

etimes rumored, onalists who con- President Mat- A. F. of L. to the ground that ocialist as say," or them to pond- Brother Woll ap- nary number of ORY, and pre- of the Interna- connected with tations.

ave frequently atthew Woll and o dominate the resent, have far Samuel Gompers and are depart- and spirit at specially where " showed leam- militancy, in- w tariff views,

comes right out the above-men- tizing the In- Office. After o the fact that over the com- ight the I. L. O. says,

cease to marvel Gompers . . . so great a part partisan to an a major achieve- recorded except of the social re-

f Gompers con- on the wrist!" e criticism of to this: does not pitch s the delegates ountries," even when enforced by the s, attain social legislative govern-

that the trade es in the I. L. s distrust for nions. If there governments in a stronger In- ation of Trade ocialist delegates rejected. What doing to help

also, no one action for the ountry can re- workers. But s conquer and powers and in use them for

his hand when Labor to adopt policy instead me the evils of -paid labor by s of workers ries. With all e socialist pol- g to join with action by the of higher tax- ne majority of g high prices benefit of the s assured big e action it de- ve Labor stick freedom" which odo in this era

Mass. e Measures (Page One) ively defines des that pick- rested on eth- charges, thus tants of pickets- resection. Our ver House last ight modifica- chance to get the law this

Tax Bill e tax exemp- dividends re- tions incorpo- rts, the reason o encourage corporations, be- posed to hire kers. Conse- of Massachu- a New York tate of New rporation and chusetts taxes s by the Mass- and where a ent owns stock s corporation, chusetts taxes s dividends income. As a re are Massa- orations whose e South, and r and copper re nobody in that the excuse s corporations s workers are, therefore, to income tax tude dividends s corporations. because, to fi- welfare legisla- propose it is e methods of t fall, like our on the homes e real estate e hard reason as well e making big

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

HUGHES FOR TAFT: LITTLE DIFFERENCE

WILLIAM H. TAFT is personally a genial, lovable sort of a man who brought to the office of Chief Justice an excellent conventional knowledge of the law, skillful administrative ability and immense respect for property rights. In the net result he did less than nothing to bring law more in line with justice in the modern world. On almost every decision involving the rights of labor, civil liberty, social justice or the regulation of public utilities he was on the wrong side. That is to say, he helped make the majority in opposition to Holmes and Brandeis.

His successor, Charles Evans Hughes, will make a very similar record. Possibly he is an abler, somewhat more aggressive lawyer, with an even more varied background of experience and contacts than Mr. Taft. Once he showed signs of liberalism by his outspoken defense of the Socialist Assemblyman in New York State. But that was many years ago. Since then as Secretary of State he kept Karolyi out of the country. As a lawyer he has always been on the side of big corporations. Worst of all, so great was his conservatism and so dull his sense of ethics in spite of his rather ostentatious air of righteousness that he took for a great fee the I.R.T. case for an increased fare although his client's arguments turned in no small degree on the meaning of a law passed in his administration as Governor of New York and at his recommendation. Fortunately he lost the case. Unfortunately in taking the case at all he showed himself at the opposite pole from the new jurisprudence of a Holmes or a Brandeis. Under Mr. Hughes as Chief Justice there is every reason to think that great corporations will continue to find the Supreme Court their great friend and protector.

"ALL'S RIGHT WITH THE BUSINESS WORLD"

THESE must be happy days for big capitalists old and new. To be sure they may regret the hard times a little and some of them doubtless lost on paper in the Wall Street crash. But Professor John Gray estimated that there was a shift of from 8% to 10% of the real wealth of the country into their hands as a result of the gambling orgy and the consequent crash. Anyway most things are coming their way. The Radio Corporation of America held Morgan & Co. up to an offer of \$90,000,000 in stock of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company with a physical valuation of about \$15,000,000. The payment will be in stock of the I.T.&T. if the merger goes through. That's the way to get rich quick. In spite of two disastrous bank failures in New York City bankers, big and little, have been able to persuade two investigating commissions to whitewash the present system of supervision and strangle all proposals for more effective state supervision of investment trusts of savings accounts in other than savings banks, and of private banks like Clarke Brothers, which failed and Morgan and Co., which has not failed! The victory of the Baltimore Traction Co. and the New York Telephone Company in the Federal courts and the general collapse of regulation mean big times ahead for the public utilities. No wonder the president of the A. T. & T. explained to a Congressional committee how satisfied he was with State regulation.

Meanwhile eight Democratic Senators rallied to the help of the dye trust on the tariff schedules and eighteen voted for still higher duties on rayon. As Senator LaFollette pointed out, the Democrats in 1928 got at least \$335,000 in campaign contributions from gentlemen interested in the dye industry. And what are the interests of consumers in comparison to such funds? Both old parties know their master's voice. Add these things to the remission of 1% of the income taxes on the rich in order to help the poor and the assurance that everything will be all right in the Supreme Court with a Taft succeeded by a Hughes and you will agree that the new capitalism ought to sing: "G'd's in His Heaven, all's right with the world."

MINOR ANNOYANCES; EDITOR LORIMER BOTHERED

HERE and there are minor annoyances. Those evangelists of the new capitalism, the chain stores, have been taken to task by an unfeeling woman's bureau of the Federal government for paying wages insufficient to secure the necessities of life for their workers. It seems that wages for girls vary from \$12 in Boston to \$18 in Chicago and by states from a median of \$8.90 in Maryland to \$16 in California which has a minimum wage law. It's about time for our old friend, Charlie Wood, to make his prophesy that the chain stores are going to take a lead in a high wage policy get to work.

Then our great and good capitalists must be annoyed by the refusal of Congress to consider the repeal of the tax on profits of stock sales. The editor of the Saturday Evening Post is all hot and bothered on this subject. He has a little mite too much sense openly to endorse the theory which he quotes that this tax was responsible for the Wall Street crash. But he does say in the issue of February 1st, to which a correspondent calls my attention, that the tax on capital gains is all wrong, that it is a tax on capital not on income and that we ought to repeal it because even the British Labor Party decided to abandon its tax on capital.

Now as a matter of fact, the British capital levy whether good or bad, cannot possibly be fairly compared with the tax on the profits of stock sales. No one has to pay a tax on capital stock while he holds it but only when he sells it. Which is entirely different from the British plan of a capital levy. If the extraordinary profits that have been made not only in the Wall Street boom but in general in the last six or seven years of rising stock values cannot fairly be taxed, what can be? These profits are mostly speculative profits. They are an unearned increment. As my correspondent well says: "If a fellow in the stock market because it is 'capital', I don't understand why anybody should be asked to separate himself from his 'earned' income." The dear old Post professes to be worried lest now our speculators write off their losses from the stock market crash on income and so the government will lose in income taxes. The government in the long run won't lose anything like it made by the modest tax it puts on the profits in stock sales. If the government expects a loss it is criminal to knock off 1% from the income taxes at this juncture. Editor Lorimer's worries are part of the general propaganda plan to bamboozle American workers into believing that the less the rich are taxed the better off the poor are.

WEST VIRGINIA AND LABOR LEADERSHIP

I WISH those who are smugly content about American prosperity could hear and see what I saw and heard about the condition of farmers and coal miners on a recent trip to West Virginia. Conditions, at least in Northern West Virginia, are tragic. The defeat of the coal miners union brought no prosperity to the industry which cannot be saved under any system of private ownership. Incidentally the defeat of the coal miners in West Virginia, according to stories that seem to me well authenticated, was in no small degree due to the tactics and possibly the corruption of the Lewis machine. The legal victory of the Illinois Miners, to which The New Leader has called attention, has great promise for the reorganization of the disorganized, unemployed and exploited coal miners. Only that reorganization will require a very high quality of devoted and intelligent leadership. Have the Illinois Miners got it?

THE CALIFORNIA RACE RIOTS

ONCE more we must bow our heads in shame for that shocking and violent race feeling in America which has resulted in unprovoked attacks on Filipinos in California and the murder of one of them. There is not even the poor excuse that these Filipinos were taking away jobs that white men wanted. Grimly enough these wicked riots and the greed of beet sugar growers in America have given an impetus to the movement for Philippine independence. The Filipinos ought to have their independence if they want it. But the case for independence ought not to rest on the conflicting interests of those who want to exploit the Islands under the American flag and those who want to keep out Philippine competition. Having denied the open door policy in the Philippines all these years it will not be fair suddenly to turn them loose with no market for products which under our tariff system they have been encouraged to produce.

PRENDERGAST'S GOOD-BYE, OUR GOOD LUCK

NEW YORK STATE is to be congratulated on the resignation of Chairman Prendergast of the Public Service Commission. He has been a failure on his job. To his friends of the public utilities he extends a smiling face. Toward everybody else he has the air of a condescending school master. Four or five times he has been specifically accused of bias in favor of the public utilities companies, but the evidence was not overwhelming enough to make either the reluctant Smith or Roosevelt conduct an investigation of a sort which should have been conducted. By resigning Mr. Prendergast doubtless beat a very sharply critical report and possibly a demand for his removal from the minority if not from the majority of the committee investigating the present system of regulation in New York. We await the report of that committee with eagerness. With even more eagerness we wait to see whom Governor Roosevelt will appoint as Prendergast's successor. The best man in the world can't do much on the Public Service Commission under present conditions but there are a handful of men who might do something if one of them could be persuaded to take the job.

Success to the dressmakers' strike and death to the sweat shop!



Norman Thomas

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. X.—No. 1

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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 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

STRIKERS GRIP N. Y. DRESS INDUSTRY

Almost 1,000 Joined Party In January

Hillquit and Thomas to Speak This Sunday Night in Far Rockaway and the Bronx

MORRIS HILLQUIT, national chairman of the Socialist party, and chairman of the Victory Membership Drive, inaugurated to enroll 10,000 new members in the local Socialist organization, will lead the Socialist campaigners to a successful conclusion of the first month of the drive at a series of meetings to be held in various parts of the city this week-end.

Norman Thomas, vice-chairman of the drive committee, will make his third appearance at membership drive meetings since the drive began. A. I. Shipiloff, William Karlin, Mrs. R. Palley Panken, William M. Feigenbaum, August Claessens and others will be among the other speakers at these rallies, to be held in three different counties. When these meetings are over, the quota set for the end of the first month—1,000—will have been attained.

Five meetings have been scheduled, beginning with one in the Savoy Mansion, 64th street and 20th avenue, on Friday evening, February 7, at which Shipiloff and Feigenbaum will be the speakers.

Two Meetings On Saturday
Tonight, Saturday evening, Hillquit and Claessens will speak at a banquet given in Hillquit's honor at Lido Lodge, Far Rockaway. The Socialist party branch in Far Rockaway, organized several months ago, has rapidly come to the fore as one of the most active branches in the city. It is expected that many applications will be received at the dinner. Joseph Sugar, of 1475 Greenport Road, Far Rockaway, is in charge of the arrangements.

While Hillquit and Claessens are in Far Rockaway, Norman Thomas will address a membership drive meeting arranged by the 2nd Assembly District, Bronx, at 105 Clarke street. It will be the only membership drive meeting Thomas will address in the Bronx.

Two workmen's Circle meetings will be held on Saturday to round out the evening's activities. William Karlin, well known Socialist and labor attorney, will address a meeting of Branch 40, Workmen's Circle, at Libby Hall on Delancy street, and Mrs. R. Palley Panken will speak at the same time to the members of Branch 20 and their friends, at a meeting to be held at the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway.

Seek 3,000 in Workmen's Circle
The plan of Socialist drive workers to secure at least ten new applications from every Workmen's Circle branch in the city, which would provide the quota of 3,000 expected from that source, is working out according to schedule, according to Marx Lewis, drive director. Two Workmen's Circle meetings were held last Saturday night, Branch 54 meeting at 425 Lafayette street and Branch 139, meeting at the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway.

August Claessens, city organizer of the Socialist party, appeared at both meetings, and in spite of a miscalculation in the arrangements, he secured seven paid-up applications at Branch 139, with promise from the secretary that there will be at least twice that number at the next meeting, and at Branch 54, where it was known that Claessens was scheduled he was assured that there will be at least ten applications by the time the next meeting is held.

The Debs branch of the Workmen's Circle, where it is expected that a 100 per cent Socialist enrollment can be achieved, setting a standard for other branches to work towards, will have a membership drive meeting on Friday evening, February 14, with Judge Jacob Panken as the speaker. A large number of Socialists are members of that branch, and its officials, who are also Socialists, expect to achieve a 100 per cent enrollment as a result of the meeting with Judge Panken.

50 W. C. Branches Ask Speakers
Next Thursday evening, Jacob Axelrad will address a membership drive meeting of Branch 322, Workmen's Circle, at 80 Norfolk street. He will speak again at Branch 325, Workmen's Circle, on Wednesday evening, February 12. More than fifty branches of the

(Continued from Page Two)

206 New Millionaires Created As 71,000 Drop Out Of Taxable Class

THE class character of the "prosperity" being enjoyed in the United States is made evident in a preliminary report of the Internal Revenue Bureau on incomes for 1928, the report being compiled from returns made to August 31 last year. It is an amazing story of enormous profits derived from stocks, the emergence of more persons in the millionaire income class, and a rise in the level of net incomes of those who come within the provisions of the income tax.

The period covered by the report includes the beginning of the gambling in stocks that wiped out the holdings of hundreds of thousands of investors last year. The increase in one year of the number of those who obtain an income of a million dollars and those who receive five million or more indicates the tremendous riches that are flowing into the hands of a tiny fraction of the population.

24 Made \$5,000,000 or More In Year

The outstanding features of the report are:

Recipients of incomes of \$1,000,000 or more numbered 496, an increase of 206, or more than 40 per cent, over the previous year. Twenty-four persons had incomes of \$5,000,000 or more, as compared with eleven in the preceding period.

Profits taken in the stock market and in the sale of capital assets other than stocks and bonds, such as real estate, totaled \$4,786,512,771, as against \$2,894,581,973 in 1927. The aggregate net income of individuals was \$24,625,488,175, an increase of \$2,053,170,268, or 8.09 per cent, over 1927.

The average net income was \$6,078.93, the average amount of tax liability \$281.97, and the average tax rate 4.64 per cent.

Socialist Move to Teach Peace Ban Militarism in the Schools Of Reading Lost by One Vote

Ku Klux Klan and American Legion Join in Opposition to Mrs. Hoopes' Resolution to Prohibit Military Demonstrations as Part of School Functions — Motion is Lost, Five to Four

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

READING, Pa.—Only two ministers, one a Jewish Rabbi and the other a Universalist preacher, cared enough about teaching peace to the children of Reading to speak in defense of a resolution presented by Mrs. Hazlette Hoopes a month ago and brought up for final action of the School board last week. The resolution was defeated by a 5 to 4 vote after a stormy session participated in by Mrs. Hoopes and Raymond S. Hofses, two of the Socialist members of the Board, and representatives of militaristic and chauvinistic organizations and individuals who saw in the Hoopes resolution an attack upon the American flag.

The resolution said:

"Whereas, the leading statesmen of the world are striving to bring about permanent world peace, and whereas, it is generally agreed that the success of these efforts depends largely upon our future citizens becoming peace-minded instead of war-minded; whereas, leading educators agree that example is much more effective than precept; Be it resolved, that for the future it shall be the policy of this Board not only to foster courses and exercises which will advance the cause of peace and international good-will, but also that no military demonstration or exercises be held either as a part of, or in connection with, any school function."

A Ku Klux In Opposition

A spectator who gave his name as Edward McBride and described himself as a patriot opened the opposition from the floor after a number of letters from a number of organizations for and against the resolution were read by the secretary. Those who wrote favoring peace were:

The Reading branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Sisterhood of Temple Ohab Shalom, and others.

Organizations opposing were Reading Council No. 212, Sons and Daughters of Liberty; the Women of the Ku Klux Klan; Reading Circle No. 5, Ladies of the G. A. R.; Auxiliary No. 9, Union Veterans' Legion; Auxiliary No. 6, Sons of Veterans; Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the P. O. S. of A., all of whom opposed the resolution.

"Be Careful What You Say!"
Taking the floor as a member of the Board in favor of the Hoopes resolution, Raymond S. Hofses said in part:

"There are better ways of honoring the flag than flaunting military uniforms and firing military salutes. When I went to school I was taught a civilian salute to the flag which I still feel is better than firing guns."

Hofses then began to repeat the civil salute to the flag and was interrupted by McBride who arose to his feet and pointing a finger at the speaker, cried, "Be careful what you say! What flag do you mean?"

Director Hoopes followed Hofses, speaking as sponsor of the

(Continued from Page Two)

Industrialist Delegate to Hoover Conference Cuts Wages in Violation of 'Labor-Capitol Pact'

MILWAUKEE.—That industrial leaders do not keep their promises o President Hoover to hold wages at the pre-depression level is the charge of Jac. F. Friedrich, business manager of the Machinists Union, in an interview in the Milwaukee Leader, the daily paper of the Socialists.

General Otto H. Falk, president of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., was one of the delegates to President Hoover's recent conference in Washington. Instead of keeping up the wage scale, according to the conference agreement, the Allis-Chalmers Company is indirectly reducing wages by lowering the salary of the new men it employs. Every morning from two hundred to five hundred men seek employment at the gates of Allis-Chalmers and are offered jobs at from thirty-two to forty cents an hour.

Mr. Friedrich states, "While there has been no reduction in the wages of men employed, the hiring of new men at a greatly reduced wage level by indirection accomplishes a general wage reduction." The incident serves to give point to the criticisms made

Senator Walsh Favors Big Power Grant to Anaconda Copper Dummy

Thomas Urges "Progressive" to Seek Delay — Reminds Him of Public Ownership Commitments — Montanan Insists on "Speedy Disposition" of Flathead Site

SENATOR THOMAS J. WALSH of Montana has refused to take any action to delay the granting of the Flathead Indian power site in Montana to the Montana Power Company. Senator Walsh made known his stand in a letter to Norman Thomas, chairman of the Socialist Party Committee on Public Affairs. His letter was in response to one from Mr. Thomas in which the Socialist leader described the power site as fully as valuable as Muscle Shoals.

Senator Walsh agreed with Mr. Thomas that the Montana Power Company is closely related to the

Anaconda Copper Company. "In-

cluded, to all intents and purposes the management of the two com-

(Continued on Page Five)

New Leader Dinner Next Week; Noted Leaders To Be Present

APPLICATIONS for reservations for the annual New Leader dinner next Wednesday night have come in at such a rate that it will prove to be one of the most successful ever held. The dinner will be held in Webster Hall, 11th street, east of Fourth avenue.

Because of the large crowd to serve, a warning is given to all who attend that the dinner will start PROMPTLY at 6.30 p. m. With this prompt service it is expected that the dining part of the program will be out of the way in sufficient time to permit the rest of the program to be concluded at a reasonable hour.

The celebration of The New Leader comes at a time when all trends show a marked advance of the Socialist Party. The membership is increasing each week in New York City and reports in the Socialist news section of The New Leader for three months show that recruits are being taken in by locals and branches in

many states. There is, therefore, genuine rejoicing over this revival of Socialist organization and activity.

Among the speakers at the dinner will be Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, Morris Hillquit, McAlister Coleman and B. Charney Viadom, the latter also to serve as toastmaster.

In addition to the many prominent men and women who are expected to be present are Solomon de la Selva, secretary of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor; Rafael Abramovich, representing the Russian Socialists who are exiled from Russia; Miss Jessie Stephen of the British Labor Party; Morris Kaufman, president of the Furriers' Union, and Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

There are still some reservations available and applications will be considered in the order of their receipt at The New Leader office. They may be made by telephone, Algonquin 4622.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$2.00
Three Months75
Six Months 1.00

State Begins Effort to En Walko

35,000 Workers C Notable Demons tion of Solidarity; groes Join; Stud Help

By Gertrude Well Klei

THE consequence of the strike call, issued on Tuesday, the Dressmakers' Locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, was the almost collapse of production activity in one of the largest industries in New York State.

The garment centre—the coats stationed at intervals about six feet notwithstanding a colorful, vivid, almost frowning of young women and joking, laughing and pushing their way. They expect the strike to be a short one. Dresses to be made for the Easter holiday trade. The manufacturing sector is at its height. The press unanimously applauds their effort to abolish the sweatshop.

Governor Roosevelt and Lieutenant Governor Lehman are offering their aid to bring about a speedy adjustment. The heads of three Manufacturers' Associations have signified their willingness to submit their case to an impartial arbitrator, and—most interestingly—impressive of all—the 35 workers—mostly girls—engaged in the industry, are giving a noble and stirring illustration of solidarity.

Contractors Fight Jobs
And a little solidarity is what seems to be needed among manufacturers. Both the trade and the employers' associations assert that in the absence of inclusive organization of manufacturers, enforcement of agreements on wages and working conditions is impossible. One of chief objects of the strike is only to unionize the workers to force the manufacturers to unite for the establishment of uniform standards.

That the manufacturers, on the whole, realize that this is essential is evidenced by the vigorous fight being made by the contractors, led by the Association of Dress Manufacturers, against jobbers who are the chief source of supply for the sweatshops.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in his letter inviting the contracting parties to a conference at Albany, added his word of commendation for the formation of powerful organizations both among manufacturers and among workers.

"In an industry composed of many relatively small production units, strong and progressive organizations, both of employers and workers, are of the highest importance," said the Governor.

Picketing Every Morning
In this instance, it is interesting to note that the reputable solid manufacturers are one with the Union in their desire to rid the market of the sweatshop. Would truly be to the benefit both the workers and the employers paradoxical as this may seem to the orthodox.

Whether the strike will last for weeks or four months is still a matter of conjecture, but meanwhile picketing will continue at o'clock every morning and meetings are held every afternoon in the fifteen meeting halls engaged for strike purposes by the union.

Negro Workers Join Fight
Strike leaders who were jubilant over the unparalleled success of the strike call, were particularly elated over the Negro dressmakers who now comprise almost 10 per cent of the industry and who carried on the strike call as enthusiastic and spirited as their white fellow-workers. This is the first time the Negro workers in the dress trade have been organized. On the picket lines, along with the regular strikers, were groups of college girls and boys. Socialists from Barnard, Columbia, N. Y. U. and City College; a group of League for Industrial Democracy members and a group of Young People's Socialist League members.

Legion Invites Mussolini

BOSTON (F.P.)—Benito Mussolini, Italy's leading Fascist, has been invited to speak at the American Legion convention in Boston this year.

Power Board Secretary Hid Vital Data

Bonner Implicated Before House Committee—Swing Attacks Wilbur—New Revelations Expected Soon

By Laurence Todd
WASHINGTON (F. P.)—Publication, Feb. 3, by the House appropriations committee of the hearings recently held behind locked doors by its subcommittee dealing with the Federal Power Commission, has for the first time disclosed the lines drawn in the battle between Executive Secretary Bonner and Chief Engineer Tyler, on the one side, and Chief Accountant King and Solicitor Russell, on the other. Bonner and Tyler are trying to carry out the program suggested in the secret memorandum drawn up by a power company spokesman last summer, hostile to the development of a trained accounting staff under the Commission. That memorandum suggested that these two officials favor the giving of the accounting work to men in the Interior, War and Agriculture departments. The memorandum declared that such men would, presumably, not be very familiar with the job of finding the actual investment—as contrasted with the claim of investment—made by a power company when seeking a federal power development license.

Solicitor Russell, the printed record reveals, explained to the House sub-committee the meaning of Bonner's stubborn resistance, during the past six months, to all attempts made by Russell and King to hasten the accounting work and to determine the amount of fraud in the pre-license valuations which various companies set up as the basis for rates they were going to charge to the consuming public. He cited the Niagara Falls power case, involving an item of \$1,500,000 which is illegally in the valuation schedule. Bonner has for months past refused to permit Russell's adverse opinion to become effective. Settlement of disputes on \$187,000,000 worth of power projects is now held up due to the paralysis of action in the Commission.

Bonner Hid Information
Rep. Woodrum and Rep. Allen sharply cross-examined Bonner, who made a definitely unfavorable impression on the sub-committee. Russell called attention to one of Bonner's most notorious offenses, which was his policy in keeping work and information away from the solicitor and chief accountant. Army engineers, of whom the chief engineer is one, have been employed by Bonner to give legal and accounting advice. Tyler and his predecessor, Maj. Edgerton, testified that army engineers were far more competent to handle power valuation matters than would be a valuation expert from the Interstate Commerce Commission. A number of army engineers, after getting government information as to power site matters, have been taken into the employ of various units of the power trust.

The Senate committee on interstate commerce is now preparing to take up some time this month an open inquiry into Bonner's official conduct, in connection with the proposed creation of an independent commission to administer the power industry.

SWING PROTESTS
FINNEY-WILBUR TRICK
Rep. Swing of California, in an open letter to Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, has protested the opinion just rendered to Wilbur by his solicitor, E. C. Finney, former aid to Albert Fall, whereby Wilbur was assured that he could turn over to the Southern California Edison Company the entire power output from Boulder Dam when that structure is built.

If Wilbur follows this advice, Swing warned him, he will be violating the spirit and the letter of the law which Swing spent years in putting on the statute books. Moreover, it will be an attempt to "graft into a law by interpretation a policy which Congress has deliberately declared shall be no part of that law."

The policy involved is that of preference to existing private companies in the electric power business. The Boulder Dam Act says plainly that, in allotting the power produced at the dam, the Secretary of the Interior shall give preference to cities applying for power, with "due regard to the public interest" in such allotment. Finney tells Wilbur that "due regard to the public interest" can be pleaded as a pretext for ignoring the command of Congress that the cities be given the first chance to use the power.

Delivery of Loot Left Up
"As one of the authors of this bill," says Swing in his letter, "I know that this language was intended for the express purpose of fortifying the municipalities in the enjoyment of rights accorded them under the Water Power Act. The Swing-Johnson (Bolder Dam) bill was framed by its authors in close cooperation with the southwest cities which expected to benefit by its enactment. These municipalities were the principal supporters of the legislation. The

First Fourteen Receive Pensions in Milwaukee As Law Goes Into Effect

MILWAUKEE (F. P.)—Old age pensions ranging from \$20 to \$80 a month were granted to fourteen of Milwaukee's aged workers by Judge Sheridan after hearings in accordance with the Wisconsin old age pension law. The beneficiaries included foreign-born persons who have become naturalized. The ages varied from 70 to 83. Several applicants were widows.

The old age pension law was put through the legislature by a combination of Socialists and LaFollette Republicans. Though enacted four years ago it was put in force in Milwaukee County only recently after efforts of Socialist members of the county board had rallied some old party support for the measure. The law makes it optional with the counties to enforce it and required a majority vote of the county board. Until the last session of the legislature a two-thirds vote had been required.

private power corporations were vigorous and outspoken opponents. Between the two the battle line was drawn.

Swing's challenge makes more embarrassing the completion of Wilbur's proposed delivery of the lot of Boulder Dam, within the next three or four weeks, to the power trust. Responsibility for the grab will be put up to Hoover, who has insisted that the Federal government must stay out of the power business, but who dodged the question of granting this Boulder Dam power to the city of Los Angeles, when questioned on it during his Presidential campaign. Hearings before the Federal Trade Commission on the astounding profits, stock-watering and other financial jugglery of the power trust are about to furnish the country with a new series of sensations. For nearly a year past the accountants and other experts for the Commission have been looking into such books of the power combine as were not withheld from their inspection, either through downright defiance or through sleight-of-hand. The fundamental question, "How much am I being robbed by the power company?" is about to be answered by scores of millions of Americans.

As a prelude to this phase of the probe of the power monopoly, members of the Senate committee on interstate commerce are reading the file of memoranda and letters secured, under duress, from the offices of the Federal Power Commission, showing how Executive Secretary Bonner of that commission has been trying to get rid of the legal and accounting divisions of the Power Commission staff, thereby covering up stock-watering schemes of the power corporations to whom valuable power sites are being granted. A battle that has been staged behind the locked doors of a subcommittee of the House appropriations committee is to be brought into the open before the Senate committee on interstate commerce, and perhaps also before the Caraway committee on lobby investigation. For these exist documentary evidence that the power trust lobby in Washington is highly expensive.

Dewey Group Plans Concentration on South Leader on WEAF Feb. 13

"Cooperate with the South politically," is the February slogan of the League for Independent Political Action. Along with the American Federation of Labor organization emphasis, the League will stress political action. Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University, national chairman of the League, will speak over WEAF Thursday evening, Feb. 13, on "Progressives in Politics," with special reference to the Southern situation. On Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, Oswald Garrison Villard, treasurer of the National Committee, will speak over WEAF on "Why the Tariff Situation Needs a New Political Alignment," also from the viewpoint of the South.

Howard V. Williams, executive secretary, begins at Richmond, Va., this morning a month's speaking and organizing trip through the South. "A splendid response to our program has come from liberals all over the South," he declares. "Political lines have been broken and the Southern states have evidences of progressivism that must be captured."

Mr. Williams will address students and faculty at the University of Richmond today, speaks to the League of Women Voters and the Duke University Liberal Club tomorrow afternoon at Durham, N. C., and debates Professor Woodhouse at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill tomorrow evening on "Is There Need for a New Party in This Country?"

Wednesday he will address students and faculty at the North Carolina State College at Raleigh and an evening meeting in the city. Thursday he will be at Greensboro, speaking to an open forum at Grace Methodist Church and Friday at Columbia, S. C., addressing meetings in the city and at the University of South Carolina. He will continue with meetings and debates at Macon, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Jackson, Chattanooga, Nashville and Louisville, returning to the city on the morning of February 27th.

\$2,000 Given To Sustaining Fund to Date

\$8,000 More Sought to Clear Financial Burden of N. Y. Socialists During 1930

OVER \$2,000 of the \$10,000 sought by the local Socialist organization to help it finance an enlarged program of Socialist activities is already assured, Mark Lewis, executive secretary of the Socialist Party, announces as The New Leader goes to press. Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual pledges to the sustaining fund are being received daily by former Judge Jacob Panken, chairman of the Socialist party's finance committee.

Abraham Cahane, veteran editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, heads the list of contributors who responded during the past week. Making an outright contribution of \$50, Cahane responds to every appeal. He was among the first to aid the United Socialist Drive when the drive began last August.

In addition to those whose names were made public in a recent issue of The New Leader, the following are among those who responded since:

Louis Antonville, Anna Aronovich, Joseph Bass, Bessie Blackman, Abraham Cahane, Max Delson, Dora Delson, Dr. Fanny Dembo, Jacob Axelrad, Nathan Efron, M. Engelman, Louis Frier, Henry Fruchter, Barnet Fenster, J. George Friedman, David Grandtler, Julius Goldberg, Louis P. Goldberg, Adolph Held, J. Hillman, William Karlin, Henry R. Linville, William Lipson, Joseph Malik, Samuel Maiman, Louise Pohl, Marios Severa, Dr. Louis Sabloff and B. Sokoloff.

Pledges vary in amount, each one giving in accordance with his or her ability, in order that the opportunities now before the local Socialist organization need not be neglected. In his appeals for funds, Judge Panken has made it clear that it is not the amount that is given, provided each one give what he or she can, but that everyone should join the fund that will make for its success.

With the dues system revised so that the income from dues will be substantially reduced until such time as the membership drive yields a sufficient increase in membership to make up the difference, the need of a sustaining fund is more urgent, while the possibilities of providing an ample fund should be better if those who will pay less in dues will make up the difference until such time as the membership dues provides a larger income.

An intensive effort to raise the remaining \$8,000 to complete the total sought will be made by Judge Panken, aided by the finance committee. At a meeting held at Panken's office last week, various plans for raising the balance were taken up, each member of the committee promising to assist in the campaign to raise the balance.

Among the contributions received during the week were two from Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Zametkin, for many years, possibly since the birth of the Socialist party, indefatigable workers for the Socialist movement. The suggestion is made that the reference to Honorable appearing before the name of Judge Panken be eliminated.

"Social Democrats," they write Judge Panken, "should use distinguishing titles only in case of earnest scientific research work, enriching the fund of useful human knowledge."

Panken declares that he had nothing to do with the preparation of the card, and that if he had he would not have used the prefix "that appears on it."

"Certainly there was not any reason for using the term 'Honorable' when the comrades were to me. I neither feel myself honorable nor do I deem myself entitled to that prefix. 'Comrade' covers everything honorable, estimable, and what not. To me it is the finest appellation in the human tongue."

400 Attend Meeting Of Drug Clerks Union

The New York Drug Clerks' Union held a mass meeting Sunday at the Irving Plaza Hall with an attendance of over four hundred. Orestes A. Kirschner, who presided, stressed the importance of a drug clerks' union and the benefits that could be derived therefrom.

Sixty new members were enrolled at this meeting, making the total membership close to five hundred. Resolutions were unanimously adopted calling on the State Board of Pharmacy to repeal the seventy-hour working law for the drug clerks and enact a forty-eight-hour law in its place. The practice of numerous stores doing business under the supervision of non-licensed pharmacists was strongly condemned by the union as detrimental to public health, and a resolution was passed to abolish this evil immediately. Among the speakers were William Karlin, ex-Assemblyman, ex-pharmacist and prominent labor attorney; Isidore Muffon, executive secretary of the Railway Clerks' Union, and Mr. Markoff.

PROSPERITY!

Three Jobless Take Lives In Day; Fourth Dies Next Day

Hugo Cedarholm tramped up and down Times Square in New York City 10 hours a day enclosed in a sandwich sign which read, "I Want Work." Because he was 57, he was "too old to work," employers said. So Cedarholm turned on three gas jets in his room, lay down on his bed and died, leaving a note reading, "Please don't mistake this for propaganda."

On the same day, last Friday, Newton Golden, 61, put a pistol to his head and killed himself because there was a common gossip in his office that he was to be displaced by a younger man. And Alexander Finkelstein, 60, unemployed for months, jumped from the fourth floor of his home.

The next day Lucille M. Ryan, 25 years old, committed suicide by dropping from the window of her room on the nineteenth floor of the building to a garden courtyard on the second floor. She was still alive when discovered by a maid, but she died shortly after she was carried to the club's infirmary. Miss Ryan came to New York from Susquehanna, Pa., some years ago, and studied to be a secretary. Miss Ryan had been unable, after completing her studies, to obtain employment as a secretary.

Half of Chain-Store Salesgirls Paid Less Than \$12 Week

WASHINGTON.—One-half of the women employed in 5-and-10-cent stores and limited-price chain department stores, as studied by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor for a week in the last quarter of 1928, received less than \$12 a week in wages. Of the 6,061 women employed in 179 establishments, whose wages were reported in this study, only 7 percent earned as much as \$18 a week, 70.2 percent earned less than \$15, 25.6 percent less than \$10, and only California, by its minimum wage law, held the median for any state up to \$16 a week.

Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, in transmitting this report prepared by Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, points out that the survey of wages and hours of women in these chain stores in 1928 is added to studies made in 18 states in the past nine years. Hence the condition disclosed in 1928 is shown to be a continuing rather than a new one.

Thousands Besiege Ford Plant In Jersey In Search of Jobs

NEWARK, N. J.—(FP)—In the snow, slush and fog, thousands of men cluster around the gates of the Ford assembly plant at Kearney every morning, hoping they will be picked. Young and old, able-bodied and crippled crowd around the employment agents who pick out 50 to 100 men each morning.

Rumors draw the great crowds to the Ford gates. Fifty men are hired, and within a day the number is magnified to hundreds, to even a thousand. From all parts of northern New Jersey, and even from Detroit, come men attracted by the rumors.

Hundred Thousand Peasants Average Earnings of \$336 A Year

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(FP)—A hundred thousand white families on cotton farms in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama have an average cash income available for family living of \$336 a year, says the United States Department of agriculture. Much of this amount must go for food, because the cotton belt is far from self-supporting in the matter of food-stuffs. Conditions near the coast, where there are no industries, are even worse.

Income Per Capita In 1929 Was \$749

The National Bureau of Economic Research reports that the average salary of salaried employees in 1927 was \$2,084. The average wage of wage workers was \$1,205. The per capita income in that year was \$745. More significant than even these figures showing the extremely low income of the person who has to work for a living, were figures which show that there were 11,000 persons who received incomes of over \$100,000. The total income of these persons was \$3,232,957,000. Only 18.6% was by any stretch of the imagination earned, while 81.4% or four-fifths of the total was unearned income; that is, income derived from profits on the sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., capital net gain from sale of assets held more than two years, rent, royalties, interest on investments, and dividends on the stock of domestic corporations.

Fake Job Ad Causes Near-Riot

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(FP)—No fewer than 5,000 jobless men and women almost caused a riot, as the result of a publicity gag staged by the Lew Leslie show in Philadelphia. The show company advertised for "extras" to fill in its cast, although it needed none.

Philadelphia got an unintentional insight into the gravity of its unemployment problem when the Shubert Theatre was literally besieged by thousands of the jobless. Police reserves were hastily summoned. An announcement was made by the theatre that a few had been hired at \$2 and the cops broke up the big crowd.

Some Unemployed Are In Clover

That the unemployed on the upper end of the scale are not suffering and why they are not is shown from the testimony of the vice-president of the Kolster Radio Corporation who admitted that he had made a net profit of \$2,021,219, on an original investment of \$1200 in 1912. The gross income had been over \$8,000,000.

Big Dinner for Honor Thomas in Chicago; City Leaders Sponsors

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—A committee of eighty prominent Chicagoans has been formed to promote a dinner for Norman Thomas on February 22. The dinner will be held in the Cameo Room of the Hotel Morrison. Mr. Thomas will talk on "Has Liberalism Collapsed?"

Robert Morris Lovett, secretary of the committee, announces that James Addams, Edward Scribner Ames, Louis Behensham, Elizabeth Christman, William A. Cunneen, Paul H. Douglas, Charles W. Gilkey, Lillian Herstein, Florence Curtis Hanson, Paul Hutchinson, Frederick Knight, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Harold Lasswell, Samuel Levin, Mary E. McDowell, Fred A. Moore, Christian M. Madson, H. A. Mills, Agnes Nestor, Edward A. Nockles, W. F. Ogburn, Mrs. Green Plumb, Donald R. Richberg, T. V. Smith, Lydia Schmidt, Graham Taylor, S. O. Levinson are among those who have agreed to serve on the committee. Cynthia Smith Reads is the treasurer and checks for reservations should be made out to her and sent to 800 S. Halsted St. Each reservation is \$2. The telephone number of the committee is Seelye 0940.

According to Mr. Lovett, over six hundred people are expected at the dinner, which will be an event unique in Chicago's history because of the number of people from all walks of life, and of all shades of political, religious and economic opinions, who have agreed to gather together to do honor to a man who is outstanding as one of the leaders of the Socialist movement and interpreter of the Socialist philosophy.

California Boosts But Work is Scarce

Shipping, Manufacture and Farming Show Uniform Decline But Ballyhoo is Unabated

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
SAN FRANCISCO.—California faces the new year with optimism, an optimism which approaches that fine frenzy characteristic of a camp meeting.

The Californians, Inc., high priests of business in San Francisco and the Bay area, have appropriated even more this year for their lush ballyhoo campaign.

In Sacramento, business continues good, according to the Chamber of Commerce.

Los Angeles, of course, forges ever ahead in Chamber of Commerce bulletins.

But from the fields and factories, the docks and desks there comes a murmur from working men and women which to a finely attuned ear sounds distinctly like bologna.

Ship Companies Can Choose
Any sailor or black gang hand will tell you that a year ago ship owners were begging men to take jobs on boats which crowded San Francisco's piers.

Today in the dingy office on Mission Street where the ship owners' association dispenses largesse, more than 200 men crowd the smoke-filled rooms waiting to sign on at any wage for any port.

Before these sailor men were choosy. "Hungry" lines and long runs were shunned. But now even the Dollar Line, "hungrier" of all the West Coast outfits, turns them away. Optimistically, shipping men say it will open up in the spring, but where is the seafarer who has anything left after a week on shore?

The shipping is bad because the great industrial area around the bay is stagnant. No crisp report from the government tells the story of this stagnation as well as a train or motor trip from Martinez down through Richmond, Berkeley, Oakland and Alameda.

Half of Factories Closed
Here is the heart of industrial California. Steel mills and auto assembly plants, paint factories and box making shops, canneries and huge oil depots scar the beautiful hills which come down to the bay.

But where there was a black pall over the bay a year ago, today it is only a dim gray. Roughly, half of the plants have shut down completely. Already small towns are idle in their factories. The most of business the windows, a sort made safe by the absence of even a watchman which undoubtedly is too great an expense for the companies to bear.

The tankers which supply the oil depots of the Standard, Union, Shell, Associated and other companies are running on reduced schedules and where five men were working in the maze of pipes, tanks and coils where the gas is "cracked" only three are on the job now.

Men Cling to Jobs
Men with a job hold on to it no matter how much extra work is piled on them. It is only the skilled who sticks on at the wage of an unskilled man of yesterday. Sacramento, the capital city and "heart of California" is the recent center for the labor which means the farms, orchards and mines of the great northern valley. There, amid the dusty luxuries of the town still very much frontier, these laborers winter up and toss away their spring, summer and fall earnings in the gambling houses, snakebait and fancy homes of the town.

Of course, the banks will show you bewildering figures proving conclusively that business is good in Sacramento, and what ones for Sacramento goes also for Stockton and Fresno, the winter resorts of the San Joaquin Valley to the south.

The Gamblers Testify
But listen to what the gamblers have to say:

"Worst year we've had since '21. You know the boys are afraid of the banks. Too much red tape for them. So when they blow in here, they naturally turn to their friends. That's us. They leave their roll at the bar and when they want dough, they draw. Usually they come in with three or four hundred bucks for the winter. This year, I see them come with seventy-five and a hundred, and those are the lucky ones. Lots of 'em are laying up in little towns where it's cheap."

These gambling houses—the law closes its eyes to them and all the other cheap vices of the town—are the home and protector of these seasonal workers. There they can find amusement, a flop and a stake for the spring, if they are known. Of course, the house takes a good fat percentage.

L. A. Urges Emigration!
They tell you down in L. A. that the Chamber of Commerce is working hard to get folks out of town. At least those of them who are broke. So it's back to Iowa for a lot of hopefuls there. Jobs are just as precious there as in the north and the great port of San Pedro is as slack as its sister port, San Francisco.

"Don't get on the beach down there, fellas," the ship men will tell you. "It's a hell of a hungry place."

N. Y. Membership Drive Nets 1,000 in Month

(Continued from Page One)
Workmen's Circle have already requested speakers for special meetings they plan to hold in the near future.

Socialist party branches are going ahead with their canvassing, the arranging of large meetings and the distribution of application cards among party sympathizers. The most thoroughgoing plan of campaign mapped out so far has been worked out by the 7th-9th-11th Assembly district's branch, Leon Gilson and Max Phillips, who are in charge of the drive for those districts, aided by a committee of twenty, each supplied with cards containing the names and addresses of enrolled Socialist voters, have begun a canvass of the 9th Assembly district, the purpose of which is to get them to join the party, if they are ready, and to attend a series of lectures that are being planned for that district. As soon as the 9th A. D. is completely canvassed, the canvasses will begin on the 7th, and wind up in the 11th A. D. at a rally to which all new applicants and sympathizers will be invited, and at which they expect to have Norman Thomas as the speaker.

In the 18th A. D., Kings County, the canvass is in progress, with new applications being reported by practically all the canvassers. New Branch in 20th A. D., Kings
During the past week, Socialists succeeded in making a successful return to power in the 20th A. D., Kings, which for many years was a banner Socialist district. With Norman Thomas as the speaker, and I. M. Chaffetz in charge of the arrangements, a successful meeting was held last Wednesday evening at the Palace Hall, Irving Avenue and Bleecker Street. Joseph A. Weil presided. About 40 Socialist party sympathizers were present, and at the close of the meeting twelve of them applied immediately for membership, and about ten others promised to join as soon as an organization is formed.

The establishment of a new branch in that section is now in the hands of Organizer Claessens. A special installation program to celebrate the re-establishment of a Socialist organization in that district will be arranged as soon as the date for the installation is set.

New Branch Nears 100
From Morningside Heights, where one of the new branches, established after the recent municipal campaign, is forging ahead, reports indicate an increase in membership each week. The latest report, received last Tuesday, showed that the membership had reached 90, with the probability that before another week elapses it will pass the one hundred mark. Members of the branch are active in the dressmakers' strike, and during the period of the strike less canvassers for the drive will be at work.

Reports from all parts of the city are equally encouraging. Lewis declares, Application blanks printed in The New Leader have brought a gratifying response, not only from New York City but from distant cities and states. As The New Leader goes to press, before the five meetings have been held, a check-up of the applications received so far, and those known to be in the hands of branch secretaries, exceed 800. Of that number about 700 have been referred to the Socialist party's Committee on Membership, and the balance are expected to come before the committee at its meeting Saturday, February 8.

Boro Park Labor Lyceum To Hold Bazaar in March

The Boro Park Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn has arranged a Bazaar to run from March 22nd to March 30th, inclusive. All comrades who would like to help make this affair a success are asked to send in their contributions at once to Bazaar Committee, 1377 42nd Street, Brooklyn. A souvenir journal will be published in connection with the Bazaar. Complimentary and commercial advertisements are accepted.

Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Working-Men's Fraternal Order to Existence
80,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS
150 Branches All Over the United States and Canada
Insurance from \$100 to \$3,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5, \$10, \$15, or \$20 per week. Many branches pay additional benefits from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit, \$100 per week. Death benefit, \$10,000 to \$20,000. Our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information, apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 0600

DENTISTS

DR. L. SISSMAN
SURGEON DENTIST
3091 Arthur Avenue Bronx, N. Y.
Cor. E. 180 St. Fordham 5099

DR. SIMON BERLIN
DENTIST
210 West 70th St. New York City
Telephone: Trafalgar 6923

DR. ABRAHAM MOLLIN
SURGEON DENTIST
1405 Walton Ave. Bronx, N. Y.
Corner 170th St. Jerome 3271

DR. MAX WOLFF
OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN
328 W. 125 St. Bet. 8th & 9th St. Nicholas

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney
Evenings and Sundays, 1526 Gleason St.
Bronx. Take Lexington Ave. Subway.
Feltman Bay extension to Zerega Ave Station.

PARK PLACE
2-5 WEST 116TH STREET
Elegant Ball Rooms for Balls, Weddings, Banquets and Meetings
MORRISON & HERTZ, Proprietors
Telephone: Monument 4233
Cathedral 9071

Socialists of Reading Seek Peace Drills

Proposal to Ban Militarism From Schools Loses in School Board By One Vote

(Continued from Page One)
resolution, she declared that the opponents of the measure seemingly do not understand it.

Socialists Vote as One
"It was not meant as an attack upon the flag," she declared, "and I do not see how anybody can see anything unpatriotic in an attempt to avert the horrors and suffering which another war will bring. We want to teach our children to be peace loving because they will be the citizens of the future and will not declare war if we teach them now that there are better ways of settling disputes than by killing one another."

Militarism will continue to have a place in the Reading school system by the narrow vote of 5 to 4. The calling of the names, which began immediately after Director Hoopes had finished, did not decide the question until Hendricks had cast the last vote as president of the board.

Hofes, Hoopes, McDonough and Snyder, the four Socialist members, voted for the resolution. To the Socialist members of the Board the result of the vote did not come as a surprise. This is the first attempt made by the Socialists to inaugurate proper methods in line with their policies in the public schools.

L. I. D. Luncheon Will Discuss Prison Problem. Black, Hart Speakers

"The Prisoner in Revolt—A Challenge to the Nation," will be the subject of the season's seventh Saturday luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy in New York City. The speakers will be Jack Black, a man who was a criminal for twenty-five years, who served three prison sentences; author of "You Can't Win" (Hacmillan) and various articles in current magazines; Hastings Hart, consultant in the Department of Delinquency and Penology, Russell Sage Foundation; former president of the American Prison Association; chairman of sub-committee on Prison and Paroles of the Hoover Observation Commission; and Calvin Derrick, superintendent of State Home for Boys at Jamesburg, N. J.; formerly assistant to the warden at Sing Sing Prison, and one time director of a training school for prison officials.

The luncheon will be at the Hotel Woodstock, February 8th, 1930, at 12:45 P. M. Make reservations at the office of the L. I. D., 112 East 19th Street, Algonquin 5865. Tickets are \$1.00 for members and \$1.25 for non-members. This luncheon will be broadcast over Station WEAJ at 1:45 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.

Marlin Printing Company, Inc.

48 New Chambers Street
Telephone—Beekman 0139-8895
With its modern and up-to-date plant is equipped to do your printing. Prompt and Satisfactory Service Guaranteed

White Lilac Tea

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

When your desired seeds are in a trust maker for a true handage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money.

Then go to P. WOLF & CO., Inc.

COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES
1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A
Bet. 84 & 85 St. Bet. 4 & 5 St.
(1st floor)
New York City New York City
Open Even. 8 p.m. Open Even. 8 p.m.
SUNDAYS CLOSED
Special Ladies' Attendant

Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist

Now at
21 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 8380-831
Not connected with any other store in New York or Brooklyn.

MAX WOLFF

OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN
328 W. 125 St. Bet. 8th & 9th St. Nicholas

A.F.L. Refutes Hoover Data On Industry

Green Says Unemployment Increased in Jan. — 10% of Unionists Jobless, He Finds

WASHINGTON (F. P.)—Flatly contradicting the repeated declarations of President Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis that unemployment is being reduced and that January showed a notable improvement, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has made public the results of his survey of employment for the first half of the month. These figures deal with employment in many trades, in 24 cities, among union men and women.

"Unemployment increased in January, according to our reports," said Green. "The figures show 19 per cent of union members unemployed in the first two weeks of January, a substantial increase over December, when 16 per cent were out of work. The figure for January is the highest percentage of unemployment since the Federation began collecting statistics in 1927. In January, 1928, when unemployment reached serious proportions and caused public concern in many cities, the Federation figures showed 18 per cent of the membership out of work."

Covers 640,000 Workers

"This report covers 640,000 members in 24 cities. A large variety of trades are included: building trades; transportation, including street car employees; railway shop crafts; truck, delivery and taxicab drivers; sailors and shipping trades; service trades, including hotel and restaurant workers and barbers; professions including musicians; government employees; manufacturing industries including printing, metal trades, clothing and food industries, and others."

"The Federation report thus covers a different group of wage earners from the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics except for overlapping a small group of manufacturing. It indicates that there is a large field where employment conditions are not yet improving and where there may be acute suffering unless industrial recovery comes soon."

"The highest percentage of unemployment in the building trades was 38 per cent were unemployed. This is a higher figure than in January, 1928, when 36 per cent were unemployed, and substantially higher than January, 1929, when 30 per cent were out of work. It also shows an increase since December when 32 per cent were unemployed. In metal trades 14 per cent were out of work compared with 8 per cent in January, 1929, and 11 per cent in December, 1928; in printing the percentages are: January, 1930, 5 per cent; January, 1929, 4 per cent; December, 1929, 4 per cent; in all other trades, January 1930, 11 per cent; December, 1929, 10 per cent."

Musicians Hit Very Hard

"Unemployment is especially high among musicians, who have been thrown out of work by the increasing use of radio and vitaphone. In sea and lake port towns, large numbers of sailors and longshoremen are out of work; and the total unemployment is increased by seasonal industries which in some cases are in worse condition than usual this year."

"The workers' organizations are giving all possible relief to members out of work. Many pay unemployment benefits; nearly all have some means of helping members find work—either an employment bureau or an officer who makes it his special business to keep in touch with vacancies. Many have relief funds for those in distress. Union agreements often provide for equal division of work among wage earners in an individual shop so that none are laid off. The higher union wage scale also makes it possible in many cases to lay aside savings against an emergency such as this."

"By helping members to ride over this difficult time of unemployment, unions keep many thousands from becoming a public charge. Stores and retail dealers also feel the effect of sustained buying power when unions keep members from slipping into debt in times of unemployment. The union is a real force for recovery."

Working Hours Increasing

Until 1920 hours of labor were decreasing in every state of the Union. Since 1920 hours of labor have been increasing in every state of the Union—with only two exceptions. "Information reaching the Executive Council," says President Green, "shows an increase of hours and of night work at the very time when thousands of workers are being laid off. We do not have the means to investigate the full extent of this, but we know it is considerable."

"Take the railroads. Years ago, under the Wilson administration, the Adamson Act was passed and the country was given to understand that the railroads were placed on an 8-hour basis. But they have been working longer and longer hours and our information is that the railroad workers have not worked as long hours for years."

Heavy Profits, Stable Industry, Low Wages Make Tobacco Industry Fertile Union Field

Reynolds Company Made Profit of \$32,210,000 During 1929, Report Shows

IT has been heard concerning the organization of the South's second biggest manufacturing industry—tobacco. That it offers opportunities even greater, in the way of actual organization results, than do textiles is apparent from examination of the annual profit reports of the huge cigarette companies, just being released to the press.

Leading in profits is the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., which has attached to Winston-Salem, N. C., the sobriquet of Camel City. Its profits for 1929 reached the amazing total of \$32,210,000, compared with \$20,080,000 in 1927. No question here of an over-expanded industry "profitless" for capitalists, as the textile barons claim.

12,000 Workers in Winston-Salem The tremendous net earnings, built on the sale of Camels and Prince Albert, come from workers suffering under an even lower scale of wages than cotton mill operatives, and from tobacco growers, many of whom are reported famine-stricken in eastern North Carolina. Unionism is tolerated even less in tobacco factories than in cotton mills. The Tobacco Workers International Union reports the negligible membership of 3,200, based on a few small but friendly firms in Kentucky manufacturing cigarettes

for the union labor trade. R. J. Reynolds' net earnings of \$32,210,000 for 1929 are computed after deducting all charges and expenses of management, and after making provision for interest, taxes, depreciation, advertising etc." From this sum \$25,500,000 was paid to stockholders and \$6,710,000 transferred to the undivided profits account, which now totals \$51,979,000.

These tremendous earnings are based on the labor of 12,000 Winston-Salem workers, more than half of them Negroes. Wages run from \$7 to \$11 a week, with the maximum of 40 cents an hour.

800 Unionists Fired

The Winston-Salem tobacco factories are a strongly protected against union inroads. R. J. Reynolds answers the activities of E. L. Crouch, vice president of the Tobacco Workers International Union, stationed in the Camel City, by wholesale discharges of unionists. Last year 800 were fired in one batch, many of them Negroes. But back in 1920 the union was strong and contracts covered the 14,000 workers then employed in an industry where speedup has since taken its toll in displaced workers. No one got less than 32 cents an hour and the maximum was 64 cents. The Machinists' Union had separate contracts covering their men.

The industrial depression of 1921 afforded an excellent opportunity to drive out unionism, which was crushed under militant anti-union tactics and unemployment. Since

Companies Exploit Workers and Farmers Unmercifully — Union Men Get Fired

then the North Carolina Federation of Labor has carried on an active campaign against the smoking of Camels by unionists.

Growers Suffer Intensely

The other side of the R. J. Reynolds exploitation is seen in eastern North Carolina, where the Raleigh News and Observer recently reports hunger prevalent and conditions closely approaching real famine. This is in the tobacco country. At the mercy of the Big Five tobacco corporations, which set the price to be paid the grower at the start of each harvest season, the bright leaf growers, who supply the cigarette trade, find no open market in which to sell. This year with partial crop failure and a price of 24 cents a pound, they find themselves at the mercy of the big cigarette companies, the landlords and the bankers.

Efforts to break up the Big Five ring and obtain an open competitive market for tobacco growers have been fruitless. Chambers of Commerce tell the farmers to burn up a part of their crops. An attempt is being made now to form a big cooperative organization, but that will not touch the main problem of collusion among the big tobacco companies, including the R. J. Reynolds Co., in fixing prices for the weed.

100 Housewreckers Killed In Five Years as Protective Legislation Ignores Industry

New York Union Begins Fight to Amend City and State Building and Compensation Codes

By Patrick L. Quinlan

STUDENTS of social science, labor leaders, progressives and trade union officials were given a surprise the other day when representatives of the House Wreckers Union, Local 95, affiliated with the A. F. of L., sent a memorandum to the Municipal Assembly of New York City asking that body to amend the city codes and ordinances so that men engaged in the demolition of old houses, preparatory to building new ones, be given the same protection the members of the other building crafts have while engaged in the work of construction.

People who thought they knew the last word in social and labor legislation were amazed to discover that the husky, hardworking, daredevil men who get on top of walls twenty stories high and level them down, worked without a scaffold, or improvised partition or platform to protect them from falling off, had no redress and no legal protection in case of serious injury or death. It is true, builders and wreckers, contractors and sub-contractors protected themselves by insurance and doled out a little of it to the victims or their next of kin. Not satisfied with a system that was cheaper to let men be killed than to protect them, the men of the law found that while some contractors and builders were progressive or humanitarian enough to provide protection it was purely voluntary on their part. The fact is the house wreckers as a craft did not exist when the protective laws and codes were being drafted.

Perhaps there would be no reason for the union's asking the city assembly to amend the ordinances if all the contractors in the business were progressive, as it is only fair to say, many of them are. Unfortunately the dollar is the God of so many and quick profits is the rule with most of the firms engaged in demolition work, and so one finds those reactionary contractors resorting to methods employed more than a generation ago when wrecking was in its infancy and when the period of demolition of tall buildings had not arrived. If the hazards then were great, enough for progressive contractors to abandon when buildings were low how much must they be now when wreckers must go on top of twenty and thirty story buildings?

Wrecking Now A Big Business

House wrecking work in this age of specialization has become an important department in the builders' craft. It is so well developed that one can classify demolition in the big business list. But a few years ago and wrecking was a by-product, and so insignificant that it was scarcely listed in the books of contractors. In the old days the men who did the work of demolition were picturesque Irish-Americans who wore red flannels and large soft

risks are eliminated, so much so, that were an old timer to return to the scene of his former activities he would in contempt stamp the present day craftsmen as nobby-pamby. Not so with the house wreckers. They are a rough hewn burly and husky lot. They have in their craft and occupation all the old risks and many new ones to endure. At present they are the only craft in the building trades that risk life and limb without legal protection and who have no come-back at the contractors except what comes under the head of insurance, which is referred to in an early paragraph, is cheaper than installing protective measures on the jobs.

It is easy to visualize a man on top of a ten or twenty story building prying apart stones with his bar and hurling them below. A misstep or a loss of balance and down he goes, broken in bone and body, more crushed than the debris he lands on below.

100 Killed in Five Years

This tragedy means nothing to the public nor to some of the contractors for it is only one death at a time. But suppose that 100 workmen were killed at once what a sensation it would make. Citizens would be alarmed and there would be loud and angry cries for drastic measures of reform. Such a shocking state of affairs must not be allowed to continue.

Yet in the house wrecking business over a thousand men have been injured during the past five years, and at least 100 of these have received fatal injuries. Now an industry that sacrifices such a large percentage of its workers and creates more widows and orphans than mining—that is in proportion to the numbers engaged—should have its conduct radically changed and regulated by law.

The Old Dangers Continue

Unlike their keltic predecessors the present day wreckers do nothing but demolish buildings. Theirs is to destroy. Other workmen, specialists also, erect, construct and build. Builders make the full use of modern machinery on construction work. Therefore nearly all the old hardships and

With Rudy Valle's personal

appearance and direction of the musical program at the Forward ball assured, and with famous theatrical stars drawn from the leading theatres of the city to serve on the committee which will award several thousand dollars in prizes to winning costumes, arrangements for the outstanding event of the season among radicals and liberals are nearing completion.

The Forward Ball is the one

event of the year at which all branches of the Socialist and labor movement are represented. From nearby and also distant cities veterans of the Socialist and labor movement, those who stood by the Forward in the critical days of its early history, and who in later years scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, where they continued their service to the Socialist movement, come to make of the Forward ball a reunion, celebrate its rise to the position of the largest Jewish newspaper in the world, and to gain inspiration for further service in the movement to which the Forward is dedicated.

This year's affair will take place

on Washington's Birthday, February 22, at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park avenue and 34th street. In former years, when the ball was held there, thousands of people were turned away, and whenever possible committees engaged Madison Square Garden in order to accommodate all who wanted to be present. This year a suitable date for the Garden could not be obtained.

Present indications point to a

record breaking attendance. Requests begin to come in from many out-of-town Socialists, and in some cities groups are being organized to come to the ball in party headquarters.

risks are eliminated, so much so, that were an old timer to return to the scene of his former activities he would in contempt stamp the present day craftsmen as nobby-pamby. Not so with the house wreckers. They are a rough hewn burly and husky lot. They have in their craft and occupation all the old risks and many new ones to endure. At present they are the only craft in the building trades that risk life and limb without legal protection and who have no come-back at the contractors except what comes under the head of insurance, which is referred to in an early paragraph, is cheaper than installing protective measures on the jobs.

It is easy to visualize a man

on top of a ten or twenty story building prying apart stones with his bar and hurling them below. A misstep or a loss of balance and down he goes, broken in bone and body, more crushed than the debris he lands on below.

100 Killed in Five Years

This tragedy means nothing to the public nor to some of the contractors for it is only one death at a time. But suppose that 100 workmen were killed at once what a sensation it would make. Citizens would be alarmed and there would be loud and angry cries for drastic measures of reform. Such a shocking state of affairs must not be allowed to continue.

Yet in the house wrecking business

over a thousand men have been injured during the past five years, and at least 100 of these have received fatal injuries. Now an industry that sacrifices such a large percentage of its workers and creates more widows and orphans than mining—that is in proportion to the numbers engaged—should have its conduct radically changed and regulated by law.

The Old Dangers Continue

Unlike their keltic predecessors the present day wreckers do nothing but demolish buildings. Theirs is to destroy. Other workmen, specialists also, erect, construct and build. Builders make the full use of modern machinery on construction work. Therefore nearly all the old hardships and

With Rudy Valle's personal

appearance and direction of the musical program at the Forward ball assured, and with famous theatrical stars drawn from the leading theatres of the city to serve on the committee which will award several thousand dollars in prizes to winning costumes, arrangements for the outstanding event of the season among radicals and liberals are nearing completion.

The Forward Ball is the one

event of the year at which all branches of the Socialist and labor movement are represented. From nearby and also distant cities veterans of the Socialist and labor movement, those who stood by the Forward in the critical days of its early history, and who in later years scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, where they continued their service to the Socialist movement, come to make of the Forward ball a reunion, celebrate its rise to the position of the largest Jewish newspaper in the world, and to gain inspiration for further service in the movement to which the Forward is dedicated.

This year's affair will take place

on Washington's Birthday, February 22, at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park avenue and 34th street. In former years, when the ball was held there, thousands of people were turned away, and whenever possible committees engaged Madison Square Garden in order to accommodate all who wanted to be present. This year a suitable date for the Garden could not be obtained.

Present indications point to a

record breaking attendance. Requests begin to come in from many out-of-town Socialists, and in some cities groups are being organized to come to the ball in party headquarters.

Va. Mill Cuts Wages, Breaks Hoover Pact

C. P. L. A. Asks What President Proposes to Do to Halt 10 Per Cent Slash in Pay

THE 10 per cent wage reduction announced by the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., of Danville, Va., is characterized as a violation of the promise made by employers of labor to President Hoover not to reduce wages in the present emergency, by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action through A. J. Muste, its chairman, in an open letter to President Hoover. The letter inquires what steps had been taken or were contemplated to prevent the reduction being put into effect.

Mr. Muste stated that this wage cut by one of the notorious company union textile firms showed the derision in which employers held the American Federation of Labor, and its assurances that it meant only to be helpful to them in coming South to organize their workers.

The letter to the President says: "The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., of Danville, Va., has announced a 10 per cent reduction in wages. This appears to be a flagrant violation of the pledge said to have been made by leaders of various industries to the effect that they would not reduce wages in the present emergency. What steps have been taken or are contemplated to prevent this wage reduction from being put into effect."

"This action on the part of the Dan River Mills has far-reaching and serious implications. It involves immediately 6,000 workers whose average wage, according to the claims of the company itself, is only about \$18.00 per week. This is in itself a serious matter. The Dan River Company is the third largest cotton manufacturing company in the United States, only the Amoskeag and the Pacific Corporation surpassing it. Past experience has shown that if one of the large factors in the industry succeeds in enforcing a wage reduction, others are certain to follow. They will immediately claim that in an industry as highly competitive as the cotton industry they have no other choice."

A Leading Southern Company

"Furthermore, the Dan River Cotton Company is one of the Southern leading manufacturing companies. Attention has been repeatedly called in recent months to the scandalously low wages being paid to mill workers in that section of the country. Given again the highly competitive conditions prevailing in the cotton industry in the South, as well as in the North, must not this move if it succeeds, lead to a still further reduction in an already inadequate standard of living? The fact, if it be a fact that the Dan River Cotton Company pays higher wages than other Southern mills, will not prevent the others from feeling that they must cut wages in order to restore the former differential."

"From the financial report of the Dan River Co., it appears that full dividends of 6% were paid on the preferred stock during 1929, while common holders received 10% as heretofore. The annual report of the company has the following to say about future prospects: 'Without any attempt at prophecy, your management is more encouraged as regards the future than they have been for several years.' In view of this expression, why were wages cut?"

"Some weeks ago certain leaders of the American Federation of Labor and some of the independent unions, on being assured by you that employers were pledging not to reduce wages during the emergency, gave their promise to advise wage earners not to ask for wage increases for the present. We denounced this action on the part of yourself and these labor leaders. One reason we gave for our denunciation was our belief that there was no means of keeping employers of labor to their bargain. You, however, must have believed there was some means of securing that end, since on any other assumption you were deceiving leaders of labor into committing a serious crime against their followers. We venture to inquire, therefore, what steps have been taken to prevent this reduction from being put into effect and to prevent other employers in the textile and other industries from following this example."

Underground Newspaper

Attacks Fascists in Rome "Editor and Publisher" reports an underground anti-Fascist newspaper in Rome: "The latest thing in Rome is a bootleg newspaper. It is a 16-page tabloid sheet published in secret and distributed through the dark alleys of the Holy City by underground methods. It is anonymous and its humorous name is Loud Speaker. It is filled with attacks upon Mussolini and the Fascist government, giving news and alleged news which no licensed press would dare print. The Romans are amused, the police puzzled. The dictator's fury can be imagined."

N.Y. Barbers Union Join Five Locals In Joint Board

Journeyman barbers of New York City have organized a Joint Board that unites five locals in cooperative work for improving conditions of the members. One of the objectives of the board is to organize every barber in the five boroughs.

The General Office has donated a sum of money which is already in the hands of Secretary Fred Scaffidi of the Joint Board, in order to immediately start the agitation among the great mass of unorganized journeymen. The Joint Board in January decided unanimously that every one of its locals must pay monthly three dollars for every new member admitted through initiation, readmission or by retirement card.

In a statement being distributed among the barbers the Joint Board, among other things, says: "This institution must be the center of all our activities and manifestations, it must become the safety valve of our class maintaining a perfect equilibrium. It must be the maximum and central regulator of all our activities, of all our progress and the practical cultivator of all our conquests. The future welfare of our class is in the hands of the Joint Board; in fact, this Joint Board is the heart, the brain, it is the very life of the entire class of the journeymen barbers, living in every section of the five boroughs which make up the city in which we live."

NEWARK, N. J. (F. P.)—Jacob Kurylik, skilled blacksmith, jobless a year, stood over an open gas jet. He moaned his fate as doctors told him he would live.

A few reservations for The New Leader dinner next Wednesday night will be available. First applications are first served. Telephone The New Leader, Algonquin 4622.

ON WEVD

330.6-WEVD—New York City—1300 KC

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9

11:00—Diets Pallade Orchestra

11:30—Local Artists Review

11:45—Charles Friedlander's Home Beautiful

12:00—The Signal

12:30—William Melrose Melodist

1:00—The Radio City Show

1:30—James Reed Orchestra

1:45—Weinstein's Entertainers

2:00—The Radio City Show

2:15—Mr. and Mrs. Chatterbox

2:30—The Radio City Show

2:45—The Radio City Show

3:00—The Radio City Show

3:15—The Radio City Show

3:30—The Radio City Show

3:45—The Radio City Show

4:00—The Radio City Show

4:15—The Radio City Show

4:30—The Radio City Show

4:45—The Radio City Show

5:00—The Radio City Show

5:15—The Radio City Show

5:30—The Radio City Show

5:45—The Radio City Show

6:00—The Radio City Show

6:15—The Radio City Show

6:30—The Radio City Show

6:45—The Radio City Show

7:00—The Radio City Show

7:15—The Radio City Show

7:30—The Radio City Show

7:45—The Radio City Show

8:00—The Radio City Show

8:15—The Radio City Show

8:30—The Radio City Show

8:45—The Radio City Show

9:00—The Radio City Show

9:15—The Radio City Show

9:30—The Radio City Show

9:45—The Radio City Show

10:00—The Radio City Show

10:15—The Radio City Show

10:30—The Radio City Show

10:45—The Radio City Show

11:00—The Radio City Show

11:15—The Radio City Show

11:30—The Radio City Show

11:45—The Radio City Show

12:00—The Radio City Show

12:15—The Radio City Show

12:30—The Radio City Show

12:45—The Radio City Show

1:00—The Radio City Show

1:15—The Radio City Show

1:30—The Radio City Show

1:45—The Radio City Show

2:00—The Radio City Show

2:15—The Radio City Show

2:30—The Radio City Show

2:45—The Radio City Show

3:00—The Radio City Show

3:15—The Radio City Show

3:30—The Radio City Show

3:45—The Radio City Show

4:00—The Radio City Show

4:15—The Radio City Show

4:30—The Radio City Show

4:45—The Radio City Show

5:00—The Radio City Show

5:15—The Radio City Show

5:30—The Radio City Show

5:45—The Radio City Show

6:00—The Radio City Show

6:15—The Radio City Show

6:30—The Radio City Show

6:45—The Radio City Show

7:00—The Radio City Show

7:15—The Radio City Show

7:30—The Radio City Show

7:45—The Radio City Show

8:00—The Radio City Show

THE SOCIAL IDEALS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By James Oneal

EACH annual return of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln brings a number of books many magazine articles and editorials regarding his life and work. Except for one valuable book by Herman Schluter, "Lincoln, Labor and Slavery," Socialists have contributed little to an understanding of the Emancipator and his times. The trade union chiefs have done even less. They have been content to quote a few sentences from Lincoln's addresses and writings. Communists have painted a grotesque portrait of him. If the professional apologists of our modern ruling classes present Lincoln as a saint our Communists have presented him as an arch hypocrite and conscious agent of the old slave-holding oligarchy.

Lincoln can only be understood in the light of what he said and wrote and in relation to the society in which he lived, the political struggles of his time, and the character of the two social orders that came into conflict when he rose to eminence in politics.

Abraham Lincoln grew to manhood in a region of small farmers and mechanics where the masses feared the extension of slavery with its system of large plantations. As his ideas matured he read Locke, Kant, Spencer, Emerson, Volney, the Bible and Paine. Moreover he read Southern newspapers and some of the books published in the South in support of slave property. Near the close of the slave oligarchy he read George Fitzhugh's "Sociology for the South." This book was a masterly defense of slave property and a brilliant criticism of capitalist property in the North. Its main theme was that various types of property had appeared in all ages and that its owners constituted a ruling class. Fitzhugh concluded that servitude was the natural basis of civilization and that wage labor in the North fundamentally

"Emancipator" Based View of a Nation of Free Small Producers On Transitory Period Before Capital Ousted King Cotton

did not differ from the chattel labor of the South.

Other works had appeared in the South expounding the same philosophy, beginning in the early thirties when the full possibilities of the cotton gin became apparent. Cotton displaced tobacco as a leading staple in the South. As the Virginia and Maryland staple declined in relative importance political power passed from the politicians of the upper South into the hands of the cotton magnates of the lower South, especially of South Carolina.

Lincoln once told his law partner that there were not accidents in his philosophy. "The past is the cause of the present and the future will be the cause of the present." He considered this process of cause and effect an "endless chain stretching from the infinite to the finite." In the forties he scribbled on a piece of paper that "inasmuch as all good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor produced them."

He did not disagree with Fitzhugh and other defenders of the Southern oligarchy that property was the basis of each social order although he reached conclusions from this premise that differed from the conclusions of his opponents. "Public opinion," said Lincoln, "is founded, to a great extent, on a property basis. What lessens the value of property is opposed; what enhances its value is favored. . . . The property basis will have its weight." Then he added this profound observation: "The love of property and a consciousness of right and wrong have conflicting places in our organization which often make a man's course seem crooked, his conduct a riddle."

In his message to Congress of December 3, 1861, he contrasted the labor basis of Northern capitalism and Southern slavery. He declared that there was an attempt

to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Lincoln went on to say that there is no such fixed relation, which was true of the West, a region which he knew well, but class stratification had already appeared in New England, New York and manufacturing Pennsylvania. In a way, Lincoln recognized this appearance of fixed classes in the East because on another occasion he wrote of his distrust of the industrial and financial magnates in his own party whose politicians he referred to as the "silk stocking Whigs."

He went on in his message to say that "Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is superior to capital, and deserves much the higher consideration." Yet he added that "Capital has its rights, which must be protected."

He then turned to a consideration of what he called a "mixed class" with which he was especially familiar in the West where capitalist production was rare. This class consisted of those who "work for themselves on their farms, in



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves." He contended that the existence of these small farmers, mechanics, and craftsmen in household and shop industries proved that wage labor was not fixed for any considerable portion of workers. This lower stage of free economic opportunity with its democracy of political equals was the social ideal of Lincoln.

It is significant that in the upland regions of the South with unfertile lands where slavery was not profitable there was a similar "mixed class" which shared Lincoln's social ideal. Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln as President, lived in such a region in eastern Tennessee. As a tailor he became a laborer, then a mayor. Later as a member of the Legislature and of Congress he came into conflict with the slave politicians and slave owners because Johnson always stressed the interests of the "mixed class"

he represented.

But there was this difference between Lincoln and men of the type of Johnson in the South. Where Lincoln hated slavery and opposed its extension beyond its frontiers, the Johnson type as a rule objected not so much to slavery as to the monopoly of power held by a few thousand wealthy slaveholders. This ruling class had so beggared millions of white workers that they lived from hand to mouth. Industry could not develop in the South for many reasons that cannot be enumerated in this article. But one reason was that experience had taught the plantation magnates that the rise of a capitalist class in the South would force a struggle between that class and the magnates for control of the Southern states. The slaveholders were already engaged in a struggle with the owners of Northern capital for mastery at Washington.

The slave system, based as it was on the expansion of large estates worked by regiments of Negro slaves, pushed small farmers into the less fertile lands. Employing slaves as carpenters, blacksmiths, painters and other trades, the planters left no room for white workers. These workers and the small free farmers constituted the overwhelming majority of the Southern white population. The ruling class was well aware of this and for this reason denied the poor whites an education.

Because of the widespread illiteracy of this ragged proletariat they were unable to reason their way out of bondage. They lived by picking up odd jobs, hunting and fishing, and pilfering from the plantations. They hated the Negro with a consuming hate. They believed that the slave was the cause of their miserable condition

and the political and religious retainers of the magnates cultivated this hatred.

The ruling class recognized that its power and riches depended upon keeping this poor white class in ignorance and preventing it from uniting for its own interests. Several attempts were made to organize this class, to educate it for common action, but the individuals who attempted this were driven from the South. Two instances may be mentioned.

Robert S. Tharvin was a poor lawyer in Alabama who tried to organize this class and proposed to establish a weekly paper, "The Non-Slaveholder," to represent the interests of this class. He became a refugee in the North where he published a book dedicated to the "Poor White Trash" of the South and the "Mudslills" of the North. The Civil War approaching, secret terrorist committees were formed by the planters, and their intellectual sycophants were hunting out radicals. There were no abolitionists in the South. The chief danger to the ruling class was organized by the white proletariat. Tharvin proposed to follow the example of the planters by secret organization of the property-less whites. The following passages from Tharvin's book show that he understood the economics and politics of the ruling class:

By the aggressive usurpations of the planters, we had been doomed to a condition, as a class, but little, if any, above the Negroes themselves. The dominant class, possessing unshared legislative power, easily excluded these, the people of the South—under the insulting epithet of "poor white trash"—from educational and social advantages, until the mere mechanical operation of choosing, which slaveholder, or cotton planter, should misrepresent us, was all that was left us. . . . A resident minority had obtained the mastery. The incidence of unpreparedness weighed

down the feeble knees of the multitude, and the only way to help ourselves was to organize, as our enemies had done, in secret.

I never envied the planters of Wetumpka, or, indeed, of any part of the South. My dislike to them arose from their contemptible meanness, their utter disregard to common decency, their suspicious arrogance, and their daily usurpation of powers and privileges at variance with my rights, and the rights of my class.

.....

Hinton Rowan Helper had a similar experience in North Carolina. Appealing to this white proletariat to organize against the ruling class, he had to flee to the North where he also published a book dedicated to "The Non-Slaveholding Whites of the South." Helper's program included independent political action of this class; exclusion of any owner of slaves from membership in the party; no political alliance with any slave party or politician; a boycott of merchants, lawyers, preachers and newspapers identified with slavery; and taxing each slave so heavily that ownership of slaves would become unprofitable.

That these poor whites were a dangerous class for the ruling planters became evident during the Civil War when misery became widespread. They swarmed out of the hills and lowlands in thousands at one period of distress like the Paris mobs on the march to Versailles in the French Revolution. They pillaged plantations and raided the countryside, but this rising in the heart of the old slave system had no intelligent organization or direction; most of the poor devils attacked the helpless Negroes, many of whom were killed and this revolt expired in futile rage.

.....

It is evident that Lincoln's ideal

of a "mixed class" of small producers was in conflict with the oligarchy of slave property and that the two social systems could no longer live under the same government. However, before an assassin's pistol had sent him to his grave Lincoln realized that the "silk stocking" section of Northern capital was obtaining control of his party. This group rapidly pushed the old anti-slavery idealists into the background, took possession of the Republican Party, and became the ruling group in Congress. By a series of revolutionary measures unknown to the Constitution King Capital succeeded King Cotton. For decades the two had shared in running the government at Washington. Henceforth the owners of capital were to make the powers of the government their private property and with the consent of working class voters.

The Lincoln ideal of a democratic social order was based upon a passing phase of the evolution of American society. It belongs to an early stage in the development of capitalism when opportunities for advancement from a wage status to a "mixed class" were general.

Today we have corporate and merger capitalists—possessing power that Lincoln never dreamed of. The simple democratic relations based upon small producers today survive only in spots. They are so many tombstones that bear mute witness to an old order that has been buried.

North and South capitalism is supreme and labor has one interest throughout the Republic. It has the job of winning power in the legislative bodies and expanding economic organization throughout all industries. Collective democracy is to be the successor of the individualist democracy of Lincoln. Our powers of production and distribution must become socially owned if a new philosophy of servitude is to be checked and destroyed.

THE ISSUES IN THE NEW YORK DRESS STRIKE

Workers Seek to Re Establish Union Control in An Industry Grown Chaotic Trough Irresponsibility of Employers

MORE than 45,000 workers in the New York dress industry, are once more testing their strength. Again they face their employers with demands for higher wages, shorter hours and modern sanitary conditions, guaranteeing an American standard of living.

The bedroom sweatshop is not the only form of sweatshop existing today. The modern building, itself, may be a sweatshop for the worker. Degrading standards outrage his human dignity. He has no voice in control of shop conditions. He is still in constant fear of losing his job. This 1936 sweatshop with all its attendant evils must go with the old.

The Cloakmakers' strike, declared last July, lasted a mere two weeks and achieved all it set out to do. Tens of thousands of cloakmakers came back to the fold of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and as one man arose and paralyzed the entire industry. But one alternative was left the employer—to settle with the union and consider the just demands of the workers. The present Dressmakers' strike is more than a repetition of the Cloakmakers' strike—it is an improvement upon it.

Previous Struggles
The year 1909, in labor and progressive circles, is noted for the "Uprising of the Twenty Thousand." This refers to the great general strike of the 20,000 waist-makers, then members of our Local 25, the forerunner of the present Dressmakers' Union, Local 22. The courage and idealism displayed in 1909, inspired the Cloakmakers' strike of 1910. The combined effect of these two strikes perfected the foundation of our International Union and assured its continued existence, its growth and influence as a progressive force in the labor movement and in the community.

"The Uprising of the Twenty Thousand" inspired the revolt of the cloakmakers. Now, two decades later, the cloakmakers repay their debt. The dressmakers in 1930 follow the example of the cloakmakers in 1929.

The recent resolution of the shop chairman of the Cloakmakers' Union was not the usual sympathetic resolution passed on such occasions. Therein they expressed their determination to make the Dressmakers' strike no less a success than their own. They resolved to work wholeheartedly with the dressmakers, to give their loyal and effective support.

Prevailing Conditions
The manufacture of dresses is one of New York's leading industries, with an annual turnover of more than \$350,000,000. This industry has become sadly disorganized and has lapsed into a condition of utter chaos, ruinous alike to workers and employers. Out of 3,500 employers less than five hundred are manufacturers in the true sense of the term. The great bulk are contractors working for "jobbers" and "sub-jobbers." Probably more than 5,000 contractors in the city, few of whom own finished shops, bid for the patronage of these jobbers. The greater majority of them are "fly-by-night" enterprises, con-

ducted by irresponsible employers under disgraceful labor conditions. These makeshifts bring back the dread sweatshop of unsavory memory and threaten to swamp the whole industry.

Competition between employers has become so keen and so reckless that it imperils business existence. All reasonable industrial standards are swept away and the fair-minded manufacturer finds it more and more difficult to compete with these unscrupulous rivals.

These chaotic conditions bring suffering and misery in their wake, the brunt of which falls upon the workers and the public. The employers as managers of the industry are responsible for this disorganized state of affairs. The dress industry of New York employs some 45,000 workers, 60 per cent of whom are women. Standing alone, they are defenseless against this most unscrupulous exploitation by petty contractors. The provisions of the old agreements which safeguarded the rights and interests of the workers have become a dead letter. Although our contracts call for fixed and reasonable scales of pay, the vast majority of the workers are forced to work for arbitrary pay, and many thousands earn as little as \$12.00 per week. To realize the shocking inadequacy of these earnings, it must be remembered that the industry is highly seasonal and that the average work periods do not exceed twenty five to thirty weeks in the year. Although the contract calls for a work week of five days, a six day week day is the rule rather than the exception. The hours of work are often unregulated and practically unlimited. The evil of home work and the disgraceful padrone system are again creeping into the industry. Under the latter system, a worker in a shop, is permitted to subcontract his work to "helpers" who are thus exposed to the triple exploitation by the padrone, the contractor and the jobber.

The Strikers' Demands
If the industry is to be saved from chronic and destructive chaos, and if the workers are to be assured decent wages and working conditions, approximating at least the most modest American standard of living, all factors in the industry must join forces in an honest and intelligent effort to reorganize it on a basis of reason and decency.

The union is determined to take the initiative in that direction. It will devote its whole energy and resources to the accomplishment of this vital object and the total sweating system. With this purpose in view, it is prosecuting an active campaign among the workers to strengthen their organization and to prepare and equip them for any struggle that may be necessary for their self-preservation. What the union has in mind particularly, is a series of collective agreements between the Union and the organized groups of employers of all types. These will

provide uniform standards of wages, hours of labor and working conditions, and will establish an adequate functioning machine for the bona fide enforcement of such provisions, namely a voluntary court for the adjustment of all disputes and grievances between employers and employees. This court will be open at all times to all parties. It will have a permanent chairman whose decisions will be binding, and will be carried into effect with the wholehearted cooperation of the parties to the agreement.

The Union also proposes the establishment of a commission, patterned after the model of the commission now functioning in the Cloak and Suit industry, and composed of representatives of the employers' association, the Union, and the public. Its object shall be the elimination of sub-standard and sweatshop conditions and the enforcement of uniformly good, sanitary conditions of work in the industry.

Strike Can Be Short
The Dressmakers demand: 1.—The observance of the five-day, forty-hour week. 2.—Minimum scale of wages. 3.—Guarantee of a living wage to every worker. 4.—Right to the job. 5.—Settlement of piece prices with the management by a price committee elected by the workers of the shop. 6.—Unemployment insurance. 7.—Responsibility of jobbers for the conditions in the contractors' shops. 8.—Abolition of

N. Y. Extends Work Of Job Agencies

(Continued from Page One)

the present system of public employment offices are notoriously inadequate. Here are a few facts which indicate the situation. Canada with a population less than that of New York State, provides 69 public employment agencies for its workers while New York only has 11. New York City with 1200 private employment agencies has only 4 public employment agencies to compete against this tremendous number of private agencies which increase enormously every year. Furthermore, no effort has been made to develop a capable personnel for the public employment service. The salaries are not sufficient to attract first rate men to this highly technical profession. The Chief of the Division of Employment receives only \$4,250 annually. Last year the report of the N. Y. State Industrial Survey Commission stated that they had very grave doubts as to the ability of Richard A. Flinn, the present incumbent of that office. Superintendents of individual employment offices receive less than \$2500 a year. Many of them have not received a raise of salary in years. They lack incentive for performing their tasks well since they receive no material recognition for faithful service. The results of the starvation of public employment service are to

be seen clearly in the statistics of placement. 1924 to 1928 witnessed a steady decrease in the number of placements by the state employment exchange. During the same period the private employment agencies increased their number very rapidly, indicating a growing demand for placement service. If the state bureaus had been alert, they would have obtained a good portion of this growth in business and their placement figures would have shown an upward trend rather than a downward one. The number of placements of the Canadian Bureaus illustrate the effectiveness of a complete system of public employment exchanges as opposed to an incomplete one like that of New York State. The Canadian system annually places three times as many people as that of New York State.

Alleges Defrauding Is Chronic
There is yet another very important reason for strengthening the public employment service. The recent riot in the Reliable Agency, a private fee-charging employment agency, reveals a situation which is chronic among the feecharging employment agencies—the defrauding of the unfortunate unemployed. This condition is so well recognized, that there has been introduced into the present legislature a bill aiming to make more effective the regulation of the private employment agency. It contains a number of very important provisions, some

of which are to be indorsed. The chief characteristic of the measure, however, is that it shifts the licensing and the enforcement of the law regulating private employment agencies from the municipality to the State Department of Labor. We fail to see why this change in jurisdiction will markedly improve conditions. Experience all over the world indicates that enforcing the law regulating the profit-seeking employment agency is as difficult as enforcing the Volstead Act. The cheating of the unemployed seems to be inherent in the commercial agency. The reasons are not hard to find. Such agencies deal with the weak members of the community who either through lack of understanding of their rights under the law or because of their urgent need of jobs, are no match for the unscrupulous agency manager. The relationship between the agency and the applicant for work is usually not a continuous one and the unscrupulous manager is not to the same degree as in most business compelled to preserve the good will of his customers. In hard times, such as the present, this situation becomes even worse. The scarcity of jobs and the intense desire of the unemployed for a chance to earn a living furnishes a very powerful incentive for obtaining a fee without procuring a job. The solution for this problem is simple. The profit-motive must be taken out of placement work. This can only

be done if the state provides this service gratis. If the abuses of the private employment agency are to be eliminated, it must be supplanted by an efficient system of free public employment agencies.

Therefore, we call upon the Governor and the Legislature of the State of New York to take immediate steps to give us an effective system of public employment agencies.

"Furthermore, we believe that the municipality should help finance this service. This is particularly true of New York City where 90% of the private employment agency business of the state is transacted. Consequently, we call upon Mayor Walker and the Municipal Assembly to appropriate funds to help finance a greatly extended free employment service. Placement work is just as important as any of the local social services which the municipality provides."

.....

Jessie Stephen's First Appearance on Friday Evening, February 7
Jessie Stephen, British Socialist, writer and lecturer, who is here now for a short tour, will deliver her first talk on Friday evening, Feb. 7, at 8:30 p. m., under the auspices of the Bronx Young Circle League, at their center, 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, near 180th Street. Her topic is "A Message to American Youth."

for they knew all the employers' promises would avail them nothing unless they were protected by the power of organization. As the strike progressed, this fact was more and more deeply impressed upon them.

The Triangle Tragedy
On March 25, 1911, 146 workers perished in "The Triangle Fire." This catastrophe was caused directly by the intolerable conditions that prevailed in the dress industry at that time. The employer in this factory used to bolt the doors in order to prevent the workers from leaving. On the day of the tragedy, these exits, contrary to all fire regulations, were locked as usual. When the fire broke out, some 150 women, shirtwaist makers, could find no means of escape. Many were stifled in the mad rush for safety, many more were mangled, maimed and killed in their leap for life. The greater number met death in the fire. This outrage precipitated the strike of the shirtwaist makers in 1913 which permanently established the Dressmakers' Union. The Union was destined to become a progressive force in the labor movement.

Veteran dressmakers will recognize that, in the present struggle, the Union is seeking to root out an old evil. Like a cancerous growth, the sweatshop has spread throughout the industry. Unless it is promptly uprooted, it will destroy the industry, the fair employers, the union, the work-

ers, and every institution into which has gone the life blood of countless workers and fighters. This is a fight against the sweatshop, under whatever name it may be called. The union will fight to the end until we hurl the sweatshop once and for all into the deep hell of oblivion.

The present struggle is another shining example that the workers can maintain hard won gains and go forward to new advantages, only by their own strength and organized power. A general strike, resulting in hardships to loyal union men and women, is repugnant. There is an increased responsibility placed upon the management. Nevertheless, the necessity for such a step becomes increasingly more evident. In the face of the sneering, impertinent attitude of the employers, the union in the spirit of justice and fair play, in the spirit of compromise, has attempted to bring order out of chaos.

Every forward step, every gain from the simple union principle of collective bargaining to the glorious achievements above described, has been fought for, step by step. The bosses have repeated their folly of previous years. Never once in the history of the industry have they shown a disposition toward peace. Not a single gain was ever obtained unless the union tore it from them by bitter struggle. Only when decisively beaten on the picket line, with production crippled, have the employers seen the wisdom of compromise. The history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union shows great achievements. With the support of the American Federation of Labor, the Union has emancipated the workers from penance and slavery.

In less than twenty years, the workers have come out of the dark holes into the light. The union has replaced back-breaking toil of sixty and more hours a week by

the forty-hour week. It has substituted a five-day week for the six and seven-day work of former days. Through its efforts, wages have been greatly increased. These are not high enough to meet the present cost of living, but they are a forward step. Well ventilated and hygienic shops have replaced to some extent, the dark, filthy, airless prisons prevalent before. The union took creatures beaten down by poverty and despair and made men of them. It has given union members time and opportunities for education, recreation and pleasure.

Union Institutions
The union has provided health and dental centers where workers receive examinations and treatments from specialists at a minimum charge. It has also provided facilities for workers' education, recreation and social functions, in charge of a permanent educational department. Unity House is the most significant of the accomplishments along this line. Here, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, a union member may find rest and recreation at minimum cost.

In the industrial field, the International inaugurated far-reaching reforms. It introduced such democratic principles as mediation by the public, and brought together men and women from their private and business life into the world and life of labor. Joint boards of sanitary control, unemployment insurance funds, impartial chairmen, fact-finding commissions, boards of arbitration, labor research and education, labor banking, shop democracy, the Sanitary label—these were new names and new institutions to conjure with in industry, until the International made them models of industrial conduct for other industries to emulate. Countless public-spirited Americans testified to the union's historical concern with industrial democracy, aside from its special aspirations. In the present struggle, Americans will again recognize that the Union is not only working to gain its own immediate ends, but for the rest of the community.

.....

Sharing Profits with Depositors
Enables Us to Pay

4 3/4%
4 4/4%

ON THRIFT ACCOUNTS

Amalgamated Bank

15th STREET and UNION SQUARE

New York City

Member of Federal Reserve
Under Auspices of State Banking Department

JUSTICE HUGHES, CAPITALISM'S ADVOCATE

By Louis Stanley

Hoover Appointee Gave Lifetime To Big Business; The Defender Of Newberry And The I. R. T. Silent During Teapot Dome Steal

THE appointment by the President of Charles Evans Hughes to be Chief Justice of the United States, gives a clear indication of the trend of Herbert Hoover's thinking. Hughes, even more than the retired Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, is a high priest of Big Business. Hoover, it is plain, wants to have it known that he worships the same god.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune, arch-Republican organ, has frankly described the situation:

"The selection of Mr. Hughes as Chief Justice is viewed with special satisfaction by those who believe the head of the American judicial system should be conservative. It is well known that the Supreme Court in recent years has been to some extent divided in its tendencies. Chief Justice Taft headed the majority element which was at all times conservative. On the other hand, Associate Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Stone are generally looked on as the liberals of the court. Mr. Hughes' record on the court, in the years when he served on the tribunal, is that of a conservative. Talk in legal circles therefore, is that it is a fair inference that the Supreme Court with Mr. Hughes at its head will adhere closely to the lines which it has followed in recent years, especially with respect to the laws affecting railroads, corporations in general and public utilities."

Changes are expected in the composition of the United States Supreme Court within the next few years. Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes, Willis Van Devanter and Louis D. Brandeis are already eligible for retirement, having

reached the age of seventy. Justice James C. McReynolds and George Sutherland will qualify in two years. Justice Edward T. Sanford in six. If Hoover is re-elected only Justice Harlan F. Stone is, health permitting, certain to be on the bench at the close of the President's second term. The selection of Charles Evans Hughes as Chief Justice points to the reorganization of the Supreme Court along completely conservative lines, unless protest is loud and persistent. Big business can place more faith than ever in the highest court of the land as the guardian of property interests and the bulwark against liberal or radical legislation.

A Reactionary With Brains

Hughes has brains and is, therefore, all the more dangerous. He was born in the little town of Glens Falls, New York, in 1862. When he was five or six years old, he placed a sheet of paper before his father with the inscription: "Charles Evans Hughes' Plan of Study" and for the next five years he studied at home. Later he attended public school and college and in 1884 graduated from the Columbia Law School at the top of his class with a record close to perfection. He began the practice of law and soon showed his marvelous legal talent. For a time he taught at the Cornell and New York Law Schools but he soon returned to business.

His public career was opened to him when he was engaged in 1905 as counsel to the Stevens Gas In-

vestigating Committee appointed by the New York State Legislature. Hughes still had a few sparks of progressivism in him in those days. He went after the Consolidated Gas Company with hammer and sword. He exposed it for the monopoly it was. He brought into the light its various malpractices. He became the darling of the reformers. Immediately thereafter he became counsel for the Armstrong Legislative Committee investigating the evils of the life insurance companies. He was riding on the wave of protest of two decades ago against the abuses of Big Business. His reputation was made.

Was Hughes A Reformer?

He was offered the Republican nomination for mayor of New York City in 1905, but wisely declined to run where defeat was certain. The following year he ran for Governor of the State and beat William Randolph Hearst. There is a tradition that Hughes as Governor was a progressive. To a certain extent this belief is well founded. He reformed the administration of banking and insurance in New York State. He had the Public Service Commissions established, one for New York City, the other for the upper part of the State. He had anti-race track gambling laws passed. It is not so generally known that even in his early period, flushed with victory as a reformer, he had already begun to assert his more characteristic conservative nature. His appointees to the Public Service Commissions were unsatisfac-

tory. He refused to name a representative of labor that was recommended to him or a labor man of his own choice. Samuel Untermyer has publicly stated and he has not been challenged that the up-state Commission was "generally regarded as an annex to the New York Central and New York and New Haven roads." Every member of that commission, including the chairman, became an employee of the New York Central as soon as his term of office had expired.

His Surrender to Wall St.

During Hughes' first term as Governor he demanded a legislative committee to look into the affairs of the New York Stock Exchange. The Big Business interests must have passed the word down the line for immediately after his election he changed his mind, abandoned the proposition for a legislative investigation, appointed an unofficial commission to cooperate with the Stock Exchange in conducting an inquiry and bringing in a "whitewashing" report. It was not until the Puffo Congressional Committee had made its investigation in 1912 that the abuses of the Money Power in Wall Street were brought to light. Hughes got cold feet, or perhaps he learned to distinguish between gambling on the race tracks and gambling on the Exchange.

There are other features of his gubernatorial record that are worthwhile bringing to mind. He vetoed the Coney Island Five Cent Fare Bill and the Two Cent Rail-

road Fare Bill, because no investigation had been held to ascertain the facts to his satisfaction. He vetoed the Three Platoon Police Bill giving policemen an eight hour working day. He vetoed the Women Teachers' Equal Pay (With Men) Bill. He recommended that the State Legislature not ratify the Income Tax Amendment on the ground that incomes derived from state and municipal bonds would be taxable. He was moving fast into the conservative stronghold. In the spring of 1910, during the last year of his term of office and five days after his Income Tax recommendation, President Taft appointed him a justice of the United States Supreme Court. He took office in the fall.

His term on the Supreme Court gave him an opportunity to develop the conservative tendencies he had already shown as governor. He sided with the majority during his six years he occupied the office of justice. He prepared 150 opinions as the opinions of the Court. In only nine cases was there dissent from these and in but three did more than one justice dissent. He was in the minority only thirty times and in only half a dozen cases did he write the dissenting opinion. In other words, he went along with the prevailing tendency in the Supreme Court. Holmes was practically the sole liberal there. Brandeis who was to join the latter as a dissenter, was appointed at the beginning of 1916, shortly before Hughes jumped out of the

cool, isolated, non-partisan precincts of the Supreme Court into the hot political arena of a presidential campaign. Of his attacks on Wilson the most vehement was his condemnation of the President for signing the Adamson Eight Hour Railroad Law. Hughes was not elected President by a small margin.

The ex-justice retired to private life. Shortly afterward he was appointed referee in the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company case. In 1918 he decided that the New York City Public Service Commission had no jurisdiction in the case and thus made possible an increase in rates. In 1919 he represented the insurance companies at a hearing before the New York State Public Service and Assembly Judiciary Committees on the Carson-Martin Bill arguing that the State has a perfect right to interfere with contracts made by the city with the street railway companies. At this time also he attacked as unconstitutional the provisions of the Cummins Bill, then before Congress, which provided for the distribution of the railroads' earnings in excess of the fair rate of return fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In 1925 he defended W. M. Woods of the American Woolen Company, who was accused of profiteering under the terms of the Lever Act. Hughes' defense was that pieces of cloth are not wearing apparel. About the same time he took up the cudgels for the Armour meat concern, accused of profiteering. Hughes challenged the validity of

the Lever Act. In 1921 he served as counsel for the notorious T. H. Newberry who was under charges arising out of the Michigan Senatorial Election Scandal. At this point the learned counsel broke off his private practice and undertook the duties of Secretary of State under Harding, and later Coolidge.

His work as Secretary of State is comparatively familiar. He was an excellent exponent of dollar diplomacy. The foreign investors felt quite secure during his regime. He was a preacher and protector of American imperialism. Against Soviet Russia he rallied for repudiating its debts, while the Allied powers were given an opportunity to repudiate a large portion of their war debts to the United States. The enslavement of Germany by the Dawes Plan is in a large measure his work. Incidentally he was in the Teapot Dome cabinet, but of that his untroubled conscience has never led him to say a word.

Counsel To Big Business

Returning to the law business in 1925, he was in great demand by the corporate interests. He became counsel for the receivers of the Chicago and St. Paul, when they wanted to plead for rate increases before the I. C. C. and for Loree when he planned the New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad. A very important assignment was his work as representative of the American Petroleum Institute before the Federal Oil Conservation Board. It was his job to gain exemption from the

anti-trust laws for the large oil companies. In 1926 he defended the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad in the test case involving railroad valuation. In this year he also undertook to have the 1920 consent decree of the "Big Five" meat packing "trust" rescinded, defended the Trenton, N. J. pottery companies against charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust laws. In 1927 he won a suspension of sentence for the Sanitary Pottery Association, convicted of violating the Sherman Act, conducted the test case of the Mutual Benefit Co., winning a decision in the United States Supreme Court, which stated that mutual insurance companies need not pay excess profits tax on their reserve funds, and served as counsel for the Piedmont and Northern R. R. in its fight against the refusal of the I. C. C. to permit it to build a new line. In 1928 he represented the Duke interests in the Haskell-Duke Aluminum case and the General Electric against the Radio Board. Last year he distinguished himself as counsel for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the fight to oust Col. R. W. Stewart from the chairmanship of the Standard Oil Company and most important of all as an indication of his point of view, undertook to win the seven cents fare for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in New York City. In the latter case there were involved his own acts as Governor, so that Norman Thomas had to declare that Hughes has lost his right "to speak with the voice of conscience."

As Justice Brandeis, his colleague today characterized Hughes when the latter was still Governor of New York:

"His was the most enlightened mind of the eighteenth century."

MODEL BILL ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

By Alfred Baker Lewis

Massachusetts Presents Proposal To Protect Life Of Workers During Periods of Normal And Abnormal Depression

THE Socialist Party has introduced an unemployment insurance bill in the State Legislature of Massachusetts and Connecticut which should be introduced elsewhere by the Socialists.

The bill treats unemployment in the same way that industrial accidents are treated in our workmen's compensation laws. That is, the primary duty to take care of the unemployed is laid upon the employers, and they are then required to insure themselves against their liability to pay these out of work allowances. The out of work allowances amount to two dollars a day for adults but no more than two-thirds of their usual weekly wages, and no more than thirteen weeks in a year. While this sum is larger than we would be likely to get from the legislature, it is less than the payments allowed under most workmen's compensation laws.

The administration of the law is placed by our bill in the hands of an Unemployment Insurance Commission, similar to the Industrial Accidents Boards which in most states administer the workmen's compensation laws. One exclusive fund to handle the insurance is set up, namely, an employer's mutual unemployment insurance company.

A Blessing to the Worker
Unemployment insurance of this sort would be a blessing to the

unemployed man and his family. It would enable him to keep body and soul together without recourse to charity. It would help the family, because records of Social Workers show that the number of desertions of wife and children by the head of the family tend to increase during periods of unemployment. It would help the trade unions tremendously as it would prevent a man being driven by hunger to act as a scab.

The idea of putting upon the employer the burden of giving a small sum for a limited number of weeks to unemployed men is perfectly just. The decisions regarding production schedules, price, or the installation of new labor displacing devices are all decisions which the employer makes without being subject to any control by the work or the Government in making such decisions. When the consequence of his decisions is unemployment for the workers, the responsibility for the relief of that unemployment should rest upon him.

This is most plain in the cases where unemployment is caused by the installation of labor displacing devices. For such devices increase the employer's profits by reducing his labor costs. Nothing could be more just, therefore, than to re-

quire profits to take care of the workers who are displaced and become unemployed as a result.

As the law stands today the worker has less rights in industry than a horse. If an employer in the teaming business found work was slack, he could not turn his horses out into the streets and let them starve without having the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals penalize him under the law. Yet what he could not do to his horse, he can do to his teamsters without any further responsibility whatever for their welfare.

Makes Men Equals of Horses

Or if a factory shut down throwing workers out of jobs, and the caretaker of the factory reported that the roof was leaking and causing damage to the idle machinery, the corporation would immediately repair the roof and take care of the idle machinery. If they would not do this voluntarily, the bond holders of the corporation would make them do it if they knew about it. Yet no similar care is to be given, or normally would be given, by the corporation to its idle workers' souls to the care they would voluntarily take of their idle machinery. Unemployment insurance is perfectly just because it only gives the workers the same rights in indus-

try which idle horses or idle machinery already have.

We do not know exactly how many people are out of work. The Government spends millions to gather and publish figures on the exact amount of our export and import trade, on the pounds of copper, or tons of steel or coal produced, but it cares so little for the unemployed man that it does not seek to find out how many people are out of work. But we do know that the need for some scheme to take care of the unemployed is tremendous, particularly at the present time. The census of manufacturers taken every two years by the Federal Government shows that despite the increase of population, the average number of persons employed in manufacturing has decreased by about one per cent a year since 1919. In Massachusetts the report of the Department of Labor and Industry shows that only seventy-six per cent as many people are employed in manufacturing now as were employed on an average in the five years from 1919 to 1923 inclusive. As that period included the severe industrial depression of 1921, it is plain that the unemployment situation in Massachusetts particularly is an extremely serious one.

Would Reduce Unemployment

At the present time unemployment is often an advantage to the employer. For when a lot of men are out of work, that is the time when the employer knows that he does not have to worry about demands for more pay or shorter hours. In fact, the history of the textile and coal industry shows that a period of unemployment will be used by the employers to cut wages, as the unemployment makes it possible for them to get away with it.

As a matter of social engineering, the best way to get rid of unemployment is to make unemployment sting the employers in the pocketbook where they feel it most. This is not mere theory. Experience shows that the employers paid relatively little attention to the task of eliminating industrial accidents as long as they could rely on the "fellow servant rule" to avoid legal responsibility for such accidents. But when we made industrial accidents sting employers in their pocketbook by means of the workmen's compensation laws, they immediately started "safety first" campaigns in all shops and factories. The result is that despite the increasing speed of modern machinery the effect of workmen's compensation laws has been to reduce the num-

ber of industrial accidents.

When an employer lays off his help he says that there are no orders coming in. What he really means is that at the price he is charging for his product he cannot get orders. He could, as a rule, get orders if he would reduce the price sufficiently, but he is unwilling to do that because that would reduce his profits. If we had unemployment insurance the employer would figure it this way: "If I cut prices enough to get orders and keep the factory going I will lose money somewhat, but if I keep up prices and have to lay off my men I will lose two dollars a day on each worker. The lesser of the two will come from reducing prices, so I will prefer to do that rather than lay off my help."

Furthermore, when employers meet a period of hard times due to lack of orders, by laying off men, that is the most foolish thing they could possibly do from the point of view of society. If workers are laid off they can pay nothing and will cut their expenses to the bone. This will mean that retailers will order still less from wholesalers, wholesalers will order still less from manufacturers, and manufacturers will have to lay off still more men, so that we have a vicious circle. That is the reason why there is a constant danger that

any slight industrial depression may slide down the hill of business activity and that a very serious period of hard times will follow.

If we had unemployment insurance so that men who are laid off would get a part of their pay, even if only two dollars a day, at least to that extent they would still be able to purchase commodities. At least to that extent, therefore, their purchases would stimulate business, and act as a brake to prevent a slight depression from becoming a serious one.

Other States Might Copy

Finally, our unemployment insurance bill has provisions intended to reduce unemployment which are in the unemployment insurance schemes of no other country. The Unemployment Insurance Commission which administers the law is required to set rates of premiums for unemployment insurance, and is also required to set up different rates for each industry. Consequently, if employers in any given industry are wide awake and progressive, if they use their brains to reduce unemployment and reorganize their work instead of scheming how to make money by reducing wages or manipulating prices of the securities of their companies on the stock market, they will cut down the amount of unemployment in their industry, and thus reduce the premium that they have to pay for their unem-

ployment insurance. Conversely, if they fail to reduce unemployment so that their industry has a bad unemployment experience, the premium that they would have to pay would be a high one. It is, therefore, to their financial interest to reduce unemployment as far as possible in their industry; whereas, at the present time, as we have seen, unemployment is often a financial advantage to the individual employer rather than otherwise.

Not only that, but the Unemployment Insurance Commission is authorized and required under our scheme to set up a system of rebates or additional charges on the unemployment insurance premium for individual employers who have succeeded in regularizing employment to a markedly greater or less extent than the average for their industry. So not only does each employer have a direct financial incentive to cut down unemployment in his industry, but he even has a direct incentive to reduce unemployment in his plant more than in the industry.

As unemployment insurance is both needed and just, as it would be a blessing to the worker and in many ways tend to reduce unemployment, it is clearly something that everyone should work for as hard as possible.

I suggest that a bill of this sort can be introduced in the name of the Socialist Party not only in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Wisconsin, where it has already been done, but in other states as well if the state organizations will try to do so.

statement.

In a long reply President Green says, among other things, that "the United Textile Workers' organization and the American Federation of Labor were doing all within their power to assist these workers at Marion." He explains that by his statement he meant two things: first, "It was because the United Textile organization was not permitted to function . . . that the clashing which resulted in tragedy occurred." Second, that "No officers of the United Textile Workers or of the American Federation of Labor were at Marion on the morning when the tragedy occurred and when six lives were lost." Mr. Green believes that if such officers had been present and advised the workers and the owners the tragedy might have been averted. Commenting on this letter, Mr. Thomas said:

"In other words, Mr. Green merely meant that when bosses have the sense to recognize a union there is no massacre and that it is better for union officials to be on the ground in times of emergency than to have them away. With these sentiments we are in entire agreement and we sincerely hope that this explanation of President Green's statement will catch up with the widely spread and not unnatural misinterpretation of its meaning which followed upon a reading of the newspaper report of what he said."

BRANCH SUPPORTS DEWITT

Central Branch of Local Boston, Socialist Party, informs The New Leader that it has adopted a resolution approving the attitude of Comrade DeWitt "in rejecting the application of Mr. Rogers."

A few reservations for The New Leader dinner next Wednesday night are still available. First applications are first served. Telephone The New Leader, Algonquin 4622.

Walsh Favors Power Grant To Anaconda

(Continued from Page One)

panies is identical. Senator Walsh said. The Montana Senator also conceded that Mr. Thomas "may be right" in his contention that the Montana Power Company has much undeveloped power sites at present and would not make immediate use of the Flathead site. Senator Walsh wrote that though he would prefer "to see some reliable power company other than the Montana Power Company get the permit, I should rather see the Montana Power Company get it than that it should longer its side."

Reminded of Public Ownership

Mr. Thomas had reminded Senator Walsh that he has often espoused public ownership and asked why he and other progressive Senators should not seek public development of the Flathead site rather than permit its exploitation by a private company. In reply to this Senator Walsh said he did not favor waiting for an indefinite period until the general government or the State enters upon a policy of public power development.

Mr. Thomas on Wednesday made public Senator Walsh's letter and with it a second communication which he has dispatched to Walsh. In his second letter, Mr. Thomas asked if it were not true that the Montana Power Company has many undeveloped power resources. "If so, what is the hurry about giving additional power to it?" the Socialist leader asked. Mr. Thomas reiterated his opposition to having the Federal Power Com-

mission grant any permits while the executive secretary of the Commission is under charges in the Senate for having disrupted the accounting system of the Commission. Mr. Thomas also charged that the Electric Bond and Share Company controls the Montana Power Company and expressed great doubt as to the benefits a grant to the company would confer on the people of Montana and the Flathead Indians in particular.

Wheeler Is Silent

Mr. Thomas' correspondence with Senator Walsh is of particular interest since it has placed on record, on the matter of public ownership, one of the outstanding "progressives" of the nation. Mr. Thomas sent his first letter to Senator Burton K. Wheeler, as well as to Senator Walsh. Senator Wheeler has as yet given no opinion of his position. The indication is held by many in Montana that the progressivism of Walsh and Wheeler stops rather short when it comes to issues concerning the State of Montana. Friendship of the two Senators for the anti-union Anaconda Copper Company has been freely charged, particularly in the case of Senator Wheeler.

The Thomas-Walsh correspondence follows: Mr. Thomas first wrote Senator Walsh:

"My Dear Senator Walsh: I am enclosing this identical letter of enquiry on the Flathead power situation in your state to you and Senator Wheeler."

"As I understand matters, the Federal Power Commission is about to grant to the Rocky Mountain Power Company, a dummy of the Montana Power Company, which in turn is associated with the power trust through its connections with the Electric Bond and Share Company. Immensely valuable water power rights on the Flathead River, capable of generating more primary power than Muscle Shoals. I am further informed

that in this grant the rights of the Flathead Indians are ignored and that a more favorable offer for the power has been made to the Indians. Finally I understand that the Montana Power Company and the Anaconda Copper Company, with which the Montana Power Company is closely identified, want this power lease to use it themselves and to keep it out of use by their competitors.

Thought Walsh Was Committed
But I do not write to argue the merits of one private application for this power as against another. I am committed, as I thought you were by your own statements and the position of your presidential candidate in regard to public development of power, at least on the remaining water power sites, of which the Flathead sites are among the best. Even if you believe that a majority in Congress will force some kind of lease I should think you would be obliged to oppose this lease at this time to the Montana Power Company for the following reasons:

"1.—President Hoover himself is on record concerning the inadequacy of a power commission made up of busy Cabinet officers. I understand, were present less than half the time during the hearing on the case. There is absolutely no reason for haste which requires that this lease be made before a proper commission has been set up.

"2.—The secretary to the power commission is now under charges by reason of a resolution in the Senate alleging that he has disrupted the accounting system of the commission by farming out the work to two separate governmental departments. While these charges are pending it is criminal that a commission of which he is the active officer should be giving a lease less on one of the nation's great natural resources.

"3.—The State Commission, I understand, is under the thumb of the Montana Power Company. The time to act is now, and the country has a right to look to you, not only because you are a Senator from Montana but because you have been a leading progressive, to take some vigorous stand

in the matter.

"I write not only as a citizen but as Executive Director of the League for Industrial Democracy and Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party, both of which organizations are in different ways deeply interested in the matter. I am making my letter public and assume that you will do the same with your reply.

"Sincerely yours,
"NORMAN THOMAS"

SENATOR WALSH REPLIES

Senator Walsh's reply to Mr. Thomas follows:

"My Dear Mr. Thomas:— I am in receipt of your letter of January 30th in relation to the applications pending before the Federal Power Commission for a permit to develop the Polson power site.

"Were the question before us one of the development of the power site by the public on the one hand or by private interests on the other, it is quite likely that I should be in favor of the development by the organized public; but you can not be unaware that that is not the question before us. The site shall be developed by private interests or not developed at all; at least not developed within any period that can now be estimated or forecast.

"For thirty years of my residence in the State of Montana and for the time that I have been our people have looked with hope deferred on the utilization of this great natural resource for the upbuilding of our sparsely settled country. Now when the prospect of its development is at hand to be told that we must wait for an indefinite period, probably not less than a generation, until the general government or the State enters upon the policy of power development naturally arouses a very sympathetic response. I should, as I stated publicly in an address in Montana, prefer to see the Federal Government take the lead than the Montana Power Company get the permit, but I should rather see the Montana Power Company get it than that it should longer remain idle.

Admits Anaconda Tie-Up

"You appear to be somewhat better informed than I am concerning what the Commission will do with respect to the two rival applications now under consideration by it. I am entirely uninformed as to whether it will or

will not grant the permit to the Montana Power Company or to either of the applicants now seeking it.

"You are quite accurately informed that the Montana Power Company is closely related to the Anaconda Company; indeed, to all intents and purposes the management of the two companies is identical, and you may be right that it has no purpose to make use of the power to be generated, but seeing that the enterprise involves an expenditure estimated at eight million dollars, the cost of keeping the plant idle will not be inconsiderable. I prefer to believe, if not to decide, on business reasons, be forced to find a profitable use for the power it produces.

"We are correctly informed that the Indians are deeply interested in the development. Many of them are in a state bordering on poverty, if not to destitution. The royalty will be a God-send to them. Their interests are being very carefully looked after by Commissioner Rhoads and Assistant Commissioner Scattergood. The latter has, to my knowledge, been giving the most intensive study to the question and has made elaborate figures of the amount which the permittee ought to pay for the benefit of the Indians.

Favors Speedy Disposition

"I note what you say about pending action until charges pending against the Executive Secretary of the Commission are disposed of, and your very expressive assertion that it would be criminal for the Commission to act favorably upon either of the applications while the charges are pending against its secretary. I pass the implication that I would be participating in a crime in urging, as I am, reaching a speedy disposition of it.

"You may not have been informed that in accordance with the alleged practice of the Commission, the Secretary directed that a hearing would take place before himself, the notice indicating that he had tentatively determined to award the permit to the subsidiary of the Montana Power Company. I went before the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of War being ill at the time and subsequently dying, and proved that the hearing he had before the Commission itself. This was done. Unfortunately

the members of the Commission were unable to attend at all times, but in the absence of any of them an assistant sat in his stead. There is, accordingly, no reason for delaying proceedings to await an investigation of the Executive Secretary. Nor can I consent to delay to await a reorganization of the Commission, not likely to be accomplished during this session of Congress, at least, in view of the tremendous volume of business before us.

"I regret that we should differ about this matter, but my attitude is plainly stated above.

"Very truly yours,
"J. WALSH"

Thomas Queries Walsh

To this Mr. Thomas wrote:

"Senator Thomas J. Walsh,
Washington, D. C.

"My dear Senator Walsh:

"Thank you for your letter of February 1st.

"The matter of Flathead power seems to me to be so important that I want to be sure that I have the facts correctly and that I make my own position perfectly clear. My position is this:

"1.—So vitally important does it seem to me to save remaining water power sites for public development that only the most overwhelming necessity would justify granting a lease on so immensely valuable a site as the Flathead site. Does that overweighing necessity exist? Am I or you in any way understanding that the Montana Power Company has now many undeveloped power resources? If so, what is the hurry about giving the power to it? or indeed, to anybody else?

"2.—If any leases to private companies are to be made this seems to me to be the wrong time for making them for the reasons stated in my first letter affecting the nature of the present Commission and the charges against its Executive Secretary. I do not think that Senator Wheeler might at least under the circumstances, push legislation for the organization of a more adequate commission, a thing which even President Hoover actively favors. I do not think this need take forever and I certainly do not think water power sites should be leased away before it is done.

Do You Favor Grant To Trust?

"3.—My next point concerns questions of fact which I think are vital to the Flathead Indians, to the people of Montana and to American citizens generally. You admit that the Rocky Mountain Power Company is a dummy for the Montana Power Company which is closely connected with the Anaconda Copper Company. You do not deny that the Montana Power Company is also controlled by the Electric Bond and Share Company and is therefore a part of the power trust. Is it a matter of indifference whether its application is preferred to the application made by Mr. Wheeler of Minneapolis? Is it true that he has offered a better royalty to the Indians? Is it true that he plans a fuller and more immediate use of the power? Let me make it plain that I am not trifling in the least to back his claim. I do not know enough about it and my main concern is, as I have told you, with public ownership. Nevertheless, I think the questions I have raised are pertinent in view of the situation and in view of your own argument about the benefits to the Indians of this lease.

"The whole treatment of the power question is so important that I not only want to make plain my general position but also to assure you that I welcome further light in respect to matters of detail.

"Sincerely yours,
"NORMAN THOMAS."

Green Explains Remarks On Killing in Marion

President William Green of the A. F. of L. was widely quoted by the newspapers, north and south, as saying in Richmond, Virginia, that "We were not in Marion, N. C., when six lives were lost." This statement and the sentences immediately following it looked to a great many people like a disclaimer of all responsibility for the Marion strike. As chairman of the Emergency Committee on Strikers' Relief which largely financed all the relief, Norman Thomas therefore wrote to President Green reciting the facts and asking for an explanation of the

statement.

In a long reply President Green says, among other things, that "the United Textile Workers' organization and the American Federation of Labor were doing all within their power to assist these workers at Marion." He explains that by his statement he meant two things: first, "It was because the United Textile organization was not permitted to function . . . that the clashing which resulted in tragedy occurred." Second, that "No officers of the United Textile Workers or of the American Federation of Labor were at Marion on the morning when the tragedy occurred and when six lives were lost." Mr. Green believes that if such officers had been present and advised the workers and the owners the tragedy might have been averted. Commenting on this letter, Mr. Thomas said:

"In other words, Mr. Green merely meant that when bosses have the sense to recognize a union there is no massacre and that it is better for union officials to be on the ground in times of emergency than to have them away. With these sentiments we are in entire agreement and we sincerely hope that this explanation of President Green's statement will catch up with the widely spread and not unnatural misinterpretation of its meaning which followed upon a reading of the newspaper report of what he said."

Green Explains Remarks On Killing in Marion

President William Green of the A. F. of L. was widely quoted by the newspapers, north and south, as saying in Richmond, Virginia, that "We were not in Marion, N. C., when six lives were lost." This statement and the sentences immediately following it looked to a great many people like a disclaimer of all responsibility for the Marion strike. As chairman of the Emergency Committee on Strikers' Relief which largely financed all the relief, Norman Thomas therefore wrote to President Green reciting the facts and asking for an explanation of the

statement.

In a long reply President Green says, among other things, that "the United Textile Workers' organization and the American Federation of Labor were doing all within their power to assist these workers at Marion." He explains that by his statement he meant two things: first, "It was because the United Textile organization was not permitted to function . . . that the clashing which resulted in tragedy occurred." Second, that "No officers of the United Textile Workers or of the American Federation of Labor were at Marion on the morning when the tragedy occurred and when six lives were lost." Mr. Green believes that if such officers had been present and advised the workers and the owners the tragedy might have been averted. Commenting on this letter, Mr. Thomas said:

"In other words, Mr. Green merely meant that when bosses have the

**Birthday Greetings to
THE NEW LEADER**
FROM
**SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA
NATIONAL OFFICE**
Accept our best wishes and pledge of 100 per cent Cooperation for
a larger circulation, a greater influence and a speedy realization of
a powerful and influential NEW LEADER.
CLARENCE SENIOR, Secretary
2653 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD CHICAGO, ILL.

With Best Wishes
Italian Branch
of the
Socialist Party
Utica, N. Y.
JOHN POCCIA, Secretary

**The National
Headquarters
Branch**
Extends the heartiest of
Good Wishes to
THE NEW LEADER
On its Sixth Anniversary
ETHEL WATSON, Secretary

Greetings from
**LOCAL BUFFALO
OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY**
Meetings Every Third Thursday of the Month
at the Labor Lyceum Hall, 1644 Genesee Street
Organizer Secretary Treasurer
Irvine A. Schnabel John H. Neeb Charles H. Roth
17 Marshall Street 853 Jefferson Ave. 950 Clinton Street
Local Headquarters: 950 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Here's to—
The New Leader
AND ITS GALLANT STAFF!
May They Live to See the Triumph
of Socialism in the United States!
Branch Jamaica
of the
Socialist Party
Headquarters — 8906 — 161st St.
Jamaica, Long Island

We, the Members of the
Second A. D. of
East New York,
Brooklyn
Wish THE NEW LEADER
A LONG LIFE
H. MOLLIS, Financial Secretary
L. ZELBITZ, Recording Secretary
L. KLUPATSKY, Organizer

Hail Our Six-Year-Old Prodigy
25th WARD BRANCH
Socialist Party of Milwaukee
MRS. WALTER PALM, Secretary

We, the Members of the
Los Angeles Branch
of the
Jewish
Socialist Verband
Wish You the Best Possible
Future Success
HARRY KULKIN, Secretary

We Celebrate With You
We Appreciate the Work of
THE NEW LEADER
For Our Socialist Cause
Jewish Ladies' Branch
SOCIALIST PARTY
DETROIT MICH.
NINA HENCKEN, Secretary

Greetings from the
SOCIALIST YOUTH OF AMERICA
Young People's Socialist League
National Office
2563 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK J. MANNING, Secretary

Birthday Greetings to
THE NEW LEADER
Harlem
Jewish Branch
of the
Socialist Party
M. VASILEW, Secretary

Best Wishes to our Loving
NEW LEADER
ON ITS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY
and to all the comrades who make
up that splendid Militant Organ
for the Workers.
Yours for Socialism
Bronx Branch 1 of the
JEWISH SOCIALIST
VERBAND
S. WECHSLER, Secretary

Greetings and Best Wishes for Continued Success to
THE NEW LEADER
FINNISH SOCIALIST BRANCH
131-133 WINFIELD AVENUE JERSEY CITY, N. J.
HERMAN WURRET, Secretary

GREETINGS FROM—
BRIGHTON BEACH BRANCH OF THE
SOCIALIST PARTY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
MORE CIRCULATION! MORE POWER!
MARY JAROSLAW, Organizer

MAY OUR NEW LEADER SOON BE A DAILY
FINNISH BRANCH
of the SOCIALIST PARTY
2056 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
M. W. BRUUN, Secretary

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO
THE NEW LEADER
Tribune of the People
JUGOSLAV SOCIALIST FEDERATION
Branch No. 1 Chicago, Ill.
PETER BERNIK, Secretary

B'klyn Socialists To Hold County Meeting Feb. 14

"Shall the Socialists of Brooklyn
re-establish their county office and
restore the county form of or-
ganization?"

This question will be presented
to them at a county convention
to be held on Friday evening, Feb-
ruary 14, at the Odd Fellows Mem-
orial Building, 301 Schermer-
horn street, near Nevins street,
Brooklyn. Morris Hillquit has
agreed to be present, and address
the meeting.

Proposals to restore the coun-
ty form of organization have been
advanced by active party workers
in that county, and at the special
municipal convention held in De-
cember a motion to restore the
county form of organizations as
soon as practicable was adopted.
The Committee on Organization
and membership, of which Julius
Gerber is chairman, has conferred
with various county groups in an
effort to determine whether a
change is practicable at this time,
and, if not, how soon it can be
undertaken successfully.

In order to insure a large at-
tendance to act on a question that
may determine the fate of the
county activities during the next
few years, the organization com-
mittee has selected a centrally lo-
cated hall, so that party members
in various sections of the county
can get to the hall without losing
much time. It has involved an
additional expense, which the com-
mittee has incurred to assure a
large attendance.

All branch meetings scheduled
for that evening have been can-
celled.

House Labor Committee To Hear Old Age Pension Pleas Feb. 20

WASHINGTON (F.P.)—
Chairman Kopp of the
House committee on labor has
fixed Feb. 20-21 as the date for
the first hearings on old age
pension bills introduced in the
present Congress.

This is the first time since Rep-
resentative Meyer London, Social-
ist, offered a resolution fourteen
years ago providing for a com-
mission to study and report on
a plan for social insurance, that
the question of general old age
pensioning has come before any
committee of either branch of
Congress.

House hearings will be followed
by hearings before the Senate
committee on pensions, where Sen.
Dill's old age pension bill is now
pending.

At the Rand School

On Wednesday evening, February
12, at 7 o'clock, William H. Bridge
will start a new course in Psychology.
Mr. Bridge is one of the founders
of the League of Creative Youth. Here
he is trying out a variant of the Freud-
ian psychology in the education of
young people. At the Rand School
he will lecture especially about the
dual-adjustments of the individual in
our present mechanical civilization.

Herman Epstein is going to give
again his famous course on the Ring
of Niebelung. He will tell the stories
of the Ring and will play the charac-
teristic passages of the music.
These performances are given because
the students asked for them. They
enjoyed Mr. Epstein so much in his
lectures in the Arts course that they
wanted him to go on with the Ring
Cycle. Many of them will be attend-
ing this course in preparation for the
Wagnerian performances at the Met-
ropolitan. The programs will be given
on Friday evenings, at 8:30 beginning
February 14.

THE BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP
"Where God Can Be Found" will
be the topic of Rev. Leon Kogor
Land's address at the 8 o'clock Fel-
lowship Service at the weekly meet-
ing of the Bronx Free Fellowship.
Aurora Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston
Road, near East 172nd street, on Sun-
day evening, February 9. At the
nine o'clock Open Forum, Rose
Blank will speak on "Conflicts Be-
tween the Older and Younger Gen-
erations: Cause and Remedy."

A few reservations for The New
Leader dinner next Wednesday night
are still available. First applications
are first served. Telephone The New
Leader, ALgonquin 4622.

The New Leader

Week by Week
Year by Year
Bigger and Better

CASLON NEWSPAPER PRESS

GREETINGS

AND
Sincere Wishes for a Million Circulation
of the
DAILY NEW LEADER

The United Neckwear Makers Union

RUBIN RUBINSTEIN, President
ED. GOTTESMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer
LOUIS FUCHS, Business Manager
LOUIS FELDHEIM, Business Agent

Greetings To

THE NEW LEADER

On Its Sixth Anniversary

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS OF AMERICA

District Council No. 9, N. Y. C.

PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary
ROBERT SEMBROFF, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.
SAMUEL MANDEL, President

Our Greetings and Congratulations THE NEW LEADER National Labor Committee

For the Organized Jewish Workers in Palestine
1133 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE—CHELSEA 4714
ABE SHIPLACOFF National Chairman
MORRIS PINESTONE Vice-Chairman
MAX ZARITSKY National Treasurer
ISAAC HAMLIN National Secretary
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG Chairman
Administrative Committee

Greetings

from
Brownsville Labor Lyceum
to
THE NEW LEADER

B. WOLFE, President
FANNY KATZ, Fin. Sec'y
BERTHA BASS, Rec. Sec'y
M. LIEBOWITZ, Treas.

JUGOSLAV BRANCH 20 Socialist Party

Congratulates The New Leader
for the service it has rendered
so freely to the cause of So-
cialism during these past most
trying six years. We are with
you for greater future
activities.
S. BOJANOVICH, Sec'y.

GREETINGS!

to
The New Leader
Russian Branch
Socialist Party
of
New York

Lecture Calendar

MANHATTAN
Sunday, February 9, 8:30 p.m.—
August Claessens—"The Results of the
Recent Election"—122 Pierrepont St.
Auspices—Socialist Party—Branch
1-3-8th A.D.
Sunday, February 9, 6:00 p.m.—
Jessie Stephen—"A Message to Am-
erican Youth"—139 Sumner avenue.
Auspices—Les Amis Youth Circle.
Monday, February 10, 9:00 p.m.—
August Claessens—"The Essentials of
Socialism"—167 Tompkins avenue.
Auspices—Socialist Party, Williams-
burg Branch.
Monday, February 10, 9:00 p.m.—
Jacob Bernstein—"Marx—Wage, La-
bor and Capital"—3068 East 3rd St.
Auspices—Socialist Party, Brighton
Beach Branch.

Thursday, February 13, 9:00 p.m.—
August Claessens—"The Roots of Pre-
judices"—Young Men's and Young
Women's Hebrew Association, Wil-
liamsburg Branch, corner Rodney and
Broadway.
Friday, February 14, 8:30 p.m.—
Wm. M. Feigenbaum—"Current
Events"—Savoy Mansion, 65th street
and 20th avenue. Auspices—Socialist
Party, 16th A. D.
Friday, February 14, 9:00 p.m.—
Esther Friedman—"The New Germa-
ny"—Savoy Mansion, 65th street and
20th avenue. Auspices—Socialist
Party, 16th A. D.

Thursday, February 13, 9:00 p.m.—
August Claessens—"The Roots of Pre-
judices"—Young Men's and Young
Women's Hebrew Association, Wil-
liamsburg Branch, corner Rodney and
Broadway.
Friday, February 14, 8:30 p.m.—
Wm. M. Feigenbaum—"Current
Events"—Savoy Mansion, 65th street
and 20th avenue. Auspices—Socialist
Party, 16th A. D.
Friday, February 14, 9:00 p.m.—
Esther Friedman—"The New Germa-
ny"—Savoy Mansion, 65th street and
20th avenue. Auspices—Socialist
Party, 16th A. D.

Thursday, February 13, 9:00 p.m.—
August Claessens—"The Roots of Pre-
judices"—Young Men's and Young
Women's Hebrew Association, Wil-
liamsburg Branch, corner Rodney and
Broadway.
Friday, February 14, 8:30 p.m.—
Wm. M. Feigenbaum—"Current
Events"—Savoy Mansion, 65th street
and 20th avenue. Auspices—Socialist
Party, 16th A. D.

Friday, February 7, 8:30 p.m.—
Esther Friedman—"A Day in Rome"—
Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sac-
kman street, Auspices, 23rd A.D. Br.
Socialist Party.
Friday, February 7, 8:30 p.m.—
Frank Crosswath—"The Economics
of the Negro Problem"—3069 East 3rd
street, Auspices, Brighton Beach
Branch, Socialist Party.

See to Lecture

At the Rand School next Tuesday
at 8:30 Algernon Lee will continue
the course on Socialist Problems and
Policies begun by Morris Hillquit and
Norman Thomas. His subject will be
Handicaps to Socialism in the Ameri-
can Political System.

WEBSTER HALL

"The Cathedral of Ball-Rooms"

119-25 E. 11th STREET
New York City

The management takes real pride in announcing that
Webster Hall, known to you all, has recently been rebuilt
at a tremendous expense.

Our books are now open for all kinds of affairs and
committees are cordially invited to inspect the facilities
of WEBSTER HALL.

If the main hall is too large for you we have

WEBSTER MANOR

equally beautiful; also other beautiful rooms, all under the
roof of WEBSTER HALL.

H. REINER, Pres.

Greetings to the Members of Organized Labor and To the Members of Fraternal Organizations

We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for the
patronage you have given us. We have heard many expressions
of appreciation from your ranks respecting the facilities and co-
operation we have extended in making your banquets, meetings
and other affairs successful.

IRVING PLAZA HALLS welcome at all times all organizations
regardless of their programs and aims. Inspection at all times
cordially invited.

Irving Plaza Halls

IRVING PLACE Corner 15th STREET
STUYVESANT 0580

GREETINGS TO THE NEW LEADER

Work for the Co-Operative Commonwealth
By Helping to Develop the Co-Operative Pioneers
Work for the Co-Operative Commonwealth

THE CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

of Brownsville and East New York

209 LOTT AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Greetings and Congratulations to

THE NEW LEADER

on the Sixth Anniversary of its Existence

PANTS MAKERS UNION

A.C.W.A.

31 WEST 15th STREET NEW YORK CITY
M. BLUMENREICH, Mgr. H. NOVODVOR, Sec'y

We Salute—

THE NEW LEADER

Organ of Labor

ON ITS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

Furriers' Joint Council of New York

Locals 101, 105, 110 and 115

28 WEST 31st STREET

CHARLES STETSKY, Manager

We Greet—

THE NEW LEADER

The Voice of Labor

Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, Local No. 500

315 GRAND STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Best Wishes to the Leader

of American Labor

The New Leader

Bohemian Bakers

Union Local 22

JOSEPH KLIMA, Secretary

International Madison Bank & Trust Company

FIFTH AVENUE at 21st STREET

The Strong Friendly Bank

4 1/2 % ON THRIFT ACCOUNTS
FROM DAY OF DEPOSIT

Branch Offices—

100 PARK ROW NEW YORK
2 AVENUE A NEW YORK
4702—18th AVE. BROOKLYN

Member Federal Reserve System

Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Workingmen's
Fraternal Order in Existence

75,000 Members

700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100.00 to \$3,000.00

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8, \$18, \$23 or \$28 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit, \$400, or nine months in our Sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains, or \$600 to members who are not recom-
mended by the medical examiners as patients for our Sanatorium—besides the regular weekly benefit.

YOUNG CIRCLE CLUBS

The Workmen's Circle is organizing Branches of the Young Circle clubs consisting mostly of the sons and daughters of the members.

LADIES BRANCHES

The wives of the members are organized into ladies' branches who have their own distinct and interesting social life. With their social and cultural activities, they are an im-
portant factor in the organization.

CAMPS

The Workmen's Circle has 6 children's camps in the United States and Canada.

For Information Apply to

The Workmen's Circle

175 East Broadway, New York City

Telephone—ORchard 6000

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Main Office:

227 EAST 84th STREET

Bet. Second and Third Aves. New York City, N. Y.

A co-operative fire insurance society for working
people. Fifty-three branches throughout
the United States. Membership over 30,000. Assets
\$800,000. Insurance in force, \$60,000,000.

No Profits or Dividends — for Stockholders

A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100
insurance covers all expenses.

A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required
which is refundable in case of withdrawal.

Workingmen and women protect your homes
in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your
own class.

For further information apply at

227 EAST 84th STREET

New York City

Greetings from the

UNION HEALTH CENTER

Endorsed by the

Central Trades and Labor Council

Dental Dept.

222 4th AVE.

cor. 18th Street
Tel. ALgonquin 4188

Medical Dept.

131 EAST 17th ST.

Tel. STuyvesant 7063

THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

Medical Advisor to Organized Labor

All readers of THE NEW LEADER are invited to make
use of the Health Center's facilities

EVA LE GALLIENNE—Gallant And Gay

The Stage

The Movies

Music

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

EVA HAS HER WAY

"THE OPEN DOOR." By Alfred Sutor. "THE WOMEN HAVE THEIR WAY." By Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero. Civic Repertory Theatre.

IN THE new double bill of the Civic Repertory Theatre, Eva Le Gallienne has cast herself for the two main roles, and has done well. For her intelligent command of the shades of personality makes her interpretations increasingly deep with implications the good playwright leaves for the actor to suggest; and the pieces of the evening are by good playwrights.

Sutor's one-act "The Open Door" is a clever, rather than an emotional capture of that moment when a devoted friend and a loyal wife discover, or reveal, their patient, stifled love for one another, while husband sleeps innocently—and without danger of horns—upstairs. The suggestion that the devil must have been reading Bernard Shaw is indicative of the play's method: subtle shades of meaning are waited through the night, until the fire-place dims with the paling of dawn, and loyal friend and devoted wife move their disparate ways.

Donald Cameron makes a good partner for Eva Le Gallienne in this piece; and he is set opposite her once more in the Quintero brothers' comedy "The Women Have Their Way," turned into palatable English by Granville-Barkes. Here we have a Spanish version of Beatrice and Benedick, with the emphasis on the feminine fashioning; for these small-town women are very gamblers of gossip, and move to make real what their fancies frame. Thus the young lawyer from Madrid (Donald Cameron again) finds himself despite his strong words against marriage, arranging to sit outside the window where Juanita (Eva once more) will await him. And "a college of wit-crackers cannot flout me out of my humor. Dost think I care for a satire, or an epigram? No; if a man will be beaten with brains, he shall wear nothing handsome about him. In brief, since I do purpose to marry, I will think nothing to any purpose that the world can say against it; for man is a giddy thing; and this is my conclusion."

The words are from "Much Ado About Nothing," but they might have been Adolfo's to the old doctor, whom the women had once led to take part in a bull fight, and who did his best to save the unsuspecting lawyer. But women, in a small town, are more than nine points of the law.

The deft and amusing lines of this comedy pass pleasantly through an effective cast, with Egon Brecher mellow as the priest, and various others in equally entertaining roles, including his two mummified nieces. In production, and in choice of plays to produce, these two pieces make a valid addition to the Civic Repertory list, wholly different from its several Russian dramas, yet enlivening and genuine and rich with theatrical fare.

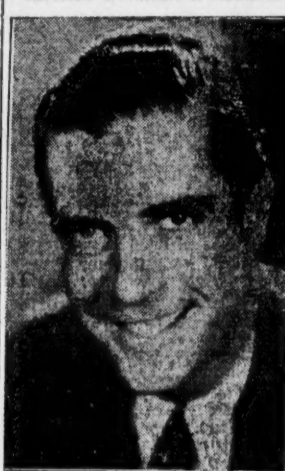
THE FIRST FINE CAPTURE

"RECAPTURE." By Preston Sturges. Eltinge Theatre.

When a first produced play has been so immediate a success as "Strictly Dishonorable," the next venture of the same playwright has usually tough sailing, so far as the critical guests are concerned. While the "capture" of Preston Sturges' first play is far from careless, as either a visit or a reading will make at once manifest, the play moves with a casual breathlessness which all critics defy him to recapture. The very name of the second play is thus an unwitting challenge (especially as this comedy gives signs of having been the earlier written); but let it be said that, judged without any bias of prior success, "Recapture," despite one or two brief slow stretches, is an entertaining play. Unfortunately, it does not know quite how to end, and that messy elevator will always be ready in two minutes, falls—"dea in machina!" at the close—carrying the heroine and the play to death together.

The comic moments are worthy of what we expected; in characters, in situation, and often in dialogue, the play tickles. That thoroughly English young clergyman confronted with, and then enmeshed of, the American gold-digger with the gift of slang! It is when she turns out to be not a gold-digger, but one of those honest—to goodness—self-sacrificing dear creatures, that the play begins to crack. By the end it has completely split; for the high comedy mood, and the social-sentimental mix less than oil and fire-water. If the work of Patricia were up to the level of that of the rest of the cast, there could be no complaint as to the playing—though Auguste of the elevator—Meyer Berenson—looks the drole enough for special mention. "Recapture" does not quite live up

At the Strand Theatre



GRANT WITHERS is one of the many celebrities appearing in "So Long Letty," which comes to both the Strand and Beacon Theatres on Friday.

to its name, but should at least capture its share of Broadway's attention.

STATUES WILL RISE

"GENERAL JOHN REGAN." By George A. Birmingham. The Irish Theatre.

Somehow the public should be brought to know of this group of Irish players. Not as finished as the imported product of several, and then some more, years back, they have a rough readiness that makes their work refreshing, even when not wholly removed from the amateur. There is no doubt, for example, that the subtleties—when there are any—of Birmingham's "General John Regan" might be lighted more delicately by a cast elsewhere chosen; but the burly, broad lines of its usual staid stream lustily from these people. Walter Murphy, as the explosive revolutionary editor, is especially alive.

In the play, though wide in its sweeping gestures as an arm that heaves a brick, is just that forceful in its picture, not merely of the Irish as people, but of the Irish—and most any one else—as members of a state, as political beings, as politicians. A suggestion of the Senator from Alabama in "The Sap From Syracuse"—the tendency of many folk to create a legend once it has been started—gives body to this play, and even more directly to General John Regan of Bolivia. His grand-niece by fictive creation is ready to unveil the monument, even though the promised king puts in no appearance; and "The Wearing of the Green" replaces "Rule Brit-

THEATRE GUILD Production

METEOR

By S. N. BEHRMAN

GUILD THEATRE

2nd STREET WEST OF BROADWAY
Eves. 8:30—Mats. Thurs. - Sat. 2:40

A Theatre Guild Production

Red Rust

by KIRCHON & OUSPENSKY

MARTIN BECK THEATRE

4th STREET and 8th AVENUE
Eves. 8:40—Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 3:40

TIMES SQ. THEATRE

West 42nd Street

SUNDAY EVE.

FEB. 9th at 8:30

SEATS \$1 to \$2.50 at Box Office

TOWN HALL, Monday At., Feb. 10, at 8

Ted Shawn

and the
Denishawn Dancers
LECTURE RECITAL
COSTUMES AND FABRICS OF THE ORIENT
Res. Seats \$1 to \$2.50 at Box Office

Philharmonie Symphony

MOLINARI, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sun. At., Feb. 8, at 2:00
Soloist: ALEXANDER BRAILOWSKY
Pianist
HANDEL—CHOPIN—BETHOVEN
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 12, at 8:45
Friday Afternoon, Feb. 14, at 2:30
Saturday Evening, Feb. 15, at 8:45
Havel—Zandora
Carnegie Hall, Sun. At., Feb. 16 at 3:00
Soloist: ALBERT SPALDING, Violonist
Mozart—Debussy—Havel—Zandora
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

tanna" (spell that with one "t") that's all the English have of an afternoon; but that's more than enough to annoy such Irish as are, with kindness but none too gently satirized in a play that reaches out from Ireland to include all humankind.

Course of Lectures on Wagner

The music-dramas of Richard Wagner, which are soon to be produced at the Metropolitan, are the subject of an unusual course of lectures by Adele T. Katz, the first of which will be given Tuesday, Feb. 11, at the Steinway Guild Hall, at 113 West 57th Street, at eleven o'clock in the morning. Miss Katz's course, which consists of five lectures on consecutive Tuesday mornings, will deal with the great composer of music-drama in the same interpretative manner which Miss Katz used in dealing with modern composers in the series of lectures which she recently concluded at the Guild Hall.

"Richard Wagner and the Niebelungen Ring" is the subject of the course, which will begin Tuesday, Feb. 11, at the Steinway Guild Hall, at 113 West 57th Street, at eleven o'clock in the morning. Miss Katz's course, which consists of five lectures on consecutive Tuesday mornings, will deal with the great composer of music-drama in the same interpretative manner which Miss Katz used in dealing with modern composers in the series of lectures which she recently concluded at the Guild Hall.

London Revue Talkie

At 55th Street Theatre

"The Co-Optimists," the all-talking, singing and dancing revue of the British world-famous entertainers, had its first American showing at the 55th Street Playhouse Tuesday, February 4th, for an indefinite run. This film revue, which is now in its eighth record-breaking week at the New Metropole Theatre in the West End of London, was produced by British New Era, under the personal supervision of Sir Gordon Craig.

The same program contains George Bernard Shaw's famous address; "When the Cat's Away," a Disney Sound Cartoon; and other features.

This program marks the inauguration of the new sound film policy, which the 55th Street Playhouse is going to adapt for future programs.

Author of "Black Sun" Gives Course of Lectures

Aben Kandel, well known in literary circles, will give the sixth of his course of lectures in current literary trends, this Tuesday evening at the Rand School. Mr. Kandel's course has proved very popular, and his "Black Sun" is an important novel which has been given much favorable comment from many literary sources.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents

REBOUND

A New Comedy

by DONALD OGDEN STEWART

with

HOPE WILLIAMS

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Matinee Wednesday
(Lincoln's Birthday)

THE CRITICS SAY
Everything's a Joke!
The New Comedy by
DON MARQUIS
"Good, robust fun."—N. Y. Times
"Has the audience in shrieks with the tears running out of their eyes."—Herald Tribune
"Not only stimulating, but exhilarating."—Eve. World
"Grand sport . . . intensely amusing."—Graphic
"A Riot!"—Benchley, New Yorker
The Assembly Theatre
104 West 39th Street
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Tues. & Sat. 3
Phone Wisconsin 8246

THE BEST BUY IN TOWN!!!!
Laughs! Laughs! Laughs!
JOE SMITH - CHAS. DALE
and ALEXANDER CARR
IN
'Mendel, Inc.'

"First laugh hit of season."—Sun
By David Freedman—Adapted from his book "Mendel Marant"
RITZ THEATRE
46th Street, West of Broadway
Mats. Wed. 4:30—Eves. 8:30
The most popular theatre party spot for labor organizations.

Jolson's Thea. Musical Comedy Co.
IN THE
Chocolate Soldier
By OSCAR STRAUS
with
CHARLES PURCELL
Alice MacKenzie and Roy Cropper
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Including Lincoln's Birthday) & Sat. 3:10
Thurs. Matinee 5:10 to 8:20
Jolson's Thea. Musical Comedy Co.
Thea. 59 St. & 7 Ave.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Feb. 17—Lehar's "Gretchen" The Count of Luxembourg with an all star cast.

VANDERBILT THEATRE
WEST 48th STREET
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MYRON C. GAYN presents
The sauciest, gayest comedy in town

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

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 Aves. (Reservations, Circle 1407)
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 (Popular Prices \$2.50-10.00)

CHANNING POLLOCK says:
"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"
"Seems to me the high-water mark of a season in when the water has often been very high"
A COMEDY ABOUT LIFE, STARRING
PHILIP MERVILLE
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE, 47th St. W. of Broadway
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Most Comfortable Balcony in New York! Prices \$1 to \$3 (Bal.)

EDGAR SELWYN presents
BOBBY CLARK and PAUL McCULLOUGH
in the new and novel musical play
TIMES SQUARE THEATRE 42nd St. W. of B'way
MATS, THURS. and SAT.
"An enormously funny, whip-snapping, keen-edged farce that will send you home still chuckling, humming, tingling."
—Gilbert Gabriel, N. Y. American.

4th MONTH OF THE YOUTHFUL COMEDY HIT!
IT NEVER RAINS
"A tale of madcap youth . . . sure-fire."—N. Y. Times.
"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.

BIJOU
Thea. W. 45 St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
Eves. Best Seats \$3.00

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th St., 6th Ave. Eves. 8:30
30c, \$1, \$1.50, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Eve. "The Sea Gull" (Tchekov)
Tues. Eve. "The Living Corpse" (Tolstoi)
Wed. Mats. "Peter Pan" (Barrie)
Wed. Eve. "The Open Door" (Sutor) and
"The Women Have Their Way" (Quintero)
Thurs. Eve. "The Sea Gull" (Tchekov)
Fri. Eve. "Mile Boarst" (Anst)
Sat. Mats. "Peter Pan" (Barrie)
Sat. Eve. "The World Be Gentleman" (Molire)

SEAT 4 via adv. Box Off. & Tour Hall,
112 W. 34th Street

Gifted with Beauty and Charm



SYLVIA SIDNEY combines that rare combination of beauty and brains. We may add another superlative, for this charming little lady seems to overpower us with each new part she plays. At the Little Theatre Miss Sidney is to be seen in "Many A Slip," Lew Cantor's new show.

"All the World Wondered" Now Called "The Last Mile"

Herman Shumlin announces that the play by John Wexley which has hitherto been known as "All the World Wondered" will now be called "The Last Mile." The opening date, too, has been altered. Originally scheduled for a premiere on Tuesday evening, February 11, it will instead open on Thursday, February 13th.

"The Last Mile" is a drama with an all-male cast headed by Spencer Tracy. This Thursday evening it is opening for a brief tryout at Parsons' Theatre in Hartford.

"At The Bottom" Comes Up

The professional matinee of "At The Bottom" on Friday, Jan. 31, was marked by one of the largest attendances on record. This overflow turnout was due in a large measure to the curiosity of the acting profession who were desirous of viewing the work of Leo Bulgakov, directing an American group in a Russian play.

Among the attendees were Henry Hull, Leslie Howard, Donald Meek, Harry Beresford, Henry Biberman, Katherine and Guy Standing, Arthur Byron, Philip Merrivale, Basil Sydney, Mary Ellis, Ruth Nelson and others.

BILTMORE THEATRE, 47th St.
West of Broadway
Eves. 8:40, Mats. WED. & SAT.
Phone Chatterbox 5161
KENNETH MACGOWAN and JOSEPH VERNER REED
Present

Basil Sidney Mary Ellis
AND
"Children of Darkness"

By EDWIN JUSTUS WINTER
A sharply witty enamel in which an eighteenth century rogue is made a hearty parody of 20th century exploiters.

VANDERBILT THEATRE
WEST 48th STREET
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MYRON C. GAYN presents
The sauciest, gayest comedy in town

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

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 Aves. (Reservations, Circle 1407)
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 (Popular Prices \$2.50-10.00)

CHANNING POLLOCK says:
"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"
"Seems to me the high-water mark of a season in when the water has often been very high"
A COMEDY ABOUT LIFE, STARRING
PHILIP MERVILLE
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE, 47th St. W. of Broadway
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Most Comfortable Balcony in New York! Prices \$1 to \$3 (Bal.)

EDGAR SELWYN presents
BOBBY CLARK and PAUL McCULLOUGH
in the new and novel musical play
TIMES SQUARE THEATRE 42nd St. W. of B'way
MATS, THURS. and SAT.
"An enormously funny, whip-snapping, keen-edged farce that will send you home still chuckling, humming, tingling."
—Gilbert Gabriel, N. Y. American.

4th MONTH OF THE YOUTHFUL COMEDY HIT!
IT NEVER RAINS
"A tale of madcap youth . . . sure-fire."—N. Y. Times.
"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.

BIJOU
Thea. W. 45 St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
Eves. Best Seats \$3.00

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th St., 6th Ave. Eves. 8:30
30c, \$1, \$1.50, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Eve. "The Sea Gull" (Tchekov)
Tues. Eve. "The Living Corpse" (Tolstoi)
Wed. Mats. "Peter Pan" (Barrie)
Wed. Eve. "The Open Door" (Sutor) and
"The Women Have Their Way" (Quintero)
Thurs. Eve. "The Sea Gull" (Tchekov)
Fri. Eve. "Mile Boarst" (Anst)
Sat. Mats. "Peter Pan" (Barrie)
Sat. Eve. "The World Be Gentleman" (Molire)

SEAT 4 via adv. Box Off. & Tour Hall,
112 W. 34th Street

"Phantom of the Opera" At the Colony Theatre

Universal's talking version of "The Phantom of the Opera" is now at the Colony Theatre. Featured in the picture are Lon Chaney, Mary Philbin and Norman Kerry.

"The Phantom of the Opera," from Gaston Leroux' famous story of that name, is a mystery thriller concerning the evil done by a demented creature who stalks the Grand Opera House in Paris, and who in his desire to be loved, abducts a popular singer, taking her to his chambers in the underground cellar.

Part of the opera "Faust" is heard and seen in this production (not only arias but the choruses and several of the ballet scenes). These are presented in full realism, with color and music, giving to all extent and purposes the first comprehensive rendition of an opera by the talking screen.

Lon Chaney, who plays the "Phantom," is supported by a large cast. Among the principals in addition to Norman Kerry and Mary Philbin are Snitz Edwards, Gibson Gowland, John Sainpolis, Virginia Pearson, Arthur Edmund Carewe, Edith Yorke, Anton Varverka and Bernard Siegel.

TOM VAN DYKE
Announces His First Production
OUT OF A BLUE SKY

An Extraordinary Play
by LESLIE HOWARD
Adapted from the German of Hans Glumburg
Staged by MR. HOWARD
BOOTH THEATRE, 46th St. W.
Eves. 8:40; Mats. WED & SAT

The Season's Outstanding Triumph
KATHARINE CORNELL
in DISHONORED LADY

"I've waited all this year for a stretch of acting as immediately glamorous and subtly colored and alive."
—Gilbert W. Gabriel, New York American.
MATS. WED & SAT. 2:30
EVENINGS AT 8:30

EMPIRE THEATRE, 47th St. W. of Broadway
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GILBERT MILLER by arrangement with MAURICE BROWN presents
Journey's End

By R. C. SHERRIFF
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 West 43rd Street
Eves. 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 GILLMORE
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 Aves. (Reservations, Circle 1407)
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 (Popular Prices \$2.50-10.00)

CHANNING POLLOCK says:
"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"
"Seems to me the high-water mark of a season in when the water has often been very high"
A COMEDY ABOUT LIFE, STARRING
PHILIP MERVILLE
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE, 47th St. W. of Broadway
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Most Comfortable Balcony in New York! Prices \$1 to \$3 (Bal.)

EDGAR SELWYN presents
BOBBY CLARK and PAUL McCULLOUGH
in the new and novel musical play
TIMES SQUARE THEATRE 42nd St. W. of B'way
MATS, THURS. and SAT.
"An enormously funny, whip-snapping, keen-edged farce that will send you home still chuckling, humming, tingling."
—Gilbert Gabriel, N. Y. American.

4th MONTH OF THE YOUTHFUL COMEDY HIT!
IT NEVER RAINS
"A tale of madcap youth . . . sure-fire."—N. Y. Times.
"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.

BIJOU
Thea. W. 45 St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
Eves. Best Seats \$3.00

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th St., 6th Ave. Eves. 8:30
30c, \$1, \$1.50, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Eve. "The Sea Gull" (Tchekov)
Tues. Eve. "The Living Corpse" (Tolstoi)
Wed. Mats. "Peter Pan" (Barrie)
Wed. Eve. "The Open Door" (Sutor) and
"The Women Have Their Way" (Quintero)
Thurs. Eve. "The Sea Gull" (Tchekov)
Fri. Eve. "Mile Boarst" (Anst)
Sat. Mats. "Peter Pan" (Barrie)
Sat. Eve. "The World Be Gentleman" (Molire)

SEAT 4 via adv. Box Off. & Tour Hall,
112 W. 34th Street

"Lost Zeppelin" at Gaiety

"The Lost Zeppelin," Tiffany's all-talking special with Conway Tearle, Virginia Valli and Ricardo Cortez heading the cast, opened at the Gaiety Theatre Saturday afternoon for an extended run. The story deals with a Zeppelin which is wrecked after flying over the South Pole. The commander and his aide are the only members of the crew alive when a rescue plane appears. The plane is able to carry only one passenger, and the commander knows that his young unmarried aide is in love with his wife. Which returns? The picture is said to have been more than a year in the making.

David Barnett in Recital

David Barnett, the young American pianist, appeared on Monday evening last in a recital at Carnegie Hall before a large and cordial audience. Mr. Barnett takes his music seriously, as was evidenced by his highly intelligent performance.

In the Fantasie and Fugue in G minor by Bach-Liszt, he paid exceptional regard to the dynamics and produced a beautiful velvet tone in the pianissimo passages. The tremendous technical difficulties of Brahms were non-existent in this brilliant young virtuoso in the variations on a theme of Paganini.

Though Barnett's style is calculated to appeal more to the intellect rather than to the emotions, his performance at this recital roused the audience to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm. The other numbers on the program were Kreisleriana by Robert Schumann and a group of solos by Chopin. Mr. Barnett's previous appearance in New York was on January 12 with the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Henry Hadley conducting.—C. K. D.

"Seven Keys" at Hippodrome

The R-K-O Hippodrome this week is presenting Richard Dix in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," his first Radio picture. In this talking screen version of the George M. Cohan stage play, Dix is supported by Miriam Seegar and Lucien Littlefield. On the six act vaudeville bill Joe Jackson, the funny tramp on the bicycle, returns to the Hippodrome for the first time since Charles B. Dillingham managed that house.

Others of importance in the stage show are Florence Brady and Gilbert Wells, Cunningham and Clement, the Honey Family, Del Chain and Artie Conroy, and the Three Small Brothers.

OUT OF A BLUE SKY

An Extraordinary Play
by LESLIE HOWARD
Adapted from the German of Hans Glumburg
Staged by MR. HOWARD
BOOTH THEATRE, 46th St. W.
Eves. 8:40; Mats. WED & SAT

The Season's Outstanding Triumph
KATHARINE CORNELL
in DISHONORED LADY

"I've waited all this year for a stretch of acting as immediately glamorous and subtly colored and alive."
—Gilbert W. Gabriel, New York American.
MATS. WED & SAT. 2:30
EVENINGS AT 8:30

EMPIRE THEATRE, 47th St. W. of Broadway
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GILBERT MILLER by arrangement with MAURICE BROWN presents
Journey's End

By R. C. SHERRIFF
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 West 43rd Street
Eves. 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 GILLMORE
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 Aves. (Reservations, Circle 1407)
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 (Popular Prices \$2.50-10.00)

PRIZE-FIGHTER STILL HITS AS PRODUCER

Myron Fagan Keeps On

Once upon a time a lad named Myron Fagan held the amateur lightweight championship of the world. Thus encouraged, he became a lawyer . . . in Chicago. After that training, he felt ready for play producing. He found that his practice days were play beside putting on a play. You see, Fagan is author as well as producer of his own dramas, and critics in general believe that a man produces his own plays only when he cannot persuade anyone else to put them on. Therefore, they reason, the play must be bad.

Myron Fagan has a different opinion. Against unfavorable reviews, he put "Gimmie's Women" through a season's run in New York, with sell-outs along the road. The reviews of "Nancy's Private Affair" were (perhaps because of this) a bit better—but Minna Gombel should get a good deal of the credit, for her sensitive acting; and once more the public is waking to discover that the line of laughter leads to a play by Myron Fagan. At this rate, his next should open sold out for eight weeks.

Noted Producer



THE VANDERBILT THEATRE is housing a hit show. Myron Fagan is the producer, author and director of "Nancy's Private Affair" which seems to be enjoying a popular run at that house.

Universal Doing Foreign Talks

Universal has started production of twelve two-reel all-dialogue and sound pictures with foreign speaking casts. The pictures will be made in French and Spanish and will be short dramatic sketches by noted players and musical comedies featuring foreign stars. Paul Kohner will supervise the productions.

All of the series will be filmed strictly in a foreign language and played by actors and actresses of that foreign nationality.

Satire of Today in 'Children of Darkness'

A fact of considerable interest about "Children of Darkness," the new play now at the Biltmore Theatre, is that this drama has followed the cue of Henry Fielding and parodied Jonathan Wild, the great leader of thieves of the eighteenth century, as a fair specimen of the "self-made men" of their own day.

The purpose of Field's irony was to show how similar to Wild's abhorred rascality where the qualities that made a ruler or a soldier revered and successful. Mr. Mayer has been after more up-to-date game than a politician, a king or a conqueror. In his version, Wild's tactics are compared rather to the modern capitalistic exploiter in the world of business.

In the play, Wild, on learning that his privilege is denied and that he must hang, declares:

"Why should I suffer this fate when the Prime Minister spared? Let us presume that all that is said of me is true. Yet, wherein lies the difference between those who are to kill me and myself? Their chief is the leader of a party, I am the leader of a gang. Both were primarily organized for spoils. My agents have sacked a house, now and then—there is a government whose agents have not sacked whole cities? It is declared that I have sacrificed my henchmen—but will you name me the statesman who has sacrificed his career for a friend? Look at the military men and their honors! If I am condemned justly then it is a crime to kill one man and a virtue to kill ten thousand! Virtue is simply vice on a monstrous scale."

At Town Hall



GUY MEIER and LEE PATTON are scheduled to appear at Town Hall on Feb. 22 in an interesting recital.

Later he continues: "I am a self-made man—I have by my own efforts climbed to the top. The future belongs to men like myself; the powers of government will yet pass into the hands of men who know how to build an organization and make it profitable."

A few reservations for the New Leader dinner next Wednesday night are still available. First applications are first served. Telephone The New Leader, Algonquin 4622.

Walter Abel at 'The Morons'

Walter Abel, the distinguished actor in "The Lower Depths," once called "The Lower Depths," that is playing under the management of Leo Bulgakov, of the Moscow Art Theatre, will speak at a banquet of "The Morons" Thursday evening next. His subject is "The Modern Theatre." The banquet is the 181st dinner of the discussion club, and is held at Rosoff's Restaurant.

UNION DIRECTORY

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

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION
Local 82 of I. L. G. W. U.
5 West 16th Street, New York City
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 5756-5757
A. SYNDER, Manager

Zonnaz Embroiders
UNION, Local 66, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 10th St., Phone: Algonquin 3557-8
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union
E. L. FREEDMAN, President
LEON HATTAR, NATHAN REISEL, Managers

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

United Neckwear Makers' Union
LOCAL 11018, A. F. of L.
7 East 10th St., Phone: Algonquin 7082
Joint Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night at 7:30 in the office
ED. GOTTESMAN, Sec'y-Treas.
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Manager
LOUIS FELDHEIM, Bus. Agent

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
Office and Headquarters, 117 E. 10th St., Phone: Algonquin 7082
Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 10 A. M.
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 334, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
117 E. 10th St., Phone: Algonquin 7082
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
SAMUEL SIESSMAN, J. BELSKY, Secretaries
ISIDORE LIFT, Business Agent

Pressers' Union
Local 5, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple
117 E. 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MORRIS GOLDIN, Chairman
JACOB ENGELMAN, W. BLACK, Sec'y
Rec. Sec'y

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

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD
OF GREATER NEW YORK
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Office: 31 W. 15th St., Orchard 1357
Board meets every Tuesday evening at the Office
All locals meet every Wednesday
MORRIS RUBENHEIM, Manager
HYMAN NOVODOL, Sec'y-Treas.

Joint Executive Committee OF THE VEST MAKERS' UNION
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
M. GREENBERG, Sec'y-Treas.
PETER MONAT, Manager
Office: 31 West 15th Street
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening

German Painters' Union
LOCAL 409 BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPER-HANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Evening at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York
LEFKOWITZ, President
ALVIN ROITMANN, Sec'y
PETER ROITMANN, Fin. Sec'y

United Hebrew Trades
172 EAST BROADWAY
Telephone BRADDOCK 8410
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M.
Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M.
M. TIGHE, Chairman
M. WOLPERT, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

FUR DRESSERS' UNION
Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union
Office & Headquarters, 910 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, Stage 9788, Reg. Meeting, 1st and 3rd Mondays
President: J. H. HERTZBERG
JOSEPH KARASS, Vice-President
SAMUEL MINDEL, Sec'y
ALBERT HILF, Fin. Sec'y

LABOR LYCEUM
910 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.
STAGG 3442

Labor Temple 243-247 EAST 84th ST.
Workmen's Educational Association
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone REGENT 10036

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union
OFFICE: 133 SECOND AVE.
Phone Orchard 9808-1-2
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday
S. HERSHKOWITZ, Sec'y-Treas.
OPERATORS, LOCAL 1
Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday
Executive Board meets every Monday
All Meetings are held at 133 SECOND AVENUE, New York City

The Milk Drivers' Union
The Emblem of the Union
Local 684, I. U. of T.
Office: 206 W. 14th St., New York
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St.
CHAS. HOFER, Treas. & Business Agent
MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

WORKERS!
Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers
Always Look Waiters & Waitresses' Union
For This LABEL
LOCAL 1
162 E. 23rd Street
Tel. Gramercy 0843
JACK LASHLEY, President
WILLIAM LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treas.
Regular meeting every Tuesday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
3 West 16th Street, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 5148
BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION 458
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 14th Street
OFFICE: 501 EAST 10TH STREET, Telephone METRO 2676
FRED E. JOHNSON, President
A. RAYMOND PRICE, Bus. Agent
HARRY P. ELERT, Fin. Sec'y
CHARLES M. BLUM, Rec. Sec'y

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
11-15 UNION SQUARE, AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR
Telephone: ALGONQUIN 6068-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILMAN, Gen. President
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
HYMAN BLUMBERG, President
SIDNEY RESSMAN, Secretary-Treasurer

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD
International Pocketbook Workers' Union
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
GENERAL OFFICE:
53 WEST 31ST STREET, N. Y. Phone Gramercy 1028
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman
CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer
A. L. SHIPPLACOFF, Manager

Millinery Workers' Union, Local 24
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway Phone Spring 4548
Union Office: 30 West 37th Street Phone WASHINGTON 1270
HYMAN LEIDERFARD, J. MALINIK, NATHANIEL SPECTOR, ALEX ROSE, Chairman, Ex. Bd., Sec'y, Manager, Sec'y-Treas.
ORGANIZERS: I. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 9068
PHILIP A. SILBERSTEIN, General Pres. HARRY REGOON, General Sec'y-Treas.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four"
Office: 44 East 12th Street
Stuyvesant 5568
Regular meetings every Friday at 210 East Fifth Street
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office
PHILIP OLSKOFF, Manager
I. MACHLIN, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS
OF AMERICA, NEW YORK LOCAL NO. 1
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 305 WEST 11TH ST. Phone WATKINS 7704
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at 4:30 P. M. in the office
ARLINGTON HALL, 10 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
A. J. KESSE, Sec'y
Frank Schel, Treas.

N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6
LEON H. ROUSE, President
John Sullivan, Vice-President
Jan. J. McGrath, Secretary-Treas.
Headquarters: 601 Broadway (Room 325)
Phone Spring 2238-2239
G. GOOZL, Manager
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Tuesday at 8:30 P. M.
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 244—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 242—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 240—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 238—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 236—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 234—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 232—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 230—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 228—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 226—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 224—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 222—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 220—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 218—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 216—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 214—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 212—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 210—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 208—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 206—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 204—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 202—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 200—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 198—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 196—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 194—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 192—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 190—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 188—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 186—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 184—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 182—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 180—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 178—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 176—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 174—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 172—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 170—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 168—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 166—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 164—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 162—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 160—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 158—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 156—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 154—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 152—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 150—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 148—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 146—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 144—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 142—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 140—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 138—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 136—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 134—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 132—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 130—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 128—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 126—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 124—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 122—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 120—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 118—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 116—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 114—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 112—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 110—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 108—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 106—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 104—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 102—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 100—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 98—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 96—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 94—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 92—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 90—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 88—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 86—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 84—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 82—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 80—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 78—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 76—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 74—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 72—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 70—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 68—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 66—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 64—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 62—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 60—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 58—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 56—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 54—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 52—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 50—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 48—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 46—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 44—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 42—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 40—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 38—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 36—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 34—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 32—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 30—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 28—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 26—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 24—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 22—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 20—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 18—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 16—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 14—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 12—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 10—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 8—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 6—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 4—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 2—Executive Board meets every Saturday

N. Y. Joint Board Shirt & Boys' Waist Makers' Union
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Headquarters: 601 Broadway (Room 325)
Phone Spring 2238-2239
G. GOOZL, Manager
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Tuesday at 8:30 P. M.
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 244—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 242—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 240—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 238—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 236—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 234—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 232—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 230—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 228—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 226—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 224—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 222—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 220—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 218—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 216—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 214—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 212—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 210—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 208—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 206—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 204—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 202—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 200—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 198—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 196—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 194—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 192—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 190—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 188—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 186—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 184—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 182—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 180—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 178—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 176—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 174—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 172—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 170—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 168—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 166—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 164—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 162—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 160—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 158—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 156—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 154—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 152—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 150—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 148—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 146—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 144—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 142—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 140—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 138—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 136—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 134—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 132—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 130—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 128—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 126—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 124—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 122—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 120—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 118—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 116—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 114—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 112—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 110—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 108—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 106—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 104—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 102—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 100—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 98—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 96—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 94—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 92—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 90—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 88—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 86—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 84—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 82—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 80—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 78—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 76—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 74—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 72—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 70—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 68—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 66—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 64—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 62—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 60—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 58—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 56—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 54—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 52—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 50—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 48—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 46—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 44—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 42—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 40—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 38—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 36—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 34—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 32—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 30—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 28—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 26—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 24—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 22—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 20—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 18—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 16—Executive Board meets every Saturday
Local 14—Executive Board meets every Sunday
Local 12—Executive Board meets every Monday
Local 10—Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Local 8—Executive Board meets every Wednesday
Local 6—Executive Board meets every Thursday
Local 4—Executive Board meets every Friday
Local 2—Executive Board meets every Saturday

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 910 Wiloughby Ave.
Phone STAG 1011
Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular Meetings Every Tuesday evening at 8:00 P. M.
CHAS. PELHAM, President
FRANK P. LUTZ, Treasurer
KINDY STREET, Bus. Agent
SAMUEL FORTNER, Sec'y

Furrier's Joint Council of N. Y.
LOCAL 151, 152, 153 and 154
THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS UNION OF U. S. & C.
Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M.
CHAS. STEIN, Manager

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261
Office:
62 East 10th Street
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at 10:00 O'Clock
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 2:00 East 10th Street
ISAAC SILVERMAN, President
NATHAN EICHFATH, Financial Secretary-Treas.
Recording Secretary

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & America, District Council No. 9, N. Y. C.
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council
Regular Meetings Every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M.
Office, 165 East 50th Street
Tel. Plaza 4100-3416. Philip Zanner, Secretary
Robert Semboff, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.; Samuel Mandel, President.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

FOR ALL information regarding Socialist literature, organization and lectures address the National Executive Secretary, Clarence O. Senior, 2633 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

UNITED SOCIALIST DRIVE

A report on details of the United Socialist Drive will be mailed to all contributors within a few weeks. Reports Marx Lewis, who is winding up the drive and trying to get those who have pledged to pay the entire amount so the matter can be closed.

CONSTITUTION CONTESTS

The national contest on the constitution open to students in American secondary schools started its seventh year on Feb. 3. This is an opportunity for Socialists to propagate their views and should be utilized to the full. High school students are induced to study the constitution by the offer of enormous prizes.

THE NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office has propaganda literature that will help students. The most popular single work would be a five cent pamphlet, "The Life and Death of Uncle Sam" by Oscar Ameringer, which knocks on the head a great many of the false ideas of the American people. The Life and Death of Uncle Sam, by Oscar Ameringer, which knocks on the head a great many of the false ideas of the American people.

REVISSED LEAFLETS READY

New editions of four standard leaflets which bring them up-to-date and make them more attractive are announced by the National Office. "What is Socialism?" the most widely sold, has already had a distribution of over 1,000,000. "Out of Work," a leaflet dealing with unemployment, pictures the front page of a family in agony from fear of want. Over 100,000 copies have been sold at \$4 a thousand. The revised edition is slightly smaller. "Is It a Crime to be Old," the old age pension leaflet now has its third printing. Since changes have been made in it, "The Negro and Socialism" now has its second printing.

Colorado

Powers Hapgood, state secretary, is sending a letter to all members and former members, asking them to pay up their dues and get busy in party work. He is acting as the organizer of a union of technicians in this district.

Illinois

The public speaking class run by the Cook County Socialists held its third session last week with a discussion of sources of information which were available in the field of labor, statistics and Socialist data. The class meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 at National Headquarters and is open to any member of the party or sympathizer who wants to learn the essentials of public speaking.

New Jersey

At a meeting of Socialists in Hudson County held last Monday in the Terhater Hall, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, a lecture forum and discussion class was planned. Organizer Clarence O. Senior will be in the group relative to this venture. Beginning possible February 20 or 27, a series of lectures will be arranged to take their place at the above place. Prominent speakers will be engaged. The first hour will be devoted to the lecture, followed by a discussion with the view of developing speakers. William E. Bohn of the Reno School and August Claessens volunteered to assist in preparing this series of educational meetings.

New York State

President A. B. Brumbacher of the State Teachers' College is scheduled to address the Albany People's Forum next Sunday. Albany Socialists were much impressed by the talk on international Socialism given by Algerian Lee on February 2, particularly the effectiveness with which Lee dispensed of the questions of Communist sympathizers.

New York City

FORWARD BALL
The annual Forward Masquerade Ball will be held Saturday evening, February 22, in the 1st Regiment Armory, 34th street and Park avenue. An elaborate program has been arranged. Tickets in advance are \$1; at the door, \$1.50. The advance sale is on and tickets can be obtained in every branch, party headquarters, Labor Lyceum and Workmen's Circle Centers.

Jessie Stephen Arrived

Jessie Stephen, well-known British Socialist, speaker and writer, arrived Wednesday, February 5. Speaking dates have been arranged in the East and Midwest to the second week in April. During February she will

be in and around New York City. Dates are: February 7, Young City League; Sunday evening, Feb. 9, Branch Jamaica and the Women's Section; 14th, the 8th A. D. Branch; 16th, East Side 17th, Amalgamated Cooperative Houses, Bronx; 20th, 5th A. D. Branch; 21st, Bensonhurst; 22nd, Buffalo; 23rd, Flatbush; 25th, Bronx Free Fellowship; 27th, Rockaway 28th, Brighton Beach; March 2, New York City, Women's Section. All organizations desiring her services are to get in touch with Organizer Claessens, 7 East 15th street. Dates during March and April, when she will be in the Midwest, can be made through National Secretary, Clarence Senior, 2633 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

MANHATTAN

A meeting will be held Monday evening, Feb. 10, in the clubroom, 96 Avenue C. The Sunday evening forum with August Claessens as lecturer continues. Some current events are discussed every Sunday evening. On Sunday evening, February 16, the speaker will be Jessie Stephen.

4th A.D.

A special meeting will be held on Thursday, February 13, at the East-Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. Important matters will be taken up. Comrade Weinstein, organizer of the Verband, will be present. Every member is urged to attend.

East Harlem

The Sunday evening forum conducted by Isaac Harlem branch and the Y. P. S. L. is making progress. The attendance is increasing. On Saturday evening, March 2, a dance and social will be given by the Socialist Center, 62 East 106th street.

Upper West Side

The branch will meet Tuesday, February 11, at 8:00 p.m., at the Temple Israel Community Center, 210 West 91st street. The Executive Committee and membership drive committee will report. William Karlin will speak on "Socialists at Work." A visit to the branch this evening will be well spent. Everybody welcome.

Bronx County

Bronx members are busily engaged in making a huge success of their annual ball to be held at Hunts Point Palace Saturday evening, March 15. Tickets are available at every branch headquarters and from every branch official. A number of valuable prizes will be distributed to the winners. Printed and many Bronx Socialists are busy soliciting ads for it.

On Sunday afternoon, March 3

A general membership drive will be held at which matters pertaining to the county organization will be acted upon. A large addition of new members have been secured by several branches. The membership drive is achieving splendid success.

2nd A.D.

On Saturday evening, February 7, Norman Thomas will speak in the new headquarters, Northeast corner of Walton avenue and Clarke place. Thomas will speak for British socialism drive. An effort is being made to get out a huge attendance with the view of doubling the membership.

In spite of Tuesday evening, February 15

NEW LEADER

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

Editor: James Oneal
Assistant Editor: Edw. Levinson

Contributing Editors:

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



SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggles of the organized working class. It is a powerful blow aimed at the abomination known as the sweatshop, that foul parasite which in the garment trades is responsible for the tubercular worker and thousands of untimely deaths since it appeared in the eighties. The union had reached the point where it was strangling the sweatshop when the "left wingers" rose to power nearly four years ago and brought chaos into the industry and the union.

Of about 3,500 employers at least 3,000 are not manufacturers but contractors who work for "jobbers" and "sub-jobbers." Their enterprises are precarious adventures in profit-making; they are irresponsible, competition is keen, and labor conditions sink to a disgraceful level which menace the health of the workers. About 60 per cent of the workers are women and thousands of them earn as little as \$12 per week.

White and Colored Labor

WE ARE glad that the claims of the Negro as a worker and potential trade unionist are being urged. He has his friends in the trade unions but up to the present there has been no general invitation for him to join all unions or any concerted effort to organize him. We know that abysmal prejudices that have their origin in the Negro's 250 years of chattel servitude still survive and yet they are not as malignant as they were a generation ago.

If we approach this problem of organizing Negro workers solely from the point of view of the welfare of the whites it will be seen that the latter's material interest alone requires that the Negro should be in the labor organizations. If his claims are not recognized he is under no obligation to recognize ours. Any appeal to him by white exclusionists when whites are striking fall to the ground.

One of the most tragic phases of Negro slavery was that it kept millions of poor whites in hopeless economic and social degradation. These whites could not rise in the social scale until Negro bondage was abolished. The slave owners trained slaves to be carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and so on. They hired out their slaves for other jobs. The white laborers were consigned to odd jobs and subsisted on what they could obtain from hunting, fishing, begging and odd crops raised on barren patches of soil. Their standard of living and even general education did not rise higher than that of the slaves.

The problem is the same today. We cannot have one great section of labor treated as mudsills without the rest of us being in peril of being dragged down. And this descent of the whites is the price we must eventually pay unless we choose to help the ascent of the blacks.

Old and New Capitalism

PRESIDENT GREEN of the American Federation of Labor reports an increase of 3 per cent in unemployment in the first two weeks of January. This estimate is based upon reports received from trade unions. The statement is a challenge to the optimistic announcements of President Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis.

All the information that comes to The New Leader from a variety of sources supports the view that an army of jobless men are walking the streets all over the country. Even the government survey of the unemployed for December, a digest of which we presented last week, shows widespread distress.

The new capitalism has developed an intellectual police who have given it a halo. The cult has admitted that the old capitalism had its defects, that it was occasionally cursed with widespread unemployment, low wages, and industrial

depression but that the new capitalism has brought the era of "service," high wages, and general employment.

The police had hardly completed their rounds in delivering this message when the new capitalism began to exhibit all the diseases of the old. Even the high wages dogma has been shot to pieces by a report made by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. That document shows that the new capitalism has more and more sapped the labor power of an increasing number of women because men breadwinners have not received sufficient wages to live up to a minimum standard of decency and comfort. Only a small fraction of the working class has realized this cab-horse standard of decent shelter and sufficient food. We shall have more to say of this report next week.

Then what is to be said of "service" as a commandment of the new capitalism? The charm of the word is being dispelled by grim reality. There isn't a capitalist enterprise anywhere, no matter how much "service" it is capable of rendering, that has continued to operate after profits disappeared. Workers have been pitched into the streets and the doors of employment have been shut. As profits have dwindled wage cuts have been ordered. "Service" is simply a new plaster to cover an old disease.

Thinking, organization and action by the victims of capitalism are imperative. All that we will get from the fat boys in power is soothing words.

A "Liberal" Party

A Liberal Party was urged by Samuel Harden Church of Pittsburgh at a dinner of the directors of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Tuesday night in New York. Such a party, said the speaker, "would aim to extirpate all those organizations that are holding liberty in bondage." He singled out political groups who "endeavor to enact their religious and moral tenets into the laws of the land."

The speaker is a Republican and the limited range of his "liberalism" is interesting. A liberal interpretation of "holding liberty in bondage" would range him against the whole economic system and bring him into the Socialist camp. Is that what he means? We doubt it.

We do not think that this type of "liberal" will concern himself with the miners in many states who work in an industry that holds "liberty in bondage." It is not likely that he has in mind textile, steel, and other industries where the same economic servitude prevails and yet this subjection of workers to the will of industrial overlords is the fundamental basis of political coercion and social degradation.

This "liberalism" had its chance during the World War in this country and it surrendered to the economic and financial masters of the United States. It stood for an oligarchy of suppression more ruthless than the terror of John Adams's administration. It swallowed most of the cant of the warmongers and turned against the Socialists who tried to remain sane in an insane world. It provided the opportunity for the suppression of even that type of "liberty" which it is now trying to recover.

IN A NUTSHELL

The National Republic, G. O. P. monthly magazine, declares that Nathaniel Gorham, twelfth president of the Continental Congress, served in that body in 1782 and 1783, and again from 1785 to 1787 but that he died in 1786. Dead ones appeal to the G. O. P.

Only an idea can slay an idea. Until the workers are animated with the idea to be their own masters they cannot supplant the idea that their class is born for wage slavery.—G. D. H. Cole.

The Nathaniel Gorham mentioned above is also the bird who sent a secret message in cipher to Prince Henry of Prussia to accept the American throne. A G. O. P. hero, of course.

To make armies go on killing one another, it is even more necessary to invent lies than flame-throwers and poison gas.—Sir Ian Hamilton.

A New Jersey boy out of work for months held up a filling station and was killed by a policeman. All right-thinkers can understand that this boy was a criminal, not hungry.

The capitalist system is producing a social canker, as well as economic chaos. The day of Socialism may not be so far off as some people suppose.—Arthur Ponsonby, M. P.

If I have five guns and you have five and we favor parity of arms, we can realize parity by tossing all our guns into a sewer but this simple solution is beyond the bright statesmen who rule the world.

We declare war on the wage system, which demoralizes the life of the lured and the lured, cheats both and enslaves the workingman; war with the present system of finance, which robs Labor and gorges Capital, makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and turns a republic into an aristocracy of capital.—Wendell Phillips.

We may be sure that the high powered propagandists of capitalism who yodel the hymn of "prosperity" will not be found among the ranks of the millions of jobless workers.

The modern form of private property is simply a legal claim to take a share of the produce of the national industry without paying for it.—George Bernard Shaw.

Jean Jacques Rousseau once said that "No father can transmit to his son the right of being useless to his fellow creatures." Rousseau lived long before American princes of steel, oil, copper, utilities and railroads passed this right to their useless sons.

Cheer up! Income tax returns for 1928 show 40 per cent more receivers of million dollar incomes and thirteen more who received \$5,000,000 or more a year. To bad that the half-dazed jobless men who committed suicide in New York in the past ten days did not have this evidence of "prosperity."

It was from the turning of necessary work into amusement that art was finally born.—William Morris.

In a fair gale every fool may sail, but wise behavior in a storm commends the wisdom of the pilot.—Quarles.

The Letter Box

Mr. Baldwin Reiterates
Editor, The New Leader:

Since Mr. Hillquit persists in using your columns to ask me questions about the Karolyi-Rand School matter, I must answer his last queries, trivial as they are. He declines to accept my statements because they conflict with what I was "reported" to have said. Let the case rest on what I have stated in writing, not on what was "reported" in conversation.

I repeat again that my only connection with the cable to Karolyi was a refusal to join in sending it. I expressed no opinion to the representative of the Anti-Horthy League beyond a remark that the facts, could make up his own mind. The cable stated the facts. Others in the Civil Liberties Union similarly approached, took same position.

There is nothing in the facts to warrant Mr. Hillquit's assumption that I encouraged the sending of the cable. There is, however, something in Mr. Hillquit's partisan feeling which prevents him from seeing that I, as well as others in the Civil Liberties Union, could and did not participate in a political row with which we had no concern.

ROGER BALDWIN.

New York City.

Mr. Baldwin implies that there are some discrepancies between what The New Leader reported him to have said and what he subsequently wrote over his signature. He thus raises a question concerning the veracity of The New Leader interviews with him. Mr. Baldwin was "reported" to have said only what he DID say. We think it exceedingly bad taste to bolster an argument by going back on a reporter, even though this attempt at a repudiation is couched as diplomatically as it is.

For the sake of our readers who may be unfamiliar with the question involved, let us state: Roger Baldwin accepted membership on a committee organized by the Rand School to sponsor a meeting for Count Karolyi. A Communist group, the Anti-Horthy League, called Karolyi urging him to cancel the speaking date.

Mr. Baldwin, as accurately reported in The New Leader, saw this cable before it was sent and "approved it as a fair statement of fact." (The words are Mr. Baldwin's.) Mr. Baldwin helped formulate the cable. He informed The New Leader that he urged the signer of the cable to drop the usual Communist verbiage.

Mr. Baldwin now states that he "expressed no opinion" on the cable and that his only "connection with the cable" was a refusal to join in sending it!

"The cable stated the facts," Mr. Baldwin now says. Mr. Baldwin, with an unusual memory, gave The New Leader the general text of the cable. It said: "Your first meeting scheduled under Social Democratic auspices will create misunderstanding and opposition. Urge you to cancel this date." It did not state, as Mr. Baldwin well knew, that the Rand School had invited Socialists, liberals, Democrats, non-political Hungarian leaders in New York City and Mr. Baldwin himself to act as sponsors of the meeting. It did not state, as Count Karolyi was later to admit publicly, that the Anti-Horthy League, which sponsored the cable to the extent that it can be said to exist, is a Communist organization. The cable not only conveniently ignored the facts, but resorted to subterfuge and falsehoods. Why, for instance, did the cable say "Social Democratic auspices" and not "Communist auspices" as would have been correct? It is obvious that the framers of the cable were intent on exploiting factional differences which exist between Karolyi and the Hungarian Social-Democrat. And what "opposition" would have been created had Karolyi proceeded with the meeting under Rand School auspices? Mr. Baldwin knows that the New York Socialists can take care of their meetings without fear of Communist "opposition." The use of the word "opposition" in the cable was obviously intended as a threat.

We repeat, this cable, which Mr. Baldwin says "stated the facts," eliminated half the facts and distorted the half it did give.

Mr. Baldwin's repeated protestations of aloofness from "political rows" comes with poor grace from one who has publicly expressed community of interest with the Communists and criticism of the Socialists. His attempt to make it appear that the Civil Liberties Union is under attack is ingenuous. Mr. Baldwin alone is involved.

It appears that the Rand School was swayed by "bourgeois tolerance" in inviting Mr. Baldwin to act on its committee. He did nothing to help but the meeting over; he did a lot to have it cancelled. Count Karolyi's cause and Mr. Baldwin's reputation have suffered as a consequence. If we were Mr. Baldwin we would close the incident and try to have people forget about it as soon as possible. We must add that, with this issue, The New Leader considers the controversy closed.—EDITOR, THE NEW LEADER.

IN OUR SEVENTH YEAR

By S. A. DeWitt

WELL, Comrades, here we are with six hard years gone, and the New Leader still yours. Just how it came through the lethargic labyrinth wherein the party and its friends got tangled up during those listless years will be intricate and difficult to explain.

All we of the Leader staff and the management can say with settled demeanor is that we knew many more lean days than fat . . . that the way was uncommonly strait and hard . . . that our friends were few . . . that the few were precious helpful . . . that we carried on with scarcely a whimper . . . and that we are prepared through that experience to keep going on in the good cause . . . come what may.

Now that our circulation and advertising revenue are increasing, and printers bills and payrolls are met with astonishing regularity, we might be allowed the indulgence of retrospect and appraisal.

Going back to the early years, when the Board of Management kept harping on better contents and format, one sees the eager face of Comrade Gillis, the rhythmic gestures of Comrade Warsaw, and the genial presence of good old Morris Berman all intent on the problems before us. Stern Julius Gerber, happy Albert Halpern, Brother Stein,

Harry Smith, Sam Friedman and Louis Waldman are there mulling it over. And for six bitter years these comrades have borne the burden of keeping the pulpit going over our shrunken financial and material being. Your present writer asks too to be considered as having been in the game with love and zeal. But the younger members of the Board will permit the expression of appreciation we all feel for Comrades Berman, Gillis and Warsaw who have led with unflagging energy and devotion and kept The New Leader marching on.

Bankruptcy has faced us time and time again. Somehow we twisted and turned our meager resources into sufficiency for the threatening moment. The Labor banks were of supreme importance during those financial crises. And they still are. We wish to acknowledge here our gratitude to Comrade Adolph Held of the Amalgamated Bank, and Comrade Solomon Filin of the International-Madison Bank for the consideration and courtesy they have extended to us whenever we called on their institutions for a much needed loan.

To the "Forward" and its "Association" we owe the full fact of our existence since their annual subsidy has been sufficient to cover much of our deficit. To the individual comrades who have given generously and often at our

dinners and the like indeed our thanks.

And to the staff . . . gallant, uncompromising Jim Oneal, trudging through multitudinous tasks, going for weeks without pay in 1927 . . . love and prosit Jim in 1927 . . . love and prosit Jim . . . you've done a difficult job better than any other man I know in the movement could have managed to perform.

And then there's Eddie Levinson, the boy-marvel in a marvelous age. Without his singular genius on the mechanical end of the job, it would be hard to explain or smile about anything to-day. And there's Bud Shipley who has plugged for years without a nickel to keep our amusement page presentable enough to entice advertising revenue. And what fine work he has done in criticism and occasional special features . . . Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, Mac Coleman, Louis Stanley, Ben Blumenberg, and the others who edge in at intervals . . . the greatest staff of under-and-non paid writers the cause has ever assembled for its press.

True, there is much to be desired for constant improvement. We ought to have more special articles from authorities. More variety, more general labor and Socialist Party news. In fact we ought to have a daily. And we have welcomed the increased

volume of friendly criticism that every mail brings into the office. The most encouraging sign in this is that the New Leader is being read with a more complete interest.

Nor are we content to place before you the six years of our work and say with strutting mien "This we have done, and we are greatly pleased with it." Rather are we quick to assert that we regret having had so little to work with, since we could have accomplished so much more.

The New Leader is soul and fibre of Socialism and the Party. It mirrors faithfully whatever we Socialists here in the United States are. Our moods, our enthusiasms, our present and future accomplishment are all mixed up in its pages and make-up. As the circulation increases, as demands for betterment are made upon its management, as its material security becomes assured, so might we measure the progress of our cause. We, of the New Leader await your pleasure. We are your voice. And there is hope and a new resonance what is heard. Come on, Time, old boy, bring on your seventh year.

At the risk of being charged with reviving that notable order, The Mutual Admiration Society, the author of the above is entitled to the gratitude of our readers for his active work in many grave emergencies that have faced The New Leader. We cannot permit this opportunity to pass without referring to his years of devoted service.—Editor.

Can Socialists Read?

By St. John Smith

ONE of the best book stores in New York City is a Socialist book store run by Socialists for the benefit of the Socialist movement. I dropped in there the other day, for this store is the People's House, along with the New York City Headquarters and the Rand School, where it is very easy to get at. And, too, the latest books and magazines are always spread out in attractive array, so it is a very tempting place. While I was looking things over, Jack Altman came over for a little gossip. Jack is the genial manager of the store. I said: "Well, how's business?" Jack said: "Oh, business is all right."

I said: "I suppose all the Socialists buy their books here." Jack said: "Socialists? No. If we had to depend on Socialists we would have to close up. Other people all over the country order books here. But not the Socialists."

What Jack went on to say is such a serious criticism of the Socialist movement that it seems to me it should be placed before every member. He said, in effect, that Socialists are not good co-operators, that they don't stick together.

He offered a specific example. There is a New York store that runs its book department at a loss. It sells current novels, plays and other popular works at a fraction of their wholesale cost. This is part of an advertising plan. The losses are charged off as advertising. Not all books are sold at reduced costs. Good Socialists are drawn to this store by the low prices of best sellers and then buy their books on history or economics at a price higher than that charged at the Rand Book Store.

The Rand Book Store gives all party members a discount of 10 per cent. If they were to buy all their books at their own store they would get them, on the average, cheaper than they do at this rival establishment. In addition, they would be increasing the profits of the store, which go to support the Socialist movement. But they are so carried away by the notion of getting some one popular book cheap that they take this patronage over to the enemy.

Of course, I deny the general charge that Socialists are not good co-operators. I believe that if they can be made to understand the situation they will patronize their own institution. Jack is willing to be shown. He showed me half a dozen recent books on economics that should be in Socialist libraries.

"When I get some orders for these books from Socialist branches," he said, "I will acknowledge that I am wrong."

Informal Conference on Unemployment Friday

A preliminary and informal conference of trade unionists, Socialists and others interested in the labor movement will be held Friday, Feb. 14, to discuss the problem of unemployment in New York City. The conference, which will be in the nature of an informal exchange of views, is being sponsored by the Committee on Labor of the N. Y. Socialist Party.

Next Friday's conference will probably be the forerunner of a larger and official conference. The preliminary meeting will be held in the building of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union at 1 p. m.

Needed: A Council Of Negro Labor

By Frank R. Crosswain

HARDLY had my article on Negro labor and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reached the press when the refreshing open letter of Mr. T. Arnold Hill, director of the Industrial Department, National Urban League, addressed to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, was made public.

Mr. Hill voiced some trenchant truths. He virtually says to organized labor, "You have hedged and dodged on your bounden duty to the Negro workers of the United States for these many years; whenever your palpable neglect of these workers became the subject of criticism, you have always taken quick refuge behind the farcical doctrine of local autonomy. You have never been found wanting when it comes to issuing high sounding statements to cover up an apparently stupid policy of inaction with regard to Negro labor. On innumerable occasions you have proclaimed labor's alleged interest in the well-being of all who work without regard to race, creed, color or sex; yet, nothing has been done in a positive way by the A. F. of L. to organize Negro workers in the union of their trade. Whenever progressive Negro and white trade unionists supported by sympathetic agencies, have endeavored to accomplish something by way of trade union education and organization among Negro workers, their efforts have met either with open hostility or secret obstruction."

As strong and irrefutable as is the case Mr. Hill makes against the A. F. of L., he could have made an even stronger one. The average member of a trade union is constantly faced with the problem of securing from the white officials who control his union justice and a square deal. Many Negro trade unionists have withdrawn from their union in disgust not because they have lost faith in the principles of collective bargaining, but because they find that whenever unemployed members are to be sent to work, invariably the white worker will first be sent. Again, in a case where there are two jobs to be filled, one paying a higher wage than the other, the Negro worker is usually given the lower paid one.

There have been instances where the majority membership of a union were Negroes, where the industry itself was manned largely by Negro workers, yet, the elected and appointed paid officials of the union were white. Also, there is an instance where a capable Negro organizer was forced out of his union because it was felt that he was bringing in too many Negro members and that since Negroes constituted a majority of the workers in the particular trade they would soon have all paid Negro officials and would therefore control the jobs.

The problems which Negro workers today face were at one time also faced by Jewish and Italian workers. It was to meet and successfully cope with these problems that the Jews organized the United Hebrew Trades, which takes up the case of every organized Jewish worker and fights for justice for him. It also undertakes organization work in industries where Jewish workers predominate and conducts among them an unending educational campaign along trade union lines. The Italians likewise have a similar organization known as the Italian Chamber of Labor which functions

successfully for the protection of Italian workers.

Women in industry, too, long ago saw the need of establishing some instrument for their self-protection. The Women's Trade Union League has done and is doing a commendable piece of work in this regard. Cannot Negroes come together and effect their own instrument to serve them in a similar manner? It does not seem to me to be an impossible task. Such an instrument is a crying need of Negro workers, both organized and unorganized. The establishment of effective machinery to serve first in organizing these trades in which there is an appreciable number of Negro workers or where Negroes are in an unorganized majority; and secondly, to hammer away at race prejudice within the ranks of organized labor.

I can see no reason why organization of standing and merit such as the N. A. A. C. P., the National Urban League, the Negro Department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Negro Women's Federated Clubs, the Negro Fraternal orders and all unprejudiced white organizations in sympathy with the true aims of labor, cannot come together and establish an organization such as the Jewish and Italian workers have done. Such a course of action will not only be of inestimable value to white labor but will give to Negro labor but will give to Negro labor power; and, after all, power is the only thing that counts whether one is dealing with labor's statesmen or with labor's exploiters.

Tom Paine and Old Age Pensions

SOME persons who are opposed to old age pensions for the veterans of industry are falling back upon the argument that pensions are an imported idea. The sole basis in fact for this statement is that other industrial countries have been more humane to their aged workers than the United States. However, it is instructive to note that Thomas Paine, way back in the 18th century, advocated state assistance to the persons who needed assistance in their old age, and worked out quite an elaborate plan for it. Paine said, "When it shall be said in any country in the world, my poor are happy; neither ignorance nor distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets of beggars; the aged are not in want, the taxes are not oppressive; the rational world is my friend because I am the friend of its happiness: When these things can be said, then may that country boast its Constitution and its government."

It is thus apparent that Paine who was the leading light of the American Revolution and the first person to propose the independence of the thirteen states from England, cannot be charged with bringing to this country a foreign idea. Paine, in fact, wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence and converted Washington to the idea of fighting for freedom. It is thus apparent that the efforts of the Socialist Party and the trade unions to get old age pensions are thoroughly in line with the best American traditions, and that the persons who try to fight this help to industrial workers who can no longer support themselves should be laughed out of court with their charge "importation."

Hardie