ducked my dome to a battering-ram, and jacked, I let him have all its ivory in the pit of the stomach. I heard his groan and saw him topple. Another bound and I cleared the walk, and off I scampered to a telephone on 14th street.

By the time the police came, ten minutes later, all was bedlam about the building . . . ambulances, much screaming, milling and mobbing . . . but the patrioters had vanished.

First instinct was to inform the police about Mr. Rogers whom I had known during the pre-war days as a Wall Street runner and petty trader. Him, I could positively identify. And through him learn the names of the ringleaders.

But I just couldn't squeal. The old gutter training urged that I settle it with him alone.

Then came the hectic days of being elected to the Assembly and being ousted so comically. The attendant events lulled all memory of that dastardly afternoon and Mr. Rogers.

It was in Albany during the opera-bouffe of the trial that I ran across the villain of this little piece. He was furnishing some evidence to the Lusk Committee about the Rand School or some other such den of viciousness.

There always will be enough of Jesus in me to forgive his kind and go my way explaining to God that "they know not what they do. . . ." Pretty soft stuff that . . . and yet suppose there were more of Peter in my makeup and I just would spit him clean in the eye . . . would that even up the score? Hardly . . .

Last autumn, the big financial smash-up found Mr. Rogers at the bottom of the heap. And his letter to me explaining his misfortunes, his anger at the capitalist system, and his desire to see it abolished is a document too pitiful for re-printing. He is married, had purchased a home last year and fitted it all upon the pay as you can basis. Now everything is gone . . . even his life insurance . . . and at his age . . . over forty-five it is so difficult to start anew . . . and so on.

Underlying it all is the intimation that he had debated with himself as to whether to end life, or join the Socialist party as a gesture of retaliation against the system that ruined him.

Well, Comrades Claessens and Lewis, here is one applicant to party membership that will get the "thumbs down" from me in the name of the entire City Local. And not because of any personal animus. In the first place, he got the worst of the first deal eleven years ago. Secondly, "the war is over" for me too.

The grounds on which Mr. Rogers cannot join our Party are these:

1. The Socialist Party is not an organization of malcontents under temporary duress. We are men and women banded together through a clear intellectual and sentimental conviction that the present order of "grab what you can grab, and to hell with your fellow man" must be changed to co-operation, production for use, equal-division of profits, interest and rent chaos of the present day. It means the end of Wall Street, stock speculation, and the like. It means the end of bossism, lounge lizards, coupon-clipping classes, and parasites in general. All of which can be legislated into being. This State can vote itself into ownership and control of all the production and industries on which life and happiness of the people depend.
2. To accomplish this, hard and intelligent effort must be made to educate the majority of our citizens into our faith and program.
3. Effective and lasting results can only be realized when this work is carried on by men and women who are basically receptive to the idealism and self-sacrifice that our cause exacts.
4. We have learned our lesson of 1917, when our headquarters were flooded with new members . . . driven in by the military draft. These same left us as hurriedly when they found that membership in the Socialist Party was no ground for exemption from service.
5. Men and women who have lived their best years as supporters of the capitalist system, and have been twisted mentally into its mold are useless to our endeavor. We welcome them if they come prepared to perform the Jimmy Higgins task of apprenticeship . . . if they come to learn our philosophy of universal brotherhood. We cannot welcome them if they come in despair or in vengeance.

We shall be dangerously jammed by the drift-wood from Wall Street's tidal wave. We have seen "choosy" in the fallow years. We must be seen now. We are not running a mission house for delinquents or children of hopelessness. We have no handouts . . . we offer no lodging. We have heart-breaking work ahead. And we need workers whose hearts are stout and whose minds are clear, and whose souls can hold the hope . . . unconquerable. . . .

S. A. de Witt.

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE TRUTH SEEKER

A Magazine For Freethinkers

(Founded 1873)

If you have, you are reading it. If not, inquire of THE TRUTH SEEKER COMPANY, 49 Vesey St., New York

"Nancy's Private Affair"—Is Public Fun

The Stage

The Movies

Music

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

ALL IN THE FAMILY

Nancy's Private Affair. By Myron C. Fagan. Vanderbilt Theatre.

The causes of divorce are multiple and nefarious, but probably no single element is more frequent in the disruption of happy households than that pictured in Myron C. Fagan's captivating comedy at the Vanderbilt, which Minna Gombell carries deftly to fruition. The chief tragedy in American homes is that the wife becomes a mudhen. The thought has been otherwise expressed, as in the aphorism that girls are too often trained to make snares instead of cages. But in "Nancy's Private Affair" it is pressed home through an engaging group of characters, half-realized by the author, half-blown into being by the breezy playing of the company. There are also, among other lively witticisms, two of the neatest cigarette jokes of the season.

Just what Nancy was to do to win back her errant husband she could not fathom; but a timely word from her husband's collaborator (their fortune came from the theatre) gives her the path that she pursues, carrying that collaborator unwilling on as her own. But Gavin Muir makes a most pleasant Sir Guy Harrington to guy the other lady—who very obligingly turns out to be such a gold-digger that even a blind husband must see. Her excessive discontent with anything smaller than the largest fortune in sight prevents the principle Nancy is working on from having a thorough testing; but Minna Gombell puts such ravishing sweetness into her role that we are sure even a more irritable man than her husband could not resist her, once she starts her wiles. Certainly the audience yields wholly.

GAY GALLANTRY

Children of Darkness. By Edwin Justus Mayer. Biltmore Theatre.

IT WAS the best of times; it was the worst of times. That period which Dickens rightly characterized as showing the greatest extremes in English history, is deftly suggested in the swift lines and leisurely (but stirring) events of Edwin Justus Mayer's "Children of Darkness." The author of "The Firebrand" has once more summoned the pageant of an age, when gallantry bows beside patch-purse theft, and bawdy jests bemock the poet's dream, when poison has its comforts for the rich (more fleshly than now) and public hangings block the thoroughfares. Some of the epigrams of this play—"It is the privilege of a lady to remember, Sir, as it is the duty of a gentleman to forget"—might have sprung from many times; that echoes Oscar Wilde, the description of the English crowd pales before Bernard Shaw's; but other remarks—"There are three things a man says with equal ease: I love you—I regret, Madam, I can see you no more—By Gad, Sir, she was as pretty a wench as ever I bedded!"—set the play unmistakably in the Eighteenth Century.

To an extent, more than the story dates therefrom; a program that neglects to mention the source of the characters may leave more verbal debt unacknowledged. But this may be oversight, for the printed play (Liveright, \$2.50) makes amends; and to Fielding's "Jonathan Wild" cannot be attributed the arrangement of Mayer's plot, nor the suave, ironic handling, the balancing of negligence and lust, or faded and fiery lives and final faring—that contribute to the evening's constant delight. For what is important in that the play and its acting continuously please. Mary Ellis seems to have put on a ripe voluptuousness for her role; it is easy to accept the notion that the one except from her lures—La Russe's way. The fragile decay of Sidney Ellis, playing with yet held by her vigor, is set off against the effectively contrasted sheriff and thief and overweening lord, and rouses to deeper strength with the freshness of the young poet Cartwright (like Shelley expelled for knowing no God save Love), well played by J. Kerby Hawkes. Reading the book right after seeing the play brings interesting note of changes, of the puns thrown out and inserted, of the tightening and the lightening of the stage. And the production of "Children of Darkness" sets another mellow memory against the long ravages of Time.

TOP HOLE

At the Bottom. (The Lower Depths). By Maxim Gorki. Leo Bulgakov Theatre Associates at the Waldorf Theatre.

The effort of the group at the Waldorf Theatre to take the high sanctimonious "literature" out of the Russian drama and show it in English as it seemed in the original is worthy of all praise. In the first place, it brings the pseudo-worship of the Russian drama as great art down to the proper level of enjoyment of it as good theatre. In the second place, it brings the characters themselves to a saner level of realism; for surely the assorted group of vagabonds, waiters, and thieves gathered in this

Mary Ellis



MISS ELLIS is one actress who can always be depended upon rendering a fine and worthy performance. Her new play is "Children of Darkness" at the Biltmore Theatre.

In "Children of Darkness"



BASIL SYDNEY lends gallant support to Mary Ellis at the Biltmore Theatre.

cellar "flop-house" never spoke such pure English undefined as earlier versions have bestowed upon them.

It is to be regretted, however, that William L. Laurence could not find more discrimination for his applying of American slang; the prettifying of other translations is no more overdone than the insistent uglification of this one. The principle is excellent, the application heavy-handed. Characters are but occasionally, and then obviously, differentiated in their speech; the translator has confused the argot of Bowery bums and the slang of Broadway. But he has moved in the right direction; and an excellent cast—E. J. Ballantine, Walter Abel, Madame Bulgakova, and more—keeps every moment of Gorki's excellent play.

LITTLE THEATRE

218 West 48th Street

Sunday Eve., Jan. 26, 1930

At 8:45 O'clock

First Recital of Spanish

Dances by

MARY ELIZABETH

GLEASON

Assisted by Julian Oliver, Tenor, and

The Rondalla Usandizaga

Tickets, \$2.50 to \$1.00

Mgt. Arthur Spitz

1560 Broadway Suite 911 New York

HAMPDEN'S

Theatre, B'way & 63d Street

Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 26, at 3:00

Metropolitan Opera House

Soloist: HAROLD SAMUEL, Pianist

Soloist: NATHAN MILSTEIN, Violinist

Soloist: VIVALDI-BRAMS-MALPIERO

Soloist: CASTELL-WAGNER

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Jan. 25, 8:45

(Students)

VIVALDI-BETHOVEN-MALPIERO

Soloist: ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

BOOTH THEATRE

45th Street, West of Broadway

Helen Howe

Presenting her own character sketches

SUNDAY EVE., JAN. 26, at 8:45

Seats—\$1 to \$2.50 at Box Office

Mgt. Richard Copley 19 E. 43rd St.

SHERWOOD'S WATERLOO

Waterloo Bridge. By Robert Emmett Sherwood. Fulton Theatre.

There are some themes only genius can raise above mawkish sentiment. Take the life of Francis Thompson. Half-dead from starvation and drugs, the poet was rescued by a street-walker, who cared for him until he was restored and winning recognition. Then she disappeared, lest her presence hold him down; and all his frequenting of her favorite haunts failed to find her. Make a play of that! Or take "Waterloo Bridge."

An American, enlisted in the Canadian army in 1914, after eight months in a London hospital in 1917, hears the American accent on a woman's lips. Lonely and innocent (a Y. M. C. A. boy), he falls to see she is a street-walker and falls in love. In response to his love, her own is roused; despite her great need she will marry him, fleeing to spare him disillusion. He learns of her life, and his love is greater; this street-walker, however, continues at her favorite haunt, and on Waterloo Bridge the lovers are reunited. Make a play of that!

Fortunately for the evening, the soldier and the harlot are played by Glenn Hunter and June Walker, who give a life to these figures the author cannot, and display talents worth the watching, but that cry for more strenuous testing and rich revelation.

Mary E. Gleason Debut

Sunday Eve. Jan. 26

Mary Elizabeth Gleason, a young American dancer, who recently returned from Spain, where she had been studying in Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and other cities, will make her professional debut that evening in a series of Spanish dances, at the Little Theatre, West 44th Street. Her program will consist of four sets of dances. She will be assisted by Julian Oliver, a young Spanish tenor, who will be heard in a couple of groups of Spanish folk songs, and the famous Rondalla Usandizaga. Milford Snell will be the accompanist. The program will be as follows:

1. (a) Lo mejor de Espana, Ledesma y Gonzalez; (b) Mi Cordoba (Zambra), Gonzalez; (c) Players, Granados—Miss Gleason.

2. (a) Asturias, Albeniz; (b) Fandangullo, Torroba—Rondalla Usandizaga.

3. (a) Granadinas, Calleja; (b) Ay! Ay! Ay! Freire—Julian Oliver.

4. (a) Viva Cadiz, Azagra; (b) Lagarterana (Accompanied by the Rondalla), Guerrero—Miss Gleason.

5. (a) Parranda Valenciana, Navarro Tadeo; (b) Flamenco-manía, Puig y Vives—Miss Gleason.

6. Danza Mora, Tarrega—Rondalla Usandizaga.

7. Te quiero, Serrano—Julian Oliver.

8. (a) La Caleta, unknown; (b)

BILTMORE THEATRE

47th St. West of Broadway

KENNETH MACGOWAN and

JOSEPH VERNER REED

Present

BASIL SIDNEY

AND

MARY ELLIS

IN

Children of Darkness

By EDWIN JUSTUS MAYER

A sharply witty enamel in which an

eighteenth century rogue is made a

heartless parody of 20th century ex-

ploiter.

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

Talented and Beautiful



Doris Carson, who was the pinch hitter in "Show Girl" when Ruby Keeler fell sick, plays a prominent role in the new musical comedy success, "Strike Up the Band" at the Times Square Theatre.

Adele T. Katz to Give Series Of Lectures on "Wagner"

A series of five lectures on Richard Wagner and the Niebelungen Ring, by Adele T. Katz, will be given at the Guild Hall of the Steinway Building, at 113 West Fifty-seventh street, on successive Tuesday mornings, it was announced today.

The first lecture of the series will be given by Miss Katz on February 11 at eleven o'clock. Hyman Kurzwel, a pupil of Louis Steelman, will be the assisting artist. The series of lectures is intended as an introduction to the forthcoming production of Wagner's music-dramas at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Miss Katz, with the assistance of Mr. Kurzwel, will interpret and illustrate the thematic material of the music, and will discuss the origin, structure and significance of the plot of the famous cycle of music-dramas.

Vaya por usted, Romero (This is Miss Gleason's own impressions of a "bullfight." Incidental song by Julian Oliver with accompaniment by the Rondalla)—Miss Gleason.

Miss Gleason is a graduate of the Finch School of New York and has also studied at the Damrosch School. Is a native of Cleveland, Ohio and has been dancing for a good many years but always donating her services for a charitable purpose.

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. World.

"Forecast many weeks' run for it."—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA. B'way at 62nd St.

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30

—Telegram.

College at Home

Recently there has been a great flow of plays from the pens of our most prolific playwrights centering on college life. Football games, proms, wild and youthful collegiate escapades have all received their share of attention. In "It Never Rains," that mirth-provoking comedy at the Eltinge Theatre, the author, Aurania Rouverol has succeeded in creating a most hilarious comedy of college life, but this time it is viewed from within the sacred precincts of the family.

Although he is the cheerleader of his school, he is still an adolescent and lovable child to his mother and father. He has a lot of interesting and amusing theories of love and education, but somehow or other, they do not coincide with his parents' viewpoint. Likewise is the feminine collegian displayed, together with her views on love, sororities, umbrellas and other important things. Tragedy is almost brought in when sororities and marriage are at stake with the co-ed's heart torn between them.

GILBERT MILLER by arrangement with MAURICE BROWN presents

Journey's End

By R. C. SHERRIFF

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE

124 West 43rd Street

Evenings at 8:30

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 GILMORE

THEATRE, West 45th Street

Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

LYCEUM

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

Jolson's Theatre Musical

Comedy Company

in the Musical Comedy Favorite

THE PRINCE OF PILSEN

By Gustav

NEW LEADER

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

Editor James Oneal
Assistant Editor Edw. Levinson

Contributing Editors:

Morris Hillquit,
Abraham Cahan, Al-
gerson Lee, Harry
W. Laidler, Norman
Thomas, Joseph E.
Cohen, Jesse Wal-
lace Hurban, Wm.
M. Feigenbaum, John
M. Work, McAlister
Coleman, Joseph T.
Shipley, Louis Stan-
ley.



SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year Postpaid in the United States \$2.00
Six Months Postpaid in the United States 1.00
One Year to Canada, \$2.50; to other Foreign Countries 3.00

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1930

Sentenced at Forty

WHILE the treatment of slaves in the Old South varied from state to state in some sections the slave owner who turned his slave adrift in old age was considered an anti-social citizen. If he failed to care for him properly after having sapped his working strength and he remained on the plantation the slave owner was equally condemned by his class. This policy was enforced in some regions to deprive the abolitionists of one argument against slavery.

How extensive is the policy of our ruling class in industry of discharging wage workers at the age of 40 and 45 we do not know, but trade union publications all over the country constantly complain of it. And now it is the engineers who are complaining. A speaker before the American Engineering Council at Washington last week declared that for these professional men the "forty-year dead line is a very real problem." He added that engineers in some large industries are facing the forty-year rule.

American capitalism in this respect does not measure up to the treatment of the Negro chattel in some regions of the old slave South. Labor power is treated as merchandise entitled to no more consideration than raw materials. Political revolt must follow this economic degradation of the working masses. Socialist and labor representation in legislative bodies becomes more and more an urgent need.

Political Parasitism

BOSS MCCOONEY of Brooklyn, having acquired a fortune as a broker in politics, is to retire from his public job and receive a pension of \$7,200 per year. This will serve us as a text for a sermon on American politics.

McCooney, like his general breed in New York City, has held a lucrative political job for many years. Out of public funds salaries are paid these gentlemen as party leaders. Their service in public office amounts to little or nothing. Most of their time is given to management of their political machines. We pay for this out of public funds. Then we assure them a fat pension after they have drawn public salaries for services rendered to private political organizations.

This is pure parasitism. As a general rule these brokers in any other occupation that requires knowledge and ability would be dismal failures. Capitalist politics enables these mediocre creatures to crawl up to public funds and appropriate sufficient to enable them to become wealthy. The politics of capitalism requires of its brokers no general knowledge, no culture, no ability, aside from the low cunning required to make of the voters so many cattle to be driven to the polls in support of political parasitism.

This holds good of even nine out of ten national politicians. Occasionally one of them does link up with some big firm after he leaves politics but it is not because of any ability he has but because his name serves as good advertising. The principle is the same as that of the prize fighter who gives his endorsement to a cigarette or a tooth paste. Do these gentlemen have even an elementary knowledge of history, of economics, of science, of the history of their own parties? Not they. They are mush-heads and they feel that they are in a company of aliens speaking another language if they stray into a group of educated men and women.

This is the parasitism for which we pay. The classes that rule us have no need of brains for education is useless baggage in capitalist politics.

More Data Needed

WHY is it that there are no reliable figures on unemployment and no reasonably clear data on the distribution of wealth in this country? If the ballyhoosers of "prosperity" really believe in their blab they should do their utmost to see that data regarding these important items are clearly presented so that we will have the noise enforced by figures.

We are inclined to think that the apologists for the present social order have no desire to see that reliable information shall be gathered and distributed on such matters. There are times when employment is brisk and capitalism can make a fairly good showing and yet during such periods

there must be a million or more out of work. From all information that drifts into *The New Leader* office from many sources unemployment is not only general throughout the country but in many industrial centers grim distress afflicts many thousands of workers.

As for the distribution of wealth, we are inclined to think that a clear picture of this phase of capitalism would be shocking. It would show a small handful of the population in possession of an enormous proportion of the "national wealth." Moreover, it would show millions of workers whose income is below the standard of decency set by a number of agencies in the past ten years.

Then what about the division of the population into more fixed classes? Are the huge industrial mergers pushing "independent" enterprises to the wall? Are the mail order houses and chain stores crushing the small merchants and making the gulf between wage worker and capitalist wider? What is the relative proportions between the upper capitalist class and the middle class merchants as compared with twenty years ago? We have no reliable data and we doubt whether the next census will give us more reliable statistics.

Gentlemen of the capitalist system: why not give us a more accurate picture of the thing whose praises you chant? Are you afraid that a hag will be revealed if the paint is peeled off?

Edward McGrady's Address

THE address of Edward F. McGrady at the convention of the Furriers in Montreal, part of which appears in this issue of *The New Leader*, sounds a note that is hopeful in American trade unionism. It is charged with that earnestness and fighting spirit that is so essential to the recovery of trade unionism from that attitude of resignation and humility that has brought stagnation in many organizations.

That section of the address which considers the peace pact made at the request of President Hoover is especially instructive. It is not the first time in labor history that such agreements have merely served the employing class. Mr. McGrady showed that the government which induced the union executives to agree to a no-strike policy for an indefinite period has not followed the policy of maintaining present conditions regarding government employees.

Then the high hat masters of big business who solemnly pledged that they would not reduce wages did what they pledged not to do. Mr. McGrady declares that no less than forty-nine industries broke the agreement by reducing wages. The incident reminds us of the peace pact signed during the war which, in a number of instances, resulted in threats by President Wilson that he would have workers who struck against wages they were receiving conscripted for service in the trenches. The cost of living was soaring and these workers were endeavoring to obtain a little more to enable them and their families to live decently.

Mr. McGrady's address comes after the stirring debate in the A. F. of L. convention in Toronto a few months ago. That discussion was the first in years that probed into some fundamentals. We hope that these trends indicate a new spirit that will bear fruit in a greater and more powerful trade unionism.

IN A NUTSHELL

A news cable reports that a bull crashes into a city hall in Spain. That's nothing. Jimmy Walker crashes in on the bull.

There is no reciprocity between the machine and the child; while the child feeds the machine, the machine starves the child.—Eugene V. Debs.

That Frenchman who is studying night flying in New York should be sure to consult Magistrate Vitale before he returns home.

Small thieves lie in towers fastened to wooden blocks; big ones strut about in gold and silver.—Cato.

John H. McCooney makes a fortune out of politics and is to retire on a pension of \$7,200 a year. Aged workers without a cent will rejoice that Tammany provides for aged political brokers.

War is the grave of all good, whether in administration or legislation, and it throws power into the hands of the most worthless class of statesmen.—John Bright.

Tammany Hall held a victory dinner Thursday night but as its Republican aids were not at the table we presume seats were reserved for them in the kitchen in order to avoid embarrassment.

The whole aim and purpose of Socialism is a closer union of social factors. The present need is growth in that direction.—Prof. Richard T. Ely.

Borough President Harvey of Queens refuses to face a mass meeting of voters to explain his vote in favor of the salary grab. He knows that the voters would find some of the loo in his possession.

A New York policeman on a crime hunt discovered a stray parrot in a park. Every day in every way the hunt for the Rothstein murderer gets better and better.

"Every man is the architect of his own fortune," so runs the favorite proverb. This proverb is an heirloom from the days of small production, when the fate of every single breadwinner, at worst that of the family also, depended upon his own personal qualities. Today the fate of every member of a capitalist community depends less upon his own individuality, and more and more upon a thousand circumstances that are wholly beyond his control.—Karl Kautsky.

One of the big achievements of the Hoover Administration is to hand back millions of dollars of income taxes to the worthy rich to relieve their distress because of the industrial depression. The rebate will more than repay campaign contributions to the Republican and Democratic campaign funds.

Capitalist ownership and control of machines enables the owners to get more values out of fewer men and displaces hundreds of thousands of workmen. May we casually remark that a Socialist society would keep all the workers employed by continually reducing hours and distributing the increased production as increased income to the workers? Anything wrong with that?

A Prison Program for New York

By Louis Waldman

THE tragedies of three prison riots, have served to awaken public opinion to the need of a formulation of a policy on prisons and prisoners, in place of the drifting which has characterized this problem in the past.

The crime wave following the war, together with the Baumes Laws increased New York State's prison population in the four state prisons from 3,967 in 1919 to 6,317 in 1929—almost one hundred per cent.

Although the normal capacity of the prison at Auburn is 1,226, the number of prisoners housed there this year is about 1,700. It does not require a great genius in public administration to foresee that an overflow of approximately 600 prisoners in one institution, so that one out of three inmates has no quarters, was likely to so increase the difficulties of prison officers and the management of that institution as to break down discipline, not to speak for the moment, of the hardships to the prisoners themselves. Had not Governor Roosevelt and our Superintendent of Correction been informed as to this condition? The evidence seems to show that they both knew about it over a year ago. Clinton Prison at Dannemora, like Auburn, had an overflow inmate population of over 400 prisoners at the time of its outbreak a few months ago. That alone should have been warning of the effect of overcrowding upon prison life and the management of the institutions.

A Constructive Program

The truth of the matter is that the public has given no serious thought to the problem. In New York City prisons there are in the neighborhood of over 3,000 idle inmates. The State-Use system to which New York is committed has not been properly followed, either by the State or the City government. Under the pressure of politics and favored contractors and industrialists, state work was given out on contract, while the prisoners remained idle and a burden upon the state.

The entire administration of our prison system must be reorganized upon sound scientific principles of modern penology. Such reorganization must include:

1. A new policy in sentencing persons convicted of crime. The aim must be to reform the prisoner, not merely to punish him; to train him and not merely to restrain him; to make of the inmate, as nearly as possible, a good and useful citizen rather than merely a good prisoner.

2. The prison official must not simply be a jailer. He must be equipped to do the work of human reclamation. That, of course, means the maintenance of a staff of medical, surgical and psychiatric associates to examine and pass upon the inmates, as well as to treat and mark his progress of improvement until declared fit to be discharged.

3. Divorce all prisons, prison officials and the administration of penal institutions from politics.

4. The building and maintenance of prison plants, designed, not merely to restrain and keep prisoners from escaping, but to make possible education in the broadest sense, vocational as well as spiritual.

5. While the cell block, the unit in the old type of prison, may still have to be used in some cases, it need not be the prevailing method of housing prisoners.

6. The maintenance of discipline that will encourage self-control, and strengthen the character of the prisoner.

Give the Prisoners Work

7. Above all, the prisoners should not be idle. To keep them idle is to make them worse than when they entered the prison. Inmates should be employed in industries to be selected and operated on a sound business basis so that the prisoners may learn to meet the conditions of outside industry. The honest utilization of our State-use system would keep most of the prisoners busy working in productive enterprises. But if that is not sufficient, plans may well be laid for the industrialization of our penal institutions, surrounding the marketing of the products created with safeguards against undermining the standards and conditions of free labor.

The Stillwell Prison in the state of Minnesota has not only successfully operated upon an industrial plan by paying the inmates wages, it also manages to make the Stillwell prison entirely self-sustaining, leaving a profit besides. By following such policy the expenses involved in the proper treatment, training, education and maintenance of prisoners could be met without any additional cost to the taxpayers, and could remove the present burdens from the community. Besides, the prisoner's dependents could be taken care of by any surplus of his earnings.

7. Of course, such a system of revision in prison management and treatment must carry with it amendments to our penal law whereby the principal of indefinite sentences is accepted so that the prisoners will be kept in confinement

Immediate Dominion Status For India Urged By Brockway; Smith Sees Simon Report As Basis For Next Step

I. L. P. Leader Favors Amnesty as Forerunner of Round Table Discussion

There are a number of leaders of the British Labor party, most of them members of parliament, now visiting in the United States. As they go about speaking at forums, the question they are asked often concerns India. "What is the Labor movement going to do about India," has been asked them scores of times.

Fenner Brockway, leader of the Independent Labor Party, and Rennie Smith, both M. P.'s, are among the visiting British Socialists. Both are young men in the party who nevertheless hold positions of trust and responsibility. Brockway has been associated with the more radical policies of the I. L. P., while Smith has been rather closely associated with the policies of Premier MacDonald.

The I. L. P. will give its full sympathy to the Indian people in their fight for independence, declares former head of the British branch of the Indian Nationalist Congress, authority on India and until recently editor of his party's weekly, the New Leader, Brockway was unhesitating in his pledge of support for Indian independence.

"The I. L. P.," he said, "doesn't want conflict between India and Britain, it desires a settlement of this constitutional question by negotiation. But if conflict comes, our sympathy will be given to the Indian people."

Served in British Jails

Brockway himself bears the scars of opposition to British imperialism in the 29 months of imprisonment he endured during the world war after being tried nine times under defense of the realm, and military service acts.

The former secretary of the I. L. P. was confronted, on his arrival in America, with cable dispatches from India announcing that the Indian Nationalist Congress had abandoned its demand for dominion status and had declared for complete independence. He declared it was not too late now to avert open strife if an agreement could be obtained for British and Indian representatives to meet on an equal basis in round table conference to determine how to introduce home rule in India.

A necessary preliminary, he added, would be an amnesty for all Indian political prisoners.

The I. L. P. policy, as explained by Brockway, is three-pointed and was presented to the Labor Party when it entered office for the second time. It is:

1. A definite declaration by the Labor Party that it intends to introduce dominion status in India, comparable to Canada or Australia.

2. Political amnesty and an end to political persecutions.

3. A round table conference of Indian and British political leaders on an equal basis, based on acceptance of dominion status.

Simon Report Awaited

The Labor Party has failed to accept the program of its more militant member party but declared vaguely for dominion status, according to Brockway. It is awaiting a report of the Simon commission in February.

Brockway, himself born in Calcutta, is insistent that India, far from being the decadent country picture in Katherine Mayo's Mother India, is in a period of renaissance, breaking through age-old social, economic and religious traditions. The ferment of reform reaching into every section of the vast land is changing the Nationalist movement from one sponsored by Indian capitalists to one broadly representative of the workers and peasants. He was enthusiastic in praise of Jawaharlal Nehru, the youthful president of the congress.

Brockway conceded that India is paying a vast tribute to the master country. But the hold of British capitalism and trade is slowly falling from India's economic life, he added. Japanese and American capital is making tremendous inroads in the Indian market. The Japanese sell textiles and small articles marketed through the bazaars. The Americans are selling machinery for in-

until they are demonstrably fit for release.

In Prussia this system of indefinite sentences has been adopted and, so far, seems to be working out quite well. Mexico, too, has taken this progressive step in its effort to solve in a modern scientific way, the crime problem of that country.

Before New York begins to spend the thirty million dollars intended for a prison-building program, we should pause to inquire whether we are going to continue to build cell-block prisons, following the old and worn-out system of mere punishment, or whether we will lay the basis for the bringing of knowledge and science into the treatment of crime and, incidentally, for the management of the institutions without the terrific heavy burdens at present placed upon the community for their construction and maintenance.



Rennie Smith, M. P.

industrial plants, roads, bridges and engineering projects. Both Japanese and Americans benefit by the anti-British boycott and through their own superior marketing methods.

Rennie Smith's Views

"The task is for the creator, not the destroyer," says Rennie Smith.

"With the possible exception of China, no country presents a problem in political evolution more important to the world than India. The situation concerns the welfare of nearly one-fifth of the human race, offering a spectacle of diversity in language, race, customs, knowledge, caste, religion and economic status, for which there is no parallel. To simplify the problem is to darken counsel and multiply confusion. A peaceful evolution, contributed along many channels, reaching to the goal of self government within a commonwealth of nations, would constitute one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of politics. Such an evolution is in intimate correspondence with the genius and love of peace of the Indian people. Indian has already exercised a profound influence on the thoughts and practices of the West and has done much to checkmate the materialism and superficiality which modern industrialism has produced. The two civilizations have great contributions to bring to each other in the shaping of the future life of the world.

"The British Labor Government has re-affirmed the pledge of Dominion Status for India, given in 1919. The next stage of advance will be from one of the considered recommendation of the Simon Commission, the cooperation of Indian representatives in London and of opinion in India.

"It is of importance to distinguish between the great religious pacifist movement of which Gandhi is the head, and communist propaganda. Goodwill and cooperation are necessary. They are the forces which are leading to the realization of Indian ideals. The spread of education for the masses and economic improvement are important factors in the evolution of self-government.

"The British nation envisages a cooperation on a basis of consent and equality between Britain and India in the Commonwealth of Nations. Such a Pax Britannica would indicate that the evil lessons of our inheritance had been well learnt. The Labor Government is turning its energy to making a substantial contribution to the realization of this great end. What can be done in the next two years will depend to no small extent on the goodwill and the capacity for responsibility of Indian citizens."

Buffalo, N. Y.—A Fenner Brockway will lecture on Saturday and Sunday, January 25 and 26, in Buffalo.

Saturday at noon Brockway will debate Stephen K. Ratcliffe, British Liberal Journalist on "The Future of India," before the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Statler. Saturday night, Brockway will speak on "The British Labor Party," in the City Hall at Niagara Falls, under the joint auspices of the Independent Labor Party and The Central Labor Council.

Sunday at 3:00 p. m., he will speak at the Pilgrim Evangelical Church, Best and Herman Streets, under the auspices of the Evangelical Brotherhood Federation, and on Sunday at 5:00 p. m., Mr. Brockway will speak at the Vesper Forum Service at the First Presbyterian Church. All meetings are open to the public.

Penn's Smith to Lecture

In Philadelphia Sunday

Philadelphia.—Rennie Smith, Labor M. P., and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs will deliver a lecture Sunday, Jan. 19, 3:30 p. m., before the Labor Institute Forum, at 802-10 Locust Street. The subject of the lecture will be: "Can a Labor Government Solve Great Britain's Economic Problems?"

Mr. Smith was a little explicit when he made his explanation to the daily press. This explanation—I quote—memory—run about as follows: "The Rand School belongs to the Socialist Party and the Socialist Party is affiliated with the Labor Party and the Labor Party is affiliated with the Labor and Socialist International."

affiliated with this international organization is the Social Democratic Party of Hungary, which has entered into a pact with the government to accept his dictatorship in exchange for some seats in Hungarian parliament," hence Hungarian Socialists in the turesque Communist verna are "social fascists," and so the Labor and Socialist International and so are all parties affiliated with it, and so are all institutions porting such parties, and so are persons connected with such institutions. It is obvious, therefore that if Count Karolyi spoke to the auspices of the Rand School he would be giving aid and comfort to the Horthy dictators.

As a matter of fact, leaders of the Hungarian Socialists in 1921 entered into a political understanding with the Bethlen government by which they agreed to moderate their opposition in exchange for a promise that the government would give up its terroristic treatment of Socialists and organized workers. The matter was subsequently brought up before the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International, characterized the pact as "a thoroughly in contradiction to the traditions of the international labor movement," while admitting the existence of mitigating circumstances.

The Labor and Socialist international itself has at all times taken a consistent attitude of unflinching opposition to all forms of fascism.

Any one who would take trouble of following the proving of the International congress and conferences would know that Mr. Baldwin obviously flatters to pass upon the fairness of a statement of facts without going to the trouble of ascertaining their correctness.

The Letter Box

Roger Baldwin's Explanation

Editor, The New Leader: The Karolyi episode is practically closed. After battling five years for the right of entry into the United States this romantic and heroic figure of the Hungarian revolution finds his American lecture tour badly quered and his mission largely frustrated by Communist intrigue.

The sad plight of Count Karolyi is very unfortunate for him and for the cause of Hungarian freedom, but it became inevitable at the moment he lent a credulous ear to the Communist camarilla, who never can touch anything without destroying it.

I am reverting to the subject now solely for the purpose of giving public expression to my amazement at the ambiguous role which Roger Baldwin has played in this inglorious affair.

I have read Mr. Baldwin's letter in the last issue of *The New Leader*, and I rarely saw anything so self-condematory as this "explanation" of his conduct.

Mr. Baldwin had accepted membership on the Karolyi reception committee organized by the Rand School. He knew exactly what Rand School was and what it for. He knew the make-up reception committee of which was part. Then, according to version, he was "approached by an official of the Anti-Horthy League (and Mr. Baldwin knows the radical movement of New York to well to be deceived by this Communist camouflage); he was asked to send a cable to Count Karolyi pointing out to him "the political difficulties which would result from his speaking at such a meeting." Mr. Baldwin declined to send such a cable, he was "merely shown the cable before it was sent and found it to contain a fair statement of fact."

What a masterly sample of diplomatic style! He "found" it to contain a fair statement of fact. Did Mr. Baldwin keep his find himself or did he communicate to the "representative of the Anti-Horthy League," and if he did, was it not an approval of the cable and does he not share the moral responsibility for sending it?

Mr. Baldwin is conspicuously silent about the facts stated in the cable which he found to be fair. Why this reticence? Would we all be in a better position to judge whether Mr. Baldwin was justified in putting his impartial imprimatur upon the cable if he had its text before us?

But the most puzzling part of Mr. Baldwin's letter is his reference to the "political difficulties" which would result from Count Karolyi's speaking at a meeting. When Mr. Baldwin accepted sponsorship of the posed Carnegie Hall meeting, he was unaware of the fact that the meeting was organized by the Rand School or that the Rand School was a Socialist institution and what particular "political difficulties" did he subsequently cover in an address by an avowed Socialist under Socialist auspices?

Mr. Baldwin was a little explicit when he made his explanation to the daily press. This explanation—I quote—memory—run about as follows: "The Rand School belongs to the Socialist Party and the Socialist Party is affiliated with the Labor Party and the Labor Party is affiliated with the Labor and Socialist International."

affiliated with this international organization is the Social Democratic Party of Hungary, which has entered into a pact with the government to accept his dictatorship in exchange for some seats in Hungarian parliament," hence Hungarian Socialists in the turesque Communist verna are "social fascists," and so the Labor and Socialist International and so are all parties affiliated with it, and so are all institutions porting such parties, and so are persons connected with such institutions. It is obvious, therefore that if Count Karolyi spoke to the auspices of the Rand School he would be giving aid and comfort to the Horthy dictators.

As a matter of fact, leaders of the Hungarian Socialists in 1921 entered into a political understanding with the Bethlen government by which they agreed to moderate their opposition in exchange for a promise that the government would give up its terroristic treatment of Socialists and organized workers. The matter was subsequently brought up before the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International, characterized the pact as "a thoroughly in contradiction to the traditions of the international labor movement," while admitting the existence of mitigating circumstances.

The Labor and Socialist international itself has at all times taken a consistent attitude of unflinching opposition to all forms of fascism.

Any one who would take trouble of following the proving of the International congress and conferences would know that Mr. Baldwin obviously flatters to pass upon the fairness of a statement of facts without going to the trouble of ascertaining their correctness.

MORRIS HILL
New York