

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

THE TELEPHONE CO. MAKES REGULATION LOOK FOOLISH

IT is good to see a whole state as much aroused as is New York over the new telephone rates which the company claims must have to earn the 7% granted it by the Federal courts on its present valuation to which is added what it expects to spend. The company adds hypocrisy to robbery by telling its subscribers that part of its increase is due to the high wages it pays, which wages for a great many of its girls are only a few cents more than a recent investigation has shown is the average cost of room and food for a single girl in New York City, allowing nothing whatever for clothing or any other expenses.

Possibly public excitement may bring about some useful action for the help of the telephone users. We have our doubts. The company still has its friends, an incompetent Public Service Commission and profit worshiping courts to help it. Governor Roosevelt and the Republican Legislature unanimously agreed to petition Congress to let the State courts first pass on rate appeals rather than permitting an immediate transfer to Federal courts. There is something but not much to be said for this. State courts as well as the lower Federal courts in the end must yield to the Supreme Court of the United States, the majority of which has shown a disposition to allow not 7% but 8% return on swollen public utility values. If there is little to hope from improvements in regulation, a better commission than Al Smith and Roosevelt have given us, could have done something for us. Federal regulation of the great A. T. & T. monopoly might do something for us. But the chief lesson of this telephone business is the failure of public regulation of private monopoly. The present system is ludicrous except for the very big returns it brings to the owners of the A. T. & T. This is the way it works:

The A. T. & T. is the most nearly complete private monopoly in the United States. It controls at least 75% of the telephone service in the United States and all the long distance business. It owns the New York Telephone Company as it owns other State and district operating companies. It owns the Western Electric which makes its equipment. Nobody regulates the A. T. & T. Different state commissions play at regulating the operating companies. The New York Telephone Co., which has just convinced a Federal court of its right to raise its rates in order to pay 7% on its valuation belongs to a company which has never paid its shareholders in recent years less than from 9% to 12% on the par value of its shares. It has moreover showered upon them stock dividends and extra dividends through right to purchase stock at less than market value. It collects from its subsidiary operating companies a 2% charge on gross business for technical services. But in spite of this great prosperity of the A. T. & T. our commission and courts are easily persuaded that each constituent company is making a little.

The remedy? Of course the remedy is a nationwide publicly owned telephone service. Ownership or state regulation by individual states is as unsatisfactory as state ownership or state regulation of the Post Office would be. And for the same reasons. It is not true that we have to pay these ridiculously high prices that the A. T. & T. collects for efficient service because we cannot set up a public authority for which engineers will work as they now work for absentee owners. That is a slander on us, or if it is not a slander it is time we began to ask how big a price must we pay for the inefficiency of our own democracy.

A NEW POWER CRAB THREATENED

OUT in Montana there is a magnificent water power site on the Flat Head River capable of producing more than 200,000 h.p. in its primary development. The Montana Power Company naturally wants it. This company is a subsidiary of the Electric Bond and Share Company, one of the six concerns which control two-thirds of our electrical power between them. They set up a dummy called the Rocky Mountain Power Co., with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000 to petition for the Flat Head power. So far neither of the Montana Senators, both of them Democrats and progressives, has said one word about this application. Theoretically they were committed by Al Smith last year to a policy of government development of power.

But supposing they think that government development has lost out. Are they not at least committed to very careful scrutiny of every application? Such scrutiny is now impossible for these reasons: (1) President Hoover himself has called attention to the fact that no three Cabinet officers can form a proper power commission and has asked for an independent commission of men who can spend time on the problem. This commission should be established and have time to set up rules for determining valuation and regulating rates before all the good power sites are given away. (2) Secretary Bonner of the present power commission has been charged with working for the Montana Power Co. and of disrupting the accounting system of the commission by farming it out in two government departments. These charges, we believe, are being investigated by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

To permit the present commission to give away the Flathead power under these circumstances is in substance, if not in form, as criminal as the oil frauds. Once the Flathead power is given over on long lease the Federal government will have lost its power to control the situation. The Montana Power Company is nominally subject to the Montana Public Utilities Commission, but actually it controls the commission.

Here is a case as important as Muscle Shoals or Boulder Dam. Everyone of us ought to try to give publicity to it and to bring pressure upon the President and Congress against further letting away of the nation's wealth of water power.

POLICE TRY TO MAKE MARTYRS

JEVE KATOVIS, member of a Communist labor union in New York City, died as the result of wounds received in a scuffle with a policeman on the picket line. A demonstration called by the Communist Party for the City Hall Plaza on a Saturday afternoon was ruthlessly broken up by the police by virtue of a law which Whelan once told was in the end of a night walk. To the credit of New York, there was much public protest against this brutality. Consequently on the following Tuesday the actual funeral of Katovis in Union Square and the funeral procession were permitted without interference or violence. The police controlled the line of march without swinging a single club.

The whole affair shows what can and should be done. Unsubstantiated Communist leaders are in a mood to provoke strife even to the point of martyrdom. Some of their tactics would raise a difficult problem even for a police department of saints, which New York hasn't got. But the case for humanity and for civil liberties rests upon their own value to society. It is true enough, we some of the newspapers have pointed out, that Communist police in Russia would allow no such demonstrations as have been permitted to Communists in New York. Certainly we do not vindicate our own belief in civil liberty or tolerance by acting like those who repudiate these things. The Police Department in New York should immediately have inaugurated its own account an investigation into the death of Katovis whether or not the Communists asked it. Was he or was he not killed when several Communists rushed a policeman who had said them to move on, took his club and started to beat him? Whatever the facts, the Communists should have been allowed to hold a meeting at the City Hall Plaza. It could have been policed as to avoid any serious interference with traffic. The police who did a competent job at Union Square on Tuesday could have done an equally competent and decent job Saturday, not only humanity and respect for civil liberty but sound common sense were violated by making martyrs out of the demonstrators.

THE SOVIET'S NEW FARM POLICY

FOR a great many relentless and intolerant acts it has seemed to me that the Soviet government has had some sort of excuse in existing conditions and the emergency in which it was caught. But when a whole class of better-to-do peasants is even given a chance to join the collectives, when they and their children are turned out of homes and fields to starve or compete with existing masses of the unemployed in Russia, casual labor I cannot see any excuse whatsoever. Something is wrong with Russian agricultural collectives if the membership in them of a minority of farmers who under the old conditions were more successful will ruin them. The govern-

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NEW LEADER

With Which Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by Eugene V. Debs

VOL. IX.—No. 26

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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1930

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

Price Five Cents

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$2.00
Three Months75
Six Months 1.00

Dressmakers Cast Big Vote For a Strike

Giant Walkout in New York Expected Daily—Leader Predicts 40,000 Will Quit

By Gertrude Weil Klein

ANY question as to whether the membership of the Dressmakers' Union is willing to support its leaders in their decision for a general strike in the dress trade at this time, was dispelled at the meeting held at Mecca Temple on Tuesday last. The hall was overcrowded, as was the smaller hall next door, and hundreds of workers were turned away. Those in attendance, variously estimated at between 5,000 and 7,000 were undoubtedly overwhelmingly ready for the strike call; and the referendum which went to the entire membership went 100 per cent. for the strike.

Of greater significance than the struggle to eliminate the sweat shop—which is the driving force behind the coming strike—is the spectacle of a once-powerful union shattered and disintegrated, making a magnificent comeback. A few years ago it would have been pertinent to ask "Is there a dressmakers' union?" and equally, "Is there a cloakmakers' union?" The answer would have been "yes," but not the kind of "yes" which thundered from the throats of the thousands of concordant and determined workers on Tuesday evening. It is safe to say that within a week the 35,000 or 40,000 dressmakers in the trade will be further establishing their unity and determination in their meeting halls and on the picket lines.

All Shops To Strike

The American Federation of Labor, of which the International Ladies' Garment Workers is a part, pledged its support to the dressmakers. Mr. Green, at the meeting, pledged the workers the support of the A. F. of L. He pledged aid in a fight to abolish the sweatshop forever.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International, who received a warm ovation when he rose to speak, asked the workers to make the strike a "100 per cent. walk out." He estimated there are about 1,200 sweatshops in the city and declared that negotiations with employers had failed, primarily because not enough shops were represented in the organizations of employers to make an agreement with them effective. It will be necessary, therefore, for all of the shops in the trade to be called out on strike even though some of the employers may be ready to make concessions. Others who spoke at Tuesday's meeting were Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky, Julius Hochman, Abraham Baroff, Luigi Antonini, Isadore Nagler, and William Bloom.

According to well-informed people in the union, many of the employers are willing to give concessions on the question of hours and wages at the present time, but it is held inadvisable to negotiate with them and no "pre-war" settlements will be made. The union is anxious to secure a uniform agreement, with the appointment of an impartial Commission and with a provision for Unemployment Insurance.

One Association Seeks Peace

It is evident that one of the manufacturers' associations, The Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, will make an effort to amicably adjust the various proposals that have been brought forth. This Association has taken a stand against an increase in piece work prices and in the week work scales and has attempted to persuade the union to modify its demands for overtime compensation. Their contention is, that the union's demands, if granted, would increase the wholesale cost of dresses "by at least 10 per cent." According to Julius Hochman, Manager of the Strike Committee, however, the day of the walk out will see all of the 40,000 dressmakers on strike.

Mich. Socialists Meet In State Convention

(By a New Leader Correspondent) The Socialist Party of Michigan held a state convention at 527 Holbrook Ave., Detroit, last week with delegates from eight local present. Although nominated for state secretary Joseph Bernstein withdrew as a candidate and Axel Lodal was elected by acclamation. There having been no state executive committee since 1923, the following were elected as the committee: Panzer, Wilson, Simon, Sweet, Depew. Rubenstein was elected advisor to the executive committee and the committee was instructed to draw up a state constitution to be presented at the next state convention.

Court Strikes At Lewis' Power

Miners' President Refused Right to Take Over Illinois Union

(By a New Leader Correspondent) SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In all the small coal-camps of this state, wherever the diggers gather these days from the coal-measures around Belleville clear down into Egypt, that flat, desolate country in the Southern delta, word has gone that John L. Lewis, for twelve long years President of the United Mine Workers of America, is on the way out.

A court decision, practically unnoticed by capitalist papers, but far-reaching in its effects upon the entire future of the once powerful miners' union, was handed down by Judge Norman L. Jones of Sangamon County Circuit Court here last week. It puts a sudden stop to the attempts of Lewis to take over the treasury and property of District 12 of the U. M. W. of A., the Illinois Miners' Union. It sustains the injunctions brought against Lewis by the Illinois district officials. But in a larger sense, it foreshadows the end of Lewis' "rule-or-ruin" policy which has led the miners of America from one disastrous defeat to another and serves tremendously to weaken Lewis' influence in the A. F. of L.

Fishwick Turned On Lewis' Back of Judge Jones' decision



OSCAR AMERINGER

is one of the bitterest fights that has raged within the ranks of an important union for many years. This life-or-death internecine war began last summer over nothing more spectacular than a personal wrangle between big Lewis and little Harry Fishwick, head of the Illinois miners. Lewis was aroused because Fishwick was cold to the reappointment of his (Lewis') brother to a cushy job as director

Decision May Be Beginning of the End of Influence

of the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals.

Lewis had succeeded in eliminating Frank Farrington, his strongest Midwest opponent and President of the Illinois Miners from 1914 to 1926, by catching Farrington in the act of signing a contract with the Peabody Coal Company, "The Big Feller" then apparently felt that he could use Fishwick, Farrington's successor, and he was enraged when the diminutive President refused to do his bidding.

Promptly Lewis sent his organizers (called "wrecking crews" by the Fishwick men) into Illinois to see if he could not dig up some dirt on the district officers. They dug up plenty. In Egypt, in a strong Fishwick sub-district wholesale misuse of funds intended for strike relief was uncovered. Warrants were sworn out against the accused officers who were promptly indicted and are said to have confessed their thievery to Lewis. At all events this game Lewis his excuse to move and move swiftly and on October 19th last he announced that he had revoked the charter of the Illinois Miners' Union and appointed a provisional

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Millions Workless, U. S. Report Shows; Crisis Is Growing

President Hoover's Optimism Shattered by Official Figures of Employment Service—Recession of Automobile Production Serious Factor—Most Cities Report "Surplus of Labor"—Part-time Operation General

THAT the end of our "spotty" prosperity has been reached appears evident from many sources of information. The latest to hand is the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin of the U. S. Employment Service which reports a survey of industrial conditions throughout the nation for December. This survey shows that, with the exception of some of the agricultural states of New England, the West and South, we are facing a grave unemployment problem.

The curtailing of automobile production, which has practically reached the saturation point and which has been the key industry stimulating many others for years, is one of the central factors in the industrial stagnation. An editorial in The New Republic presents some interesting data on this phase of the depression.

It declares that the automobile or affiliated industries "used 85 per cent of the rubber imported, 67 per cent of the plate glass made in the United States, 19 per cent of the iron and steel, 15 per cent of the copper, 18 per cent of the hardwood lumber, and 27 per cent of the lead, and their product consumed 80 per cent of the gasoline." With saturation practically reached, there is a slowing up that affects many other industries.

U. S. Prints Black Picture
The survey of the U. S. Employment Service is detailed. It presents a general survey of each state which is followed by reports of various cities in each state to show the general trend. "A surplus of labor" is a phrase that appears over and over again in this report. Other phrases indicative of conditions are "part time schedules," "seasonal recessions in activity," "curtailed schedules in the major industries," "part-time schedules were quite general," "a general decline in industrial activity," and so on.

Here and there in each state a city shows normal employment and in some a few plants that are working over-time, but the general picture is black despite the occasional statement that a given situation is regarded as "temporary" or that future prospects are "hopeful." These are based upon expectations or hopes while the general situation is based upon a factual survey of what has happened.

Miners Go To Charity
New England, except for the agricultural states of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, is badly hit. New York State is no better. "Part-time schedules were quite general and some plants closed temporarily" in New York. In New Jersey "some unemployment was apparent in practically all cities." In Pennsylvania "unemployment among factory workers increased somewhat during the past 30 days."

In Indiana and Ohio the jobless are many. In Ohio "the surplus of labor apparently throughout this state embraced practically all trades." Automobile and radio manufacturing showed increased unemployment in Indiana. The report from Terre Haute asserts that while "all industries were in operation, the majority worked on curtailed schedules."

Three weeks ago private information from that city indicated widespread misery, something much worse than what is reported in the U. S. Survey. There are thousands unemployed and the miners have for a number of years been dependent on charity in many of the surrounding mining towns.

Minnesota's Surplus of Labor
Minnesota shows "a surplus of skilled and unskilled labor. . . throughout the state at the close of the year" which correlates with distress stories that have been appearing in the trade union publications of that state.

In Delaware "a large surplus of unskilled workers developed toward the close of the month." Nebraska shows a "surplus of skilled labor throughout the state." In Kentucky, "some further curtailment in industrial operations was apparent during the month and a surplus of labor existed throughout the state." Tennessee shows a "decrease in the volume of employment during December."

Louisiana fares no better than these states while in Arkansas "a general surplus of labor was apparent at the close of the month."

In Utah there was "a downward trend in practically all lines of industry during December." California comes forward to report that "the supply of labor greatly exceeded the demand in practically all parts of the state" but

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Labor and Farmers Ask for Philippine Independence

WASHINGTON—(EP)—Spokesmen for the American Federation of Labor and for the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Dairy Union appealed to the Senate committee on territories and insular possession, Jan. 20, for immediate independence for the Philippines. Moral and economic arguments were used, and even the race issue was introduced. Committee members did not indicate whether they intended to report favorably Sen. King's resolution granting independence to the Islands.

Ill. Socialists To Meet In Chicago, Feb. 9th

(By a New Leader Correspondent) CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois Socialists will hold a state membership conference in the Carman's Auditorium, Ashland avenue and Van Buren street, Sunday, Feb. 9, beginning at 2 p. m., to consider candidates for the state election and plan for a membership drive throughout the state.

Members in good standing in Illinois are entitled to a vote and vote. All other interested are invited to cooperate. The call for the conference is being sent out by William R. Snow, state secretary. With Chicago, the second city in the nation, bankrupt by capitalist politics and city employees being discharged because of inability to pay salaries, disgust with the parties of capitalism is making opportunities for the Socialist Party.

Socialists of Mass. Sponsor Five Measures

(By a New Leader Correspondent) BOSTON.—The Socialist Party is doing a good deal of practical legislative work. In Massachusetts it is possible to introduce a law in the state Legislature in the name of the Socialist Party or a prominent Socialist individual, even though we have no legislator. Legislators are willing to introduce bills "by request." Every bill is granted a public hearing, and it is the task of those behind it to make the bill as important as they can by getting a large number of persons or groups to attend and favor the bill.

Savoyers Put Bills In

The bills drawn up by the Socialist Party have been introduced by Roland Sawyer, a former member of the Socialist Party, a Democrat. There are five of them, namely, a bill for unemployment insurance, a bill to protect peaceful picketing, two anti-injunction bills intended to prevent issuing of injunctions in labor disputes before a hearing, and to prevent the issuing of injunctions in labor disputes against actions not a crime, a bill to widen the scope of the state income law so as to tax dividends from corporations incorporated in Massachusetts at the same rate that dividends from corporations incorporated elsewhere are now taxed.

In addition we are actively supporting the strongest of the three old age pension bills which have been introduced by other groups, the bill to raise the minimum school age, or in other words to raise the anti-child labor law from fifteen from fourteen, the bill to provide a state fund for workers' compensation insurance and the bill to provide for a state fund for the compulsory automobile liability insurance which we have in Massachusetts.

Protection of Picketing

The Massachusetts police have a practice of breaking up picket lines during strikes by arresting pickets and charging them, not with picketing but with various subterfuge charges, such as sauntering and loitering, obstructing traffic, or parading without a permit. This despite the fact that avoided when picketing, and despite the fact that picketing is supposed to be protected by a so-called "peaceful persuasion law."

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N. Y. Socialist Enrollment Up 20 Per Cent

Membership Drive Brings in Scores of New Members, Lewis Reports—

| SOCIALIST ENROLLMENT | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| New York City | |
| County | 1928 1929 |
| New York | 3,094 4,069 |
| Bronx | 4,257 4,849 |
| Kings | 6,092 7,628 |
| Queens | 918 1,163 |
| Richmond | 96 161 |

AIDED by an enrollment which shows a gain of approximately 20 per cent. over the previous year, and by the publication of the enrollment lists, on which it will be necessary to draw for prospects, the Victory Membership Drive of the Socialist Party enters the fourth week with indications that before the first month of the drive is over, fully 1,000 new members will have been added to the rolls of the local Socialist organization.

About 800 membership applications have been received at the drive headquarters, 7 East 15th Street, Marx Lewis, drive director, reports, but in addition to those received it is known that many branches have gotten new applications which they have not referred to the city office as yet. During the past week over 100 applications are known to have been filed, and when all reports are in for the week the gain may reach 200. The Committee on Membership this week approved 60 applications. The Jewish Socialist Verband, as a result of three meetings in the Bronx Wednesday, secured 42 applications. As many more were brought in by individual party members who are trying to furnish a quota of five members each.

Figures Given Out

Quotas assigned to each district, to be furnished by the drive managers working with committees in each section, are even more conservative than was thought when they were first decided upon, due to the increased Socialist enrollment, the figures for which have just been made public by the Board of Election. The total Socialist enrollment in 1928 was 14,437. Last year the enrollment rose to 17,870, a gain of 3,433, or more than 20 per cent. These figures represent a normal increase, since the enrollment took place before the Socialist municipal campaign assumed the proportions it did when the campaign got under way.

The 17,870 enrolled Socialist voters constitute the best of the various lists of prospects, and the first ones on which the district drive managers have been urged to work. Properly canvassed, under the new dues system, which removes any objection to joining on account of the financial obligation membership imposes, fully one-third to one-half of the enrolled Socialists could be signed up, Lewis declares.

Lists To Be Available

Besides the figures, the new lists, containing the names and addresses of the enrolled Socialists, will be available by the end of this week, Lewis was informed by the Board of Elections. A complete set will be immediately available at the drive headquarters, and all district managers will be

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Socialists Block Grab Of Franchise

Thomas and Waldman Get Walker to Promise Policy of Municipal Bus System in N. Y. C.

By Henry J. Rossier
LAST week's New Leader described the efforts of Brownsville, N. Y. C. Socialists to organize a fight against the attempts of the Eastern Parkway, Brownsville and East New York Transit Relief Association to obtain a five year franchise from the Board of Estimate. As a result, Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman headed a committee of 13 which appeared before the Board on Friday January 24, and protested against the granting of the franchise.

Counsel for the Brownsville Bus Company asked for an adjournment as soon as the item was called on the calendar. The Board was about to grant this request when Louis Waldman protested against such action. He argued that the company wanted to keep adjourning the matter until the opposition to the franchise lost all patience and failed to appear.

This prompted the Mayor to inquire from Waldman just what the people he represented wanted. To which the latter replied, "The people of Brooklyn are in need of a unified bus system. The granting of this single route franchise would be a step away from such operation. Furthermore, those living in the Brownsville area would receive much better service if their local route was part of a unified system. Moreover, such a system should be municipally owned and operated."

Mayor Walker retorted that while particular bus company, even though it was earning a great deal of money, was performing a much needed service. To discontinue it at the present time would cause great inconvenience to the people of Brownsville. Meanwhile, the city was not in a position to operate a unified bus system. Before it could do so the State Legislature had to pass a bill which had been introduced recently and which would enable the city to own and operate buses.

Thomas, replying to these statements, pointed out that the Socialist Party did not advocate the immediate discontinuance of the present route by the Eastern Parkway, Brownsville and East New York Transit Relief Association. "We object to granting them a franchise. Let them continue operating on a temporary permit until such time as the city is in a position to definitely formulate a permanent bus policy. There is no danger that they will discontinue operation if they do not get a franchise. Their profits guarantee that. Moreover, it is to be hoped that the present administration will make strenuous efforts to get the necessary enabling legislation passed instead of letting matters drift and then shifting responsibility for its failure to become law to upstate Republican legislators."

Walker replied that for the present the franchise would be denied and that the matter would be laid over to the 25th of April, pending the formulation of a definite policy for a unified bus system. This would depend upon what the Legislature did to the enabling legislation and what the Board of Transportation reported in a comprehensive analysis of the entire situation to be released shortly.

Thomas was recognized almost immediately at the hearing. All over the hall people nudged one another and whispered, "Is that Norman Thomas?" "That's Thomas." Walker's attitude changed markedly. Normally at such hearings Walker assumes a superior attitude towards those who address the chair in opposition to a particular policy of the city administration. He attacks them with the most withering sarcasm. It is very successful when the Mayor is faced by an opponent who is no match for him in debate. He is wise enough, however, to know that such tactics are unsound when he is opposed by one who is every bit his equal in controversy. Hence, his attitude toward Thomas was manifestly one of respect.

It is significant that Mayor Walker, under direct fire from Socialists, theoretically adopted our position on the bus question, that is to say, he favored a unified bus system, municipally owned and operated. There is every indication, however, that his stand is mostly theoretical. Walker's strenuous efforts to get a franchise for the Equitable Bus Company would indicate that the Mayor favors unified system privately owned and operated. To this may be added the general lethargy and laxness of the City Administration in pushing enabling legislation making possible municipal ownership and operation. It is something however, to get the Mayor to publicly endorse our stand on solving New York City's bus problem.

It is also interesting to observe that the Mayor attempted to preserve his reputation as a witty man but nevertheless he acted as one who knew that he was addressing an equal. Perhaps the ability of Thomas and Waldman

West Cities Filling Dates For Members Of Socialist N. E. C.

Maurer, Hillquit and Others in Great Demand — Tours to be Part of First Socialist Campaign in West in Many Years — Some Speaking Dates Still Available

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—A "Winning of the West" campaign is to be undertaken during March and April by the Socialist Party of America. It was announced by the National Office this week. Local Socialist organizations, trade unions, leagues of municipalities, service clubs, open forums, and women's peace groups are to be offered Socialist and union speakers. The National Executive Committee of the party will meet in Los Angeles March 28 and 29. On the way to California and returning each member of the committee will speak several times. In addition there will be an intensive membership drive in each locality, a publicity campaign, and an attempt to gain strength in all departments of labor and Socialist work.

James H. Maurer, for sixteen years president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and now Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety in the one hundred per cent. Socialist administration of Reading, leads the list with the largest number of speaking dates thus far agreed upon. He will speak in Illinois, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, two cities in Montana, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and two cities in Texas, and will then return to Reading via either New Orleans and the southeast, or through Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri.

Many Other Dates Arranged
Morris Hillquit, chairman of the National Executive Committee and well known as attorney for the International Ladies' Garment Workers and other unions, has the second largest number of speaking engagements thus far. His route will take him through Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Los Angeles, returning through Texas and the southeast.

Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee and author of the first compensation law ever en-

Enrolled Socialists Increase 70 Per Cent

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requested to select the names of the enrolled voters in their districts.

In the meantime, the drive meetings are increasing in number throughout the city. Responses have been received from branches of the Workmen's Circle which have agreed to make the membership drive a special order of business at their meetings. On Saturday evening, February 1, the first two Workmen's Circle branch meetings will be held. Branch 54, of which Charles Burger is the secretary, will have August Claessens as the speaker on that evening, at the meeting local, 425 Lafayette street. The other meeting on that evening will be held by Branch 149, at the Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway. One of the speakers of the Jewish Socialist Verband will address that meeting.

W. C. Branches Acting
Friday evening, Feb. 14, former Judge Jacob Panken will be the speaker at a meeting of the Debs branch, No. 665, of the Workmen's Circle, at 62 East 106th street. While most members of that branch are also members of the Socialist Party, Judge Panken, aided by the Socialist Party members in that branch, will make an effort to secure a 100 per cent. Socialist party membership there.

Other Workmen's Circle branches to approve the drive and make it a special order of business are Nos. 103, 24, 83, 295, 331, 322, 244, 297, 20, 225 and 40. Speakers will be furnished to each of these branches.

Next week-end will mark the opening of the drive in several parts of the city. Morris Hillquit will be the guest of honor at a banquet to be held in Far Rockaway on Saturday evening, Feb. 8, which will be attended by Socialist party members and sympathizers, most of whom, it is expected, will join the party before the evening's festivities come to a close.

On the same evening, Norman Thomas will address a membership drive meeting in the 2nd Assembly district, Bronx, at 105 Clarke street. Arrangements for the meeting are being made by Dr. A. Mollin and a committee.

In matching repartee with him had something to do with his more humble attitude.

The Socialist Party is concentrating particularly against the proposed franchise because it illustrates aptly the connection between Tammany politicians and profiteering utility companies. In this case the Tammany man is the leading owner as well as the broker for the bus company. It is owned mainly by "Hymie" Schorstein, illiterate Tammany leader in Brownsville, and has earned him on an average of about 300 per cent. profit for a number of years.

acted, will travel through Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Utah, going to California, and will return through the Northwest, speaking in several cities in both Washington and Oregon and across the northern tier of states to St. Paul and Minneapolis before returning to Milwaukee.

James O'neal, editor of The New Leader of New York City, and former iron worker, will go to California through Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, and down through Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, returning along about the same route.

Dates Still Available

Mrs. Berger, member of the Milwaukee School Board and of the board of trustees of the University of Wisconsin; Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Conn.; Alfred Baker, Lewis of Boston, Joseph W. Sharts of Dayton, Lilith M. Wilson of Reading, and Clarence Senior of Chicago will also be available. McLevy was for three terms international president of the State and Tile Roofers' Union and has held almost all of the offices in the central labor union and the building trades council of Bridgeport. Lewis is a member of the American Federation of Teachers and has been active in New England and in Philadelphia. Sharts is well known as attorney for persons persecuted because of political and religious issues. He was the defender of Debs at Cleveland. Mrs. Wilson has had experience as a speaker and organizer in almost every state in the Union and was in charge of the Washington work for amnesty to political prisoners in 1921.

Senior, who was recently elected executive secretary of the Socialist Party of America, formerly was secretary of the Workers' Education Committee of the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

The possible dates and terms for these speakers will be gladly furnished by the National Office of the Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

The District is Rapidly Coming to the Front as One of the Best Socialist Districts in the Bronx.

Tentative plans have been made for a drive meeting in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn, on February 7. If the meeting is held, it will be the third large meeting to be held that week-end in support of the membership drive.

Reports have been received from a number of district drive managers that neighborhood meetings have been arranged for. A list of eight such meetings has been submitted by the Socialists of Far Rockaway, who are making a special effort to enroll a large membership and are utilizing every available method to insure the success of the drive.

Verband Reports Successes
The Jewish Socialist Verband announces that its meetings to aid the drive have measured up to expectations.

Meyer Weinstein, secretary of the city committee of the Verband, made the following report: "The first attempt in the city of the Jewish Socialist Verband to help in the Socialist Membership Drive was crowned with success."

"Last Wednesday, Jan. 22, the City Committee of the Jewish Socialist Verband called 3 member meetings to drive meetings in the Bronx. Although the purpose of these meetings was known to all, hundreds of people packed the three halls which were rented."

"The meetings were addressed by Meyer Weinstein, Organizer of the City Committee; Abraham I. Shiplakoff, Dr. Hendin, August Claessens, J. Weinberg, J. Laderman, P. Block, and S. Wexler. The speakers appealed to the audience to join the ranks of the Socialist Party and as a result 41 men and women made out applications, and paid the dollar initiation on the same evening."

Hoan and Duncan Speak in Louisville, Ky., and Embarrass the Mayor

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
Louisville, Ky.—Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, and Thomas Duncan, Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin, were recent guests of the Taxpayers League of this city. Founded by labor organizations the League has been crowned a "Bolshevik" organization because of its fight for public ownership of utilities.

Mayor Harrison introduced the Socialist visitors at a luncheon in the Brown Hotel. This was unique considering that the Mayor had during the city campaign last year, denounced everything which Hoan and Duncan represent in Wisconsin. Mayor Harrison had supported the hysterical "Bolshevik" scare aimed at the Taxpayers League during the campaign.

Having introduced the Socialist officials from Wisconsin, Mayor Harrison listened to a masterly review of what Milwaukee Socialists had accomplished in sixteen years.

City Transit System Urged In Baltimore

Supreme Court Ruling Seen as Deathblow at Regulation — Socialists Fought Increase in Courts

By William O. Toole

(Special Correspondent of The New Leader)
BALTIMORE.—By the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, the United Railway Company of Baltimore secured its sixth increase in fare since January, 1919.

The increases of 1919 and 1920 were allowed by the Public Service Commission of Maryland because of the increase of prices during the World War. The increase of 1924 was allowed to make up for the extra expense in extending the lines to the new boundaries of the city. The two increases of 1928 were granted to compensate the company for loss of business on account of automobile competition.

The fare raise from five cents in 1919 to three tokens for thirty-five cents or ten cents for a single fare in 1928. The 1928 rate was calculated to give the company a return of 6.26 per cent on a valuation of \$75,000,000, of which \$70,000,000 was the valuation exclusive of easements, with \$5,000,000 as the valuation of the easements. This the company objected to as being "confiscatory." It maintained that the order of the Commission took its property without due process of law.

Depreciation Charge

Another point at issue was the question of how depreciation should be charged: whether the actual cost to the company should be charged or whether the cost of replacement should be considered. On both points the company won, the Supreme Court ruling that a return of 6.26 per cent was confiscatory and that depreciation should be based on the cost of replacements and not actual investment. The court ruled that the company is entitled to 7.44 per cent return annually on its valuation and remarked that perhaps less than 10 per cent might be confiscatory, but since the company had not asked for more than 7.44 per cent it would not pass upon the matter.

A flat fare of ten cents, at least, is permitted; but, the decision leaves the company with the right to charge more than ten cents if that rate does not bring in the desired 7.44 per cent return. In all likelihood, as the company's counsel has indicated, the company will institute a zone system of fares in fixing the value thereof, both as to the amount allowed and in the manner of reaching the valuation, the Commission having given the company one quarter of the fee simple value of a ten foot strip of land in the center of the streets over which the company runs its cars. "An easement," the Socialist counsel argued, "is an intangible thing. The Commission has given the company a tangible thing to the extent of a one-quarter interest in the fee of ten feet of the city's streets."

Even outside the question of easements, Socialist counsel argued that the property of the company is grossly overvalued. He also attacked the allowance by the Commission of \$8,560,210.00 for "going value" and quoted authorities to show that no allowance for going value should be made where overhead charges are made, and that in the valuation proceedings the Commission had allowed over \$12,000,000 for overhead.

Public Ownership in the Offing
Those who keep their ear to the ground claim that they hear the sound of an increasing agitation for municipal ownership of public utilities, especially of the street car lines of Baltimore. The experiences of Ontario with public lighting plants and of Toronto, San Francisco, and other cities with municipal railways, are having their reaction in Baltimore.

Due to the fact that after every fare increase the number of riders has fallen off, and since the financial condition of the company has steadily grown worse, it is said that many stockholders of the United Railway would welcome municipal ownership, in spite of the victory of the company in securing a ten cent fare. Many stockholders believe that municipal ownership is the only method by which they will ever get their money back.

The Dissenting Opinion
The dissenting opinion by Justices Brandeis, Holmes and Stone, is not only illuminating but encouraging. Justice Brandeis, who wrote the dissenting opinion, not only contended that investments should be the bases of depreciation charges but held further that the allowances of \$5,000,000 for easements valuation should be eliminated from the total valuation of the property of the company; and he said that if that were done, the company would receive, with the old rate of fare, a return of 7.78 per cent which is even greater than that allowed by the majority decision. The majority of the court held that since the Commission did not raise the point in the State Court, the attack on the valuation came too late to be considered and the full valuation of \$75,000,000 was accepted by the Court as the proper value of the property of the company. The general rule of public utility law is that no public service corporation can put into its rate base that which is a free gift from the public to the company.

The Socialist Party in The Case
This case is perhaps the only one in the United States where the Socialist Party, as such, officially took part in court proceedings against an attempt of a public service corporation to have its rates raised. This feature made the proceedings particularly interesting to the people of Baltimore. The case reached the Supreme Court by a roundabout way, having been thrown out once on account of lack of jurisdiction. The case at bar, however, was on appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, which had

Conn. Socialists Open Fight for Old Age Pension

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Bridgeport.—At an enthusiastic meeting of the state executive committee of the Socialist party of Connecticut, held in this city yesterday, the Socialist party launched a very earnest and determined drive for the old age pension fund, being passed as a piece of legislation in the state of Connecticut. The first step in the organized drive was the arranging of a conference of all organizations and individuals in the state who are in sympathy with the proposed form of old age relief.

over-ruled Judge Ulman in the Circuit Court of Baltimore City in a decision which gave to the company exactly what the Supreme Court allowed. The proceedings before Judge Ulman was on appeal from the Public Service Commission, which allowed the company a raise in the rate of fare from seven and a half cents for twenty-five cents. An opinion of the Maryland Court of Appeals modified this and the company was allowed by the Commission later a rate of three tokens for thirty-five cents and ten cents for a single fare. It was this phase of the case which finally got to the Supreme Court.

Before the Public Service Commission, the State Committees of the Socialist Party interpleaded, and upon the ordering of the Commission of a raise to nine cents, the Socialist Party appealed through injunction proceedings to Circuit No. 2 of Baltimore City, where the company had preceded it in a similar appeal in a petition to the Court to set the proceedings of the Commission aside. The company wanted a higher rate; the Socialist Party wanted a lower rate and both had enjoined the commission, and both cases were heard on the same day before Judge Ulman. It was this decision of Judge Ulman from which the Commission appealed to the Maryland Court of Appeals and which, finally, as already explained, reached the Supreme Court of the U. S. The Socialist Party, because of lack of funds did not appear, although the result clearly shows that it should have done so.

The Socialist Contention

It was the contention of the counsel for the Socialist Party before Judge Ulman that the valuation of \$5,000,000 by the Commission of the easements of the Company for rate making purposes should not be allowed, and the dissenting opinion of Judge Brandeis is almost identical with the argument of Socialist counsel. Not only did counsel for the Socialists argue that the valuation of easements for rate making purposes was illegal, but that it was in fixing the value thereof, both as to the amount allowed and in the manner of reaching the valuation, the Commission having given the company one quarter of the fee simple value of a ten foot strip of land in the center of the streets over which the company runs its cars. "An easement," the Socialist counsel argued, "is an intangible thing. The Commission has given the company a tangible thing to the extent of a one-quarter interest in the fee of ten feet of the city's streets."

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Three-Cornered Debate On Socialism Sunday

The overwhelming response of the public indicates the enormous interest provoked by the three-cornered debate on Socialism vs. Capitalism vs. Communism which will take place at the Mecca Temple, 133 W. 55th St., this Sunday, Feb. 2, at 8:30 p.m.

The debaters will be Fenner Brockway, brilliant labor member of the British Parliament who has made a special trip to this country for the purpose of participating in this discussion, and who will argue for Socialism; Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, one of the foremost economists in this country who will present the case for Capitalism; and Scott Nearing, who will speak for Communism.

Unemployment Is Unabated In England

Labor Has Enlisted Industry in Speeding-up Schemes — Steps are Conservative

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

LONDON.—The New Year finds us with problems such as have not faced us since the Great War, and certainly have not agitated us in the dormant years of Conservative rule. The Labor Government has stirred up sleeping hornets and laid bare the smoldering fires that were damped but by no means quenched while our rulers were "leaving the country to find its own feet."

Unemployment is the underlying issue of all the domestic politics propounded by either side, for hardly any decrease is apparent over the long period since the slump of 1921 though the depressed coal, iron and steel and shipbuilding industries are slightly better off. There are too many people in England, and only a courageous and long-sighted policy can possibly utilize all the idle labor forces of the country. To put English industry on its feet, it must be brought to the highest pitch of efficiency, there must be a rationalization of all the basic industries, inefficient coal mines must be closed down, shipyards that were erected as a wartime necessity must be abandoned, and the exporting industries must stop competing with one another and conserve their strength to put a quality article on the market at a competition price. All these things are being done, and it is one of the most notable achievements of the present Government that they, strange as it may seem, have succeeded in rallying the manufacturers as no other Government has been able to do. Coal owners, cotton spinners and motor car manufacturers are at last putting their heads together, and there is no reason why they should not revive their industries and bring back a measure of their former prosperity.

School-Leaving Age Raised
But how does this all affect unemployment? For the moment adversely, and though in the long run it tends to provide a far greater power of consumption in our domestic market for the moment it means a further reduction in labor as in other costs. For ten years the responsible Ministers have been tinkering with the problem, playing with relief works and road making schemes which have done no more than scratch the surface and provide a few men with a few months' work. And here the present Government is as weak as its predecessors; the old game of "patch as patch can" is being played—with more energy and a greater financial backing, it is true—but just as ineffectively.

On the other hand, they are tackling the problem in new directions which will help considerably. The school leaving age is to be raised. That will take several hundred thousand boys and girls off the labor market. The provision of insurance and pensions is to be widened and the aged or the infirm will no longer fill the lighter and less well-paid positions of caretakers and watchmen and the like. That is a really workmanlike way of tackling the problem, for not only does it leave jobs free for the able bodied, but it also raises the standards of training by increasing very inadequate educational facilities and tends to a greater productivity and higher wages. For the rest great courage is required, greater courage and perhaps greater sacrifices than the moneyed interests will make. It is admittedly hard to raise extra taxation now without driving capital abroad, but if our capitalists were the patriots they profess to be they would be able to see the investment as one yielding first rate returns. Money must be raised now, idle labor must be utilized, the construction of a widespread network of electrical power supplied and the more intensive cultivation of our excellent soil and the wholesale reorganization of housing conditions carried out. All these are good investments which will improve the whole standard of living, resulting in more healthy people, better consumers and better producers. With cheaper power the productivity of the nation will be increased tenfold. And with these things will come all those other greater and fairer results—greater happiness, greater security, the ends to which all our plans are directed.

Five Government Tactics

Boldness and a far-reaching reorganization of society are essential to achieve such an end; the great wealth of England must be utilized for communal rather than private objects and we must learn to think of ourselves as a group and not as individuals, a group that can easily wait 20 years for its dividends and not as private capitalists who must grasp their gains now. But can it be done? Yes, if we open our eyes a little wider, and they are wider open than they were; if we put at the helm men who have a vision, and if we learn to ignore the protests of selfish individuals however many millions they can put to their own names, it can be done. But it is quite clear it will not be done in the life of the present Labor Government for there are too few Socialists among them and too

Court Strikes Blow at John L. Lewis Power

(Continued from Page One)

government to take the places of Fishwick and his fellow officials. Ameringer in The Battle
It was against this move that the Illinois men secured their injunction which is now made permanent by Judge Jones's decision. Already legal documents of more than 50,000 words have been filed by both sides and if Lewis appeals to the Appellate as now seems likely, many more thousands will be spread on foolscap.

Oscar Ameringer, Socialist editor of the "Illinois Miner," the official organ of the Illinois district and one of the outstanding labor papers of the country, has given national significance to the fight on Lewis through some of the hottest editorials and articles which have appeared in a union publication since the days when the miners were real militants.

The current issue of "The Miner" in type inches high, rejoices: "ILLINOIS BEATS LEWIS." "Judge Refuses Wrecker's Plea to Revoke Writ." Since the beginning of the trouble, Ameringer has been running a map of the coal fields, printed in red ink and showing from official figures how the union has shrunk under Lewis's leadership. At the present time, Illinois with some 60,000 dues paying members is the only organized state in the bituminous fields. Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, formerly important factors in the central competitive field, are now lost to the union. West Virginia and the non-union country south of the Ohio River have captured two-thirds of the soft coal business of the country whereas but a few years ago they were fighting desperately to control one-third.

Progressivism May Join

The entire labor world, and most especially those in the inner circles of the A. F. of L., are watching Illinois with the tensest interest. What's next? A legal counter-move on the part of Lewis? An attempt to patch up some sort of peace between Lewis and Fishwick? A new miners' union with progressive ideals led by such fighters for the rank and file as Alex Howat and Powers Haggood? Whatever the final answer, as the situation stands now, Lewis's defeat proves that he is by no means as impregnable as his more timid opponents believed. Fresh winds are blowing over Illinois and there is a chance that they may do the progressive cause a world of good.

Jugoslav Editor Allowed To Proceed to Russia

WASHINGTON.—(F. P.)—Stevan Zinich, editor of the Yugoslav Communist paper Račnik, in Chicago, recently ordered deported, will be permitted to go to Russia at his own expense, provided he leaves this country immediately. This is the decision reached by the Labor Department's board of review for immigration cases.

This Sunday!

A MOMENTOUS 3-Cornered DEBATE!

Which offers more to the workers of the world?

SCOTT NEARING

Noted Sociologist and Lecturer

Says

COMMUNISM

Chairman

SAMUEL UNTERMYER

and

ROGER N. BALDWIN

Subject

RESOLVED

That Capitalism offers more to the Workers of the World than Socialism or Communism

Prof. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN says

Foremost Economist, Columbia University

CAPITALISM

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Green Warns The South of Communism

**Tells Meetings Union-
ization Will Stabilize
Textiles—50 Organiz-
ers at Work—Typos
Send Three**

ASHEVILLE, N. C. (F. P.)—Cooperation between labor and capital, with unions acknowledging capital's right to a fair return on its investment and capital and recognizing labor's right to collective bargaining, was advocated by President William Green in a speech in the Asheville Labor Temple, one of a series he is delivering in the A. F. of L.'s Southern organizing campaign.

More than 500 filled the Labor Temple Hall. Many Negroes were in the audience. The mayor, bank officials and business men were on the platform. A large delegation of unionists from the Marion and Clinchfield mills was present. Green made no reference to Marxism.

Denounces Communists

In his argument favoring A. F. of L. union recognition by the Southern employers, Green emphasized their common struggle against Communists. He insisted that organization will not hinder but assist in Southern industrial development. If cotton mill owners do not accept this offer of cooperation from the conservative labor force, the alternative is left them in Communism and its activities, he warned.

The A. F. of L. chieftain arrived in Asheville with a large party of organizers. He has spoken in Birmingham, Memphis and Knoxville and will conclude in Elizabethton.

His Asheville speech, much more than others of the series, dwelt upon the alternative of the A. F. of L. over Communism which Southern textile and other employers may choose. He traced the history and development of the standard labor organization. If the A. F. of L. were destroyed, another and destructive force would arise, without the conservatism of the older unions, Green stated. As an example of A. F. of L. moderation and cooperation, he pointed out to the B. & O. plan employer-union relations which he banquet recently tendered resident Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio by unions.

Sees Unions as Stabilizers

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (F. P.)—In the second speech of his Southern tour, President Green emphasized in Memphis that the Federation comes not as an antagonistic force but to stabilize the weakened textile industry to make it profitable for all. A snow storm cut down the crowd in the Memphis public auditorium to 500, but thousands more listened in over WGBC.

President Jake Cohen of the Memphis Central Labor Council, also editor of the Labor Review, opened the meeting, and Mayor Watkins Overton welcomed the A. F. of L. chieftain, who said he had "saved the Federation from the Bolshevik tide in 1922."

There is not attempt on our part, Green explained, "to disturb peace and tranquility of this nation of our beloved country, come not as enemies but as friends. We desire to develop collective employer-employee relations for the common good."

Separate Negro Locals

The textile industry is economically ill. It needs that great stabilizing influence that will make it profitable for all. He referred the United Textile Workers as organization that could furnish this cooperation with cotton mill owners.

Although President Green made direct reference to the banning Negroes, characteristic of all his speeches, he stated that "A. F. of L. throws its folds and the humblest workers who are willing to accept its benedictions."

Secretary William C. Birthright of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, accompanying Green, explained that the A. F. of L. committee's policy will be to organize workers in separate local unions when the workers are unwilling to admit a Negro. He added that 50 organizers already in the field with 25 expected in February. The A. F. of L. has assigned five organizers but all the money it raises goes to the U. T. W.

Typos Place Three Organizers

INDIANAPOLIS (F. P.)—The National Typographical Union assigned three general organizers to Southern territory. President C. P. Howard announced they are to cooperate with the A. F. of L. southern drive as well as look after craft interests, he said.

Tennessee and Texas the two have a couple of hard nuts to crack because of lockouts by early union shops. The Nashville-Banner broke its union contract, instituted piece work in the case of the contractual week work imported strikebreakers.

The scale was \$40.50 for 48 hours and \$3 extra for night shift. Banner's circulation dropped after the lockout began, according to Howard, and advertising also dwindled. The lockout was started because the union

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Defiance Wins Picketing Right In Nazareth

**Hosiery Workers Now
Carry on Unmolested
—Two Spies are Fer-
retted Out**

NAZARETH, Pa. (F. P.)—The right to mass picket has apparently been won back in Nazareth, as there have been no arrests here since the students of Bryn Mawr, the University of Pennsylvania and Swarthmore picketed recently. The mass picket line larger than ever singing songs and shouting "scabs" at those coming out of the Kraemer mill or going in. Despite repeated arrests in the past the picket line has never been broken up since the beginning of the strike Nov. 4.

Carrying their protests against the actions of Northampton county officials to the Democratic State committee, a committee of Nazareth hosiery strikers conferred with Democratic state secretary, E. B. Zimmerman, at Harrisburg. They advised him that "you cannot fight Grundy with Grundyism," and asked that the local Democratic officials be disciplined. Their black arm bands, with white stencilled letters, "Liberty Is Dead in Nazareth," attracted wide attention in Harrisburg, where an agricultural show was on, and in other cities through which they passed. The strikers wear these arm-bands constantly. Zimmerman promised action, though he did not indicate what it would be.

Labor Spies Uncovered

Two labor spies, husband and wife, have just been uncovered in the ranks of the Nazareth strikers by Louis Francis Budenz of the Hosiery Workers, and expelled from the union by vote of the strikers. The Railway Audit and Inspection Company, one of the most vicious of industrial spy agencies, had them on its payroll. The husband got \$7 a day and the wife \$4 a day.

Good detective work on the part of girl strikers, and patience on the part of those in charge of the strike, led to the uncovering of these operatives. When the facts were fully known the wife was confronted with them in Philadelphia, where she had gone to speak for the strikers, and confessed that she was a spy. The operatives are Earl and Sadie Kern. They were put on the labor spy payroll by one Housel, who had come into Nazareth shortly after the strike broke out and offered to sell the strikers blackbacks. Housel was watched, and the Kerns' association with him was established.

When Mrs. Kern was sent to Philadelphia as one of the speakers for the strikers, she found herself in an embarrassing position, as she could not make reports. It was her efforts to get in touch with the labor spy agency under these circumstances that led to a clinching of the case against her. The Kerns reported to the agency at Reading, by letter and phone, but received their pay from Philadelphia.

Pride is increased by ignorance; those assume the most who know the least.—Gay.

Union gave notice, in accordance with the contract, of a desire to negotiate a new scale.

The Texas scab shop is Holland's Magazine, which served notice of open shop operation at the installation of the open shop Chamber of Commerce of Dallas. The same publishers have Farm and Ranch. Union pressure is making itself felt on the circulation of both sheets.

Workmen's Sick and Death Fund Lays Stone For its New Building

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund laid the cornerstone for a new \$200,000 building last Sunday, the building, which will be a beautiful model structure, will house all the administrative offices of the fund which caters to Socialists and other workers. The building is located at Seneca avenue, in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn. Former Judge Jacob Panken spoke at the dedicatory exercises on behalf of the Socialist party. He paid warm tribute to the 45 years of service which the fund has given to the workers of the nation. Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung, also spoke.

Millions Workless, U. S. Report Indicates

(Continued from Page One)
an optimistic note is added in the statement that "there were indications of an upward trend." A correspondent of The New Leader reports over \$5,000,000 unemployed in Los Angeles. Oregon shows that "the supply of workers was greatly in excess of demands in all industries."

Hoover Simulates Optimism

Wherever the hopeful note can be sounded in this rather hopeless report for December the Bulletin strikes it but the impression of the whole survey is not a bright one. Capitalism appears to be drifting into one of those periods of industrial stagnation where millions of workers must suffer because industry is operated to enrich owners not to serve the wants of mankind.

It is certain that this monthly survey of employment is not likely to exaggerate adverse industrial conditions. Its agents have every reason to make the situation look as hopeful as possible. President Hoover is anxious to advertise his administration in as favorable a light as possible. Last week he declared that there was a decrease in unemployment in New York State for the first ten days in January.

How the President was able to make this assertion is a mystery. He was answered by Miss Frances Perkins, State Labor Commissioner, who declared that employment in New York State factories is lower this January than in any corresponding month since 1914 while December was the worst since the December of the same year.

It will be recalled that in 1914 a general depression had set in and there was widespread unemployment throughout the country. Only the outbreak of the World War saved the Wilson administration for by 1915 American industries were feeding the flames of the war. President Wilson, like President Hoover, sought to minimize the extent of distress due to unemployment. Wilson declared that the unemployment was more "psychological" than real.

The organized workers of the nation will have to take up this issue of unemployment if any relief is to be extended to the jobless. Never has unemployment insurance been a more burning issue than now, for aside from the industrial depression hundreds of thousands of workers have been fired and their places have been taken by machines. Old age pensions are also important in the face of this grave situation.

Probably the forming of unemployment councils where constant agitation can be carried on and through which pressure can be brought upon city, state and federal bodies for unemployment relief will be helpful. To expect the federal politicians in office to do anything that is required by the emergency is to indulge in moonshine and permit a distressing situation to drift on one knows where.

Unemployment Conference in N. Y. is Planned

**Socialist Party Commit-
tee on Unions Also
Plans Institute to Dis-
cuss Union's Problems**

THE Committee on Labor of the New York Socialist Party is tackling its work with promising vigor. The first undertaking of the committee will be the summoning of a city-wide conference to deal with the unemployment problem. A preliminary conference is to be held on Friday, Feb. 7, with representatives of a number of trade unions in attendance. The ground-work for a larger and more inclusive conference will be laid. In the meantime, the committee is to make a survey of the unemployment in the city and prepare a program to be submitted to the larger conference.

A second feature of the committee's work is to be the organization of a Labor Institute for the discussion of problems affecting trade unionists. The institute plans to promote lectures, debates and literature dealing with trade unionism and Socialism. Invitations to speak at meetings of the institute have been sent to President Green, Matthew Woll, John Fitzpatrick, H. H. Broach, Andrew Furuseth and John P. Frey.

Louis Schaffer, chairman of the committee, is enthusiastic over the committee's prospects. A. I. Shipiloff, manager of the Pocketbook Workers' Union; Samuel A. Beardsley, Julius Gerber, Pauline Newman, Samuel Perlmuter, Edward F. Cassidy, Bruno Wagner and Fred Gaa are among the committee's members and all are taking an intense interest in its work. Louis Stanley and Edward Levinson have been added to the committee's membership.

The committee has sub-divided itself into groups to observe the various branches of the labor movement. Beardsley, Gerber and Cassidy were asked to follow the activities of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Shipiloff, Perlmuter and Schaffer to be in touch with the United Hebrew Trades and Needle Trade Unions; Comrades Wagner and Gaa, the German unions. Shipiloff suggested the addition of Serita or Deploza of the Amalgamated.

Bonnaz Union Winning Back Former Strength

The Bonnaz Embroidery Union of N. Y. has gone through a terrible crisis in the past 2 or 3 years. Besides the decline in the embroidery trade, the Bonnaz Embroidery Union suffered from Communist attacks. Notwithstanding the fact that there is little work in the industry, the Bonnaz Embroidery Union was successful in renewing its agreement September, last, and established a minimum wage of \$45.00 for 40 hours a week work. The membership appreciating what the Administration had done for them during the strike, practically unanimously re-elected Leon Hattab Manager, Z. L. Freedman, President, and Nathan Reisel as Secretary and Treasurer.

As soon as the installation took place committees were elected. To the Central Trades & Labor Council: Leon Hattab, Wm. Altman and Nathan Reisel. To the Organization Committee, the following were elected: I. Barkinsky, J. Jaffe, I. Lensky, S. Gordon, N. Reisel, S. Braunstein, Ph. Gottlieb. To the Membership Committee: Z. L. Freedman, G. Hattab, Wm. Altman.

Communists Split India Trade Unions

**Rupture, Ordered by
Moscow, Comes at
Critical Moment—New
Federation is Formed**

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
BOMBAY, India.—After a long period of internal troubles and various congresses which have all ended in great concessions to the Left Wing, the All-India Union Congress has at last been officially disrupted. As the split takes place at a moment when it is of especial importance that there should be a strong group of trade unionists holding wise and well-considered views, it is perhaps a matter of regret that the rupture should have come so late.

The usual Communist method of creating a "majority" with imaginary memberships has been adopted in India. Two unions, one of which, "G. I. P. Railway Union" is under Communist influence, while the other, the "Girni Kamgar Union" is purely Communist, declared their respective membership to be 30,000 and 54,000—this in a country where unions almost invariably consist only of a few hundred members and there are no unions at all with a membership of much over 10,000. In the case of the Girni Kamgar Union, it was quite impossible to check the membership, the committee for the verification of credentials being moreover of an extremist type. It was therefore possible to secure a voting strength for Communism which meant the docile acceptance of any resolution desired by Moscow.

Moscow Orders Break

The policy of the "free" trade union leaders was pre-determined for them. Moscow despatched to India, on June 12, 1929, a message concerning the capture of the congress. This message was written within a week of Mr. Joshi's remarkable speech at the last session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva, and it contained very definite instructions to the left wing trade unions in India. They were to get rid not only of Joshi, Bakshale, Giri and Shiva Rao, but even of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Chandra Bose, although these are left-wingers in Indian politics.

The "free" trade union leaders of the congress have retired and issued the following:
"The proceedings of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress have revealed beyond doubt the fact that the majority of its members are determined to commit the congress to a policy with which we are in complete disagreement. The point of view of the majority is clearly indicated in the resolutions for the boycott of the Whitley Commission; the affiliation of the Congress to the League Against Imperialism and to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat; the rejection of the proposal to hold an Asiatic Labor Congress; the refusal to send delegations on behalf of Indian workers to the future sessions of the International Labor Conference at Geneva; the recognition of the Workers' Welfare League; the rejection of His Majesty's Government's offer of a Round Table Conference, and the condemnation of the Nehru report."

New Union Center Formed

"The adoption of these resolutions can have no other meaning than that the policy of the All-India Trade Union Congress under the control and direction of the new majority in the Executive Council will be fundamentally opposed to the interests of the working class. Having regard to the fact that out of a total voting strength of 930 in the Congress, no less than 350 votes belong to the G. I. P. Railway Union and the Girni Kamgar Union, whose membership figures were denied and challenged and never accepted by us, it is evident that the two unions were mainly responsible for the adoption of the new policy underlying the above-mentioned resolutions; and we have no doubt that these resolutions will be carried by a large and decisive majority at the congress. Under these circumstances we have to dissociate ourselves completely from the resolutions of the Executive Council, and we further feel that no useful purpose will be served by our further participation in the proceedings of the Congress."

The delegates representing the "free" trade union group proceeded to convene an independent meeting, which issued the following declaration:
"This meeting unanimously resolves to form a central organization (to be called the All-India Trade Union Federation of Unions) desiring to work purely on trade union lines, and appoints a sub-committee consisting of Giri, Bakshale, Shiva Rao, Joshi, Shivalak, Bose, Fatula Khan and Razudasa as members for the purpose of drafting a provisional constitution. The meeting warmly approves a suggestion to keep out of the Federation unions with leanings towards Communism. It is expected that a conference will be held about Easter to inaugurate the new Federation."

Strength of Two Groups
In addition to resolutions the meeting invited all Indian trade unionists to take part in the Inquiry.

to be made by the Whitley Commission.

Immediately after the Trade Union Congress, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation met and passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution for cooperation with the Whitley Commission, the G. I. P. Railway Union being the only dissident. Finally, representatives of the various textile unions attending the Congress decided to found a National Textile Federation, with Bakshale as secretary and Shiva Rao as president.

The following information as to the relative strengths of the two groups is important:

"A number of members of the Executive who supported the left wing for reasons of their own felt that there was an element of risk in continuing to be associated with the left wing and therefore have also seceded from the congress. The result of the numerous secessions is interesting. Actually, those who are still with in the congress are only a minority, with an aggregate membership of about 87,000 (in 19 unions). But those include 30,000 for the G. I. P. Railway Union and 40,000 for the Girni Kamgar Union (figures always challenged and never proved). The Joshi Group numbers 24 unions and about 97,000 members, besides 6 or 7 other unions have withdrawn from the All-India Trade Union Congress of whose completion or bona fides little is known."

It is uncertain what the new Executive will do. It is thought unlikely that 17 of the 19 extremist union will be particularly anxious to be associated with the G. I. P. Railway Union and the Girni Kamgar Union.

Alteration Painters In New York Want Own Local Union

Unemployment among the painters has become unbearable, according to Isidor Reiter in a statement to The New Leader. Of the 12,000 painters in New York City most of them work about four months in the year and workers who show age have poor prospects.

"The patience of most of us is nearly gone," declared Reiter, but he has confidence in the new administration of Phil Zausner who heads District Council No. 9. Four and five years ago the building boom was at its height but "there is less and less building going on each year," said Reiter, "and the jobs are being concentrated into the hands of big contractors who speed up at a pace never before dreamed. They seek to do away with skilled painters, save a coat of paint, use unskilled workers, and the menacing spraying machines."

Union control of work over new buildings is more imperative, checking the tendency to speeding up work, and insisting on the application of three coats of paint as called for in contracts are also essential. "Old work should be organized in such a way," said Reiter, "that hundreds of thousands of painters who worked all their lives should be able to return, making room on new buildings for those who are skilled."

Reiter favors the organization of alteration painters into a separate local with local autonomy and power to organize the alteration trade. "Of course, all painters who obtain a living from the old work should transfer to this local," he added. He continued: "Education and propaganda along these lines among the unorganized should be started at once. The Jewish and English workers' press should be enlisted in this work and mass meetings should be arranged as well as distribution of leaflets. Closed doors will never accomplish our aim. They must be open and the initiation fee considerably reduced. This fee must be separately used for organization of old work."

"The old argument that by opening our doors new members will crowd the old guard out of jobs will of course be nullified as new members will be allowed to belong to their own local and work at old work. This will make it possible for some of us of the Brotherhood to return to our old work and make room on the buildings for those who have always worked on new work."

Hillman Suspends Children's Jacket Staff

The staff of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union of the New York Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was suspended from office by President Sidney Hillman, pending an investigation of charges against them. This is exclusive of the Manager of the local, Joseph Gold, against whom there are no charges.

The following statement was issued by the national office of the Amalgamated: "For the past six weeks Mr. Hillman has been receiving information charging these officers with misconduct in office. These charges are of so grave a nature that he has felt impelled to ask these officers to step out of office until such time as the charges have been fully investigated and the guilt or innocence of these officers is established. The suspended officers are Harry Cohen, Jack Levin, J. Portnoy, G. Procopio, G. Rosen and H. Miller."

Human progress is further defeated by man's ignorance of his own interests. Those who most strenuously oppose measures of reform are usually the ones who would be most benefited by their adoption.—Dr. Lester F. Ward.

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8.00 P. M. — DR. BOYD CARPENTER
"ASIA—THE TWENTIETH CENTURY PROBLEM"

11 A.M.—DR. EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS
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Friday evening, Feb. 7th
DR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
"The Psychology of Progress"
Psychological Factors in the Evolution of the State. Art Institutions Ends or Means?

Sunday evening, Feb. 9th
DR. MORTIMER J. ADLER
"Ethics and Social Science"
Bridgman: The Logic of Modern Philosophy

Tuesday evening, Feb. 11th
DR. GARDNER MURPHY
"Natural Science"
The New Era

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

Saturday evening, Feb. 1st
DR. RICHARD MEKON
"The Old and the New Logic"
Ancient Logic and Scientific Ways of Thinking

Monday evening, Feb. 3rd
MR. NATHANIEL PEPPER
"China: A Civilization in Disintegration"
The Real Problem of the Far East: Break-up of the Special Order

Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th
DR. JOHN BARILETT BRENNER
"Literature and Social Science"
Where Literature Falls: The Half Told Tale

Thursday evening, Feb. 6th
DR. E. G. STAUFELDING
"The Ways and Means of Reasoning"
Reasoning in Aristotelian Logic: Terms, Proposition, Syllogisms.

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"Philosophy of Every Day Life"
Mon., Feb. 3, 8:30 p.m.

NORMAN THOMAS
"Practical Measures and How to Work for Them"
Tues., Feb. 4, 8:30 p.m.

DOUGLAS HASKELL
"The Architecture of Machinery"
"A Blossoming of Science"
Wed., Feb. 5, 8:30 p.m.

Dominic d'Eustachio
"Science and Civilization"
Thurs., Feb. 6, 8:30 p.m.

DR. IRA S. WILE
(FORUM)
"The Delinquent Child and the Delinquent Community"
Sat., Feb. 8, 8:30 p.m.

NEW COURSES
HERMAN EPSTEIN
"The Wagnerian Ring"
Fri., Feb. 14, 8:30 p.m.

William H. Bridge
"Creative Psychology"
Wed., Feb. 19, 7:00 p.m.

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Timely Topics

(Continued from Page One)

ment's policy looks like sheer vindictive intolerance and a deliberate appeal to envy and hate. Walter Duranty in describing the purpose of the government "to stamp them out root and branch" quotes an article in the Red Star in which the writer says: "What will become of the Kulak after the liquidation of his class?" To us it is all one—let him fall under the first passing automobile or let him pass his life in exile or anything, provided he disappears from our midst." And this is said of a class heretofore tolerated by the government which has, indeed, exploited Kulaks and other peasants for the benefit of city workers. Not on such terrible intolerance can a decent cooperative commonwealth be built. Though lack of power may make the government unable to carry out its own ruthlessness, as Mr. Duranty suggests, the clear declaration of its purpose will not only strengthen the existing hostility to Communism but serve as a tragic shock to many of those who had hoped that out of the great Russian experiment would arise not only a new organization of political and economic machinery but a new and happier order of life.

A DICTATOR TOPPLES

THE Spanish dictator has fallen under circumstances which show the inner weakness of his own dictatorship. Whether Spain can now set up a worth while form of self government remains to be seen. Rivera's ignoble resignation shows that there is no magic in dictatorship to save any nation.

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Art Young, Julius Gerber
And John D. Rockefeller

ART YOUNG, bless his gorgeous soul, sends us a circular gotten up by the Morris Plan. The Morris Plan, you must know, is a plan to put you in hook for a lifetime by kidding you into the idea that you can borrow money from them painlessly. It is just as painless as "painless dentistry."

"Why Folks Invest" is the theme of the Morris Plan. We are told that folks invest because they want to pay taxes, buy luxuries, start careers, buy automobiles, send Johnnie to Harvard, etc. etc. "For the same reasons," Art remarks, "as folks commit burglary, yegg safes, kill their grandparents with blunt instruments and join the Republican Party."

A very lovely cat of ours, "The Professor," great-granddaughter of Isabel the Magnificent, has now taken up her residence at the home of Mary Fox, where she will receive callers after eight o'clock in the evening, that being the hour when she begins to sit up and take notice. Daytimes she devotes to heavy sleeping and contemplation of the world from over the edge of a bureau drawer.

The Professor is well-known in medical circles. As we have stated before she is a walking testimonial to the curative powers of Vigantol. Vigantol, in case you have forgotten is radiated Erosolol and contains pure Vitamin D. It is ever so many times more effective than Cod Liver Oil. It is used in the treatment of rickets. When "The Professor" had rickets she was a very sick cat indeed. She could just about drag around and felt terribly low in her mind. We got some of this Vigantol into her and in three days she was galloping around like mad.

This sounds like one of those phony testimonials which the Federal Trade Commission is so sore about. But we can assure you that we have no financial interests in Vigantol, that we do not expect that the Vigantol folks will take a lot of advertising space in "The New Leader" and that "The Professor" photographs taken in the act of swallowing Vigantol are not for sale.

It's just natural gratitude that makes us whoop it up for good old Vigantol.

One of the delights about being a Socialist is the number of unexpected things that happen. I don't mean being chucked into jail or receiving a letter from someone in Idaho asking for the address of a good New York printer "who is radically inclined" and enclosing a stamped envelope and ten cents for your trouble. I mean watching the way Socialism takes hold of people.

A Democratic judge speaking at a luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy the other day was solemnly extolling Tammany Hall. With a depressing straight face he informed a most intelligent audience, polite enough not to laugh, that Tammany is led by a group of "religious, God-fearing men."

Thinking of the Apostolic Succession of holy men from the days of St. Tweed, through Croker the incorruptible; Murphy, the Munificent; Olvany, the Immiscible; Curry, the Chaste, we were duly awed. But suddenly there came to us a very beautiful and very brainy woman (there are such) with a brusque demand for an application blank. "That was just too much," she said, "I used to think that maybe there was something in this New Tammany business. I even voted for Al Smith, under that impression. But never again. From now on, I am a red-head, dues-paying Socialist and the sooner I start work the better."

We wish we could take that judge around with us as a horrible example. One look at him is guaranteed to cure you forever of any danger of Tammanyism.

Someone has just come in and told us that in Illinois the injunction against John L. Davis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, forbidding him to interfere with the affairs of the Illinois district of the coal-diggers' union has been made permanent. We haven't at this writing, been able to verify the report, but if it is true, it is one of the healthiest things that has happened in the labor movement for many years.

Now if the Illinois miners can develop some sort of leadership that is not smeared over with small-time politics, blow-hard egotism and spineless placation, they have the opportunity to put into the labor movement some of the old-time militancy that once made that State the center of the real rank-and-file activities of the country.

Julius Gerber has just come in and just why Julius doesn't write his autobiography is a mystery to us. Nowadays it would stand out like a sore thumb. The rage for biographies has dumped on the market as sorry a collection of the dull doings of second-raters as the world has ever seen. Julius, if he would, could give us a rich, colorful story of the beginnings of the movement as different from the short-order biography as Julius's life is different from the life of an upper West Side delicatessen dealer.

There is that grand story about the time that Julius refused to take a tip from John D. Rockefeller. Gerber and other workers in old John D.'s house, "doing about" everything from sweeping chimneys to fixing pipes. The day they were finishing up, along came the old, bald-headed scoundrel holding something in his oily hand. He fidgeted around for awhile and finally said that he would like to give Julius something. Julius explained patiently that he was a Socialist, that Socialists and union workers didn't take tips, that they belonged to unions which got good wages for their members. Julius then suggested that his helper who was not yet a union man, might like something and there was nothing for John D. to do but to slip a coin into the helper's hand.

On the way back to the shop, the helper thinking of course that he had a gold piece dragged out the coin and discovered to his profane horror that it was a quarter of a dollar.

The union took up a collection and had the quarter framed with a suitable inscription. We will bet a red apple that no mention of this years in the official obituary notices of John D. which were so carefully written up by Ivy Lee and with every important paper in the country for years ago.

Whole generation is growing up, filled to the brim with glorifications of Rockefeller and conceptions of such free souls as are left to us of the earlier type.

Julius, for the sake of the kids get life down on paper so that we'll have to give our youngsters besides the canned lies they are being fed.

McAlister Coleman.

Shall New York Be A Monster City?

By Herman Kobbé

AN article appearing in The New York Times of Sunday, Jan. 12, the Regional Plan, speaking through Thomas Adams, director of the staff, gives its official approval to a number of proposals on heights of buildings in New York, which deserves the careful attention of every citizen.

The Regional Plan proposes a "civic center" around and including the present City Hall park, the main features of which are to be a number of super-skyscrapers to house the city departments. The highest of these is to be one thousand feet or more. The scheme contemplates the removal of the ugly and cumbersome Hall of Records and the old post office, and a number of other more or less bulky, ugly and insignificant buildings, and the preservation of the beautiful and interesting little City Hall as the central motif of the whole group.

This suggested civic center has no great practical or aesthetic points in its favor. The excessive high buildings will cast winter shadows all over the streets and park-spaces west, north or east of the buildings as wide as the buildings themselves, and twice as long as the buildings will be high, about noon, and much longer in the forenoon and afternoon. Some of the shadows will necessarily fall on the buildings themselves unless they are so far apart as to offset any economic advantage of their height.

However, if the genius of New York, as interpreted by the Regional Plan, wishes to express itself in the biggest and highest civic center group in the world, this in itself is not a thing over which we need spend sleepless nights. The plan has the one merit that the buildings which are to compose this civic center—public buildings—will rise to the same heights or greater than the private skyscrapers. Thus will be symbolized the supremacy of the law over the bee, which has been entirely lost sight of so far in the haphazard building-up of New York, where many public buildings are over-topped and dwarfed by commercial skyscrapers which tower above them.

If, to compensate the streets for the additional population in the civic center group, the Regional Plan had proposed the wholesale removal of many city blocks in the downtown section, we would have no further objections to the scheme than those already indicated. But in the following paragraphs of the New York Times story a series

of proposals are made which, if followed literally, should eventually result in making New York one of the unhealthiest and mentally depressing large cities in the world, although at the same time we must admit, the city will by far be the wealthiest landlord class.

The Regional City Plan states that "Health, safety, convenience and business efficiency are the controlling factors in planning any building program," and then goes on to make the following suggestions: "The city will attract industry, business and inhabitants in proportion to its maintenance of efficiency in transportation. . . . Skyscrapers will increase in number only as the transit transportation permits. . . . There will be limits beyond which even New York cannot go in burdening the community with the cost of transit lines, super-decked streets, tubes, bridges and tunnels to feed the ravenous appetite of an unrestricted height limit. It is reasonable to suppose that Manhattan cannot develop a system of transit in combination with a system of widened and double-decked street that will serve more than twice the present bulk of buildings. . . . Probably no great city has ever reached an average of more than five stories and it has yet to be proved to what extent Manhattan can exceed this height and maintain its circulation."

The Regional plan concludes by advocating "high towers" dotted over the city, with buildings only three or four stories between, but the averaging eight or nine stories high; and further concludes that such a density of population would be well able "to pay the cost of triple-deck streets and transit tubes cut through the rock underneath the islands."

Then come this paragraph: "In the long run no city benefits from having high land-values based on uses that are unhealthy or lead to inefficiency."

All those who were encouraged to think well of the Regional Plan when the first part of their report was published, will be greatly disappointed in this latest statement. Apparently all hope has already been abandoned of carrying out the first suggestions for decentralizing the population by developing outlying sections, while sharply limiting building heights in Manhattan.

The vacillating and contradictory reasoning which seems to underlie the article quoted above can only be explained when one takes into account the social-economic

background of the Regional Plan. The Russell Sage Foundation which financed the work sees through the spectacles of reformed landlordism and capitalism. I challenge any of my excellent friends connected with the Regional Plan to prove that their proposals, as made in the Times article, will add one iota to the health, comfort, safety or happiness of the apartment house dwellers, the white collar workers, or the toilers in shop or garage.

The apparent approval by the Regional Plan of "triple decked streets" and more tubes and tunnels, is in flat contradiction to their statement that "no city benefits from high land values based on uses that are unhealthy." Mentally and physically every burrow, tunnel or cellar is unhealthy for men to be in for a long time, and all such underground spaces, whether used for transportation or otherwise, should be reduced to a minimum. To ventilate a vast system of underground passages to a point where they will be as pure as the Holland tubes would be an enormously costly undertaking, and would still leave the main objections against them in full force—the depressing effect of being underground for more than a few minutes, and the unhealthy effect of being deprived of sunlight, especially in winter.

If no other great city has ever had an average of more than five stories, why surrender to the landlord interests by going to nearly twice that height, and consequently twice the population in New York? London and Paris at a four or five story average already suffer from street-congestion which at times, and in certain sections, causes complete stoppage. Twice the population

per square mile will result in practically twice the density of traffic in the street, unless the unhealthy, dark, triple deck system is adopted.

I propose to the Socialist Party of New York that they formulate a program for city development in which the interests of the tenants and workers will be paramount. I have already stated elsewhere that most buildings should be limited to a height never greater than the width of the street, yard or court on which they face and never more than five stories high, with an average for the whole city of about three and one half stories; that the population should be decentralized by removing most of the industries into suburban sections, and that all subways should eventually be closed and replaced by bus lines and elevated lines in parkways. I call the attention of New York Socialists to these suggestions again, and urge their importance to the party committees and officials.

As the Regional Plan people themselves pointed out in one of their earlier statements, twenty million people can be housed in single family houses with private gardens in and about New York, and still be within reach of the proposed business and industrial sections. If this is true—and I know it is, for I carefully examined the maps and data—then why this later pronouncement in favor of an intolerably congested city seeking to escape the consequence of its folly by diverting the street traffic into triple-decked streets?

The Socialists of New York must now serve notice on the capitalist class that they will never willingly pay a dollar of taxes for triple decked streets or for subways made necessary by the con-

struction of skyscrapers. If the Regional Plan scheme goes through the working people will find themselves saddled with a colossal system of subways and dark triple deck streets, all over-shadowed by buildings twice as high as experience has found practical, and a bonded indebtedness to pay for it all, which will put whole generations hopelessly in debt to the owning class.

Can this scheme of super landlordism be stopped? It can—by political action. The Socialist Party should demand a law limiting the heights of all new buildings. They should demand a full hearing on all proposals to double-deck the streets and build more subways. They should demand the immediate inauguration of a policy of state and city aid to co-operative housing associations in building apartments and one-family houses in outlying sections. They should demand the removal of industries into the suburbs in accordance with the zoning proposals made by the Regional Plan Association itself. In fact, the Socialists, before it is too late, must force the city administration to face the facts and begin now to plan the horizontal development, or "spreading out" of the population.

To counteract the evil effects of landlordism, and to check the vertical growth of the largest city in America, cannot be done in a day. But the Socialists of New York must realize that they are the only group with vision and courage, who have any claim to speak for the masses, or any chance of success. If the city is to be saved from the incubus of capitalism and landlordism it can only be through the intelligent and sustained efforts of the Socialist Party.

Organization
Education
Solidarity

FREE YOUTH

LILLIAN S. KAPLAN

EDITOR

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

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

LL.G.W.U. Strike

All Yipsels are requested to help in the coming LL.G.W.U. dress strike which is to be called shortly. Handbills are to be distributed as well as clerical work done. Those who intend to do some real work are to report not later than to-day and Monday at the office of the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, room 1001, and ask for Miss Fox.

National News

A new junior circle has been organized in Cleveland and met last Saturday at the home of its organizer, Will Regent, who was elected secretary as well of the group. The other officers are: Joseph Truesdell, Treasurer; John Norr, Recording Secretary; Fagin and Leon Norr, Educational Committee; and a number of other Yipsels. The circle will meet hereafter every Saturday afternoon at 2 P.M. at the Workmen's Center, 3467 East 14th Street.

The Seniors and Juniors will meet jointly at a social affair to-night at the Parker home, 1837 E. 14th Street. The Seniors are sending Negro speakers into the Negro district to form a group. There is every indication of success. The Cleveland Yipsels went out on the picket line last Monday in the LL.G.W.U. strike. They taught the other boys to sing and there has been no objection so far from music lovers.

New England District

Louis Rabinowitz, former National Director of the Y.P.S.L., organized a circle of 30 members in Hartford, Connecticut. John Hall is attempting to form one in Bridgeport. A. Lewis, S. P. Organizer of Mass. and Abe Kalish, organized a new circle in Maynard, Mass. The Boston and Lynn circles are becoming larger. Reading Yipsels Make "Whoopie!" This coming Saturday the Y.P.S.L. of Reading will hold a card party at the Lab. Lyceum. Luncheon and prizes will be featured at this event. The League is continuing to be one of the fastest growing sections of the local Socialist movement. It meets every Sunday night at 7 P.M. at the Labor Lyceum.

NEW YORK NEWS

Yipsel's Theatre Party: The Bronx Boro Council is going to see Maxim Gorki's "At the Bottom" (Lower Depths) on Wednesday, February 5th, as the start of a series of socio-educational affairs. A few tickets at 75 cents and one dollar can still be obtained at the City Office at 1167 Boston Road on Sunday at 4 P.M., which is when Bronx Circle meets. The City Office will also fair will go to the Bronx Boro paper.

Rand School Circle:

Last Sunday afternoon in the studio of the Rand School, Dr. Leroy Bowman of Columbia Sociology Department, lectured on Science and Radicalism. He pointed out the trend of modern scientific thought toward Radicalism. The discussion, led by Sam Friedman, was unusually provocative. Following this an earnest plea for funds for the Marion strikers was made and the sum of \$10.32 was collected. There were over one hundred people present and many applications were received. Carl Clarke, noted Baritone, who is giving a concert in March at the Pythian Temple, rendered a trio of songs which evoked hearty applause. Marcus D'Albert, of Chicago, concert pianist, was his accompanist. Daisy Schoenfeld, the Educational Director, will present other speakers and musical treats at subsequent meetings.

Circle 13 at Harlem:

The circle, in conjunction with the S. P. is conducting a successful forum in that district. Speakers of prominence talk on the problems of the day. Comrade David P. Berenberg will speak at the forum this Sunday evening at 8:30 P. M. on the "Aspects of Socialism." The circle has made arrangements with the City of New York to have the use of the gym in one of the nearby public schools two evenings a week. A team has already been formed and the whole Y. P. S. L. has been challenged.

Last Sunday, Circle Thirteen held the first meeting at the new head-

quarters, 482 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, one block from Loew's Premier Theatre. There will be an official opening on February 8th, at 8 P. M., with dancing to Radio music, a social program and refreshments. The admission will be 34 cents. A library is to be formed and comrades are asked to donate books, book-cases, and other paraphernalia, suitable for club-rooms, and if such there be who can make these contributions, please communicate with Henry Sapkowitz, 482 Sutter Avenue.

Circle Nine, Kings:

A social meeting was held last night at the home of Dr. Breslow. Mr. and Mrs. Shapiro were host and hostess, respectively of course. The membership of the circle is steadily increasing. A discussion of the Yipsel's enrolment on education. This coming Sunday at 2:30 P. M. they will have a lecture on "Southern Labor Situations" by a student of the Union Theological Seminary. It will be illustrated by slides. All comrades and friends are invited.

Circle Two, Brooklyn:

This coming Sunday there will be no meeting so that the members may attend the three cornered debate between Nearing, Brockway, and

Selgman on "Capitalism vs. Socialism." The following Sunday evening there will be a very interesting lecture given on "Robert Ingersoll," by Comrade Herman Field. Yipsels all over the city are urged to attend for Ingersoll has been sadly neglected by them.

Circle Eleven, Juniors:

To the fact that Comrade Puro of 233 East 92nd Street, Brooklyn, a member of the 18th A. D. Party Branch, has been kind enough to donate his home for their use. At their new headquarters the group has a ping-pong table, and is taking up the gentle art of fencing in preparation for the revolution. At the last meeting four new members joined up after being inspired by a fine discussion of the Yipsel's enrolment on education. This coming Sunday at 2:30 P. M. they will have a lecture on "Southern Labor Situations" by a student of the Union Theological Seminary. It will be illustrated by slides. All comrades and friends are invited.

"Bishop Brown's Bad Books"

COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANISM

228 thousandths, paper bound, 247 pages; twenty-five cents.

"Like a brilliant meteor crossing a dark sky, it held me tight."

MY HERESY

This is an autobiography published by the John Day Company, New York; second printing, cloth bound, 273 pages; price \$2.00. "The most important book of the year 1928." Professor John Dewey honored it with a review in which he called Bishop Brown a Fundamental-Modernist and credited him with divorcing how educated people can still remain in or come into the churches and join in the worship while openly rejecting all supernaturalism.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF CHRISTIAN SUPERNATURALISM

Five volumes, paper bound, 256 pages each; twenty-five cents per volume.

Now Ready

Vol. I—The Trial

It is an a b c introduction to science, history, philosophy and sociology. "The chapter, 'What is the Matter with the Churches,' is worth ten times the price of the book. The opening and concluding chapters are perfectly fascinating to me and my fellow convicts in this penitentiary. As a whole it is an unanswerable reply to the House of Bishops."

Vol. II—The Sciences

Just off the press

In his preface the "bad heretic" bishop says, I have done all within my power to make this book well worth while simply as a course of instruction in the sciences. He might have added; but, anyhow, I have succeeded in making the theology of the "good orthodox" bishops so utterly ridiculous as to make them laughing-stocks when they preach it.

The worst of this series of five "bad books" are yet to come at intervals of six months, in the volumes on History, Philosophy and Sociology. But the episcopate will find all the books of us.

"Episcopos in partibus Bolshevikium et Infidelium"

is worth their weight in gold as educators—volume two doubly so.

Send fifty cents in two cent stamps for the three twenty-five cent books.

This remittance will also pay a year's subscription to the bishop's new quarterly magazine, HERESY, each number of which will contain one of his "bad" lectures on some great subject. No. 1—The Negro Problem.

The Bradford-Brown Educational Co.
GALION, OHIO

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE TRUTH SEEKER
A Magazine For Free thinkers
(Founded 1873)

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

THE CHATTER BOX

CAPITALIST

He ate his soup,
I saw him eat it.
His dinner came,
I saw him greet it
With tall silk hat,
Distended wide,
Without his food
He would have died!
When he had done
I saw him go
With tall silk hat,
And plunge through snow
To where his car
Awaited him.
Then down he sat.
A tripled chin
Rolled on his face,
His pudgy hands
Pulled at the cord,
And away he went,
The Capitalist,
Supreme, content!

DORIS KIRKPATRICK.

There is an old friend and correspondent of Jim O'neal, my boss and constant critic, Joe Caldwell in his name. He has been trying desperately to dislodge me from my job as a columnist. Says he, in one of his numerous attempts via U. S. Mail . . . "This Dewitt stuff is a lot of hooey and piffle . . . too high-brow . . . intelligentsia wise-cracking . . . and phrases of the like . . . Also he has been given to understand that the reason why stuff like mine and guys like me are allowed to appear here with such disgusting regularity is because we subsidize the deficits of the paper, and so are suffered to piffle and hoo without restraint."

Under such bombardment from the rank and file comrades, I might with all decency offer immediate resignation. But knowing the lad as I do, and understanding that he offers to fill my space with "real stuff" of interest to workers all over the land . . . I just hug my little desk here with the tenacity of a summer coth.

Not so long ago, I held forth here on the tribulations of a column conductor. Especially about those literary and social philosophic geniuses who spot the map like so many towns. And how they just spill oceans of ink into newspaper offices with panaceas and essays on fourth dimensional solutions of the world's ills.

Just now, my desk holds at least seven hundred pages of unread literature. Someday, I mean to get up a subscription edition of these writings, to be published and distributed to the writers exclusively. The only benefit to be derived from those who will subscribe will be that not one of them shall ever be forced to peruse the work.

All of which falls right in line with that "intelligentsia" slur. Yes sir, I intend to be as "high-brow" as Shelley's "Mask of Anarchy" or the "Ulysses" of James Joyce whenever that mood of intellectual uprightness comes on. And since this paper goes into the homes of workers, I assume honestly that these are the only folks worth while writing for; that they are worthy of the best I can do; and that my best isn't good enough by a darn sight.

Long, long ago, I lost that silly thrill of seeing my name or work in print. Nowadays, my only concern is with what I have to say and the manner in which it is put across. Nor is it with any sense of self-importance that I presume to know the value of what I think or say here. The only time I waste, as a rule, is when I am forced into answering the Joe Caldwelles.

Some might say then, why dignify unimportance with stuff such as this? . . . Ignore it. No, stree. Silence is no refuge for a Socialist . . . I might not quarrel with a comrade who dislikes or heartily disagrees with anything said here. His letter of protest is more material to me than even my opinions. It might be best to allow matters to remain permanently apart, than keep haggling especially when differences are deep and great. That's undiluted free speech.

But sloppy general judgments such as the gentleman in question has given about the Chatterbox richly deserve a digression from useful labor.

And yet all this is not beyond understanding. There has always been among us a few critics who say that Socialist publications must come down to "earth" and speak the language of the worker. Plain language, short simple paragraphs, "littly the spot" stuff . . . none of that bookish, literary snobbery.

Seems to me, these gentlemen have had their day. "The Appeal to Reason" mood of all these sagas, had its multitudinous hour. But that appeal has long lost its tang . . . The workers, those who read, and are therefore the logical ones for whom publications like the New Leader are printed, have improved their mental apparatus beyond the primary catechisms and Mother Goose Rhymes of the Class Struggle.

In these lie the only hope for the Social Revolution in America. Haven't we long ago decided our lack of faith in effective aid from the "Lumpen-proletariat . . . ? Pardon the use of that old outlandish, outmoded phrase. But it fits right now . . . More radical literature is being read to-day than ever before in the history of mankind . . . And none of it, not even among the Communists, is of that "homespun, ABC . . . simple" variety.

So that, except for a remaining echo from the past, there is no insistence on a return to "The Appeal to Reason". Secure in that knowledge, the New Leader has pursued a policy of enlightenment through enlightened expression. And we, who make up the staff, follow quite naturally in that outline.

There has been some talk too of snobbery. This needs no defense, since whatever we are, we certainly are not snobs, intellectually at least. If those who judge us so from a reading of our weekly efforts would loosen out of self-imposed humility and inferiority, they might rise high enough to learn how ordinary and honest-to-goodness all of us here always have been, and hope to remain.

As to the matter of only those who furnish the money are allowed to write here, let me just whitewash the entire staff. None of us have contributed more than say, twenty five dollars annually to the deficit fund. Most of us are under-paid workers . . . and even yours truly owes the New Leader sixty dollars on last year's pledge . . . So that's out.

Then what's left now, to answer . . . ? Only this, if Joe Caldwell will send in a column full of what he considers "good stuff" for our readers, I promise to devote an entire column for its inclusion. Maybe thus he might convince me that I resign like a gentleman.

S. A. McWitt.

"JOSEPH SUSS":—PREJUDICE AND POWER

The Stage

The Movies

Music

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

MORE POWER
"JOSEPH SUSS." By Lion Feuchtwanger. Erlanger's Theatre.

LION FEUCHTWANGER'S "Power," having swept two continents in fiction form, is preparing to repeat the performance. In the Yiddish Art Theatre Maurice Schwartz has been giving an excellent performance of a poor version, "Jew Suss"; and now at Erlanger's, Maurice Moscovitch comes back to America, for the first time here on the English stage, in Ashley Duke's strong adaptation, "Joseph Suss."

This play has power. In its episodic growth there gathers a sense of accumulating forces; movements significant in themselves are weighted with foreboding; events easy to foretell keep us tense with watching, as the doom gathers and Suss, like Samson, brings ruin upon his enemies and himself. The far-off locale of the play, the stark opposition of Christian and Jew, suggest, at the opening, the unreal mood of melodrama; once the spectator has been drawn into its flow he forgets time and place in the spectacle of this man, fighting doggedly against ambition and prejudice.

It takes Maurice Moscovitch time to grow into the part. He must suggest a suave and potent figure, one capable of inspiring hatred at a glance, and love at an eye's twinkling. In the play, the first time Magdalen sees Suss, she calls him "Devil!" and runs; the next time she sees him she is his tool forever. George Arliss could make a film of this role! But the slow diction of Moscovitch seems held in reserve for the "big" scenes; with the death of his daughter his emotional power seems to deepen; and in the grim waiting for his revenge tragedy is implicit.

The reclame of Feuchtwanger's "Power" has probably raised expectations beyond the level the drama "Joseph Suss" can reach; it is a strong play, well drawn from the multiplex events of the novel, acted intensely, and taking effective hold of its audience.

THE YIDDISH STAGE
"ROAMING STARS." By Sholom Aleichem, dramatic version by Maurice Schwartz. Yiddish Art Theatre.

What claims to be a survey of the Yiddish theatre from the primitive conditions of the earliest stage to the glories of New York stardom, makes an entertaining romantic comedy in "Roaming Stars," the new production of the Yiddish Art Theatre. An aging player, with a growing cough, sets on their way two more who, pledged to one another in youth, are separated on the night they run away to join the troupe, and rise their different ways to stardom, to be at last reunited in the lion house of the New York zoo. The course of true love runs more roughly than ever when it is complicated by theatrical ambitions and jealousies, with the box office playing no smaller a part than Sam De Witt ascribes to it. The wanderings of the Jew are in a sense caught, in smaller figure, in the trials and journeys of these players, no fewer than eighteen scenes being called for, on the revolving stage Maurice Schwartz uses to excellent effect. (Schubert, by the way, has ordered the installation of a half-dozen, in as many of his theatres.) A most detailed English summary of the program simplifies the following of the plot, for non-Yiddish members of the audience; but the stir of scenes, the vividness of movement and emphasis of gesture and facial change, make a printed synopsis superfluous—and add one more to the colorful productions of the Yiddish Art Theatre.

OUT OF THE WOOD
"THE SAP FROM SYRACUSE." By Jack O'Donnell and John Wray. Sam H. Harris Theatre.

When the program calls a piece a "rollicking comedy" one should be prepared for disappointment; these claims set expectation higher than the usual fulfillment. In the case of "The Sap From Syracuse," the level is low, but the comedy at that level is sustained and continuous. Perhaps rollicking is the word. "There's nothing . . . somewhere or other . . . but thinking makes it so." Ask Napoleon.

In other words, if you tell a man all his life that he's a sap, he'll believe it and be one; if you tell him he's a great figure he'll believe it and (since you also believe it) he'll be one. The one question no one thought to ask is, why did they first come to call Littleton Looney a sap? Perhaps it was that name. At any rate, Hugh O'Connell gives a sterling picture of a man who was "born a half-wit and has been losing ground ever since," who nonetheless is a charming lad and of course manages to outwit the villains and save the Countess's mines and make her (and the mines) him.

One event that seems improbable would disconcert thoughtful players; it would seem an intrusion in an otherwise ordered world: when everything is equally im-

At the Plymouth Theatre



HOPE WILLIAMS, the distinguished and talented actress, comes to the Plymouth Theatre in Arthur Hopkins' new production, "Rebound," this Monday evening.

Those readers of this paper who sometimes while a weary hour by passing their eyes along the column casually known as "The Chatter-Box," may have noticed that last week Chief Chatterer De Witt, in the form of a broadside launched at our friend and cohort, Bernie Feinman, spoke black words of the theatre. The most social of the arts he called an "anti-social amusement," meaning mainly, as he later indicates, that Broadway prices are too high. If he thinks that current shows pander to the current public, let him read Upton Sinclair's "Money Writes" and tell me what branch of literature does not. But if a future historian of the Socialist commonwealth of America were to seek material for an account of the early twentieth century, I defy De Witt to direct him to a fuller portrait of its frivolity, its self-contained wastefulness and greed, and its rare moments (for what proportion of our people?) of serious study—than in our plays.

"Actors in general are reaction-ary nit-wits," says mild-spoken De Witt. In what field does he suggest there is a higher level of culture? How is it that in Equity these "nit-wits" have created one of the strongest unions in America? Note, too, that this union was not begun by chorus girls and supers, the most abused folk of the theatre, and forced by its

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CARNEGIE HALL
Saturday Evening
February 1, at 8:45

MARGARET SEVERN
AND THE
SEVERN DANCERS
IN NEW AND ORIGINAL
DANCE CREATIONS
Assisted by ARIE ABILEAH, Pianist
Steinway PRICES \$1 to \$2.50

TOWN HALL
Tuesday Eve., Feb. 4th, at 8:30
Harold Samuel
PIANIST
Tickets at Box Office
Mgt. Richard Copley Steinway Piano

FORREST HALL, To-morrow Eve., at 8:30
Dance Recital
AGNES deMille
assisted by
Frank Parker, Discer and Warren Leonard
Louis Horst at the Piano
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. (Steinway)

Philharmonic Symphony
MOLINARI, Conductor
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 2, at 3:15
VIVALDI—BACH—MAHLER
CASA—WAGNER
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 6, at 8:45
FELT, Feb. 7, 2:30—Sun. Feb. 8, at 3:00
Soloist: ALEXANDER BRALLOWSKY, Pianist
HANDEL—CHOPIN—BEEHOVEN
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Feb. 8, 8:30 (Students)
HANDEL—MENDELSSOHN—STRAUSS
WAGNER
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgt. (Steinway Piano)

TOWN HALL, SAT. AFT., at 3, FEB. 15
THIRD AND LAST PIANOFORTE RECITAL THIS SEASON—HAROLD
BAUER
POPULAR PROGRAM: Beethoven (Moonlight Sonata), Mozart, Haydn, Bach, Schumann, Chopin, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Debussy, Brahms.
(Mason & Hamlin Pianoforte)

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Eve., at 8:30, FEB. 16—VIOLIN RECITAL—MISCHA
ELMAN
Handel: Sonata A major; Brahms: Sonata D minor; Lalo: Symphonie Espagnole; Barbelli-Nachos: Lullaby; Cartier-Kreider: La Chasse; Faure-Elman: Agnes au reve; Sarasate: Caprice Basque
(Steinway Piano)

strength upon the stars; it was a united movement in which the most important players took equal part. De Witt yields praise, in the midst of his tirade, to Bulgakov's excellent company, now doing Gorki's "At the Bottom" at the Waldorf Theatre, and to Eva Le Gallienne's sturdy troupe at the Civic Repertory. Then he crashes upon "the burlesque houses, the cheap movies, the prize fights, and all the low forms of amusement that economic conditions afforded to the mass of the people." Yet I suspect that when such burlesque is set in ancient Greece and labeled Aristophanes, it seems more acceptable. De Witt derides the notion that our "cheap movies" are giving the public what it wants; yet are they not successful? Does not this popularity speak for our populace. And since when has it been good Socialist tactics to keep out of what one doesn't like? The theatre helps pervert our society? It's one of your pet hates? Don't stay away from it and howl. Old Chatter-Box. Come in and howl. Come in and help. Write criticism—you have a column at your command. Write a play—you have a waiting public that includes many workers. Only one who is doing his best to change convictions has the right to complain of them.

Bulgakov Experiments

Miss Florence Jayson, a member of the Leo Bulgakov Theatre Associates, is taking the role of Natasha, in the place of Anne Seymour, for a few performances of "At the Bottom," now playing at the Waldorf Theatre.

It is interesting to note that Miss Layson is of a radically different type than Miss Seymour, presents a different interpretation, yet fulfills the demands of the role with equal success.

This substitution is but one of many that will be made by the Bulgakov Associates, thus carrying out the principles of the Moscow Art Theatre.

"Night Ride" at Hippodrome

The RKO Hippodrome this week is presenting "Night Ride" a real gangster land melodrama starring Joseph Schildkraut with Edward B. Robinson and Barbara Kent. The picture, a racketeer thriller is full of action and has met with the approval of New York's critics.

The six act RKO Vaudeville program features Nancy Decker, the pretty little girl with the big voice; Toby Wilson and his miniature musical comedy; Joe Mendi, the international enigma; Matt Shelvey's Dance Parade, a little revue; Harry and Willie Lauder, the neighbor's children and the Seven Nelsons, acrobatic marvels.

—OPENING MONDAY, FEB. 3—

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
REBOUND
A New Comedy
by DONALD OGDEN STEWART
with
HOPE WILLIAMS

PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St., West of B'way
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

WALTER HAMPDEN
IN
RICHIE LIEU
Mr. Hampden gives a splendid picture of famous cardinal.
—Eve. Journal.
"Mr. Hampden has made the shrewd old cardinal a real figure. Those who love the theatre will enjoy this play."—Eve. World.
"Forecast many weeks' run for it."—Telegram.

HAMPDEN'S THEA., B'way at 62nd St.
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

SUNDAY EVE., FEB. 2nd at 8:30
CHENKIN
"The where-to-go-Sunday problem solved. Audiences asked for more and more."—Eve. Telegram.
SEATS \$1 to \$2.50 at Box Office

TOWN HALL, SAT. AFT., at 3, FEB. 15
THIRD AND LAST PIANOFORTE RECITAL THIS SEASON—HAROLD
BAUER
POPULAR PROGRAM: Beethoven (Moonlight Sonata), Mozart, Haydn, Bach, Schumann, Chopin, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Debussy, Brahms.
(Mason & Hamlin Pianoforte)

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Handel: Sonata A major; Brahms: Sonata D minor; Lalo: Symphonie Espagnole; Barbelli-Nachos: Lullaby; Cartier-Kreider: La Chasse; Faure-Elman: Agnes au reve; Sarasate: Caprice Basque
(Steinway Piano)

In Gilbert Miller's New Play "Dishonored Lady"



IT SEEMS ONLY yesterday that we saw Katharine Cornell in the "Age of Innocence." After a very successful season in that play, Miss Cornell comes back to Broadway and the Empire Theatre to appear in "Dishonored Lady," a new play by Margaret Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon.

100th Performance for "It Never Rains"

"It Never Rains," which has been enjoying success as a smart comedy, will celebrate its 100th performance at the Bijou Theatre on Thursday, Feb. 6th.

"Boundary Line" Marked for Feb. 5

On Wednesday evening, February 5, at the 45th Street Theatre, A. L. Jones and Morris Green will present Otto Kruger in "The Boundary Line," a new play by Dana Burnett, author of "Four Walls." The complete cast that will appear in support of Mr. Kruger, is as follows: Katherine Alexander, Winifred Lenihan, Charles Trowbridge, John T. Doyle, Miriam Sears, John Butler, Houston Richards, Marie Simpson, B. E. Blanchard, Doris Singer and Lew Payton.

"Recapture" at the Eltinge

"Recapture," a new love story by Preston Sturges, author of one of the big smash hits of the season, "Strictly Dishonorable," opened at the Eltinge last Wednesday evening. The cast includes Ann Andrews, Melvyn Douglas, Rolland and others. "Recapture" was staged by Don Mullally.

Basil Sidney
AND
Mary Ellis
IN
"Children of Darkness"
By EDWIN JUSTUS MAYER
A sharply witty enamel in which an eighteenth century romance is made a heartless parody of 20th century exploits.

VANDERBILT THEATRE
WEST 47TH STREET
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MYRON C. FAGAN presents
The sauciest, gayest comedy in town

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

Tolson's Theatre Musical Comedy Company
IN THE
Chocolate Soldier
By OSCAR STRAUS
CHARLES PURCELL
ALICE MCKENNEY, VIVIAN HART and ROY CROPPER
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Thurs. Mat. \$1 to \$2.
Jolson's Thea. 59 St. & 7 Ave.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. 2:30.
Feb. 16—Lehar's Operetta "The Count of Luxembourg" with an all star cast.

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th St., 6th Ave. Eves. 8:30
50c, \$1, \$1.50, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tonight Eve. "The Sea Gull" (Chekov)
Tues. Eve. "The Opener" (Strindberg)
Wed. Eve. "The Women Have Their Way" (Quintana)
Thurs. Eve. "The Living Corpse" (Tolstol)
Thurs. Mat. "The Opener" (Strindberg)
Fri. Eve. "The Opener" (Strindberg)
Fri. Mat. "The Opener" (Strindberg)
Sat. Eve. "The Opener" (Strindberg)
Sat. Mat. "The Opener" (Strindberg)
Sats. 4 wks. adv. Box Off. & Town Hall,
113 W. 3rd Street

Leslie Howard, Author

Leslie Howard, who has hitherto been known only—but enthusiastically—as an actor, will branch out with the opening of "Out of a Blue Sky" Wednesday evening at the Booth Theatre as a director and playwright as well Mr. Howard, who in his youth never intended to go upon the stage, has always wanted to write. "Out of a Blue Sky" marks the realization of his ambition.

It was Tom Van Dyke, fresh on the trail of his first venture as a theatrical producer, who was the means of Mr. Howard's writing his first full-length play. He called the actor's attention to the script of a German play by Hans Schlumberg, and suggested its adaptation into English. Mr. Howard readily took on the job, and "Out of a Blue Sky" is the result.

LEW CANTOR announces the opening of the new play, "MANY-A-SLIP"—by Edith Fitzgerald and Robert Riskin—featuring Sylvia Sydney, Douglas Montgomery, Dorothy Sands, on Monday evening, February 3rd, at the LITTLE Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. Seats now on sale.

BOBBY EDGAR SELWYN presents PAUL
CLARK and McCULLOUGH
in the new and novel musical play
"STRIKE UP THE BAND"
TIMES SQUARE THEATRE 42nd St. W. of B'way
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
"An enormously funny, whip-snapping, keen-edged jangle that will send you home still chuckling, humming, tingling."
—Gilbert Gabriel, N. Y. American.

GILBERT MILLER by arrangement with MAURICE BROWN presents
Journey's End
By R. C. SHERRIFF
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 West 43rd Street
Evenings at 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Saturday 2:30

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

LEO BULGAKOV'S Theatre Associates, Inc., presents
MAXIM GORKY'S
AT THE BOTTOM
"A Fine Play," Burns Mantle, News. "Really worth seeing," J. M. Brown, Post.
Thea., 50th St. bet. 6th & 7th Ave. Reservations, Circle 1047
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Popular Prices \$2.50-75c

4th MONTH OF THE YOUTHFUL COMEDY HIT!
IT NEVER RAINS
"A tale of madcap youth . . . sure-fire!"—N. Y. Times.
"A popular comedy . . . has suspense, much humor . . . pathos."—Sun.
"Altogether captivating in its naturalism and charm."
—Christian Science Monitor.
"Laughter and a suggestion of a tear."—Post.
"A happy play along the lines of 'Seventeen'."
—Eve. World.
Eves. Best Seats \$3.00 —Eve. World.

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THOSE WHO RECALL "Broken Blossoms" will never forget Richard Barthelmess as the Chinese Boy. In "Son of the Gods" he appears in a similar role. Constance Bennett has the feminine lead.

"Little Johnny Jones" at Strand, Rint-Tin-Tin at Beacon

The Vitaphone production of "Little Johnny Jones," which some years back provided George M. Cohan with his most successful stage vehicle, is current this week at the New York and Brooklyn Strand Theatres.

Eddie Buzzell, famous musical comedy star, plays the title role and sings two of the original Geo. M. Cohan song hits, "Give My Regards to Broadway" and "Yankee Doodle." In addition, five new songs have been written especially for this production.

Alice Day appears opposite Buzzell as the heroine. Others in the cast are Edna Murphy, Robert Edson, Donald Reed and Wheeler Oakman. Mervyn LeRoy, who in private life is the husband of Edna Murphy, was the director.

At Warner Bros. new Beacon Theatre, Broadway at 74th Street, Armida and Rint-Tin-Tin are costarring in a Warner Bros. and Vitaphone all-talking melodrama of

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MARILYN
MILLER
IN
"SALLY"
(in Full Technicolor)
WINTER GARDEN
BROADWAY & 30th STREET
Daily 2:45-8:45, Sat. 2:45-8:45, Sun. 2:45-8:45
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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL-TALKING Picture
with Basil Rathbone, Lella Brann, Roland Young, George F. Marion
ON THE STAGE
Arthur Knorr's "VENETIAN CARNEVAL" with TED CLAIRE and the Capellans, 40 Chester Hotel Girls
YASHA BUNCHUK conducting the Capitol Grand Orchestra.

THE GRAND PARADE
A Pathe Talking Picture
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R. S. Moss
B'way and 33rd St. Cont. Noon to Midnight

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EDDIE BUZZELL

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Matthew Woll And The I. L. O.

from Massachusetts corporations. This is important because, to finance the social welfare legislation that Socialists propose it is important to devise methods of taxation that will not fall, like our real estate taxes do, on the homes of the workers, or the real estate of corporations which are hard hit by industrial depression as well as on those that are making big profits.