

## Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

### WHY KEEP BATTLESHIPS?

IN the agreement which we are expecting to build, one of its most important columns is agreement between maritime nations of naval armament and a reduction to a point consistent with national security. Thus King George V to the naval conference. Very well, in an intelligent world obviously the way to do that is for all nations to cut out navies altogether. If we are to have parity the only logical parity is zero. England would be safer on her sea routes if all the world were without navies than she is now under any 5-5-3 agreement. True, she might be subject to air attack but so is she now. And the same argument applies to all naval powers.

To realize this may be too much of a strain on statesmen and people. The most, perhaps, we can expect, is to abolish battleships and limit other types. Abolishing battleships would not bring peace for battleships are obsolete anyway. But it would save money and in some degree relax psychological tension. Not to abolish them while protesting zeal for naval reduction is insane hypocrisy. Yet if the newspapers are right, the United States which a while ago through President Hoover announced it would go as far as any nation, now rejects a British Labor leader for scrapping battleships! What have these assorted and usually futile peace societies which packed the Metropolitan Opera House to honor the Imperialist General Smuts in the name of peace to say on this matter? Now is their chance to show what they can do on an easy job. Can't they at least get a Quaker president to agree to abolish a battleship fleet which Admiral Sims says will have to stay up the Mississippi for safety in the next war?

### SNOWDEN'S DISAPPOINTING PERFORMANCE

SO far the British Labor leaders themselves believe that their Government has made more conspicuous and brilliant success in foreign than domestic affairs. But even in foreign affairs it has some difficult problems. It has yet to meet the test in India. And under Snowden it has accepted sanctions of force for the collection of German war debts without even making a struggle for a method more in line with Socialist principles. As matters stand under the Hague agreement if Germany is adjudged in wilful default by the World Court France can occupy German territory. If Germany is strong to take the risk of wilful default she will probably be strong enough or desperate enough to fight. If Germany fights after a decision of the World Court against her, that may mean that France will call on the League of Nations at least to declare a boycott against Germany and in favor of France.

Even a possibility of such a thing will again blight the tender hope of America's joining the League. It will, moreover, make more difficult an American agreement not to trade with an outlaw or aggressor state. The problem of the freedom of the seas will become acute.

I know staunch friends of the League will say: "It won't happen. Germany won't default wilfully. Time will modify the Young Plan. The League can be trusted to block war." Probably they are right. But not certainly. Acceptance of the Young Plan by Germany rests on expediency, not morality. Though Germany intends no default now it is easy to imagine a dozen circumstances in which she might make what a legalistic court would call a wilful default. Then France is permitted to collect a dubious debt by force of arms!

It is a wrong principle. There are plenty of economic penalties for defaulting nations in the shape of refusal of new loans. To add in any case the sanction of force is to strengthen in every case the principle of imperialism. And this is true even if France never uses the sanction originally written in an evil hour into the Peace of Versailles and again confirmed at the Hague.

There is no occasion for America to act self-righteously. There is more occasion for us to propose a better settlement than the Young Plan by a cancellation of debts and reparations. Still what has happened must put us more on our guard about our relations to the League and the whole matter of sanctions. Which is a profound pity. And it warrants us in expressing deep disappointment that Philip Snowden, the old enemy of war and sanctions, should have felt compelled to yield so completely to France on this point.

### THE TELEPHONE COMPANY HELPS ITSELF

ANOTHER example of the breakdown of regulation: the new rates of the New York Telephone Company will bring almost 10 per cent. return on the valuation fixed by the Federal Court as of July, 1928. The court allowed 7 per cent. The company gets around it by counting in \$120,000,000 it hasn't spent but says it will in 1930! As yet the Public Service Commission of New York State and the city government have done nothing. So New Yorkers are to pay \$14,000,000 annually nominally to the New York Telephone Company, but really to its owner, the very prosperous A. T. & T., on the basis of a press work valuation swollen by what the company says it is going to spend! But it's un-American to plan for public ownership!

### ALIEN REGISTRATION—THE A. F. of L. AIDS REACTION

THE LAW to register aliens is in itself and in its psychological effect a very dangerous blow to what real freedom is left in the United States. It is a tragedy that the descendants of men who left Europe to avoid such demeaning personal control should force it upon later comers. Inevitably alien registration will be used by employers to preserve a black list, and by bureaucrats and petty tyrants to check up on unpopular aliens. It will engender a fear in the minds of aliens even more disastrous than the actual control. It is nonsense to believe that this method of keeping tabs on aliens will stop with aliens. The next step will be a registration of workers in general. The time to fight such curtailment of personal liberty is now before it has grown greater.

I do not believe that the alien registration law can pass. The tragedy of it is that it will not be defeated as in former times by the opposition of the American Federation of Labor but in spite of the support of labor hierarchy—which I profoundly hope in this matter is out of touch with its own rank and file—has seen fit to give this measure. The argument is that alien registration is necessary to curb bootleg immigration. Secretary Davis has even piously suggested that under it a good immigrant can be helped, an argument which, whether he so intended or not, is a piece of pious hypocrisy. If to curb bootleg immigration we have to imitate the czars of Russia we better begin to inquire whether our immigration policy is right. We are paying a high price for it and any set of labor leaders which will consent to pay such a price shows itself bankrupt of the ideas of the spirit necessary to make the working class movement and assertion of the fellowship of free men. It plays into the hands of those who would reduce our workers to the status of human telephones or wage slaves in the most literal sense of that term.

The Socialist Party should take the lead in fighting this movement. Especially it ought to take the lead in explaining its real significance to labor.

### Harvard Fires Scrubwomen Who Ask For Increase of Two Cents An Hour

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BOSTON, MASS.—Harvard students on their way to classes, business men running for the subway in the exclusive Cambridge residential district stopped to gaze on a man carrying a mop and pail and a sign bearing this range device:

"Would You Give Two Cents for Cleanliness?"

Two Cents Would Keep One Scrubwoman Scrubbing for One Hour."

What new thing was this under a mellow Harvard sun? What was fluttering the academic wits of Harvard? President Lowell says his staff?

The man with the mop and pail

was soliciting funds to pay the wages of twenty scrubwomen, discharged by the hundred million dollar educational corporation, which is Harvard, because these women had risen from their calloused knees and demanded, forthrightly, thirty-seven cents an hour instead of thirty-five.

The Socialists in Harvard have taken up the cause of these hard-driven, underpaid women and demanded their reinstatement. They have formed the Harvard Scrubwomen's Protective Association which is collecting funds to pay the women the six hundred dollars which the Harvard authorities are too cheap to pay.

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## 200 More Join Socialists In New York

Membership Drive Carried Forward by Meetings, Letters, Radio and Personal Canvassing

THE formation of at least three new branches, and the gaining of members in other sections which will make possible the formation of as many new branches later on, is brought nearer realization as a result of the steady flow of membership application cards into the office of the Victory Membership Drive at 7 East 15th street.

Through the radio, the Socialist press, mass meetings, personal canvassing which has already gotten under way, and a tremendous letter appeal, the first results of which are beginning to be felt, managers of the drive in various parts of the city succeeded in bringing up the increase of new members since election day to almost 750, and since the drive began three weeks ago to over 200.

Over 100 applications have come in during the last ten days, largely through five membership drive meetings that were held during that period. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor last year, formally launched the drive at a meeting and banquet in the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd street and 14th avenue, last Saturday night. Despite the bad weather, he spoke to more than 250 people on the need of a political party that would bring an end to the corruption and political stagnation for which the two old parties are responsible. Fifteen new applications were received immediately, while many others declared their intention to affiliate at the future branch meetings in that section. The membership appeal was also made by Henry Jager, who, with Thomas, addressed the meeting.

12 Sign at Bronx Meeting  
Last Monday night, former Municipal Court Justice Panken made an eloquent appeal to the residents of the Amalgamated Cooperative Apartments, the Bronx, more than 200 of whom filled the auditorium to hear him appeal for a stronger Socialist organization. Edmund Seidel, former Socialist State Senator and a resident of the apartments, presided. Panken made a plea for a more courageous and militant Socialist, and trade union membership, and for a revival of the pioneering spirit which built both movements. Twelve new applications were received immediately, while others who were hesitant about signing up during the meeting assured Judge Panken before he left that they would affiliate within the next few days.

A meeting, at which known sympathizers of the Socialist party who have not already signed up may affiliate themselves with the branch which meets in that building, is being arranged by Sarah Volovick, who, with former Senator Seidel, are the drive managers for that part of the 8th Assembly district, the Bronx.

Supplementing the work of the drive committee, the Jewish Socialist Verband, under the direction of Meyer Weinstein, held three membership drive meetings on Wednesday evening, at Hunts Point Palace, Southern boulevard and 163rd street; Washington Mansion Hall, 1379 Washington avenue, and the county headquarters of the Socialist Party, 1167 Boston road. At each of them new party members were enrolled.

Arrangements for additional meetings are rapidly going forward in every part of the city. On Wednesday evening, January 29, enrolled Socialist voters of the 19th and 20th Assembly districts will have a meeting with Norman Thomas at the Palace Hall, Irving avenue and Bleeker street, where arrangements will be made to organize a branch in the 20th Assembly district. I. M. Chatcuff, who is in charge of the arrangements, has extended an invitation to all enrolled Socialist voters in the section to be present. In addition to Thomas, Joseph Weil and Chatcuff, both of whom reside in that district, will address the meeting.

New Brooklyn Branch Projected  
An effort to organize a branch in the 17th Assembly district Brooklyn, is now being made, with some new members forming the nucleus of a new branch. Simon Wolfe, of the 18th Assembly district, is making arrangements for an organization meeting, to be held within the next ten days. In the Flushing section of Queens, Samuel A. DeWitt is beginning a canvass that is expected to result in a new branch.

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## Communist Yugoslav Editor to be Deported

Steven Zinich, editor of Radnik, Yugoslav Communist paper published in Chicago, is at Ellis Island awaiting what is in effect a death sentence. Zinich is about to be deported to Yugoslavia, where the dictatorship awaits him with charges growing out of his revolutionary activities in the post-war period. Zinich fled to the United States at that time. Appeals have been made to the labor department to allow Zinich to proceed to Germany, where he will be enabled to enter the Soviet Union.

## Dannenberg Here to Talk at Rand School

Famous Austrian Socialist Leader in Housing and Reform Projects—Fought Fascist Reaction

ONE of the notable events of the year in New York Socialist activities will be a reception tendered to Robert Dannenberg, the Austrian Socialist, in the Rand School of Social Science Wednesday evening, January 29. Dr. Dannenberg has been intimately associated with the social legislation which has been of such value to the Austrian working class and with the wonderful housing program in Vienna which has attracted the attention of housing experts all over the world.

Comrade Dannenberg is speaker of the Landtag of Vienna, member of the national assembly of Austria, and national secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party. He is accompanied in this country by Franz Jenschick, secretary of the Austrian Socialist Tourist Educational Society. The two Austrian Socialists are paying a short visit to the United States to prepare a tour of American cities by the Tourist Society next summer.

Forty-five per cent. of the voters in Dr. Dannenberg's country are with the Socialist party. An almost unlimited unemployment relief system is maintained by the government, while social labor legislation has progressed farther than in any other European country.

Austria, dismembered as a result of the war, has lost its entire Balkan market, and is thus forced to build up with what is left. The Socialist party of Austria, in spite of its poverty, pensions its old comrades, who have borne a prominent part in the movement.

Foe of Fascism  
Dr. Dannenberg has been prominent in Austrian Socialist circles in the work of combating the attempts of armed fascists to overthrow the Socialist government of Vienna. He also took a leading part in the Austrian Parliament in checkmating the Fascist program for altering the Constitution in such a way that a Fascist dictatorship would eventually emerge and strangle the republic and destroy the trade unions and their Socialist Party.

Probably the most important book that has been written by Dannenberg is his history of the housing and social legislation of Vienna. This book has been translated into English by the British Labor Party and translations have appeared in other languages in Europe.

A large audience will be present to greet this famous Austrian Socialist at the Rand School Wednesday night.

## Medford, Labor Tubercular Sanitarium, Discharges 90 Per Cent of Patients Cured

Long Island Institution Deserves Wider Support of Unions Whose Members It Serves

By Louis Stanley

THE large, enthusiastic annual gathering of the affiliated members of the Medford Tubercular Sanitarium for Workingmen and Women which took place at Beethoven Hall on January 8 was a sign of the increasing interest of organized labor in New York City in one of its important auxiliary enterprises. The officers' reports indicated that the future would see things accomplished.

The Medford Sanitarium has received little publicity despite the excellent work it has done during most of the dozen and a half years of its existence; yet its success depends upon the amount of interest it can arouse in its work among trade unionists and their friends. The present Central Trades and

## WANTED A Magistrate With Courage

to speak in defense of the New York magistrates and their courts at the Luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, Saturday, January 25th, at 12.45.

Any of the 46 New York magistrates will be given 20 minutes of courteous attention and an opportunity to broadcast his address over Station WEAJ. Norman Thomas and Morris Ernst will be the other speakers.

Apply to the  
League for Industrial Democracy  
112 East 19th Street Algonquin 5865, or  
at the Luncheon on Saturday

## Attacks On Magistrates By Thomas To Bring Probes; Silent Under Criticism

Dodge Dodges Discussion with Socialist Leader—Others Invited to Speak at Saturday Luncheon

TWO moves for inquiry into the conduct of the magistrates' courts in New York City, first demanded by Norman Thomas, Socialist party leader, were initiated this week. Norman Thomas attacked the conduct of magistrates—charging incompetence, corruption, political subservience and relations with fixers and racketeers—during his campaign for Mayor. He has since hammered away at them, recently forwarding an official request for a legislative inquiry to assembly and senate leaders in Albany.

The magistrates whom Mr. Thomas mentioned specifically in his campaign address, Magistrates Mark Rudich, Vitale, of the now famous hold-up dinner party, and others, are the very ones now involved in investigations by the Bar Association of the city. The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People have taken up charges formulated by Mr. Thomas against Mr. Rudich in connection with his treatment of a Negro youth who had been shot "by mistake" by a police officer.

Now District Attorney Crain of New York County has ordered a Grand Jury investigation, and bills have been introduced in Albany by Assemblyman H. F. Potter asking for an inquiry along the lines indicated by Mr. Thomas. In the meantime, The N. Y. Telegram, acting on leads given the paper by Mr. Thomas, has been running a series of stories on conditions in the magistrate's courts. The Evening Post has also followed Mr. Thomas' lead and has been devoting much space to the subject.

"Lost His Nerve"  
Mr. Thomas is to speak, with Morris Ernst, on conditions in the magistrates' courts at a luncheon discussion of the League for Industrial Democracy to be held this Saturday, Jan. 25th, in the Woodstock Hotel, 127 West 43rd street, at 12.45 p.m. Magistrate William C. Dodge, who was to have been on the program, declined Tuesday to appear because of attacks on the magistrates by Mr. Thomas last Saturday which were widely quoted in the New York papers. Mr. Thomas pointed out that similar statements had been made by

him for months. Magistrate Dodge must have had knowledge of these statements when he agreed to speak, he said. In a letter to Mary Fox, executive secretary of the league, Mr. Dodge had said: "your request that I speak at the luncheon of the League on January 25th is a compliment. I hope that my efforts will not disappoint you." In a subsequent letter, Mr. Dodge announced he would not speak. He demanded that Mr. Thomas give his evidence to the authorities for investigation. The L. I. D. has invited any or all of the 46 magistrates to speak at the luncheon Saturday.

"Magistrate Dodge either lost his nerve or got orders from higher up," was Mr. Thomas' comment. Mr. Thomas' statement follows: "On January 9th with full knowledge that I was going to speak and with every opportunity for full knowledge of my general position on Magistrates' courts—a position which I made clear before the election—he formally accepted an invitation to speak at the luncheon. He referred to the invitation in his letter as a 'compliment' and was given the honor of the last place on the program. 'Now Magistrate Dodge suddenly discovers that he cannot speak with anyone who either will not or cannot prove the charges which he makes.' This is to fall back on a legalistic defense. Magistrate Dodge may find that I have proof for the charges against the Magistrates' courts which I formally made. I have always said that the purchase of judicial appointments or nominations by political contributions was a matter of common gossip which did not apply to all magistrates. The existence of this gossip itself calls for investigation. Magistrates' courts must be above reproach and the testimony in their favor cannot be merely of the sort that protects one from indictment by a Grand Jury. The unwillingness of a magistrate to speak in defense or explanation of the institution with which he is connected, under circumstances that guarantee him a fair hearing, is not reassuring to those who wish to disbelieve in the picture of that evil complex of fixers, politicians, incompetent or worse than incompetent magistrates, professional bondsmen, etc., which has been brought to the minds of many New Yorkers when they think of the Magistrates' courts. Perhaps that picture is worse than the facts warrant. But

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## N. Y. Telephone Grabs \$14,000,000 More

"To prevent confiscation of its property," the New York Telephone Co., Bell subsidiary, has announced a flat increase of \$1.25 a month in business rate and 50c for residence phones. The increase, to net \$14,000,000 for the already profitable company, was obtained through the courtesy of the federal courts.

Lax state regulation is blamed for the \$14,000,000 grab, as well as for the exorbitant rates existing before the new gift was made to the telephone monopoly.

## Green Promises Fight in South; Speaks to 5,000

Campaign Opens with Great Rally in Birmingham—Mayor Welcomes A. F. of L. Drive

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(F. P.)—Pres. William Green opened the A. F. of L. organizing campaign in the south at a mass meeting in the Birmingham public auditorium, attended by 5,000 unionists and sympathizers. He was welcomed to the city by Pres. J. M. Jones of the city commission who promised assistance to the Federation.

After introductory speeches by Pres. J. C. Barrett of the Central Labor Union and Pres. J. L. Hurst of the Alabama Federation, who stressed the fact that the A. F. of L. was not "invading" the south but had been invited to come in, Pres. Green keynoted.

"We come to the south," he said, "not for conflict, but to cooperate."

Quoting Woodrow Wilson's defense of workers' right to organize equally with business interests, he declared that the A. F. of L.'s intent was pacific.

"More has been gained at the conference table than through conflict," he said, "but if it must fight, the A. F. of L. will fight. We want to make America really American."

Southern employers, Green warned, must either permit workers to organize in legitimate A. F. of L. unions or be responsible for driving them into the ranks of the radicals. Immediately after his speech, the A. F. of L. chief left for Memphis for his next speech.

## Tour of NEC Shaping Up In the West

State Conference Possible in Washington—San Francisco, Palo Alto, Sacramento to Have Meetings

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—The national tour of members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party on their way to and from the Los Angeles meeting on March 23-29 is shaping up, according to an announcement made by Clarence Senior, National Executive Secretary. It is the first time in the history of the party that a meeting of the executive is to be held on the Pacific Coast. The session will be held in Los Angeles at the request of the local party organization.

From the state of Washington has come a number of requests that members of the committee who reach that state should arrange to attend a state-wide organization conference. Seattle has been suggested as the place for the conference. Secretary Senior is now canvassing the possibilities of holding such a meeting.

At Los Angeles and San Francisco arrangements are being completed for public demonstrations and banquets in March. The local organization in San Francisco has already fixed the date for a mass meeting which will be held on Tuesday, March 25. A banquet is also being arranged in the same city for Wednesday, March 26.

Los Angeles has some big affairs under way and other nearby cities are asking for meetings. Palo Alto has sent in a request for Mrs. Berger, Clarence Senior and James O'Neal for a meeting and there will be no difficulty in granting the request.

Sacramento, the state capital, is also on the schedule for a public meeting. The meeting for Sacramento is being arranged for Tuesday, March 25, especially for the trade unions.

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## Dressmakers Ready for Strike in N.Y.

20,000 Are Expected to Walk Out First Day—Strikers Expected to Total 30,000

By Gertrude W. Klein

THE dressmakers of New York are on the eve of a great strike. On next Tuesday evening the dressmakers' local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will meet in Mecca Temple and the referendum for a strike will be presented to the membership will, at this meeting, members. It is expected that the authorize its officers to call the strike whenever they see fit.

To the initiate, the succeeding weeks or months will present a drama of enormous interest. Alien New York, however (the needle trades workers are the substance and soul of the real city) will pick up its newspapers and say: "Those tailors are striking again!" "Four workers, neck-tie makers, dressmakers—yes—they're all tailors!" "They're always striking. They must like to strike."

As a matter of fact, New York has not been faced with a strike of such proportions or of such potential seriousness, in some years—since 1920-21, perhaps, when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were locked out, fifty-thousand strong. The coming strike of the dressmakers can most aptly be compared, perhaps, to its own general strike of 1910 in which the dressmakers' local was born.

A Union Rebirth

This, in a sense, will be a renaissance, for Local 22 has not only been infested with the Communist plague to a larger extent than the other locals of the International; it has also suffered staggering blows industrially during the last few years, and has all but foundered on the rocks of disaffection. The trade has been drifting out to the country towns. Standards have been lowered until today the city shops are producing garments as cheap and in some instances more cheaply than they are being manufactured out of town. The sweat shop has seeped into all branches of the dress trade and the workers are almost as badly "exploited as back in the nightmare days of their greatest weakness.

To these intolerable conditions, the workers and their officers alike, feel, the strike is the only answer. Responsible, intelligent labor unions do not rush into strikes unless all other expedients are futile. The dressmakers in the shops insist that unless a general strike is called, they are lost. Twenty thousand of them are expected to walk out on the first call. Ten thousand of these have been brought into the union in the organization drive of the last few weeks. Shops are being organized every day and it is expected that a total of 30,000 workers, mostly girls, will be involved before the strike is over.

Among these workers there is a spirit of hope, almost of rejoicing. This, despite the fact that strikes are no longer crusades. Strikes are not crusades, and labor unions are no holy temples, and labor leaders are not pure and simple evangelists. Bread and butter are the large, overshadowing issues involved, not only in the strike, but in the whole union structure and all its activities.

Union Control An Issue

Of course long hours and low wages are not the only issues involved. The question of union control and union recognition, which when it simmers down to the individual worker in the shop means his self-respect, his right to look his fellow worker and his employer in the face, squarely and without fear, is also involved. No other fight is so worth while, no other fight is so fascinating as the fight to achieve these rights. It is this which lifts it out of the realm of the humdrum into the world of drama and heroics.

To come back to the dressmakers and this particular strike, the chances for a successful outcome seem more than usually hopeful. The trade is busy. Work is piled up in the shops. The advent of the \$6.00 and \$7.00 dress—cheap and fashionable and often a copy of a recently imported model—enables the great mass of women to possess comparatively extensive wardrobes. With a vigorous organization drive, with a will to win, and most important of all, with "bundles" in the shops, success seems certain.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International, although not in the best of health, will direct the strike. David Dubinsky, formerly Manager of the Cutters and now occupying the place vacated

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# LOS ANGELES SOCIALISTS POINT THE WAY

## Butte Unions Organize in Labor Party

Silver Bow Council Enlisting All Locals in Independent Movement Along Political Lines

(By a New Leader Correspondent)  
BUTTE, Mont.—Under the caption of "New Political Party in Now Assured Organization," the Montana Labor News, representing the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council, declares that the trade unions are now forming their own Labor Party in Butte. Discussion regarding a labor party has been going on for months in the local organizations of workers and the Labor Party has already been founded.  
"With greatly increased delegations," says the News in its issue of January 16, "at the last meeting of the Labor Party, Butte unionists feel confident of the assured success of a political party which will enter the political arena at the next election."  
"Within a month every local labor organization is expected to have representation on the general committee."  
A few years before the outbreak of the World War, Butte workers elected a Socialist Mayor. The city itself has been the scene of many tense labor struggles in the past thirty years and unionism has had to fight for its very existence against the all-powerful copper companies.

## Probe of Magistrates By N. Y. Grand Jury

(Continued from Page One)  
Magistrate Dodge does not prove that fact by standing on his dignity. Nor can Judge Crain prove that fact under the circumstances of a Grand Jury investigation in one county, earnestly as one hopes that he may have better luck with this than with the Rothstein and Garet Garrett cases. More than ever a legislative inquiry is necessary.

In his request for a legislative investigation, Mr. Thomas outlined seven lines of inquiry. These he indicated as follows:

"1.—The nature of recent appointments, temporary as well as full term, to the magistracies' bench. Almost without exception such appointments are made on recommendations of district leaders and the appointees have been conspicuous only for political availability. It is the common belief in New York that magistracies as a rule pay amounts stated to be \$20,000, \$25,000 and \$30,000 for their appointments. On a scale of payments for other judicial nominations is said to be much higher."  
"2.—The moral or mental incapacity of many magistracies for a proper performance of their duties. It is notorious that some magistracies seek to prove strength by bullying witnesses and defendants who happen to have no political pull, that other magistracies give full play to their assorted prejudices, that still others scarcely know how to decide a case unless they are advised from outside. There is a peculiarly offensive type of magistrate who seeks to prove his own patriotism by his abuse of radicals or strikers brought before him. Within recent years or months Magistracies Weil, Bushel, Brodsky, Hirschfeld, and Sabatini have illustrated this sort of thing by remarks or conduct on the bench which are matters of record."

"3.—The power and prevalence of district leaders and other fixers in the courts, some of them notorious characters. A policeman once explained to me that the police brutality to various sorts of offenders was justified because only so could the gangster be taught to respect the police. In the Magistracies' courts, he added, some fixers can always get them out of trouble."  
"4.—Grave abuses in the bail system, collusion between professional bondsmen, court clerks and probably magistracies themselves. This has been a subject of comment by grand juries and more recently by Chief Magistrate McAdoo himself."

"5.—Lack of discipline in the courts, lateness of magistracies in opening courts, political influence in the chief magistracy's office in the assignment of clerks, etc. Some of this was the subject of an admirable report of the Women's City Club of New York."

"6.—Prostitution of the magistracy's office to political ends, as, for example, the action of Magistracies Weil and Simpson who refused even to hold for the Grand Jury offenders caught red-handed in violating the election laws in the frauds which brought about the defeat of Judge Jacob Panken for re-election. Two witnesses in Magistrate Simpson's court were so terrified by gangsters whom they recognized in the courtroom that they were afraid to leave until I could accompany them."

"7.—Actual fraud and corruption. This is, of course, harder to prove. That it exists is the almost universal belief, especially in the poorer parts of the city."

## Party Has Become A Formidable Factor In Political Life of City

Up-to-date Headquarters, Eleven Branches, Young Peoples Groups, Street Meetings, Library, Friendly Relations with Unions Among Accomplishments — Young Busick the Dynamo

(By a New Leader Correspondent)  
LOS ANGELES.—A year ago the Los Angeles socialist local had a little office in the rear of an old fashioned building. Once a week a meeting was held in the headquarters where a dozen old timers would get together and tell what they had done twenty years ago. The office was locked all the time. No literature was being distributed, and the Party had no young people. The party was dying away, or rather, rusting away, from inactivity.  
A year ago an organization fund was raised to put a full time organizer in the field and carry on propaganda work. It was decided that a young man should be engaged to get youth interested in the Party work.  
William W. Busick, a young man of 25, was put on the job. He received his education in Oberlin College, studied law in the prosecuting attorney's office, and had worked in factories in the East and Middle-West. Busick was also editor of a monthly magazine, "The American Atlas." He has had experience as a business executive, having been manager of The Fabric Belt corp. for over a year. He has been active in the Socialist movement since the LaFollette campaign.

Eleven Branches, 30 Meetings Monthly  
Busick rolled up his sleeves and went to work. The Los Angeles comrades gave him their whole-hearted support, and today they have a movement of which they can justly be proud.

They have an up-to-date business office and a hall that will seat 100. They now have eleven branches, with two more scheduled to be started this week. They have an active, growing Young Peoples Socialist League. Over thirty meetings are held each month with a total attendance of over six hundred. Street meetings are being held with much interest and large attendance. New Leaders are sold at these meetings.

The party has a library at the headquarters containing over 1,000 volumes. Forums are being started in various parts of the city. Friendly relations have been built up with organized labor. For the first time the Unions endorsed Socialist candidates in the last municipal election, when the Socialist ticket piled up 70,000 votes. The local union paper runs a column of Socialist news each week. Socialist speakers have been put before other groups. Literature is distributed at Union meetings. All of the branches are growing in activity and membership.

**Fight On Power Trust**  
The local Socialists have been taking an active part in practical politics of the city, the most recent move being their protest against the allotment of Boulder Dam Power Trust. After the City Central Committee had gone on record against the deal, Busick got busy, collected the facts, and gave them publicity in the local papers. The city officials have been forced to take action to prevent the Southern California Edison Company from grabbing public power needed for Los Angeles.

The Socialists have been thanked for their part by the Department of Light and Power, and hosts of friends of public ownership. The employees of the Light and Power Department posted the Socialist leaflets and news all over the shops. This move has made many friends for the Socialist Party. Such actions as this have let the people know that the Socialists are fighting the everyday battles of the people, and have built up a respect and powerful sentiment because they feel that the Socialist Party is doing something for them now.

Busick has been successful in getting Socialist publicity into the daily press. Busick states, that "such publicity is as good as leaflets as it reaches over one hundred thousand people and they read it, whereas many leaflets are thrown away."

**The Socialist Party is News**  
"If we had had to pay the regular rates of advertising for the publicity we got into the press, it would cost over ten dollars a day, over seventy-five dollars a week, or well over three thousand dollars for the ten months I have been here."  
"Some of this news has been headlined, and a lot of it crashed the front page," Busick said. "Space like that isn't for sale, at any price, yet we got it. Our newspaper publicity, more than anything else, is responsible for the strong sentiment we have built up."

The young people have swarmed into the Party. About half of the thirty-three delegates to the City Central Committee are under twenty-five. The youths have been elected to responsible positions in the party machine. Youth has been injected into the Party's veins, and gives it a new enthusiasm.

Busick has spoken before many groups, churches, unions, peace groups, etc., laying the Socialist philosophy and program before them, and many of these groups now feel friendly and will co-operate because they understand the beauty and practicability of Socialist principles.

**100,000 Leaflets Distributed**  
Many college professors of the five local colleges have taken an interest in the Party. Busick has a fine active branch in Occidental College, and has committees of students in three of the others, and expects to have branches in all of the colleges within the next few months.

In the last ten months over one hundred thousand leaflets have been distributed. About 70 per cent of this number were distributed by the Young Socialist's League.

The Los Angeles Socialists will issue the first edition of their local paper next month. Busick has been chosen as editor. W. Scott Lewis and William H. Henry as Associate editors, and Sam Weisenberg was elected treasurer. The first edition will run twelve thousand copies. Half of this number will be mailed to the registered Socialists in Los Angeles, after which they will be canvassed for subscriptions. The remaining six thousand will be for subscribers and for free distribution.

In February the Los Angeles comrades are giving a banquet in honor of Upton Sinclair, whose new book will be off the press at that time.

In March the Los Angeles comrades will give a banquet to welcome the National Executive Committee and end up with a big mass meeting in Trinity Auditorium on Sunday, March 30th.

**1930 — A Bigger Year Ahead**  
At present the Los Angeles comrades are centering all their strength to reach Councilman Sanborn for betraying the publicly owned light plant by putting a Power Trust man on the Board of Water and Power. The Socialists hope to have the necessary two thousand six hundred signatures in a few days, and then will start a campaign to put a Socialist in his place.

In the state campaign next fall Busick says that the Socialists will have a full ticket for all offices; assembly, supervisor, Senators, judges, congressmen, making a total of forty-four candidates.

"We have laid a wonderful foundation and made a great deal of progress, but we have mapped out a still bigger program for 1930, and with the help of all the comrades we will make this year far surpass the last in achievement."

## Dressmakers Ready For Big Struggle

(Continued from Page One)  
by the resignation of Abraham Baroff, will be his first lieutenant. Directly in the front line of the major operations will be Julius Hochman, in charge of the dressmakers' department, formerly manager of the Joint Board, and working with him, Vice-presidents, Luigi Antonini, Isidore Nagler, and David Breslow.

## Secretary Hyde Worried About Socialism, Too

BALTIMORE (F.P.)—Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, speaking before a convention of Presbyterian men in Baltimore, Jan. 17, declared that there could be no compromise between Christianity and Socialism. The former dealer in automobile fixtures quoted Karl Marx to prove that Socialism is anti-religious, and hence is in-

## New Fascist Scheme Aired In Austria

Catholic Leader, Seipel, Proposes Third Parliamentary House Composed of Business and Landowners

(By a New Leader Correspondent)  
VIENNA.—After years of threats of armed force against the Socialists and trade unions of Vienna and a recent attempt to realize a reactionary dictatorship through a change in the Austrian constitution, which was defeated, the Fascists, under the leadership of the Catholic premier, Mgr. Ignaz Seipel, are openly supporting a movement to remake Austria on the model of Mussolini's dictatorship.

Mgr. Seipel's plan envisages three houses of Parliament. To the present Nationalrat or lower house would be added a council of corporations, composed of representatives elected or selected from all the professions. Over both Chambers would be a Cabinet council, enlarged by the addition of the provincial governors. The Nationalrat would deal first with political and cultural problems and the Staenderrat with economic and financial issues, but all laws would have to pass all three chambers.

At the moment when it was hoped that Mgr. Seipel and his Fascists had learned a lesson and at the time when Chancellor Schoner is seeking a loan to stabilize the finances of Austria, Mgr. Seipel has come out for a proposal that would make land magnates and big industrialists supreme in Austria.

**Heimwehr to Demonstrate**  
The Socialists, of course, are opposed to an idea that would mean the death of Parliament and democracy. However, the Heimwehr, Mgr. Seipel's armed bands, have called a meeting to be held before the Socialist city hall in Vienna for February 2 to demonstrate in favor of Mgr. Seipel's proposal. The Socialists will be prepared to guard against this meeting being used as a "putsch" against the Socialist administration.

Meantime, many of the peasants have become impatient of Mgr. Seipel's never-ending and dangerous adventures. They keep the people in a state of anxiety and the farmers recently organized and issued a manifesto against the Heimwehr and its allies. This means a division of Mgr. Seipel's reactionary forces.

"We leaders of the Austrian farmers' force will see that our sons tried Fatherland at last secure order, so that the farmers can return to their tasks and pursue them in peace," the manifesto says. It makes it evident that the farmers intend to emancipate themselves from the Heimwehr, which in its origin was mainly recruited from the country districts.

The new move is condemned by the Christian Social (Fascist) party, whose former members, it is declared, will have nothing to do with it, but is supported by the Peasant party.

## Hoan, Duncan Speed Cincinnati Party Growth

(By a New Leader Correspondent)  
CINCINNATI.—This Ohio city, after years of cynical indifference to Socialist organization, is again coming to the front, thanks to a fine meeting last week which was addressed by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee. Thomas Duncan, Socialist Senator of Wisconsin, and Leo Krzycki, former Socialist Sheriff of Milwaukee County and now organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, were the other speakers.

As a result of this meeting seventeen new party members were obtained and the local organization has decided to arrange for a series of lectures. Cincinnati is now a center of suffering because of the large number of workers who are unemployed.

George Rogers, leading Cincinnati Socialist, made a strong plea for members and finances. A large number of cash contributions were made to carry on the work.

"You have a liberal charter in Cincinnati," Mayor Hoan told the audience. "You can build apartment houses. You can build homes for workmen, you can operate your own markets. But you need friends of the workingman in your city council to do these things."

"Milwaukee is far ahead of you. We formed a corporation there, the city paying part. We sold enough of the land for industrial purposes to pay for the entire tract. The workmen's homes were built with union labor. They were good homes, warm and comfortable, and they cost \$1,500 less because this work was under public supervision."

moral and destructive to the happiness of mankind. Socialist schemes leave no place for private initiative, he added. Russia educates its children in public schools, in atheism. Hence, Socialism is the enemy of civilization as developed in America. He offered no evidence, and nobody disputed him.

## Lithuania Releases New Wave of Terror

Jails Overcrowded with Socialists — Hungarians Refuse Amnesty — Communists Treated Barbarously in Bulgaria

(By a New Leader Correspondent)  
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## Hungarian Socialists Urge Bethlen's Resignation

Nepszava Denounces Entire System of Dictatorship, Appeals to World Democracy

(In view of recent statements by Count Bethlen Karolyi that the Hungarian Socialists are in "league with" the Horthy-Bethlen regime, the following report from Vienna comes with particular interest.)

VIENNA.—The part played at second Hague conference by Count Bethlen, Premier in Horthy's Hungarian dictatorship, is openly denounced by the Socialist press as a betrayal of the nation. The democratic forces of the world are urged to come to the aid of the Hungarian masses. Bethlen's resignation is demanded.

The attack by the Socialists of Hungary is attributable especially to the introduction at the last moment by the Hungarian delegation at The Hague of the claims of Hapsburg archdukes and of the clergy of the former Hungarian territories for indemnification for properties sequestered under the laws of the succession States. Such claims were never mentioned in Hungary, and it is especially objected that the wealthy Archdukes Albrecht and Francis Joseph obtained by recent visits to Rome Italy's support of their desire to be indemnified for the loss of certain properties even at the cost of the entire Hungarian people.

The Socialist newspaper Nepszava, is at a loss for words to denounce the enormity of the crime which it declares Count Bethlen committed in the interests of a handful of big Hungarian landlords who under the name of optants have been so long demanding the city of the world. The Nepszava carries a flaming appeal to all the democracies in the world to come to the rescue of the Hungarian working classes "who will proceed to bleed for a quarter of a century under the yoke of optants."

Count Bethlen secured a victory indeed, at The Hague, writes the newspaper, but only for those great landlords, the Hungarian optants, who will have to be indemnified by Hungarian peasants. Count Bethlen's victory, says the Nepszava, is a victory of the landlords over the working people of Hungary.

That such agreement was reached, says the Nepszava, was only possible through the complete collapse of democracy in Hungary. Count Bethlen, the newspaper says, will not, perhaps, be reminded of the promise he made before leaving Hungary never to commit the country to pay reparation in any form, but the fact is that the Hungarian people will be compelled to pay reparation on two counts—for the Agrarians and for the Hapsburg Archdukes and the clergy.

The newspaper concludes that Count Bethlen must resign immediately, because it is impossible for him to continue to hold office after having made an agreement at the expense of the country and under which he personally benefits to the tune of 10,000 acres of land.

twelve years. Avram Stojanow, the member of Parliament, received 18 months' imprisonment. Twelve of the accused were acquitted. Although no serious offences could be proved at the trial, no less than 350 years penal servitude were imposed.  
During the trial of the 52, which caused a great stir in Bulgaria, shaking cruelty at the legal "inquiry" came to light at the principal proceedings, which has thrown wide circles of the population, particularly among the workers and peasants, into a state of feverish indignation. It was perfectly clear at the proceedings that the prisoners were tortured. The accused Schamowitch showed his foot wound which had been caused by the ill treatment, and bound up by the police doctor Portarski. And it was also proved against this police doctor that when the accused man Jonko Panoff became unconscious during the torture, he (the doctor) took the pulse of the tortured man and informed the torturers that their victim could stand still more beating!

Even the press cannot avoid the impressions of the trial. "Zname," the organ of the Democratic party, writes in its leading article entitled "Herr Ljaptscheff's Police" regarding the ill treatment and torture revealed before the court: "The revelations during the legal inquiry are shocking. Young intelligent people were tortured in such a way that some of them have become insane."

**For Amnesty in France**  
Some days ago the French Deputies Herriot, Daladier, Merin and Mandel approached the Prime Minister to grant an amnesty for the French Royalist leader, Leon Daudet, who has fled to Belgium. The French Socialists took advantage of the opportunity to demand an amnesty for all political prisoners. On behalf of the Socialist Group, Marius Moutet therefore made an interpellation "on the intentions of the Government regarding the pardoning of Leon Daudet and the political prisoners in France and the Colonies."

Tardieu replied that the Government would introduce a proposal for an amnesty for Alsace-Lorraine, but that the right of pardon rested only with the President, and Parliament could not attack this privilege of the President. In spite of the protests of the Socialists, it was decided by the reactionary majority, with 203 votes to 266, to postpone the interpellation.

The Socialist Deputy Uhry was nevertheless able to secure a discussion of the amnesty question. He proposed that the Chamber decide to deal with the amnesty as soon as possible and call upon the Government to propose in the meantime the early pardon on a large scale of the people dealt with in the report. Tardieu could not bring anything against this proposal, and it was therefore passed by a free vote.

## William Pickens Speaker At Rand School Forum

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, will speak Saturday, January 25, at the Rand School on "Economic Interpretations of Race Problems." Mr. Pickens is well known as an orator and contributor to the press. Mr. Pickens is author of "The Heir of Slaves"; "The New Negro"; and other books. He was dean of Morgan College in Baltimore and has taught in other colleges.

## Power Trust Blames It All On Socialism

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON (F. P.).—Socialism was undermining our basic industries, particularly the electric power industry, and that is why the power trust was compelled—much against its will—to organize its nation-wide machinery of propaganda against public ownership or effective public regulation.

That, in substance, is the answer delivered to the Federal Trade Commission, Jan. 28, by Bernard Weadock, special counsel for the Joint Commission of National Utility Associations, to the Senate's inquiry as to why this propaganda was created and financed.

Sam Insull's millions, and the further and more effective millions of the Electric Bond & Share, General Electric, Bylesby and other units in the water power trust were devoted to saving the American people from public ownership, which would mean a triumph for the Socialists. Weadock's argument was buttressed by some 100 photostats of articles printed in the daily press, hostile to private ownership and operation of utilities, or to the activities of the Joint Committee in fighting public ownership.

**The Honor Roll**

Who were the chief villains in this piece? Why, there was the National Popular Government League, directed by Judson King. Then there was the Public Ownership League of America, headed by Carl Thompson. There was the People's Legislative Service, established by the elder LaFollette and the railroad brotherhoods and other radical elements. The League for Industrial Democracy, led by Harry Laidler and Norman Thomas, was on the list, and in the background hovered the People's Lobby, inspired by John Dewey and Benjamin C. Marsh. Some of these had actually boasted to their membership that they had secured wide publicity—free—since their statements were newsworthy—in many of the most influential papers and magazines.

## A MOMENTOUS 3-Cornered DEBATE!

Which offers more to the workers of the world?

COMMUNISM, or SOCIALISM, or CAPITALISM?

Scott NEARING says Communism

Fenner BROCKWAY says Socialism

Prof. Edwin R. A. SELIGMAN says Capitalism

Foremost Economist, Columbia University

Chairmen, SAMUEL UPTON MEYER—ROGER N. BALDWIN

—SUBJECT—

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

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## Kaufman Takes Reins Of Fur Union

President on Return, Sees Union Re-built More Powerful Than Ever—Pledges Socialist Aid

By Louis Stanley

IT IS characteristic of Morris Kaufman, who has just returned to the presidency of the International Fur Workers' Union after an absence of a little more than four years, that his first official act in his new position was to take a practical step to rebuild the union. He issued an appeal calling upon local unions to raise the two dollar assessment per member that the recent Montreal convention of the organization had authorized. Furthermore, he urged locals that found it possible to do so to advance the two dollars for each member, so that the International could have immediate funds with which to begin the vital work with which it is confronted.

"The fur workers must rally around their union with the enthusiasm that they used to show," said President Kaufman. "It is true that they have passed through some bitter experiences in recent years because of the fight with the Communists and the sickness of the industry, but the future is bright. We must wage a good old-fashioned organization campaign. We must hold mass meetings. We must intensify the confidence of the members in their union. I am certain that there are hundreds, if not thousands of fur workers that are anxious to make great sacrifices that the International Fur Workers' Union might become a powerful and vigorous organization again."

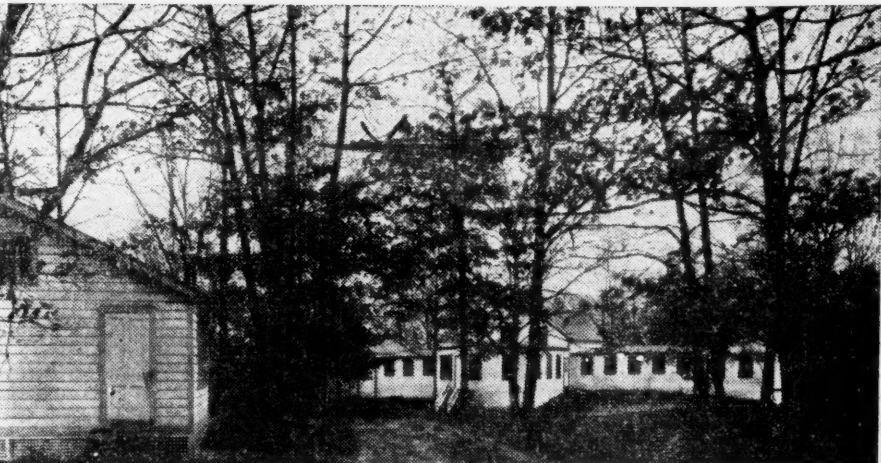
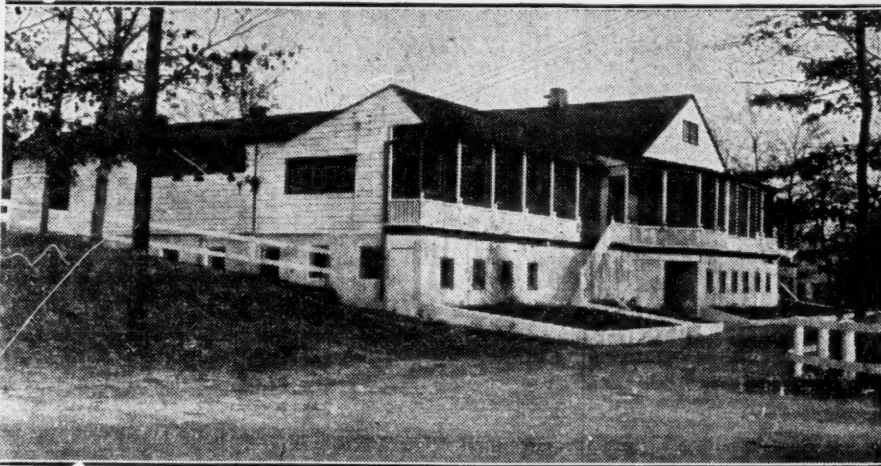
That Kaufman is the man who will supply the leadership for this work is the general belief among the members. That is why he was drafted to undertake the job. That is why at a personal sacrifice he responded to the call to arms. He knew that the membership had faith in his ability and sincerity and that with their active cooperation he could do something to set the union on its feet and start it on its upward climb again.

**Traces Decline of Industry**  
Kaufman ceased to be President of the Fur Workers' Union after the special Boston convention in November, 1925, when the factional struggle within the union brought to the presidency Oziel Schachtman, the candidate of the Communists and the neutral group. It is said that Kaufman could have had the presidency at that time, had he been willing to give the Communists a free hand in New York City. He might have returned after the Washington convention in 1928 had there been a limited demand for his return. He did his time. He knew the union through long experience. He had been associated with the fur industry since 1906.

He had been an active member of Oziel's Local Union No. 5, now 15. He had been manager of the New York Joint Board from 1916 to 1920 and president of the International from 1918 to 1925. In 1929, when the international fight broke out, Kaufman resigned from his position as manager of the Joint Board, because the opposition had asked him for defending the business agents of the Joint Board against these agents' union. He was induced, however, to withdraw his resignation at that time but finding the situation intolerable, he resigned in March, 1930, retaining the presidency of the International Union.

From then to his withdrawal from office in 1925 he was the midast of the left-right fight that kept the union in turmoil. Kaufman has the intimate knowledge of the fur industry both through his service in the union and his work in the skin dealing since 1925. He attributes the present demoralization of the business to two factors: (1)—surplus of skins, and (2)—speculation in skins and resulting high prices. He believes that the Communists during their period of control made a systematic effort to entrench themselves by bringing into the trade their supporters, generally from the Communist Party or the Fur Workers' League. The large number of apprentices introduced during the factional fight created an unhealthy situation. The evil has been aggravated by a economic slump of the fur industry. After the bursting of the speculative bubble in skins during the business crash of 1929, the industry settled down for several years but in 1924 the process of speculation began all over again. The number of middlemen increased in number, high prices were maintained by the practice of auction houses of advancing twenty-five per cent. of the value of skins to the trapper, and manufacturers accumulated large quantities of skins in the attempt to keep ahead of the price rises. In 1927 prices became so exorbitant that women began to hesitate to buy and department stores and large distributors, sensing that was happening, inaugurated a policy of hand-to-mouth buying. The summer of 1927 many stores away from the city took a prominent part. In the first place, the union must be made so strong that it will have the labor situa-

## Where New York Labor Nurses Its Unfortunate Members



### Medford Cares For Labor's Tuberculars

(Continued from Page One)

land, some sixty-five miles from New York City, practically in the center of Long Island, midway between Patachogue and Port Jefferson. The Federal health authorities give the location the highest recommendation. The State Board of Charities approved the incorporation of the Medford Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Workingmen and Women on February 21, 1912 and the incorporation took place on March 8, the following year.

While the Brooklyn Central Labor Union bought the property, the deeds were turned over to the Medford Tuberculosis Sanatorium Committee, which will remain the operator of the enterprise so long as the sanatorium gives free service to consumptives without regard to race or creed. Naturally most of the nine hundred patients that the institution has had have been members of trade unions or their friends and relatives.

A visit to the Medford Sanatorium supplies the best proof of the present usefulness of the institution and its immense possibilities. The seventy acres of woodland afford opportunities for pleasant walks—without leaving the grounds—on Sunday picnics when families run up for a visit, and space for several more buildings. At the present time unfortunately finances make it impossible to utilize all the present accommodations. The main building is the only one actually in use. It consists of two open-air dormitory wings, one for men, the other for women, a pleasant dining room, a spacious kitchen, a bed-room for emergency cases, an office, and two living-rooms, known as "annexes," one for the men and one for the women. A new heating system and other improvements make the patients extremely comfortable.

**Building Needs Equipment**  
A short distance from the main building is another structure equally as large, contributed by Albert Tagliabue in memory of his parents. It is not in use at present for lack of equipment. What is now an old shack used as a store room is the first building constructed. At one time, when children were taken as inmates, it was employed as a school house. In back of it is the Mary Dreier house for cases requiring isolation and once occupied by a mother and her children who had all come to Medford to be cured. Not far to the left is a swimming pool. A barn contains two cows, a calf and a horse. There is a

1928 others found themselves in the same plight. With the beginning of 1929 the manufacturers began hand-to-mouth buying. The result was that many workers were laid off and shops that kept in operation did so by employing small forces. By September, 1929, the skin dealers began to feel the pinch and they too began to buy from hand-to-mouth. The bankers tightened their credit and large advances were no longer made to trappers by auction houses. The year 1929 closed with practically no buying by dealers.

**Sees Stabilization Ahead**  
All this will eventually have a beneficial effect upon the industry in general and the workers in particular. The industry will be stabilized. Prices will be lower. Women will begin to buy furs again. Employment will pick up. In this process of readjustment Kaufman wants to see the union take a prominent part. In the first place, the union must be made so strong that it will have the labor situa-

fat pig in the piggery and there are chickens in the coops. A water plant supplies fresh water and a truck garden vegetables in season. The production of milk and other commodities on the ground saves the Sanatorium large sums of money and guarantees an abundant and reliable supply of food.

The patients are without doubt entirely contented. They are under the medical care of Dr. Frederick L. McCrea of Port Jefferson, but seven miles away. The very efficient superintendent-nurse is the long-experienced Stella Bartholomew and she is ably assisted by Alice Quain. Adult patients must rest in bed fourteen hours a day and the children sixteen. For amusements there are the radio, cards, books, games, and when the weather is mild, walks. Since rest is the chief necessity in bringing about a cure, the inmates are only permitted to help with the lighter work when they insist upon doing so. Then they are allowed to do a little work, mainly because it keeps them occupied. Cheerfulness next to rest is the most important factor in leading to recovery. So successful has been the work of Medford in arresting tuberculosis in its incipient stages that ninety per cent. of the patients have been discharged as cured. Indeed, it has been shown that the low altitude of Medford as compared with other sanatoria has the advantage of making it possible for discharged persons to return to their homes without having to make sudden adjustments from a high altitude to a low one again.

**Deserves More Recognition**  
The Medford Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Workingmen and Women should be the pride of the organized labor movement of this country. Actually it is little known outside of New York City and in the great metropolis it has met with indifference in some labor circles. A few unions and a devoted number of individuals have backed up the institution magnificently. They have rescued it from the deteriorated state into which it had fallen about three years ago. Robert J. Nolan of the Sheet Metal Workers, President of Medford, has probably borne the brunt of the burden. He has visited the grounds frequently and done much to stir up enthusiasm for the work. He has been ably assisted by other officers: James C. Quinn, Secretary; Charles E. Cinnin, Treasurer; Charles E. Sinnigen of the Central Union Label Council; John J. Munn of the Federation Bank and Trust Company; James K. Dudgeon of the Bottlers and Dri-

**Undermyer to Preside At Brockway, Nearing, Seligman Debate**

A three-cornered debate on whether Capitalism, Socialism or Communism offers more to the workers of the world will be argued on Sunday night, February 2nd, at the Mecca Temple, on West 55th Street, under the auspices of the League for Public Discussion. Three noted authorities have been selected to represent and discuss the special merits of each of these systems. Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, the noted economist of Columbia University, will argue for the benefits of the capitalist order of society. Scott Nearing, the well known lecturer on labor and sociological problems, will speak for Communism, and Fenner Brockway, a brilliant labor member of the British Parliament, just arrived in this country, will reason for the superiority of Socialistic form of government.

Because of the fact that each speaker will make two appearances, the League for Public Discussion has considered it necessary to have two chairmen to officiate for the occasion. Samuel Undermyer will preside for the first half of the debate and Roger N. Baldwin, head of the Civil Liberties Bureau, for the second half. The offices of the League for Public Discussion are at 1- West 42nd Street.

**Cleveland Unions Gain 5,000 Members**

CLEVELAND (FP)—The Cleveland Federation of Labor reports a gain of 5,082 members during 1929, bringing the total to more than 80,000. The biggest gain was made in the metal trades where 1,276 joined unions. Two new locals were organized with several hundred workers.

vers; and Daniel J. Ahearn of the Allied Printing Trades.

A few months ago finances were running low; as a desperate measure the paid secretary was discontinued. Since then all officers have worked on a voluntary basis. Last year the income amounted to \$31,388, the chief items being as follows: union affiliations, \$4,080; Christmas seals, \$2,797; donations through office, \$3,474; and theatre tickets, net, \$1,059. At the end of 1929 there was a balance of \$5,025 and at the present time it is probably larger by \$500. It will be seen that the financing of Medford relies heavily on the labor movement. While there is no paid secretary at present, it is also well to know that the journal because of certain unpleasantness connected with it has also been discontinued.

Medford needs money and it should and can get it from the trade unions of New York City and vicinity. Within the month the Building Trades Council has held out hopes of substantial support. The present dues are ten dollars per year for every one hundred members for organizations, and one dollar per year for individuals. More money will make it possible to operate the present plant to capacity and establish a building fund for future expansion.

The Medford Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Workingmen and Women is deserving of generous support from the trade union movement. It helps to transform the everyday bread and butter struggle of the worker into something bigger and more beautiful. Medford should become a live part of a live labor movement.

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## Socialists Organize Fight Against Tammany Leader's 1,200% Profit Bus Line

By Henry Rosner

LAST Monday night at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum a conference was held to devise ways and means of defeating the efforts of the Eastern Parkway, Brownsville and East New York Transit Relief Association to obtain a five-year franchise from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The factual basis of the fight is a report issued by the Socialist Party Municipal Research Bureau. The Company operates a bus line from the subway at Eastern Parkway and Utica avenue into the heart of Brownsville. It performs a much-needed service. Hitherto, the company has operated under a temporary permit which has been renewed from time to time.

The conference was called by the Socialist branches of Brownsville. About forty organizations were represented. Among them were such organizations as the Brownsville Chamber of Commerce, the Brownsville and East New York Taxpayers' Association, the Workmen's Circle of Brownsville, and the Cooperative Bakery of Brownsville. Socialist speakers played the leading role in the conference. Louis Waldman ably presented the case for denying the petition for a franchise. His arguments may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The people of Brooklyn as well as the people of the other boroughs have for some years been in need of a unified, borough-wide bus system. It is on record that the Mayor promised them such a service prior to his election in 1925. The granting of this franchise for a single route will be a step away from such unified operation. The fact of the matter is that there are a number of sections of Brooklyn which although they need a bus service are not yet sufficiently developed to make such lines profitable. In fact, it is very likely that in the beginning they will run at a loss! In order to provide service for the citizens of these sections, it is essential that the good routes be given to the operator who will consent to operate the bad ones as well, since the profits of the good routes will make up for the losses on the poor routes.

The Brownsville route is a good route. Since commencing operations in 1925, it has paid in dividends \$343,200 on a stock capitalization of \$28,600 or 1200 per cent. Clearly such profits are inordinately large. "These figures," Mr. Leonard Wastell, counsel for the Citizens' Union, declared, "made the I. R. T. look like a piker, when in its palmist days it was dissipating dividends right and left."

2. Moreover, those living in the Brownsville section would find it to their advantage to be served by a line which is part of a borough-wide system. This would mean transfer privileges to other bus lines going to other parts of the borough. Furthermore, the financial resources of a large organization would mean much better service. It could afford much more modern buses instead of the present antiquated, obsolete type which are the last word in discomfort.

If unified bus service by a large organization is desirable, shall it be provided by a private corporation or shall the municipality own and operate buses. Therefore, Louis Waldman pointed out that a unified system municipally owned and operated with the profit motive eliminated and with the service motive uppermost would be infinitely superior to a unified system privately owned and operated.

The Board of Estimate has acted rather curiously in the whole affair. The form of the contract has been ready since last May. Yet the matter has been laid over meeting after meeting. It seems to us that this board should have denied the petition at the very outset. The board is well aware of some of the considerations presented above. Only as recently as January 7 at a meeting of the Committee of the Whole Mayor Walker said the following concerning a Rockaway bus situation:

"First, we are going to lay over for two weeks the applications from all these competing companies and then we are going to get for your personal convenience a county-wide system. This must be a good route judging by the competition and it would not be fair to give it to some company and allow some other company to take the poor routes. All the routes for the borough will go together in the franchise. We intend to see that there is a comprehensive borough-wide system instead of the chaos which some civic associations seem to prefer. You can't expect us to give the good routes to individual operators and then hope to have a responsible operator or company provide a system comprising only the poor routes."

**The Politics of the Situation**  
The logic of the Queens situation applies to Brooklyn. Why this hesitation and delay in denying the application of the Eastern Parkway, Brownsville and East New York Transit Relief Association?

The reason is not hard to find. An important shareholder and recognized promoter in this organization is Hyman Schorenstein, Democratic leader of the 23rd A. D. What is logical in one situation, ceases to be logical in another, simply because the exorbitant profits of a Democratic politician are involved.

The Conference appointed a committee of twelve to appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday, January 24, to protest against the granting of the franchise. Louis Waldman and Norman Thomas were selected as spokesmen of the committee.

In view of the fact that many of the organizations present were distinctly not Socialist, it is very significant that the Conference virtually endorsed the principle of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities by advocating the application of this principle in the case of buses. There is a very valuable lesson to be drawn from this type and must convince all those interested, even if they are not Socialists, of the essential validity of the Socialist approach and solution. In this fashion the party will become a dynamic force in the community. When this becomes clear, the party must and will grow.

## Child Labor Broadcasts Over WEVD

Socialist Party, L. I. D., Rand School Will Also Go On the Air During Week of January 26

THE programs of WEVD for the week beginning Sunday, January 26th, include two broadcasts by the National Child Labor Committee, one at 2:40 Sunday afternoon, and another at 1:40 Monday afternoon. Broadcasts by the League for Industrial Democracy, the Rand School and the Socialist party are also on the programs. The complete program for the week follows:

**On WEVD**  
250.6-WEVD-New York City-1300 KC

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 26**  
11:00—Dietz Ballade Orchestra  
11:45—Real Estate Review  
11:45—Charles Friedlander's Home Beautiful  
12:00—Time Signal  
12:01—The Well Dressed Man  
12:15—Dan's Beauty Shop  
12:30—Jamaica Radio Orchestra  
12:45—Weinstein's Entertainers  
1:00—Weather Reports  
1:02—Dr. Josephine, pianist  
2:00—Public Science Series  
2:00—Testi Trio  
2:40—National Child Labor Committee  
3:00—Jewish Hour; Louis D. Lieberman, director  
4:00—Socialist Membership Drive  
4:30—Negro Art Group Hour; White Rose Quartet; M. Arnold Hill, Director of Industrial Relations, National Labor League

**MONDAY, JANUARY 27**  
12:00—Melody Lady  
12:06—"I See by the Papers"  
12:10—Clara Fink, violin  
12:30—Mrs. John Alden, "The Sunshiner"  
1:30—Esther McCoy, soprano  
1:40—National Child Labor Committee  
2:00—Regina Glenova, soprano  
2:30—Curtis Foulds, piano  
2:40—League for Industrial Democracy publication  
3:00—Dorothy Keane, soprano  
3:20—Merchants Review  
3:40—Anna Shost, soprano  
4:00—Jamaica Radio Orchestra  
4:30—Dorothy Ballou, contralto  
4:30—International House Period; Dr. Werner Mueller, "Youth Movement"  
4:40—Sienna Alpha Iota Trio  
5:00—Winifred Harper Cooley, Broadway Dramatist  
5:20—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Oiden, songs  
5:40—Lillian Harkins, "Art of the Dance"  
6:00—Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, "The City of God, by St. Augustine"  
6:20—Mildred Strates, dramatic soprano  
6:40—Conference for Progressive Labor  
9:00—Greenwich Village Hour  
9:25—Fellowship of Reconciliation  
9:40—The Time of the Day  
10:00—A's Association for the Advancement of Athletes  
10:15—Jamaica Radio Orchestra  
10:30—WEVD Stock Company  
11:00—Night Club Colored Art Hour

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 28**  
12:00—Melody Lady  
12:06—"I See by the Papers"  
12:10—Clara Fink, violin  
12:30—Mrs. John Alden, "The Sunshiner"  
1:30—Esther McCoy, soprano  
1:40—National Child Labor Committee  
2:00—Regina Glenova, soprano  
2:30—Curtis Foulds, piano  
2:40—League for Industrial Democracy publication  
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12:06—"I See by the Papers"  
12:10—Clara Fink, violin  
12:30—Mrs. John Alden, "The Sunshiner"  
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10:00—A's Association for the Advancement of Athletes  
10:15—Jamaica Radio Orchestra  
10:30—WEVD Stock Company  
11:00—Night Club Colored Art Hour

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 30**  
12:00—Melody Lady  
12:06—"I See by the Papers"  
12:10—Clara Fink, violin  
12:30—Mrs. John Alden, "The Sunshiner"  
1:30—Esther McCoy, soprano  
1:40—National Child Labor Committee  
2:00—Regina Glenova, soprano  
2:30—Curtis Foulds, piano  
2:40—League for Industrial Democracy publication  
3:00—Dorothy Keane, soprano  
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9:40—The Time of the Day  
10:00—A's Association for the Advancement of Athletes  
10:15—Jamaica Radio Orchestra  
10:30—WEVD Stock Company  
11:00—Night Club Colored Art Hour

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 31**  
12:00—Melody Lady  
12:06—"I See by the Papers"  
12:10—Clara Fink, violin  
12:30—Mrs. John Alden, "The Sunshiner"  
1:30—Esther McCoy, soprano  
1:40—National Child Labor Committee  
2:00—Regina Glenova, soprano  
2:30—Curtis Foulds, piano  
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10:15—Jamaica Radio Orchestra  
10:30—WEVD Stock Company  
11:00—Night Club Colored Art Hour

## Out of Sorts?

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## FORUMS AND LECTURES

### Rand School of Social Science

7 East 15th Street Alg. 3094

**NORMAN THOMAS** Tues. Jan. 28  
"Problems of American Socialism" 8:30  
**ABEN KANDEL** Tues. Jan. 28  
"Literature—Pornography or Titillation by Force?" 7:00  
**DOUGLAS HASKELL** Wed. Jan. 29  
"The Struggle of Romanticism" 8:30  
**MARK STARR** Wed. Jan. 29  
"British Labor Party" 7:10  
**DOMINIC DEUTSCHIO** Thurs. Jan. 30  
"Science and Civilization" 8:30

### THE COMMUNITY FORUM

Park Ave. at 34th St. 8 p. m. — JOSE KELLY

Commissioner of Industry in Govt. of Mexico  
"The United States and Mexico:  
Team Work for Good"

11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, "Is the Theatre Dying?"  
A Sermon on Art and Morals in the Contemporary Drama  
ADMISSION FREE ALL WELCOME

### PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union  
Eighth St. and Astor Place  
at 8 o'clock

**Friday evening, Jan. 25th**  
DR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN  
"The Psychology of Progress"  
Psychological Factors in the Evolution of Morals, Taboos, Religion, Reason, and the Idea of the "Good."  
**Sunday evening, Feb. 2nd**  
DR. SCOTT BUCHANAN  
"Ethics and Science"  
Toward a Science of Science  
**Tuesday evening, Feb. 4th**  
DR. GARDNER MURPHY  
"Natural Science"  
Psychology as the Science of Biography

**At Muhlenberg Library**  
209 W. 23rd Street  
at 8:30 o'clock

**Saturday evening, Jan. 25th**  
DR. HOUSTON PETERSON  
"Types of Character"  
Anatomy, Endocrinology and Personality  
**Monday evening, Jan. 27th**  
DR. MARK VAN DOREN  
"The Autobiography of America"  
Epitaph  
**Wednesday evening, Jan. 29th**  
DR. GUY REXFORD TUGWELL  
"The Industrial Discipline"  
Changing Ways of Life

**Thursday evening, Jan. 30th**  
DR. E. G. SPAULDING  
"The Development of Fundamental Problems in Philosophy and Science"  
What is Progress?

**At the Bronx Free Fellowship**  
Aure Masonic Temple, 1201 Boston Rd.  
(Near East 172nd Street, Bronx)  
Sunday evening, January 26th  
8 P. M. Rev. Leon Rosser Land, on  
"The Sacred and the Secular"  
9 P. M. Morris Hillquit, on "The Outlook for Socialism in the United States."  
Admission Free Music

**EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM**  
THE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS  
9 Second Avenue  
Speaker: MR. OSCAR PETERSON  
"LIFE AND WORK OF LENIN"  
Sunday, January 26  
Admission Free Everyone Invited

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# After The Wall Street Crash: What Next?

By Dr. John H. Gray

THE Wall Street bubble had to burst. You cannot blow up a rubber bag indefinitely without an explosion sooner or later. After all, the stock speculation and collapse were only symptoms, not causes. The real cause was the war impoverishing the rest of the world and leaving us materially untouched; the undue expansion of bank credit, accelerated by an artificial expansion of our foreign trade by government money, and the goods paid for by foreign loans, now held at the risk of the small investor. The Federal Reserve Board has been severely and unjustly criticized for the deflation of credit in 1920. The deflation of 1920 was as necessary and inevitable as that of 1929. Before 1920 the farmers became as insanely speculative as the whole nation did from 1927 to 1929. They suffered more than the industrialists did in the deflation of 1920, because they were unorganized.

## A More Equitable Distribution of the Nations Wealth, And Curbing of Absentee Ownership Are Urged

What Are We Going To Do?

The question is what are we going to do about it? It is no use trying to deal with symptoms. It is futile to try to regulate by statute, the trading in futures—the Stock Exchange does not deal in futures. It is equally vain to propose to regulate rates or margins for call loans—the margins proved ample during the last orgy. The incorporation of the Exchange would give a mild degree of supervision and publicity, but that would not be important.

The first thing is to work for the prevention of war. If another war came, and any great nation were left uncrippled, the recent episode might be repeated, but in view of present international entanglements, such an outcome is highly improbable. The result is more likely to be universal destruction of civilization, or at least the setting of it back for thousands of years.

Before the last decade we were the most speculative people on

earth. We are much more so today. The development of our public and private land policy from the beginning is a prime factor in this development. Speculation in land values today is as ominous as speculation on the Exchange was two months ago.

We must change our ideas and goals. The American ideal today is the rapid and wasteful exploitation of natural resources to the impoverishment of future generations, and with the piling up of large individual fortunes without any regard to human welfare, or any thought of building up a permanent or worthy civilization.

This, if not speedily checked, leads to speculation at home and imperialism abroad. It leads to preparation for war, and will lead to war, if not soon checked. I heartily endorse all movements striving to prevent war, even of naval conferences, but navies and other armaments are like speculation, mere symptoms and not causes. Nor can disarmament be imposed upon our present civilization by Peace pacts, world courts or dis-

armament conferences. Conferences are only valuable as educational moves, not for the agreements they reach.

Mr. Hoover's Conference

I, also, approve the President's conference with business men. They are good psychologically, a sort of a Red Cross activity in the midst of the slaughter. I am, however, much more interested in preventing the slaughter than in mitigating the horrors of it, after it occurs.

Apart from its purely psychological effects, the results of the President's conference will be a large expenditure of taxpayers' money for ill-advised and hasty public works, probably not enough to have an appreciable effect on unemployment, if we are to have, as it seems likely, a considerable period of slow business, while we are recovering from this orgy of speculation. For be assured that the large business industries, so long as present practices and ideals govern, are not going to put any dollars in permanent investment, unless they think they see an early

and liberal return on the same.

I approve, also, of the Farm Board with its half a billion of taxpayers' money. But that Board, like all other remedial measures proposed, so long as present ideals hold, is trying to relieve the farmer by limiting output and raising prices. The farmer will not be relieved by raising his prices, or by trying to give him his share of loot. That is exactly the remedy the farm bloc in Congress is trying. They are trying to get what they consider their share of the protective loot by exploiting the consumer. Of course, when everybody is protected to the same degree, no one is protected at all. The loot disappears, there is nothing to divide. I rejoice in the activities of the farm bloc because they are attacking the chief looter. But the farmer will not be aided either by forcing the farm or placing tariffs on his products. Farming is a life as well as a commercial enterprise. What he needs is lower prices through the curbing of monopolies and the lowering of prices on what he con-

sumes by the lowering of the tariff on non-agriculture commodities.

The concentrated absentee ownership and control of money and credit are the key to the situation. The lessening of that control, and the more equitable distribution of the proceeds of industry are necessary before we can stop speculation, or curb the Stock Exchange, or lessen armaments or prevent war.

The most hopeful—although not very hopeful with present ideals—line of attack on that would seem to me to be through income and inheritance taxes and a general limitation on the right of bequest. Not anything like as much can be said justly for the right of bequest as for allowing individuals to accumulate thousands of millions of property. But whatever arguments can be made for that have for the most part no application whatever in favor of allowing such individuals to dispose of such fortunes by will. The right of bequest and inheritance rest on en-

tirely different considerations, and are mere matters of social policy. What is quite as important, the right of inheritance and bequest, are not entrenched as most of our property rights are, behind an antiquated Constitution.

While I have by implication raised the general question of monopoly, I do not wish to close without more specific reference to it. Since the Anti-Trust Laws have been abolished by interpretation, and the public by propaganda has been comatized and made to believe that anything that is big is effective and to believe that the results of large production by natural processes will filter down to the multitude in competition, while all our important business is run on a monopolistic basis, we are fast approaching a time when the issue of monopoly will be as important as one as it was in England three centuries ago, in the days of Elizabeth and James I.

The question will arise as soon as we have a long business depression. The monopoly move-

ment was inevitable before the war. Co-operation in the field of big business was forced on the business world during the war. The attempted governmental restraints, placed on business by the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act, have again been interpreted away by the Supreme Court. This leaves the fixing of prices, not by competition as the populace supposes, and as the business world talks (but does not act) but by trade associations, mergers and community of interest. Prices are so fixed today in nearly all important manufactured commodities capable of national and international distribution and standardization. Where prices cannot be so controlled directly, they are easily managed by the control of money and credit. This system is maintained by endless advertising and propaganda, and by the control of free speech and all the means of disseminating information, particularly by means of formal teaching, the newspapers and the radio and movies.

A minor reform, but an important one, might be worked if a large raising of postal rates on printed matter—mostly advertising—could be enacted and enforced.

## The American Federation and The Negro Workers

### Translation of Fair Words into Actual Deeds, Needed to do Justice

By Frank R. Crosswaith

WITHOUT reservation, I rise to say, Bravos to the recent declaration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that during the year 1930 it will devote more attention to the problem of securing for Negro workers a larger measure of justice within the organized labor movement. The decision is one of great importance. If vigorously applied it will vitally affect the fortunes of the race.

The Association has long stood out as the recognized representative institution primarily interested in the rights of the Negro in particular, and the darker races in general. It enjoys as few other Negro organizations in America do, the confidence of the majority of Negroes as well as the respect of forward looking and liberal minded Americans. These advantages alone make it the logical instrument to aid in eradicating the many evils which the Negro workers face, both inside and outside of the organized labor movement. The Association is officered and led by some of the ablest men and women of both races.

Heretofore, the Association has confined its activities largely to the civil rights phase of Negro life. On this front, it has chalked up a record of successes that will stand throughout time as the highest accomplishments made by the Negro in the matter of self-help. It has fought for the right of Negro citizens to live wherever the standard of their culture and their means enabled them to live. It has not won all of its many engagements with the segregationists of both races; but then merit is not always measured by victory, there is glory also in defeat when the goal for which one

strives embodies lofty principles.

With respect to the political prerogatives of Negro voters, the Association has won notable victories in the courts. Ofttimes, it has literally snatched from the jaws of judicial injustice Negroes about to become the prey of those who pretend to believe in law and order. It has turned the light of publicity upon the darker doings of college segregationists and their prototype in governmental departments. On the whole, the Association has more than justified the faith of those Socialists and others who helped to give it birth, and who nursed it during its babyhood days.

In turning now to the problems of the Negro in the work-a-day world, the Association enters upon a most important and vital cycle of its life. However, if it brings whole heartedly to this task the same sagacity, vigor, type of statesmanship and devotion to purpose which have characterized its performances in the past, it can well change the economic complex of Negro America, and incidentally make an enduring contribution to the intellectual and spiritual emancipation of the white working class. For as Norman Thomas—than whom there is no truer friend and fighter for all the rights of the Negro—recently said: "Labor organizations which practice discrimination against Negro workers are killing their own souls. The only way to avert such a fate, is to organize Negro workers as well as white workers and to assert an economic solidarity now before it is too late."

On its new battle front, the Association will meet the same smug hypocrisy oftentimes shrouded by high sounding phrases which it encountered on other fronts. It will hear that "organized labor does not discriminate against the Negro worker," that "local units enjoy limitless autonomy with which the parent body cannot interfere." However, it should not accept these statements but should press on and ferret out the facts. We

### Economic Changes Make Negro Workers Necessary to the Labor Movement

are living in an age when mergers are breaking through the barriers of trade lines, political alignments and territorial divisions; to meet this situation, organized labor is gradually wiping out those divisions along trade lines which have shaped the course of labor. The recent conference of labor leaders of many crafts in Charlotte, N. C., to launch the organizations of the South, is a case in point.

It is to be regretted that at that conference labor lacked the vision, or was it courage?—to take a decided stand with regard to Negro workers who in the South constitute such an important part of the army of labor, and who work under conditions far more inhuman and for wages far less than those of white workers. For the leader of labor to talk about organizing the South while ignoring the plight of Negro workers there, is like trying to hold water in a bottomless container. Nor can labor claim it has done its full duty to Negro workers simply by writing panegyrics about the alleged "advantages" to Negro labor of federal locals, or by permitting a Negro to speak from its convention platform after most of the delegates had departed.

Negro labor must not be satisfied with such palliatives; but should with vigor, intelligence and courage, insist upon all the rights and considerations enjoyed by other workers in the labor movement, including, of course, the right to an international union when the facts of the case warrant it.

The entrance of the Association into the arena ought to mark the beginning of the end of the obvious force which has too long characterized the relationship of the Negro to the labor movement of the United States.

## Tributes To Bernard Shaw

A PUBLIC reading of private letters was given last Sunday night to pay tribute to Bernard Shaw. Banker Francis H. Sisson presided and His Eminence of the Guaranty Trust Company referred to Shaw as "our spiritual advisor." In his familiarity with Shaw and his works, Mr. Sisson presented as toastmaster, "Mr. Shaw's great biographer, Mr. Archibald Henderson." After reassuring the diners that he was really Mr. Archibald Henderson, the great biographer proceeded to refer to Socialism, Shaw's guiding philosophy, as "a strange device."

As his tributes to Shaw, Thea Helburn of the Theatre Guild, and Mrs. Richard Mansfield opened their files and read letters—all uncomplimentary—which Shaw had written them on various occasions. Miss Helburn revealed that the once rebellious Guild had the temerity to cable the British Socialist asking him to cut Saint Joan down a half hour or so that impatient Flatbush and East Orange patrons might not have to sit through until after 11 o'clock. On another occasion The Guild had requested Shaw to furnish them with a play, P.D.Q., which might serve as a fitting instrument with which to open the doors of the new Guild Theatre. Shaw responded to the first request by asking whether a parent would consent to amputate a few inches off a baby because its crib happened to be too small. He was patient with the second, suggesting that The Guild might have saved Saint Joan for the opening of the new theatre. For the rest, Mr. Shaw's letters to Miss Helburn recorded the hilarious and witty fact that he could not decipher her handwriting.

Mrs. Mansfield had ransacked her treasure chest and dug up letters which termed her and her husband visionless purveyors of easy melodramas. They had refused to attempt a production of Caesar and Cleopatra, and asked Shaw for something less exacting. Mrs. The evening turned serious for a few moments when Norman Thomas, strangely out of place in a gathering of theatrical persons,

spoke. Henderson started to introduce Thomas gracefully enough but could not resist terming Socialism "a strange device." Henderson told how he had gone in London to see the miners, in a hole in the corner meeting place, of the Hammersmith Socialist Society. Inscribed therein were the then youthful and obscure signatures of Shaw, Ramsay MacDonald, Sidney Webb and Arthur Henderson. Today these obscure men wield the power of government.

"Who knows but that tonight we may be entertaining unwares a future president of the United States, or Secretary of State. So notable was the campaign in the New York elections last year of the Socialist to whom I refer, that a very large number of people would like his strange device removed so that they might enlist under the banner of Norman Thomas." Thomas received the ovation of the evening. Prolonged applause followed his introduction and the conclusion of his talk.

Thomas admitted his difficulties. He had no letters from Shaw to read. But he had read some of Shaw's Socialist tracts. "It won't hurt even this audience to read some of Shaw's letters on Socialism. You might commence with the 'Intelligent Women's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism.'" Thomas noted that he might take exception to Shaw's advocacy of equal income or his views on Russia, but that as a whole Shaw's contribution to Socialism was a monumental one.

"The foremost of Shaw's contributions to Socialism was the fact that he was the type of Socialist who went to hole-in-the-corner meetings. Shaw's value was twofold. He tore down the shams and hypocrisies of capitalism. Fortunately, he didn't stop there and degenerate into the wise-cracking manner of our age. Shaw had a faith that something could be done. I hope that a generation which has appreciated the destructive side of Shaw's philosophy will grow up to his constructive side. But whether it does or not, with Shaw we would rather keep our 'strange device' than win without it."

## Rafael Abramovitch And The Russian Socialists

### Opposition To Soviet Policies Carried On Under Conditions of Repression

RAFAEL Abramovitch is again a visitor in America. Five years ago thousands of people listened to his speeches which caused an uproar throughout the states. Today he finds those who broke up his meetings a broken force.

Comrade Abramovitch possesses a deep and a clear mind, a broad political foresight and has a great ability to explain the tangled problems of our complicated day. For more than thirty years he has been in the vanguard of Socialist activity. For many years he was a leader of the Jewish Labor Party of Russia, Poland and Lithuania, known as the "Bund" and later became a leader of the Russian Social-Democratic Party.

Neither the Czarist prisons nor the Communist Tobeka could make him deviate from his firm path of democratic Socialism. The Communist dictatorship made it impossible for him to continue his Socialist activity in Russia. In the end of 1920 he emigrated to Germany. There, with the late immortal Barton, he founded the "Socialisticheski Vestnik" of which he is one of the editors at the present time. This organ is published in Berlin and is being illegally distributed in Russia.

Comrade Abramovitch is a member of the Foreign Delegation of the Russian Social-Democratic Party and the Bund in Russia. Being a member of the Executive Committee and of the Executive Bureau of the Socialist International, Comrade Abramovitch plays a great and important role in the work of the International.

Abramovitch comes to America representing the underground Social-Democratic work in Russia and the "Socialisticheski Vestnik". Up to the time the Foreign Delegation and the "Socialisticheski Vestnik" commenced their activ-

ities, the masses in Europe and in America, including even some of their leaders, were in sympathy with Communism. They pictured that the Bolsheviks were really creating a socialist order in Russia. And it was this belief that impressed the minds of the masses and aided the communist propaganda among the workers of Europe and America. The Foreign Delegation of the Russian Social-Democratic Party has disarmed the Communists of their socialist phraseology. It has revealed the ruinous condition that Communism has created in Russia. It has revealed the truth about the Communist dictatorship. The masses throughout the world soon became horrified and sobered from the Bolshevik mirage.

This was the service that the Foreign Delegation and "Socialisticheski Vestnik" gave to the Socialists of Europe and America in their fight against the Communists. Through underground channels the "Socialisticheski Vestnik" brings the free Socialist message to the intelligent Russian workers and the youth. This message of democratic Socialism is constantly preparing the vanguard of the workers for the day when the Communist dictatorship will expire and when the Socialist movement will be able to come out from underground. The Vestnik is organizing numerous active Socialist groups in spite of Stalin's regime, in spite of conditions as bad as those of Nicholas the Second.

The conditions are horrible, the masses are terrified, the country is full of spies and provocateurs. One fears to speak as well as to listen. Your friend may be a spy, a provocateur. The prosecution of political "criminals" is more severe than in the days of the Czar.

Whereas before a "criminal" could get away with several months of imprisonment—now under the Communists he spends years on the Solovietzki Island, or in the horrible towers of the Suzdal Cloister. And how many comrades were tortured to death

### Leader, A Member of Executive of Socialist International, Now In The United States

by hunger and diseases contracted in the coldest and remotest parts of Siberia without any medical aid whatsoever? The relatives of political prisoners often lose their jobs and thus are left in destitution and starvation.

The Russian underground work of today is full of heroic sacrifices; the active underground Russian Socialists of today are real martyrs. Here in the United States comrade Abramovitch is the ambassador of this heroic task. And all those that are for democratic Socialism and against dictatorship with its terror, those that believe in the supremacy of the people and not of a party forcing its power on the masses; those who do not forget and still feel the results of the ruinous policy of the Communists—will assist comrade Abramovitch in successfully fulfilling of his mission.

### 200 More Join Socialist Party

(Continued from Page One)

in the formation of a new branch soon. In less than a month the total number of Socialist branches in the city made possible by the drive is expected to reach 70, according to Marx Lewis, drive manager. While new branches are being created through the drive, the membership of existing branches is increasing as the new members distributed among the various branches.

At a meeting of district managers, held at the drive headquarters, 7 East 15th street, Thursday evening, January twenty-five managers were present to listen to a report of the plans made by Lewis and to submit suggestions for the conduct of the drive. Enthusiasm for the spirit which they said they found in their respective districts, district managers agreed to undertake in their territory, the specific tasks: first, the arranging of Assembly district meetings; second, the arranging of as many neighborhood meetings as possible in each Assembly district; and third, the canvassing of prospects to be furnished by Lewis. The quotas assigned to each district were considered by the district managers to be conservative.

In the Upper West Side section which includes the 7th, 9th and 11th Assembly districts, where Norman Thomas received a large popular vote, Leon Gilman, Harry Philipson, Alexander Kuhn and Max Kleinberg have taken charge of the canvassing. Copies of the new enrollment list have been obtained, and copies of prospects are now being compiled for what is believed to be the most thorough membership canvass undertaken so far.

In the 18th Assembly district, Brooklyn, Joseph Viola is directing the canvassing of prospects. At the last meeting more than members attended and arrangements were made for a canvass that would enable the district to furnish its quota. In the East New York section, where Sam Kantor is directing the canvassing, new applications are gotten all day.

"This is the first time," Kantor declares, in a report to drive office, "that in canvassing we do not have to use persuasion to get people to fill out application blanks. We are greeted everywhere and encouraged in work." The reports of other canvassers are equally favorable, indicating, Lewis declared, the fertility of the field, if it is properly worked everywhere.

## Just Out

SECOND EDITION

## RUSSIA

from a Car Window

by Oswald Garrison Villard

A REPRINT in booklet form of the remarkable series of articles written by Mr. Villard for *The Nation* in November and December, following his return from a six thousand mile tour of Soviet Russia.

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THE NATION

20 Vesey St. New York

## Legislative Steps Toward Public Power Plants

### Ten Proved Advantages of Public Ownership Over Attempts at Regulation of Utilities

A brief presented by Norman Thomas and Harry W. Laidler on behalf of the League for Industrial Democracy to the Commission investigating proposed changes in the New York public service commission law outlined arguments in favor of public ownership of public utilities as against attempts at regulation of private utilities.

Sections of this brief published in *The New Leader* have outlined the general objections to regulation. Another section published in *The New Leader* analyzed the operations of municipal electric plants in a number of American cities. In the section of the brief printed below the points in favor of public ownership are summarized and steps looking toward the elimination of legal obstacles to public ownership are suggested.

OUR examination of public operation in practice bears out our contentions concerning its superiority and leads us to list the following proved advantages:

1. Bonds issued by municipal utilities, when backed by the guarantee of the community generally pay lower interest rates than do private utility bonds.

2. The practice of most public plants is gradually to amortize its bonds out of revenue received so that, after a series of years, the original bonds are paid off and the capital charges net to the con-

sumers are materially reduced. In the case of private corporations, it is rare that an attempt is made to pay off the bonds and the tendency is for the capital charges on which rates are based to increase from year to year. Furthermore, the method now pursued by most public utilities of securing new capital by inducing customers to purchase small quantities of stock—with an eye partly to developing an opposition to public operation in the community—is exceedingly expensive, and adds to the operating expenses of utilities which must be taken care of before guaranteed dividends are paid. Under municipal ownership, capital charges tend to decrease with the amortizing of bonds; under private ownership capital charges tend to increase. Many private companies have lately paid exorbitant prices for other plants, in order to bring them into a system, and endeavor to pass this purchase price on to the consumer in increased rates.

3. A municipal plant does not pay 6 to 8 per cent. dividends to stockholders, as private plants do, often on watered stock.

4. Municipal utilities generally have a lower overhead than private utilities. Salaries of managers are usually lower, as are expenses for propaganda, for legal talent, etc.

Municipal utilities, especially in small cities, can often reduce overhead by taking advantage of facilities and personnel offered by the municipal government. The offices of many municipal plants are in the city hall. Many times, with little more effort, the superintendent of the supply and of

other city services can take on the duties of superintendent of electricity.

6. Coordination of city services is easier when electricity is public. Thus a city owning its water supply, its electrical supply, conducting its street paving work, and other municipal services, can often plan on a united campaign for opening up streets, laying water mains, electric lines, etc., which will save the public much money.

7. Under municipal ownership the disparity in the rates charged to power customers and to domestic consumers is far more likely to be based on differences in cost in supplying these services than is the case under private ownership.

8. Under municipal ownership there is no duplication in charges for financing and for engineering advice, as is the case where local operating companies have to pay tribute to holding companies, which in turn are owned by other holding companies; or as where power is wholesaled two or three times before it reaches the ultimate consumer.

9. Usually the cost of selling electricity in municipal plants is less, because it requires more high pressure salesmen and a more expensive sales force to secure a wide use of a higher priced commodity than it does for a lower priced one.

10. Public ownership withdraws from the community the unproductive and often corrupting influence of great, private monopolized industry. It also permits democratic determination of the needs of society to supplant autocratic power of monopoly inspired by de-

sire for private profits in determining the expansion of the electric industry for the service of farmers and domestic users.

Legislation Proposed

In view of these facts, we urge that every obstacle to public ownership and operation in the form of state legislation be removed and that public operation be encouraged by the state. Concretely along these lines:

1. Municipal Ownership

We urge that municipalities in the state be empowered to undertake the generation and the distribution of electrical energy whenever such action be duly authorized by its citizens and that cities be permitted to sell electrical energy outside its own borders and without securing the authorization of the Public Service Commission.

Cities owning their own plants are able to sell electricity—sometimes merely the surplus—outside of the city limits in Arizona, California, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Texas and Wyoming, and, under certain limitations relating to neighboring territory, percentage of outside sales, etc., in several other states, including Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin.

2. Power Districts

We urge that municipalities be permitted to form power districts for the purpose of supplying electricity at cost to municipalities within those districts somewhat along the same lines as was recently suggested in the Bill before the Wisconsin legislature. This bill provided that any two or more

municipalities, whether contiguous or otherwise, might organize and incorporate as a municipal power district, as a result of the approval of a majority of electors in the various municipalities. The district, the bill provided, would be divided into five parts, and each division or subdivision would elect one director on the governing board of the district, the directors to hold office for four years. The board would have power to levy taxes upon the property within its borders for the purposes of the district. The district would have power to own, acquire, construct and operate any utility within the district; to acquire or construct any water power or hydro-electric plant within or without the district and to sell to the public, to any municipality, to the state or to any state institution heat, light, power service and other services. It would have the power of eminent domain, would have the right to use the public highways and to grant permits to any utility within the district. Several states are feeling their way in this direction.

3. Power Authority

That the State organize a State Power Authority with power to generate water power in hydro-electric power plants; to transmit such power to municipalities or power districts, or private corporations, preference being given in the selling of this power to power districts and municipalities.

That such power be sold at a price sufficient to cover current operating expenses, depreciation, interest on bonds, and amortization of bonds. In the case of power districts and municipalities, some such

### Elimination of Legal Restrictions Against Public Ownership Urged in Thomas-Laidler Brief

partnership should be worked out with the State Power Authority as is now found in successful operation in Ontario.

We believe that the State Power Authority should begin at the earliest feasible moment the development of water power on the St. Lawrence River and the transmission and wholesaling of that power to public or private bodies.

The bonds issued by the State Power Authority should be guaranteed by the credit of the state, with the view of reducing the interest charges on the bonds issued to a minimum.

4. Municipal Indebtedness

We urge that any indebtedness created for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, extending, improving or adding to any public utility or income producing property of any town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of any such public utility or other income producing property, and not a general obligation on any such town, village or city, be not included in arriving at such tenth per centum debt limit.

5. Recapture

We urge that the right of recapture be given to municipalities, power districts or the state as the case may be in the case of any utilities to which franchises may subsequently be given.



# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## JUST PASSING BY

"WHAT do they think as they pass you by?" That's what the man who writes the advertisement, on which I am gazing with enraptured eyes, wants to know.

It is an advertisement showing a beautiful gent wearing a Stetson hat. Two swell gals have just passed him and they are looking back at him with admiration. "Divine..." says the ad... "awfully nice-looking... very attractive... well-dressed... have you ever wondered as to your classification in the minds of the smart young people who pass you on the street?"

Well, we used to wonder but we don't any more. When we were younger and more self-conscious we used to figure that if a "smart young person" turned around to look at us, it was because we had a smut on the end of our nose, or our garter was coming off, or something. Now we know. Now it can be told. It was "Divine!" that the gals were exclaiming under adoring breaths as we passed by. Thank Heaven, that's cleared up.

So Cal Coolidge is going to write a piece on a mountain. It is to be the history of America in five hundred words and is to be chiseled onto the face of Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota. Gutzon Borglum, (Q. Gutzon borglum? A. No I ain't gutzon borglum), "the old man of the mountains" has been uplifting the face of Mt. Rushmore by doing pictures of American heroes all over it. Now he wants writing to go with the pictures and Cal has been picked as the feature-writer.

But Cal is a saving little fellow and we suggest that there is no need of his squandering five hundred, one dollar words, all over that mountain. Why not just say, "America was discovered in 1492 and now look at the damned thing?"

Or now that Cal has taken up the insurance racket, how about some such line as, "Starting in Seventeen Seventy Six, we've learned a lot of salesmen's tricks?"

Anyhow the old Latin gag about the mountain and the mouse can be revised to the effect that the mountain labored and gave birth to a piece by Cal Coolidge.

Where are the big shots of yesterday? Cal is talking insurance with all his might and adenoids. Al Smith is press-agent for a tony Fifth Avenue flop-house, Nicholas Murray Butler has gone anarchist over rum and most any day now we expect to see him and Hippolyte Havel and Carlo Tresca marching around Morningside Heights under a black flag.

Among the smaller calibres, John Spargo is up in Old Burlington, Vermont, collecting old china cups. We don't mean that he goes around to back doors hollering, "I cash china cups." We mean that he is a connoisseur. A connoisseur is a stamp-collector who never grew up.

William English Walling is ballyhooing for Pop's medicine show. Will Durant is writing an outline a day on Oriental civilizations. Scott Nearing is resigning and re-ned.

We hope that you folks beyond the city limits of New York will escape, but we doubt it. We mean the visiting English lecturers who have arrived in our terrified midst together with Psittacosis. For the benefit of you rough-neck provincials, we state that this psittacosis thing is parrot "an infectious malady in parrots resembling leprosy, communicable to human beings." It is quite common among U. S. Senators, Communists and Secretaries of the Navy.

It we were talking about English lecturers, it has gone around London that it is again the season for American game and here come the lers. Yorricks!

Nothing goes. Just before they take the boat, dear old things run over to the reading-room nearest library and get down the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. "I have to those terrible Americans about the new lyrics. Oh, yes, quite a lot. Now let me see, one o names, a quotation or so and leave the rest to my magnificent accent. I should bag on this trip to quite pay off the mortgagee manor."

It isn't the new lyrics, it is "America as Through British Eyes." Or, "The Next Steps Party," or, "Anglo-American Sex Relations" or, at Next for Labour?"

So all across the country about this time year the bleating voice of the English lecturer is heard in the land.

A rule I am opposed to multiplication of orations but I will gladly be a charter member of American Protective Association Against English Lecturers.

A. A. P. A. V. E. L. would provide for a nomism to all its members hand-books containing actions for becoming immune to Psittacosis.

Members would be furnished with little buttons reading: "I am not really as dumb as you think." "I've read Keats, too." Most effective of all: "No hunting lecturers allowed on these seas: we are busted."

Of course we are all for this "hands-across-the-business. The only trouble is that most of palms which reach towards us via England to be suffering from the itch.

me time back in a bilious moment, we remarked we hadn't come across any good fiction for a long time. Our action-hunger is now appeased. We have just finished, "Spider Web," by Jorie Worthington, published by Jonathan Cape Harrison Smith, New York, and we urge you to this book.

Against a setting of New York's white Harlem a Welshbach Era, Mrs. Worthington has posed a fascinating family. Dominating the family, old, unscrupulous, magnificent Hedwig Menz, the matriarch. She is opposed by her son, a mystic, fighting for his integrity against a tyrannical pressure of the ancient.

It is Mrs. Worthington's first book, but we are going to pull the old wheeze about "showing sea." Here is a full-fledged and authentic work wrought with sympathy and genuine manship.

Would like to suggest a play worth seeing, while that may be just our bad luck, we haven't any of this season's worth going up town hold. If Shaw's "Appelcart" is all that the critics said it was, apparently another disappointment is in store for us. But on the other if foreign critics have as little judgment as samples that were sent to us last year, then Appelcart may be a wowl.

McAlister Coleman

## Stuart Chase and Charles W. Wood

One Offers Brilliant Economic Analysis, the Other Hokum.

By James Oneal

TWO RECENT books on American civilization form an interesting contrast. One is a national survey and the other local, with national implications. Stuart Chase in an excellent study (Prosperity—Fact or Myth, New York: Charles Boni, 50 cents) of machine and mass production gives the reader a comprehensive idea of American prosperity and who is getting it. Charles W. Wood, in a larger work (The Passing of Normalcy, New York: B. C. Forbes Pub. Co. \$3), studies a typical small city, Marion, Ohio.

The first book measures up to the other studies by the same author and it covers some of the themes discussed by Wood. Mr. Chase makes good use of the study by Robert and Helen Lynd in "Middletown," that remarkable portrait of a Middle West town, while Wood makes no mention of it whatever, although it is within the range of his more restricted study.

The Chase book is so compact with information that it is difficult to give any adequate or summary view of it. It is a study of American mass and machine production, its effects on the lives of the masses, and an attempt to ascertain the respective shares of the "national income" that go to labor, to the farmer, to the middle class, and to the owners. The conclusions drawn from the mass of data which Chase assembles do not harmonize with that charming economic symphony of which we have heard so much in recent years. Although the author deals with a dry mass of figures he is a master of the art of holding the reader's attention in a field where others would be dismal failures.

The income of the farmer and wage worker, with a few minor exceptions, is by no means what the professional shouters assume. In general, they concede that the farmers in general have had a rough time of it but they stress the "high wages" of the city workers. This mythical big income dwindles when it is analyzed in terms of living, and other factors. If one cites savings deposits and labor investments in corporate securities, the author's analysis shows that the latter is negligible and that with respect to the former "large reservations are in order." For example, the share of the working class in corporate securities is much less than 1 per cent. Even the share of the middle class does not measure up.

## Meyer London Lives Again

In This Volume

An East Side Epic

## The Life And Work of MEYER LONDON

By HARRY ROGOFF

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State .....

up to the popular Babbitt version while the "brain workers" hardly average "much more than \$2,000" per year even when we include those who are receiving as high as \$100,000. As for the owners—well, read Chapter IX after taking a stimulant.

Incidentally, it may be remarked that a study of hallucinations among 200 patients in a Chicago hospital shows that "grandiose delusions concerning money were twice as common in American born as in foreign born." The author remarks that "when we go crazy we become Mr. Rockefeller—while the European becomes Napoleon, or Beethoven, or St. Francis." We may add that the hallucination is not confined to the psychopathic wards.

Other interesting sidelights are thrown on our "prosperity." In "Middletown" it is estimated that from 75 to 90 per cent. of the cars are purchased on the installment plan and it is not uncommon for people to do without some essentials in order to pay for a car. It is possible that this is one reason why, as the author puts it, "in 1920 or thereabouts from 70 to 80 per cent. of all families lived below the budget of health and decency as compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor."

When we turn to Chapter X the increasing exploitation of the workers becomes evident in the amazing figures of increased production in the past thirty years. Add to this the displacing of labor by new machines and processes, the speeding up of the wage workers, and one gets the idea of a monstrous mechanism devouring the vitality of human beings in order to enrich an owning class.

Here and there the author becomes irritating when he fails to venture a conclusion and advances cautious alternative judgments, yet it is probable that his study will be all the more effective in leaving conclusions to his readers. It is a close-up study of American capitalism in its various phases, an antidote to the polyanas who chant the hymn of "American prosperity."

When we turn to Charles Wood's book we do not know whether to laugh or be sad. A little over a decade ago Charlie was one of our most delightful Socialist humorists and we are uncertain whether he has played a joke on the business backers of his book or whether he has fallen a victim to the hallucination mentioned above. His work has been chosen as the "Business Book of the Month" for January. We can

understand that. If Bruce Barton, Calvin Coolidge and the late Dr. Munyon had collaborated in writing a book it would not differ from this one. One has only to compare it with Wood's "The Great Change," published in 1918, or with one chapter in that book, "Prof. Veblen Interviews Me," to establish a marked contrast with the Chase volume.

We prefer to think that Charlie sized up his clients and gave them what he thinks they are capable of absorbing. As a whole the book is a paean to "Service" with Bartonized moralizing about the young generation, business ethics, the movies, the small merchants, the chain stores, the churches, and so on. One gets the impression that in writing each paragraph the author paused to ask himself, "What shall I write next to satisfy these dumbbells?"

A few quotations will satisfy the reader as to the theme and the style. Our text is "Service." "It is as though to speak nowadays as though this were a newly discovered principle, but it is not. There never was a time when human beings did not believe in service; for until people believed in service, they were not human."

Again, "There is the business man who in church wants to forget business and have his attention directed to the 'higher life.' We remember what happened to him, 'When it began to dawn

Organization  
Education  
Solidarity

FREE YOUTH

LILLIAN S. KAPLAN

EDITOR

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

**Greeting to Furriers**  
The following telegram was sent to the International Furriers Convention which met in Montreal, by the Y. P. S. L.

"Best wishes and heartfelt greetings for a successful convention. May your deliberations result in a more powerful union. We young Socialists are with you."  
The Young People's Socialist League, a branch of the Y. P. S. L. in Montreal, also sent a letter of greetings and an expression of sympathy as well as an assurance of rendering assistance wholeheartedly whenever called upon to do so.

**National News**  
New circles are in process of formation in Atlanta, Georgia; Washington, D. C.; Latrobe, Pa., and Detroit, Michigan. The party is celebrating a growth of membership in the various districts and there are now four flourishing Yipsel papers.

**Wilmington, Del.**  
The Wilmington Junior group will hold a party on January 26th, 7:00 P. M. at Commodore Silver's home, at Ten and Lombard. The party is to celebrate the charter presentation which will be made by Sam Bakley of Philadelphia, member of the National Executive Committee. Everyone is invited.

**New York, N. Y.**  
A reception will be given to the distinguished Austrian Socialist, Robert Dannenberg, who is now in this country for a short visit, and who will be the guest of the Socialist

Party of New York City and the Rand School, on Wednesday evening, January 23rd. This affair will be held in the Delis Auditorium, 7 East 15th street.

**Annual City Convention**  
In connection with the annual City Convention on February 15th and 16th, there will be a combination banquet and dance the night of the 15th, for which the admission price is one-twenty-five. Reservations may be made in advance. The affair will be held at the Rand School, will also be in the nature of a testimonial to Emanuel Switkes, the newly elected chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Y. P. S. L.

**Rand School Circle**  
Leroy Bowman, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University, will speak on Science and Radicalism, on Sunday afternoon, January 28th at 4:30 P. M. in the studio of the Rand School. An added feature will be the singing of Negro Spirituals by Carroll Clarke, baritone.

**Circle Two, Jr.**  
At the last meeting of the circle at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, officers were elected: Moe Silver, Organizer; Morris Kramer, Secretary; Central Committee delegates, Julius Lavender, Morris Kramer.

**Outside Contacts**  
An invitation was extended to the Young People's Socialist League to participate in a discussion on "Miserable and Youth at the Brooklyn Negro Y. M. C. A. Julius Umansky spoke on the Youngster Point of View Toward Marriage.

"Service" and employers association espionage will take care of the distribution.

The author dissents on page 94 with the "rags-to-riches" articles in popular magazines because they suggest that those who are successful know the secrets of their success, "just as though they were qualified to discuss such intricate points of psychology and social evolution." Turning to page 306 we learn just the reverse.

"Business knows," says Charles, "by actual experience, how the modern world is put together. It knows what human relations actually are—what really constitutes the present-day community."

The reader may balance one statement with the other and then turn to Stuart Chase's observation of these business men. Says Chase: "Heavy-jowled men in immaculate sack suits and polka dot neckties have talked earnestly and convincingly of 'technical position,' 'sound investments,' 'gilt-edged securities,' 'attractive yields.' Rich, creamy words. Enchanted we have listened." Then came the Wall Street crash with more words. "Wholesale liquidation," "the bottom has been reached," "the stabilized structure can now move forward," "choice bargains for shrewd investors."

Do they know their own order. Chase answers: "The engineers turn out to be philologists. Their hands were not on levers and steering wheels but on dictionaries."

We suggest that Chase's book be made the "Business Book of the Month" for February. A little thinking now and then will not be harmful even to those whose lives are dedicated to "Service."

Young People's  
Socialist League,  
2653 Washington  
Boulevard,  
Chicago, Ill.

**Crosswalk Debate**  
A debate between Frank Crosswalk and Attorney Mann on So. 10th and 11th streets will take place in Harlem at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th street, on February 6th. Dancing will follow. The admission is 75 cents, tickets purchasable at the City Office.

**Pioneer Youth**  
Pioneer Youth of America will hold a gala Entertainment and Dance at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and East 15th street, on Saturday, February 1st. A huge attendance is expected, and judging from the hundreds of tickets already sold to members and their friends, this affair is going to be the biggest thing ever sponsored by Pioneer Youth. The program will begin at 8 P. M. and will include music, drama and surprise numbers. Several well known artists are booked to render vocal and instrumental selections, the Pioneer Youth Dramatic Group has prepared a one-act play that vies with Broadway talent, and the rip-roaring Harmony Racketeers will keep the dancing feet in a lively rhythm all the evening. And of course there will be refreshments—hot and cold. Tickets are \$1.00 in advance, and the public is cordially invited to come and help Pioneer Youth make merry.

Tickets are on sale at Pioneer Youth of America, Inc., 45 Astor Place (or telephone SUssyvant 7865), at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, at the Civic Club, 18 East 10th street.

## Concerning Woman

Edited by PAULINE M. NEWMAN

(While we know that the least an industry can do is to compensate its workers for any disease contracted on the job, there is a possibility that not all of the readers of this department are clear as to how it can be done. Therefore, we reprint the following article from the New York League of Women Voters.

Life believe that it can also serve as a basis for informal discussions at women's group meetings. It is instructive as well as informative.—Editor.)

**Compensation for Occupational Disease**

Dr. Florence Frankel  
THE New York Occupational Disease Act became effective in 1920 and has been in force nine years. During those nine years the only changes made have been additions to the number of compensable diseases or substances. It was modeled on the British act, though much simpler than those of France, Switzerland or Germany, does not protect all workmen exposed to or coming in contact with industrial poisons. There is less chance for injustice due to interpretation than if the act were more complicated, yet there are defects inherent in the law itself.

As the act now stands it is written very simply:

**Occupational Disease:** Compensation shall be payable for disabilities sustained or death incurred by an employee resulting from the following occupational diseases:

Column 1. Description of Disease: Column 2. Description of Process, and follow this column shall be listed diseases specifically named. As soon as a disease is specifically named the application of the act is limited. When the process on which the worker is employed is also definitely stated the application of the act is still more limited.

from chronic acid spraying on his hands. In the former case he is not protected, while in the latter he can collect compensation for time lost.

Dermatitis, which is an inflammation of the skin due to exposure to irritants, offers an example of the injustice of the present act.

A worker suffering from dermatitis can collect compensation only on one condition, and that is that the substance causing his condition is specifically mentioned in the act. Otherwise not one cent can he collect, though he can prove that it is due to a substance used in his work and which he would never use elsewhere.

The case of four men working for the same company illustrates this point. Four ice pullers, all doing the same work, all exposed to the same irritant, developed a dermatitis. Two claimed the dermatitis due to the brine solution and two claimed it was due to the chromate in the solution. The first two received no compensation as brine is not mentioned in the act; the other two did receive compensation as chromates are mentioned.

One hundred and thirty-four workers came before the occupational disease referees suffering with occupational dermatitis in the year ending June 30th, 1928. Seventeen and two-thirds per cent were given awards as coming under the act, while about forty-one per cent of the cases otherwise eligible for compensation were disallowed because the substance causing the poisoning were not included in the act. In other words slightly less than half of the workers suffering from occupational dermatitis received no compensation because the New York State law is so limited.

It is manifestly unfair that only those who are fortunate enough to be poisoned by a substance mentioned in the act shall receive compensation. Since 1914 New York State has had written on its statute books a law which compensates workers for accidents which arise out of and during the course of their employment. If for industrial accidents, why not for occupational disease? If there is reason and justice for one there is for the other.

And it is an acknowledged fact that after years of labor workmen's compensation law no one would go back to the old way of attempting to settle these claims. But in addition to the necessity for an all-inclusive occupational disease law from the point of view of the worker, there is still another point to be considered.

This state is never going to have reliable and valuable figures on the cause and extent of industrial disease until there is an all-inclusive law. Just as with accidents prior to 1919 it was never possible to have an intelligent safety campaign because of lack of knowledge as to the cause of accidents, so it is never going to be possible for this state to really attack the problem of industrial disease until there is a reporting of all such data.

**Women's Section Notes**

The New York Women's Section, at the suggestion of a number of women comrades, has reserved a table at the forthcoming dinner of the New Leader. Those who wish to sit at this table should send their names as checks to Pauline M. Newman, in care of the Leader. Since the sitting capacity at the table is only ten, reservation should be sent in at once.

Mrs. Zemetkin of Jamaica writes: "The Women's Section of Jamaica regrets the unfortunate misprint of the address of the hall where the Women's Section had its celebration. Many comrades who came to Jamaica had to return without finding the place."

Will the chairmen of the New York Women's Section various committees send their reports to the editor of this department so that publicity may be given to their activities. We should very much like to hear from the Budget, Legislation, Education, Organization and Propaganda committees. Time is rapidly passing, and the Women's Section will find that the winter has passed by without having accomplished but little. Let's get to work.

HAVE YOU SEEN  
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A Magazine For Freethinkers  
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If you have, you are reading it. If not, inquire of  
THE TRUTH SEEKER COMPANY, 49 Vesey St., New York

## THE CHATTER BOX

WHEN Bernie Feinman, our theatre ad, and news go-getter, (and he sure does get 'em) urged my attendance on the English version of Maxim Gorki's "Lower Depths" now playing at the Waldorf Theatre under the title, "At the Bottom," I hunched up my shoulders in nasty tom-cat fashion and bristled forth in a snarl.

Said I, to the astonished Bernie, "Bo, the theatre is one of my pet hates... Broadway is a cess-pool of anti-social amusement... actors in general are reactionary nit-wits and thoroughly inconsequential as human beings... the stage and its prices are beyond the tolling millions... all in all the theatre is a horribly expensive hobby which only a small section of humanity can indulge... all the people connected with the play-world, critics, publicity agents, authors, managers and the rest are parasites... sort of parasitical growths on a parasitical body... the box-office is the only standard that yardsticks the art, the literature, and the intrinsic social value of the play offered... money, personal vanity, petty jealousy, and outright immorality make for incentive and aura in that sphere... all in all I'm just sore as a quincy throat on the whole subject of the modern theatre... and that's that..."

"But, whoa up, you bucking bronchitis," ordered the unperturbed Bernie, "settle down to a steady pace... that's my bread and butter, and I'll be jiggered if I allow a low-down side-sally scribbler like yourself to bawl out the fine folks, the splendid artists and sweet old Thalia herself without a comeback..."

His oratory fell flat against my prejudiced hearing. His eloquent exhortations wheeled out into inarticulate muttering. My mind was somewhere in the desk among long neglected contrab. But two tickets for the "Waldorf Theatre" remained in my hands. I grumbled much, hesitated awkwardly, went to the telephone, secured my partner in most things, and that evening went forth into the den of my amonities.

By the side, let me announce to those of you who can afford the price, that "At the Bottom" is a swell show, remarkably well acted, and except for the impinging of Tenderloin slang onto a lot of honest-to-God Bowery Mission bums, Gorki need have no quivers about his translators... Bud Shipley did a fine piece of writing on the play in last week's Leader, and everything I might add here would be gliding a gold piece...

On the way up town to the Forties, we passed Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theatre... and thoughts came thronging... here was an honest effort on the part of a socially conscious artist to give the best in drama for those who could profit most by the beauty and art that the masters have given forth... Yet how utterly inadequate...

When I thought of the burlesque houses, the cheap movies, the prizefights, and all the low forms of amusement that economic conditions afforded to the mass of the people... a shudder came over my being. When memories came fragrantly into mind of the musical comedies, the rich dramas, the masterful mimicry that Broadway had poured into the glutted lives of the up-and-ups, while the millions of the abyss were starved out of beauty as they were out of sustenance... I raged with rage anger... I shook and tore about.

Then the whole structure of thought tumbled down and I stood like a miserable Samson, who gloated in blindness over the chaos about his feet.

Surely, there they lay the whole pack of them, tangled and crushed... actors, managers, press-agents, ticket scalpers, booking-agents, theatre owners, lobby-boys, door-johnnies, chorus-girls, chorus-men, angels, bill-posters, property-men, playwrights, plagiarists, and the rest.

Did I not know the warping passion that drove thousands of girls and boys into the glare of the footlights? Art... they called it... A career... they named it... Poof, poof.

Then came the story of cruelty... the senseless, heart-crushing grind of training... one, two, one, two, three, left, right, swing left... "pep it up, you big... pep it up."

Then the playwright... how often his plays were read, copied and returned as unavailable... afterward to appear in new guise as the work of somebody else... How often the playwright forgot the glamor of creation when suggestions from the box-office made a harlot's house of his mansion of dreams... That stuff won't pull 'em in, old boy... Nix on the logic, a snuff for the swell language... that's the critic's privilege.

Great God, when will the day come that will find playwrights and theatre managers worrying about the kind of plays working-men and women want... for entertainment.

That's what I like about the whole Russian business, say what we will, and rightly so, about some of their past deeds. There the theatre is a national institution with everything else. The playwrights worry about the kind of drama and comedy the workers and peasants might like... And the price of tickets for the best in music and theatre is a trifle... the masses enjoy there, what only the moneyed classes can get here in art and playgoing. Ah, but then, that's in Russia!

Yep, Bernie... But the masses don't want art. And would they appreciate the masters even if they could afford to pay the price Broadway asks for admission? So why try and shove culture down their unwilling throats... That's the usual retort from the White Way philosophers. As long as we do live under this system, and only the upper classes can afford the theatre, why not get all that is to be gotten out of them... Somebody else will if we don't... Thus argue the dramatic gents whose consciences are bad enough socially to bother them once in a while. Between these two viewpoints lies the whole theatre-al mess.

Gosh, I just love these self-elected judges of what the workers want or dislike. How delicately they place their fine tapering fingers on the pulse of a gnarled forearm... how expertly they count the beats and divine the course of dream blood that flows through a worker's being. I might yield to their higher wisdom on horseflesh and chorus calves.

For I have seen mill-wasted hunkies look at a sunset mantling the Alleghenies with such a glowing thirst in their eyes, as never shown from the glittering rows of the opera or the Winter Garden, for all of the stimulated glories that abound on playing nights.

As for the others... my pity. It's a hard world... Mamie, especially for them as can't make a decent living otherwise. There's them as walks the street, and gets by when the cops ain't looking. And then there's them who works up as regulars in decent sporting houses... And that's the modern theatre for you, Bernie, old boy.

S. A. de Wit



# "STRIKE UP THE BAND"—AND MARCH!

The Stage

The Movies

Music

## THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

### WAR AND LAUGHTER

**"STRIKE UP THE BAND,"** Book by Morris Ryskind, Lyrics by Ira Gershwin, Music by George Gershwin. Times Square Theatre.

WE HAVE reached that hollow between the crest of one great conflict and the surging of patriotism toward the next, where a general derision of war is quite permissible. Indeed, disarmament discussion, never seriously disturbing preparedness plans, makes it quite fashionable to pat Mars on the back and put him in his place. The commercial nature of war, too, may be generally admitted—it is not yet time, again, to make the world safe for democracy; and the substratum of plot in "Strike Up the Band" is a war fought for and paid by the Fletcher Chocolate Company, against that little mountain land in Europe whence Swiss chocolate comes. Having all the international affairs in a dream permits a freedom of satire and burlesque methods that, in words and lyrics, is not taken advantage of; this is the chief failing of the play.

This plot, however, provides a good basis for the superb clowning of Bobby Clarke and his helpmate, McCallough, for pretty costumes on fresh and brightly colored dancers, and for George Gershwin's music, which without being melodious frisks, grows serious, and a satiric laugh at the lines, makes a haunting hint from Sullivan, and carries the evening.

The best of Ira Gershwin's lyrics are those in which he successfully follows the Gilbertian pattern, the opening choruses especially, the "Typical Self-Made American," "If I Became the President," where Blanche Ring helps Bobby Clarke make fun—and several more that sprinkle the evening with what laughter one has been able to save from Clark's general antics, pencil-tapping to flying cigar. The surge of the chorus has an invigorating spirit, and helps make "Strike Up the Band" sure of a double-season run. And one wonders what will happen when George Gershwin gets a book that will draw him out for the score.

### ENGLISH SOLIDITY

**"THE FIRST MRS. FRASER,"** By St. John Ervine. The Playhouse.

We have long been told that America is a young country, without the stabilizing and solidifying background of England. Something of this sort perhaps it is that accounts for the greater fullness of the average English play. St. John Ervine's "The First Mrs. Fraser," for example, is not a great drama; it is, of course, superbly handled by Grace George and her company, but it is not a great play—yet its characters have life that we feel stretching beyond the moments we behold, into a world peopled with other men and women, urging along many paths and driven by complex human motives.

In "Cross Roads"—to illustrate the American falling—there is talk of the college being so large it's a factory, yet that feeling is so missing from the play that the characters might dwell in a vacuum. In "The Criminal Code" and "Street Scene," many minor figures suggest the stir of life beyond the play, external devices adding number to its movement; as dramas like "Desire Under the Stars" and "Strange Intimacy," the passions are so deeply wrong to conflict that we do not look around to see the neighboring void. But somehow, in dialogue perhaps, but more in the assumption of character and the gathered tone, rarely an American play—"See Naples and Die"—often an English one, seems to take its place, solidly amid the persons and concerns of our civilized world, seems part of all society.

This virtue "The First Mrs. Fraser" has; and the mellow tolerance Grace George puts into her role strengthens the story, and lifts out of the merely obvious this tale of a Scotchman (and A. E. Matthews' burr is a delight) who divorces in haste and repents at leisure—to find that two must play in the game of give and take. And the efforts of this woman, who has given all she had, and another who is taking all she can get, build up the rest of the evening.

### GOD SAVE OUR—BOOZE!

**"EVERYTHING'S JAKE,"** By Don Marquis. Assembly Theatre.

The New York Theatre Assembly has, in this, its third venture, found a play that should appeal to the hearts of New Yorkers. Two dear old figures from the hilarious "Old Soak" carry on in Paris and London, hobnobbing with society and aristocracy, which strangely enough turns out—the fragment of it they discover—to have the same basic concern as their own: the Countess Billhorn is part owner of the Billhorn products for consumption in the United States that should

### In Two Dance Recitals



AT THE LITTLE THEATRE, Mary Gleason will make her debut in the first of a series of Spanish Dances this Tuesday evening.

whet the appetites, if it does not wet the tongues, of many in the audience.

The present reviewers must, at this point, confess he is a teetotaler. In all fairness to the play, I must state that, never having felt the infinite joys of a whisky-gulp, the thought of six persons heroically attempting to swallow sixty (a French waiter has brought, misunderstanding their French) seems less deliciously absurd, perhaps, than to one who knows how much he can hold. Not that for a moment I would pretend to limit the quantity of another man's imbibing, or the extent to which he wishes to make moonshine, or monkeyshine, or what not; I merely record that for the reason given, such episodes of the play evoke less laughter in me than in the many hilarious around me. It does look as though the Theatre Assembly has its hit.

Oh, it isn't all booze, either. Don Marquis has long had the reputation of being one of our wittiest sprinklers of bon mot laugh winners, and he does much here to live up to it. His remarks are often both clever and wise, which is a combination devoutly to be wished. The desire of the black-mailing actress to keep her clutches on Jake, who swears that he did no more than kiss her in a taxi while somewhat lit, does not interfere very much with the rambling of Clem and Al, and the itinerant Henery; Edward Donnelly and Charles Kennedy, though they little resemble the earlier incarnations of "Old Soak," add valid performances to a cast that makes these average (shall I say typical?) figures effective, and give mellow alcoholism its shining touch.

### "The Blue and the Gray" Soars On

The four weeks' try out period of "The Blue and the Gray," or War Is Hell, at the Old Rialto, Hoboken, has been increasingly satisfactory and the engagement has been indefinitely extended.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Feb. 2, at 2

Levitzi

Concert Mgt., DANIEL MAYER, Inc. (Steinway Piano)

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SUNDAY EVE., Jan. 26 at 8:30

SEATS \$1 to \$2.50 at Box Office

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MOLINARI, Conductor

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Soloists: NATHAN MILSTEIN, Violinist

VIVALDI—BETHOVEN—MAIPERO

CASELLA—WAGNER

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 2, at 3:15

VIVALDI—BETHOVEN—MAIPERO

CASELLA—WAGNER

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Helen Howe

Presenting her own character sketches

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

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Mgt. Richard Copley 10 E. 4th St.

### Lawrence Tibbett Signs With Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer announced yesterday that Lawrence Tibbett, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has signed a long term contract under which he will appear in at least one featured screen production yearly.

It was made clear by the motion picture company, and by Evans and Salter, the singer's managers, that the arrangement for regular screen appearances will not interfere with Mr. Tibbett's regular engagements at the Metropolitan.

The contract with Mr. Tibbett was entered into between Nicholas M. Schenck, president, and Louis B. Mayer, vice president in charge of production, for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and Lawrence Evans of Evans and Salter, for the singer, after the final assemblage of the singing and talking, all-technicolor film "The Rogue's Song," which marks his first venture before cameras and microphones, and the coincident decision of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to present this photoplay for the first time at the Astor Theatre, beginning Tuesday evening, January 28.

Mr. Tibbett is the first of the Metropolitan stars to complete a full length all-talking film, as well as the first to sign a long term contract for appearance in photodramas. Martinelli, Titta Rufo, Titta Schippa, Gigli and other Metropolitan singers have made short subjects, and it is forecast that, now that Mr. Tibbett has paved the way, it is only a matter of time before the great talents which hitherto have been reserved for the comparative few who attend the opera, and who go to concerts, will be available to the great cinema-going public throughout the world.

"Motion pictures have taken up the task of developing a love of good music in the public, where the radio has left off," Mr. Tibbett said, in commenting on the situation. "Unquestionably, the radio has had infinitely more to do with making classical music familiar to every one than all other agencies combined. And now the screen is promising to do more than even the radio could accomplish."

### Hopkins' Next: "Rebound"

Arthur Hopkins has completed the casting of "Rebound," a comedy of Donald Ogden Stewart, which he will present at the Plymouth Theatre on February 3rd, with Hope Williams featured. The company includes Donn Cook, Donald Ogden Stewart, Walter Walker, Robert Williams, George MacQuarrie, Corinne Ross, Katherine Leslie, Ada Potter, Edward La Roche and Pierre D'Enery.

### "Nancy's Private Affair" Prospers

"Nancy's Private Affair," the Myron C. Fagan new comedy hit at the Vanderbilt Theatre, which went into capacity last Wednesday night and has been that way ever since, reports that since the opening the house has been sold to three organizations.

On Saturday, Jan. 25, the Far Western Travelers Association has bought out the entire house, and on Jan. 28 the New York Carpet Cleaners Association is giving a big theatre party; on Jan. 29 Mrs. Reynolds Crook's Wednesday Matinee Club has taken over the entire orchestra.

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HENRY HADLEY, Conductor

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ROYALE THEATRE

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Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

### At Gabel's Public Theatre



JENNIE GOLDSTEIN, noted Yiddish actress, who is starred by Max Gabel in "The Galician Rabbitzen," a Yiddish operetta.

### Adele T. Katz' First Lecture on Music Scheduled for Feb. 11

Miss Adele T. Katz, who recently gave a series of lectures on the evolution and development of modern music, has announced a new course of lectures on Wagner and the Nibelungen Ring, to be given at the Steinway Guild Hall, 113 West Fifty-seventh street, on Tuesday morning, beginning Feb. 11.

Miss Katz is a graduate of the Packer Collegiate Institute, and has studied at the David Mannes Music School and the Curtis Institute. She will be assisted by Hyman Kurzwil, a well-known pianist, who is a pupil of Louis Steelman.

The subjects of the five lectures, which will begin promptly at 11 o'clock, were announced today by Miss Katz. On Feb. 11, Miss Katz will discuss the text of the Ring Cycle of music-dramas. The second lecture, on February 18, will be on the subject of Rheingold and Agamemnon. On Feb. 25, "Wagner and the Libation Bearers" will be dealt with. "Siegfried" will be the topic of the lecture on March 4. The fifth and final lecture will be held on March 11, when "Gotterdammerung" and the "Eumenides" will be discussed.

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## UNION DIRECTORY

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<b>Paramount Productions</b>	<b>Dorsha Dance Recitals</b>
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

ture production activity in New York is indicated by the announcement that Paramount soon will

place two full-length screen plays before the cameras simultaneously at the company's studio in Long Island City. The two pictures are "Dangerous Nan McGrew," in which Helen Kane will head an all-star cast, and "Young Man of Manhattan," featuring Claudette Colbert, Charles Ruggles,

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

publicity agent. Henry Jager lectured on the "Machine Age" last Friday.

on the Machine Age" last Friday, which was informative. The next lecture will be on Feb. 7. Nathan Finn will speak on the unemployment problem. The lectures so far were all well adapted to outsiders and party members. They included August Claessens on Party activities, Dr. Bohn on British Labor Party, James Oneal on American Trade Unions, and are

recommended to other branches.

**Rockaway**

The 5th A.D. of the Rockaways meets this Friday evening, Jan. 24, in the home of Comrades Sugar, 1457 Greenport Road, Far Rockaway. Robert E. Ellis, member of the Morning-side Heights Branch and instructor will speak on "The Meaning of Socialism in America Today."

**Sunnyside**

The meeting will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 8:30 p.m. in the Monroe Court Committee room, 4313 Carolin St., Sunnyside. A well-known speaker will be present.

## Lecture Calender

**MANHATTAN**  
Sunday, Jan. 26, 8:30 p.m. August Claessens—"Hereditry vs. Environment"—96 Ave. C. Auspices—Socialist Party, 6-8-12th A.D. Branch.  
Sunday, Jan. 26, 8:30 p.m. Harry W. Laidler—"The People's Fight for Electric Power"—Educational Center

32 East 106th St. Auspices—Harlem Branch, Socialist Party.  
Friday, Jan. 24, 8:30 p.m. August Claessens—"The Socialist Party and the New Political Alignment"—274 East B'way. Auspices—New Era Club.

**BROOKLYN**  
Friday, Jan. 24, 8:30 p.m. Wm. M. Feigenbaum—"Current Events"—Sa-

Friday, Jan. 24, 9:00 p.m. George H. Goebel—"The Socialist Influence in American Thought and Action"—069 E. 3rd St. Auspices—Brighton Beach Branch, Socialist Party.

Tuesday, Jan. 28, 9:30 p.m. August  
Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St. Aus-  
pices, 23rd A.D. Branch, Socialist  
Party.

Friday, Jan. 31, 8:15 p.m. Robert


Fitch—"The Meaning of Socialism in America Today"—1457 Greenport Road, Far Rockaway. Auspices—Socialist Party, 5th A.D. Branch of the Rockaways.

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

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Assistant Editor ..... Edw. Levinson

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SALES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1936

## Election Returns

ELECTION returns are often slow in arriving but they are generally accurate. There is one superstition regarding elections. It is assumed that when the results are known on election night the returns are complete. As a matter of fact, the real returns rarely come through the tabulations of election boards. They are often announced by private organizations months after an election has been held.

An example of this is the announcement made this week by the New York Telephone Company. It announces the election returns that are in part national and local and levies an assessment on all of us who use telephones. The rates are raised from 25 cents to \$15, the home rate being increased 50 cents per month. It is estimated that the company will collect about \$14,000,000 more annually. This happy result follows the happy voting in favor of the politics of this and other powerful privately owned utilities. The Supreme Court had also observed the voting and last December issued instructions that this extra assessment would be perfectly consistent with the Constitution.

So the election returns are in and we will turn to the job of paying the extra taxation to our noble overlords. A little mite of \$14,000,000 annually will provide a few more cars and summer yachts and an extra summer residence for the gentlemen who are to cash in on the election returns.

We are inclined to think that the top hat gentlemen who will profit by this transaction will be able to more than collect their contributions to the Hoover and Smith parties from the voters. The politics of capitalism is rapidly becoming a costly luxury. We favor economy by voting the Socialist ticket.

## Tender Regard for Fascism

RECEIPT of threatening letters by George Palmer Putnam at his New York office from Fascists repeats the experience this publisher had in London. One of these missives was decorated with a Black Hand, accompanied with faces, a dagger, a pistol, and a coffin with the following message: "Warning to the pig who publishes the book of the other pig, Francesco Nitti, against Italy and the Great Man Mussolini." These threats are intended to scare the publisher into abandoning publication of a book by Nitti on Fascism.

If one or two letters of this character were received by the publisher they could be dismissed as the output of cranks but in London and New York quite a number of such letters were received and turned over to the police authorities. From all that is known of Fascism these terrorist threats correlate with its black and brutal history. Its followers are blackguards, bullies and, where they have the power, assassins.

It is interesting to observe how tender the government authorities treat this disgusting thing. If Russia was recognized as a temporary experiment and the American Bolsheviks were to indulge in such actions, is there any doubt that the Russian Ambassador and all other agents of that nation would be given their walking papers?

Students of contemporary history cannot avoid observing this contrast in the treatment of two dictatorships. The bandit who rules at Rome evidently gets tender consideration because his regime is the dictatorship of capitalists, bankers and landlords. It may be annoying at times to the Hoover administration, but it has the virtue of representing capitalism.

## An Appropriation, Please

WE SUGGEST that the big utility interests of the United States set aside a substantial appropriation each year for propagating the idea of public ownership of all utilities. Wrong, you say? Not at all. We do not like it when they charge us with the bills for their nation-wide propaganda for private exploitation of public utilities. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually by these big firms for this sort of "education."

What happens? When we get our gas bill or telephone or electric bill the big boys figure in the cost of their propaganda in newspapers, books

and colleges and then pass it on to us. We do not like the idea of paying for hokum also.

It so happens that some of us are Socialists and we want these big enterprises owned by city, state or nation, according to their character. If the present owners want to retain their private snap, if they want to continue to gouge us for all time, we can understand why they spend millions to accomplish this end, but we are a little peeved when they also send the bill to us and make us pay for it.

So we hereby make application for a few thousand dollars to be spent by us in propaganda for public ownership of all public utilities. We will guarantee that what we say on this side of the issue will also be based upon sound information. This will be rather unique, we admit, as utility money has never been spent for such purposes.

So here is our application, gentlemen. Do we get a few of the dollars you take from us to pay for your propaganda? Who will be the first to make a generous appropriation for such a good cause?

## The Rand School

SOCIALISM is a many-sided movement, and we need agencies for carrying on many kinds of work at the same time and all the time. One of these agencies is now making a strenuous effort to put itself on a safer material basis, and *The New Leader* hopes it will get liberal support.

For twenty-four years, through good times and bad, the Rand School of Social Science has steadfastly carried on its work of education in and for the Socialist and Labor movement. Hundreds, if not thousands, of its former students are now active as party members and as progressive trade unionists, not only here in New York, but all over the country.

At the present time nearly a hundred working people, members of various unions, of our party, or of our youth organizations, are attending the Rand School two, three, or four evenings a week, pursuing a well-planned two-year course of study under such teachers as Berenberg, Claessens, Coleman, Hansome, Lee, Levinson, Stanley, and others. From these the school does not require even the moderate tuition fees which are charged the numerous others who, taking only single courses, are making a smaller sacrifice of time and energy. This Workers' Training Course alone would make the Rand School worth while.

But besides this there are the popular lectures by men of such caliber as Morris Hillquit, Harry W. Laidler, James H. Maurer, Charles Edward Russell, Norman Thomas, and Harry F. Ward. There are the weekend institutes and conferences, where political, industrial, and educational problems are thrashed out by earnest discussion. There is the Rand School Library, at the service of the most varied types of students and investigators. There is the Research Department, which not only edits the invaluable "American Labor Year Book," but provides useful information to campaigners, organizers, lecturers, and writers. There is the activity of the Rand Book Store, which has published numerous books and pamphlets of lasting value to the movement.

The Socialist party and the progressive unions would be heavy losers if the Rand School were to curtail its activities; and they will be the gainers if the Rand School succeeds in its present drive to enroll several hundred "Sustaining Members"—that is, men and women who will regularly contribute ten dollars or five dollars a year to its support.

The Rand School does a vast amount of work outside of its advertised program, which in itself is an impressive one. For the greater part of its work it gets no financial return, though it all involves expense as well as thought and labor. The school has loyally cleared the track whenever financial drives were being made for party campaigns and other purposes. It ought to get wholehearted co-operation in its present effort.

## IN A NUTSHELL

Card-indexing and finger-printing alien workers is merely a preface to the books which native workers will have to read in jail.

Dress your soldiers in butchers' blouses and the eyes of the nation will be opened to the true nature of war.—Thomas Carlyle.

No, we have no paternalism in God's country but the shipping crowd gets a loan of 75 per cent. of the cost of each vessel and then receives a rich mail subsidy that more than pays the loan.

Society is composed of two classes—those that have more appetite than dinner, and those that have more dinner than appetite.—George Bernard Shaw.

It turns out that the proposed big railroad merger will displace over 175,000 wage workers and will displace with their wages as well. Why not vote to merge the mergers into Socialism and guarantee work and income to all?

If it were possible to bore down to hell's fire through this earth, enough heat from the molten mass would be found to work the industries, and the landlords would claim a royalty even on that.—Robert Millie.

Minnesota has a fine gag law which has destroyed one newspaper and that threatens others. Now all together, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

The first causes of crime often lie in bad social conditions, lack of education, and cramped conditions of life.—Fenner Morse-Stephens.

Washington Firm on Navy Program.—Times headline. We hope that it is not an armament firm that is interested in a gravy program.

Every generation writes its own history of the past. The historian is influenced by the prevailing spirit of national intolerance today as his predecessors fed the flames of religious intolerance in days gone by.—Prof. Henry Morse-Stephens.

Counsel for the National Utility Associations declares that Socialism is undermining our basic industries. We hope so as they are mining their fortunes out of our needs.

The human race is in the best condition when it has the greatest degree of liberty.—Dante

## Labor Sports Union of U. S. Shows Growth

RENEWED interest was given to labor and Socialist athletic activities by the national convention of the Labor Sports Union of the United States which met at 347 East 72nd street, New York City, last Saturday and Sunday. About forty delegates were in attendance after a few delegates representing a Communist club in Elizabeth, N. J., walked out of the hall, denouncing all who remained as "opportunists." The Communists had indulged in their usual pastime of circulating a mimeographed document among the delegates attacking the Sports Union.

With this little by-play finished, the convention proceeded to its work with no further annoyance. Three of the leading spirits in this youth athletic organization are Ted Uurtamo, president of the organization; Robert G. Palm, national secretary, and Valno Wiltala, member of the executive board, all of whom were delegates to the convention.

The organization is small in numbers, having one club each in Chicago, Cleveland and Duluth, and another that will be organized in Detroit next week, but the affiliations that are now certain will make it an influential labor and sports organization throughout the country.

Alliance of 600 to Affiliate There were no sharp debates over plans or policies in the convention. The finances of the union are in good shape. The funds of the national organization are derived from an initiation fee of \$2 paid by each club when it affiliates with the national organization. Local clubs then pay an annual registration fee of 50 cents for each member of a senior club and 10 cents for junior clubs.

Thus far the Sports Union has been confined chiefly to Finnish youth but it is now branching out to reach youth in other languages. The Finns, like other immigrants who gave their services to the labor and Socialist movement, have learned that the tendency of the second generation is to drift away from the ideals of the elders. The organization of the youth for athletic and cultural purposes has convinced the Finns that this helps to interest the young people in labor and Socialist struggles.

On Sunday the National Workers' Gymnastic Alliance of America through its executive board resolved to affiliate with the Sports Union and the resolution of affiliation will go to the members for a referendum vote. The Alliance has 600 members in clubs located in various states and it is certain that the members will vote to affiliate.

## N. Y. Clubs Meet

There is a number of Socialist athletic clubs in New York City and they met Tuesday night to consider organization of a city league of central body.

From New York City Uurtamo, Palm and Wiltala will go to Quincy, Mass., next Sunday, to attend a conference of the Finnish Socialist Federation Athletic League.

Two events that are being arranged for next summer will be of great importance to this movement. The Labor Sports Union will hold its national convention in Fitchburg, Mass. In the same city and at the same time a national convention of all labor sports clubs throughout the country will be held. This will be the biggest affair of its kind ever held in this country and arrangements are being made for from 2,000 to 3,000 people who are expected to attend.

## Crosswath Debate Wins Wide Public Interest

Socialists will travel from various parts of the city to witness what is believed by them will be one of the outstanding debates of the season on Thursday, February 6, at 8 o'clock, when Frank Crosswath, one of the best known speakers and debaters in the Socialist party will clash with Hiram Mann, well-known Republican leader of Harlem, on the subject, "Resolved, That under Socialism men will be afforded a better opportunity for self-development than under Capitalism." It will be held at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th street.

The chairman of the debate will be Alderman Fred R. Moore, who is one of the Republican leaders in Harlem and editor of the New York Age. When it is all over a silver cup will be awarded to the winner, the decision to be made by the public. Following the debate, a dance will take place. Tickets of admission, at 75 cents, can be purchased at the party headquarters, 7 East 15th street.

## Thomas to Lecture on Problem of Socialism

Norman Thomas will deliver the first of his lectures in the symposium on Problems of American Socialism, next Tuesday, January 28 at 8:30 p.m. at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street. His topic will be "Practical Measures and How to Attain Them."

There will be ample opportunity for discussion. All party members and others interested in following the development of the symposium are urged to attend.

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## The Sixth Annual

# NEW LEADER DINNER

Wednesday Evening, February 12th

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7 East 15th St., N. Y. C.

## Teaching the Workers' Children

### Institute at Rand School Discusses the Aims and Methods of Labor and Socialist Schools

By Michael C. Arcone

A VIGOROUS drive for the education of children in the labor, Socialist and radical movements towards the ideal of a new social order, is forecast as a result of the meeting of the Institute on the Education of the Young, recently held at the Rand School under the auspices of the School and interested movements. A number of teachers and students in addition to representatives of the Socialist Sunday Schools, the Workman Circle Schools, Young Circle League, the Young People's Socialist League, Pioneer Youth and the Manumit School were in attendance at the two sessions of the conference.

Various aspects of the problem of child education along modern idealistic lines came in for discussion at the conference. As chairman of the sessions, Algeron Lee, president of the Rand School, pointed out the labor and radical movements are lacking in teachers qualified for the work of training children along modern lines from both the standpoint of pedagogy and of social philosophy.

Commenting on the purpose of the Institute, Mr. Lee outlined the problems of the conference under the following heads: (1) Fundamental aims—what ought to be the purpose of educational work in the labor and radical movements; (2) Pedagogical methods; (3) Types of activities; (4) The problem of personnel, equipment, suitable material, school quarters.

The plan of procedure as offered by Philip Geliebter of the Workman Circle Schools was to hear a report from each organization represented. Nellie Seeds, director of the Manumit School, told of the work of her school in training children along modern lines, outlining the principles of the Manumit School as follows:

(1) Training children to think scientifically, critically, tolerantly and treating the children as individuals, respecting their individuality and encouraging respect for their elders, as such; (2) Teaching the children to be co-operating members in a democratic group, giving each child an individual responsibility and teaching the difference between social need and individual enterprise; (3) Learning by doing, using the concrete as the basis of teaching. Teaching realities, preparing the children to fit into American economic life; (4) Emotional outlet through creative work and social pressure and not punishment as a corrective.

Miss Seeds explained that the children in the Manumit School are not indoctrinated with any social philosophy but that "If you give them facts, they must be Socialists." She also explained that a natural attitude to sex resulted from a tactfully directed observation of animals and that teachers at the Manumit School were not chosen merely on the basis of academic preparation but that their service to the labor movement, their health, energy and personality were also taken into consideration.

The question of the aim or function in teaching the young was raised by Mr. Samuel H. Friedman, principal of the Brooklyn Socialist Sunday Schools. Mr. Friedman outlined the differences of opinion which had arisen among the various teachers with regard

to aim; after much discussion the decision arrived at was that the aim of child education in labor and radical movements was to teach, or try to get the children to arrive at the social point of view.

Mr. Friedman also pointed out the difficulty of arriving at a methodology in the matter of teaching children of varied ages, education and background, explaining that the greatest difficulty was experienced with the youngest children, who could not be "taught" and quoting David P. Berenberg's dictum that "kids" of tender age should be given a "good time" and should thus be led to acquire an "emotional yearning" for Socialist Sunday Schools and what they stand for.

"With somewhat older children (the intermediate classes) actual work can be accomplished," Mr. Friedman went on to say. As an example of what can be done he presented the report of Miss Sylvia Stecker, in charge of the intermediate class of the Tompkins Avenue School in Brooklyn. "The aim of this class," the report explained, "is to teach the children the social point of view; to analyze the present-day industrial state; to study labor problems; discuss remedies and solutions; to study the ills of the modern industrial order, criticizing the basic philosophy and offering a new philosophy: scientific socialism, all through the 'dramatic project' method. The report went on to say that in a series of six lessons already taken up, Miss Stecker's class had developed discussions of unemployment, working conditions, home life of workers, labor organizations, employers' associations and collective bargaining. For the rest of the term, projects are being prepared on strikes, boycotts, injunctions, the A. F. of L., the attitude of the courts in labor disputes, child labor, women in industry, and an elementary discussion of industrial democracy and socialism.

Speaking of the work of the senior classes in the Socialist Sunday Schools, Mr. Friedman stated that the aim of the classes was to teach the reasons for and the meaning of Socialism. "The method," he explained, "is to have the children read books and articles suggested by the teacher and then discuss them, the teacher assuming the role of discussion leader. By a series of questions prepared for the occasion the children are helped to crystallize the material read," he continued. "Subjects are drawn from the field of sociology, history, economics, fiction, drama and the students are encouraged to submit brief reports on subjects of their own choice."

Philip Geliebter, of the Workman's Circle Schools, pointed out that the W. C. Schools had the

added problem of teaching Jewish as well as Socialism, suggesting the point that the schools are avowedly Socialist. "Their aim," he remarked, "is to teach Jewish history and language, to teach Socialism and to create free thinkers. This last," he stated, "is accomplished by employing as teachers not only Socialists, but also Communists, Anarchists and Zionists." He also explained that the curriculum of the W. C. Schools included the biographies of revolutionary leaders and a history of the labor movement.

Mr. Geliebter pointed out that the direct method is used in all the schools and that for the purpose of training their teachers they have a two-year teachers training course. He also pointed out that out of almost three thousand children who have gone through their schools, very few have remained in the labor movement and that for the purpose of interesting older children the Workman's Circle has organized the Young Circle League clubs which are conducted in English. These are not admittedly Socialist but are sympathetic to labor.

Algeron Lee summarized the discussion by pointing out that dogmatic teaching gives a fear of doubt and that this should be guarded against. "Modern scientific teaching," he explained, "encourages the habit of doubting. Our opinions," he quoted Huxley as saying, "should be stamped like railway tickets, good for this day only," he continued. "We have to act in accordance with what we have at this time found to be the effective truth. Children haven't the knowledge with which to doubt, and this is a temptation to us. Even if we think we have the truth," he went on to say, "it is wrong to teach it as such. Let them discover it. Our aim is to develop in children a habit of doubting and to afford them a pleasant time in the process."

In reply to a remark that even a selection of facts was dogmatic, he agreed that absolute non-dogmatism doesn't exist, but that a means must be found between speculation, indoctrination and inductive investigation.

The session closed with the selection of a committee which is to meet and draw up the program for the next session of the Institute, to be held on Saturday, February 12. The committee includes: Samuel H. Friedman of the Socialist Sunday Schools; Jack A. Ross, Young Circle League; Philip Geliebter, Workman's Circle Schools; Miss Nellie Seeds of the Manumit School; Walter Ludwig and Joshua Lieberman of Pioneer Youth; Julius J. Umansky of the Young People's Socialist League; Gertrude Weil Klein, and Philip Cruso of Young Poale Zion. Lillian Cooper and Viola Levenson were chosen as secretaries for the next session.

## 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

## Many Give To Sustaining Fund for Party

BETWEEN \$1,500 and \$2,000 of the \$10,000 sought as a sustaining fund for the enlarged program of Socialist party activities during 1936 has been provided as a result of the initial appeal sent to party members and friends by Jacob Panken, chairman of the finance committee of the city organization.

The first response, coming from a few to whom the first letter was addressed, was gratifying, and Judge Panken predicted that the drive to provide a \$10,000 fund will bring a wider and more generous response as the appeal reaches a wider circle during the next few weeks.

Among those who replied promptly to the first appeal were Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan, Louis D. Berger, Murray Berk, S. John Block, Morris Berman, Anna N. Davis, Samuel A. DeWitt, Alexander Fichandler, Charles Grossman, Morris Hochen, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hoffman, Albert Halpern, Dr. J. M. James, A. C. Krausz, L. Kaplan, Darwin J. Meserole, W. W. Passage, Harry T. Smith, Dr. A. M. Schwager, Joseph Seid, Helen Phelps Stokes, M. Turitz, Joseph A. Weil, Samuel Whitehorn, Gerson Zybert, S. Zechnowitz and Max Zaritzky. Judge Panken started off the appeal with a contribution of his own.

Most of those who have responded have pledged a definite monthly sum, others have made outright contributions, while others have made immediate contributions and have offered to send additional contributions as frequently as their financial condition would permit.

"We have just begun to touch the sources from which I believe that the \$10,000 sustaining fund can be assured," Judge Panken declared. "Each mail brings additional checks and encouraging letters. I know that contributions have come from some who can ill afford to give, but it is of such that our movement was built, and withstood every attack."

"Every party member ought to make an effort to go on the sustaining fund. If they cannot give \$1 a month, they can give fifty cents a month, or twenty-five cents a month. Some have given much more, and I know others will make substantial contributions. We have to average \$1 a month from almost 1,000 members. I feel confident that it can be done, and the way the appeal has been met so far leads me to feel that before the drive is over 1,000 will have been enrolled on our sustaining fund."

One of the contributions came from Joseph Seid, Modesto, California. He sends \$1 and promises to send more as soon as he can afford it. Touched by the devotion revealed by the contributor and letter, Panken acknowledged its receipt with the following reply:

"Movements are built by men of your type. If a history of progressive movements of the world were written and it would be possible to place credit to the count of those who have given of themselves to the common cause, names like yours would supplant those to which reference is made in general terms."

A complete list of contributions and pledges will be published in *The New Leader*. Contributions are to be mailed to Jacob Panken, 225 Broadway, New York City.

## The Letter Box

### WELCOME ALL RECRUITS

Editor, The New Leader: A first reading of De column in your issue of Jan. 18, proved surprising. A reading made its contents little bit odious.

Since when does any one of our party feel himself the dian angel from the containing influence of an ex-fighter Capitalism? Not only this the general sentiment, the bery, the lack of welcome, paragraph sounded dangerous "Communist." This is a prize, coming from a man to the name "Communist" appears anathema. I refer to his position to a man at 45 who given his best years for Capitalism. Therefore, "he should say the Communists. The he should be kept out of our divine circle of stout-hearted for the noble . . . says de

I don't care what it is awakened a man to oppose don't care on what side of fence he has been or what that brought him willingly Socialist Party—if he's man step, we should welcome him. GEORGE FIE Long Island City, N. Y.

### Unions Grow in Ceylon

CEYLON.—Although Ceylon belongs to India, there is a separate national trade center in Ceylon consisted on December 31, 1935 organizations comprising 200 members. A few years the membership was only 50 so that there has evidently rapid growth in the Ceylon union movement.