

NICARAGUA CRUCIFIED

What Wall Street, Marines and The State Dept. Are Doing in Nicaragua

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

What is the London Conference For?—Battleships and the Unemployed—Reforming New York's Schools and Courts—Russia and America—The Dress Strike Settlement

WHY NOT TRY DISARMAMENT?

WHAT is this London Conference for anyhow? Is it a game of wits between statesmen and their naval advisers? Are we to match battleships as tokens of our pride and power as some women match jewels and with equal futility? Are we simply trying to decide, as G. B. Shaw suggested, the size of shells with which we prefer to be killed? Whatever the answer to these questions, it is profoundly disappointing to find that the American delegation will go no farther toward the abolition of battleships. Indeed it is actually proposing to build a new one! It seems that we must have nothing less than England's best even though there is no thought of war between us and if there were war the English Rodney and our American equivalent for it would have to hide out of the way of air-planes. This business of everlastingly matching boat with boat leads to no end at all.

Indeed the whole conference shows the folly of what passes for practical wisdom. Propose complete naval disarmament to the nations and you are labeled a dreamer, a foolish idealist. Yet no one in the world has shown what any nation would lose by complete naval disarmament—comparable to what all nations would gain. Short of complete naval disarmament France has much reason on her side in wanting to keep submarines which England and America, for other than idealistic reasons, desire to see abolished. Why should France give up a comparatively cheap and very effective form of naval armament in favor of far more expensive cruisers? While England has her cruisers France will need her submarines. Why not try disarmament, or parity at zero?

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MACDONALD AND HOOVER

IN the handling of this naval conference Ramsay MacDonald can say with much truth that he is doing the best he can as the head of a minority government and in face of the traditional British love of the navy. Mr. Hoover, with less truth, may say that he is doing his best in view of the attitude of the Senate. I think Mr. Hoover might have educated public opinion at least to accept abolition of the battleship. Even as matters stand there is still a chance that good will come out of London. At least we may get an end or a truce in naval races. But whatever the respective share of responsibility of that queer thing we call public opinion, the professional pride of naval officers, and the caution of statesmen, it is all too likely that this naval conference at best will bring a result that can only be praised in the light of the worst follies of an unrestricted naval race which it has curbed and not on the ground of its own inherent wisdom and reasonableness.

THE UNEMPLOYED—NOBODY'S BUSINESS

WHAT makes this talk of building another great battleship here in America to match the English Rodney the more disheartening is that while everybody assumes that we have money to throw away on battleships the Federal government has no money for child relief in this period of agricultural and industrial depression, no money to start a comprehensive system of social insurance against unemployment, old age and sickness. Frances Perkins, head of the New York State Department of Labor, shows that the January job total in New York was 2% below the total for December and 6% below the total for November. And God knows we had plenty of unemployment in these months. What she has said is not contradicted by the vague Pollyanna talk of Secretary Lamont of the Department of Commerce who says that business is nearly normal. While Wets and Drys wrangle futilely and the London Conference seeks naval reduction by building new ships, the tragic terror of unemployment stalks abroad throughout America. Nothing is done about unemployment insurance by the old parties. Little or nothing is done about so simple a matter as public employment exchanges. Hoover's program of public building isn't getting very far very fast. It is a bitter tragedy but it is the kind of tragedy that the American people invited when they made the pronouncement of the word r-a-d-i-o the chief issue of the 1928 campaign and fooled themselves into thinking that gambling on Wall Street was a way to national wealth.

MORE CAMPAIGN CRITICISM COMES HOME

IT is interesting to observe that the educational expert, Professor Stuart Curtis and District Superintendent Tisdley assured the City Club of New York and other civic agencies that our schools were falling at their jobs, that the Board of Education was inadequate to its task, that the system was bureaucratic and that constructive proposals were neglected. We said all that in the last municipal campaign and the voters put Tammany back again in office. I wish the civic organizations luck in bringing about school reform. I am only too happy to co-operate in educating the public on the subject. But the notion that you can greatly improve matters by tinkering with the system so long as Tammany and McCooey run Greater New York is nonsense. They'll always find a way so long as they are in power to control the Board of Education. Schools and the school system won't be reformed except as part of a general movement to put in a new city government backed by a party which really believes that city government can be made the servant of the people.

MRS. ST. CLAIR AND HARRY F. SINCLAIR

WHAT is true of the schools is true of the courts. The present hue and cry about Magistrate's courts may bring about some minor reform. Although Rudich has kept his job Vitale may lose his. And that's about all. It is Tammany's business and one of the sources of its power to keep a system of justice in which the fixer can play the most important role. It is childish to give Tammany a whipping majority and then talk about reform of the courts. And this goes for the machine in every great city.

One thing, indeed, may get done. We may end the ghastly cruelty of Baumes laws which would automatically send Mrs. St. Clair to jail for life before she is thirty because she is a fourth time offender. In all four times she has stolen less than a thousand dollars worth. Tell that to Sinclair and Doherty! Her case illustrates the utter breakdown of justice under a system which alternates between inviting criminals to go scot free by the use of fixers or by sheer carelessness of a magistrate and sending them to jail for life. There are plenty of ways that society can protect itself far better than it does today against the victims of the environment which society creates without depriving them of all hope.

W. Z. FOSTER'S PREDICTIONS

W. Z. FOSTER may or may not be right when he says that Russia's industrial development will outstrip America within fifteen years. He is certainly right when he speaks of the handicap in America of such "capitalistic disadvantages as rent, interest in capital and other ways which eat up the national wealth." To be sure, Russia herself has not got rid of interest completely. But, of course, there is no diversion of wealth into the hands of owners such as exists in America. Theoretically, at least, there is no such waste in luxury and lack of co-ordination as attends our system. The trouble in Russia is that the prevention of waste and co-ordination of activity goes on under a dictatorship so absolute that it has reduced all unions to the level of company unions and uses all its power of repressive and education to create a mass mind controlled by the Communist Party. It remains to be seen what will be the effect of this despotism in the long run upon industrial initiative as well as upon human happiness. Despotism like this never voluntarily abdicates. However fanatically sincere the dictators may be, however scornful of private wealth, they always believe they must keep their power for the good of the cause.

Both Russia and America worship the machine. Both are set on industrial progress. In America it is possible that the waste of private competing capitalism will be lessened by the growth of the power of a few gigantic figures. The race may be between a veiled dictatorship of the so-called new capitalism of America and the iron dictatorship of the state capitalism of Russia—a

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Hughes is Hit As Menial of Big Business

"Peculiar Morality" Ascribed to Chief Justice Nominee by Borah—Norris Leads in Senate Attack

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Two fundamental reasons why Charles Evans Hughes should not have been nominated to be chief justice of the Supreme Court, and hence should not be confirmed, were given to the Senate by Sen. Norris, progressive leader and chairman of its judiciary committee, at the opening of the battle against the Wall Street super-lawyer. These two reasons were so challenging that they changed the discussion at once from a mere protest to a struggle of national importance. The progressives forced the reactionaries to seek some way of avoiding a roll call the issue of plutocratic government. The arguments against Hughes followed along the lines of The New Leader's survey of his career last week.

Norris showed, first, Hughes had resigned from the Supreme Court, failed to satisfy his ambition to be President, and had then gone back to practice before that court as counsel for many of the biggest corporations in the country, capitalizing his judicial and political prestige for his clients. Wealth had followed in upon him, since he could virtually command his own price for his pleas to his former associates on the highest judicial bench. Having done this, he is now promoted back to the top of this bench, thereby giving to all other judicial officers in the nation a hint as to how they, too, may use the ermine of the judge to attract political honors, riches and a safe return to the sanctuary of the court.

Always At the Call of Capital
Second, Norris urged that Hughes was unfit for the position of supreme arbitrator of issues raised between organized wealth and the interests of the common man, because Hughes had never been in touch with common humanity, but had devoted his working hours to the service of every variety of special privilege and his leisure hours to the society of the rich and privileged.

"Perhaps it is not amiss to say that no man in public life so exemplifies the influence of powerful combinations in the political and financial world as does Mr. Hughes," declared the Nebraskaan. "During his active practice of law he has been associated with men of immense wealth and lived in an atmosphere of luxury which can only come from immense fortunes and great combinations. Without charging Mr. Hughes with being dishonest or conscientious, it is only fair to expect that these influences have become a part of the man. All men are human, and it is only natural that those who have always been connected with monopoly, who have always been serving powerful industry should be at least partly controlled by such association. The fact that all this enables them to accumulate fortune and secure political favor is another reason why such men should not be called upon to sit in final judgment in contests between organized wealth and the ordinary citizen."

Defended the Guilty
While Hughes will no doubt be confirmed by the great majority which organized wealth maintains in the Senate, Norris has aroused, by these two suggestions, the progressives who fear the further encroachment of Big Business upon the privileges of the middle class.

It appeared soon after he had spoken that half a dozen senators desired to speak before Hughes should be voted on. Delay was gained, during which the country would have a chance to voice such protest as it cared to make heard. And Hughes was warned once more that there is a vast gulf between the legal privilege of judicial office and the actual respect and honor in which such men as Holmes and Brandeis are held. Against the record of Hughes, defender of civil liberties, will for a long time be set the arguments of Hughes as a corporation pleader before the Supreme Court—as for example in the New Jersey Pottery case. That case involved certain manufacturers convicted and sentenced to prison for con-

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PROSPERITY FRAUD

10 Million Earn \$20 Weekly, Farmers Less, Unemployment Grows;

IN SPITE of the town criers of American "prosperity" their claim is being exposed as a hoax. Glaring facts contradict it. Widespread unemployment can no longer be denied. Wages are being reduced despite the labor-capital-government agreement to maintain current standards. The literary sycophants who have been selling capitalism in terms of "service" and ethical piety have their answer. The income tax returns also throw a brilliant light on the character of our "prosperity."

The fact is that American workers and farmers are more intensely robbed than similar classes in other industrial nations. On the whole, living standards are somewhat higher but even these have been exaggerated. There are whole trades and geographical sections as well as city areas that reveal stark destitution. Many working class families do not even enjoy a minimum standard of decent living.

Four years ago a study of the wages of skilled labor by Prof. Whitney Combs was published by Columbia University and it passed almost unnoticed. An exhaustive

study of all reliable data showed that nowhere in the year 1924 did unskilled labor receive a wage that measures up to the "prosperity" cries. The number of male unskilled laborers vegetating below a minimum standard of living was estimated at over 9,500,000.

Average Unskilled Wage Below \$1,133
"On the basis of the figures that have been computed," declared Prof. Combs, "it will be found that the unskilled wage earner who worked fifty-two weeks a year in 1924 received an annual average income of \$1,133." He added that "the assumption of a fifty-two week working year insures the figure against any tendency towards under-estimation."

A large proportion of unskilled labor is casual and seasonal labor and the annual wage quoted above is the yearly maximum that an unskilled worker could receive. To place it at an average of \$20 per week would be generous. Imagine a man and wife and two children living on this wage. And remember that there were nearly ten million workers in the United States re-

ceiving this wage nearly six years ago. No one will contend that this wage has materially altered since 1924.

\$540 a Year Averaged by Farmers
We turn to agriculture but we need not pause long here for even the "prosperity" barkers are in a bad way. Stuart Chase estimates in his latest book, "Prosperity Fact or Myth," that the average labor income of the farmer is \$540 per year! In 1923 Virgil Jordan of the American Farm Bureau Federation declared that "agriculture is broke and has been since the war." He could see no hope for the farmer unless two or three million farms are abandoned. Yet the productivity of agriculture is increasing and there are 28 million farmers.

Throughout the South where cotton is the chief staple economic conditions are even worse for hundreds of thousands of croppers, tenants and laborers. In a study of cotton culture by Prof. Rupert B. Vance and published by the University of North Carolina last year it was shown that many

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Marine-Officered Army Rules Nicaragua; Treaty Creating It Is Kept From Senate

Country Pays Million and Half Yearly for Armed Forces it Does Not Want—Treasury Empty—Schools Close

NICARAGUA CRUCIFIED—I

IN 1928 Dr. Dana G. Munro, then in charge of the American Legation at Managua, Nicaragua, and now Chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department, entered into an agreement with Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos who was at that time Minister of Foreign Relations in the cabinet of the American-made President of Nicaragua, Don Adolfo Diaz, as well as candidate for the presidency supported by a group of the Conservative Party. Rightly interpreted this means that Dr. Munro drafted the agreement and that Dr. Cuadra Pasos signed on the dotted line.

By this document was created the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua as it stands now. It is an armed body officered and controlled by American marines. It is at once an army and a police organization. It has charge of every jail and prison in the country. The national army has been abolished as well as the national police bodies both of those that were under the control of the central government and the ones that were under the various municipal authorities. The possession and the carrying of arms has been prohibited in Nicaragua. The government's arsenals have been turned over to the Guardia. It is the Guardia alone that can legally bear arms, including police clubs as such. Of course, the Guardia uses no clubs. It uses the latest type of American rifles, bayonet and all. Try to picture to yourself the police of New York so armed and you will begin to understand the situation.

Free From Courts—A Law Unto Themselves

There are two groups of men enlisted in the Guardia. Natives fill the file, natives only. The officers are American marines. Both are, by the terms of the Munro-Cuadra agreement, excluded from the jurisdiction of the Nicaraguan courts. The officers, especially, enjoy the fullest extraterritorial rights and privileges. They are even exempt from paying custom taxes, and everywhere where they are stationed there is an American commissariat supplying them with goods brought tax-free into the country.

If you have a friend among the marines officers of the Guardia you can buy through him Camel and Chesterfield cigarettes and California food products and Mr. Wrigley's various chewing gums, and even American-made automobiles, at lower prices than anywhere in the United States, at much lower prices, certainly, than from native merchants. Cost of middlemen, insurance, transportation and customs duties make automobiles expensive in Nicaragua. The customs duties are based on the gross weight of the car. The marines in the Guardia bring their automobiles into Nicaragua without paying any of those costs. American transports serve them gratis. It is, for such as have taken advan-

"Order" is restored in Nicaragua. Public excitement has subsided. The few marines and the hundreds of Nicaraguans killed have been forgotten.

Meanwhile, what of Nicaragua? What is American "pacification" doing to the people of Nicaragua, to Nicaragua as a nation with aspirations for freedom, peace and plenty.

The veil has been drawn on Nicaragua. It has become a country broken in subservience to the American Empire. The banking interests, the U. S. State Department and the U. S. Navy Department who cooperated so efficiently in conquering Nicaragua have shrouded the Nicaragua of today in secrecy.

Why the secrecy? Because Nicaragua has become a NATION CRUCIFIED. The New Leader was fortunate in collecting a body of new facts on Nicaragua as it exists under the thinly disguised rule of Wall Street and the State Department. It will present these facts in a series of articles of which the first appears on this page today.

This article and those to follow place a commanding burden of responsibility on the members of the United States Senate. The New Leader containing these articles will go to every Senator. Let your Senator hear from you.

tags of those conditions, a lucrative little business.

Officers Paid Twice—Once By Nicaragua

It is a mistake to imagine that officers of the Guardia are officers of the Marine Corps. The officers of the Guardia are mostly marine corporals and sergeants. On their uniform they wear both the insignia of the U. S. M. C. and of the Guardia. Theirs is very much of a double personality. As marines they are non-coms at the most; as Guardias they are officers. One does not need to be too profound a psychologist to realize what this means, which is after all natural; that is, no fault of theirs for which to damn them. I mean that they balance their marine inferiority complex by assuming altogether too much superiority as Guardia officers, which, while quite convenient for them personally, no doubt, is very bad for the people over whom they have so much authority. They get double pay also. A marine corporal, let us say, who

gets from his own Government about \$45 a month, gets besides that some \$130.00 from the Nicaraguan government and his maintenance. Defenders of the United States policy of having marines in charge of the police services of Nicaragua very often paint conditions as an act of generosity on the part of the American government in lending marines to train Nicaraguans and show them how to keep order. There is no generosity. Nicaragua pays men whom the United States government does not regard as worth more than \$45 a month, almost three times that much. Nicaraguans cannot understand why a marine should be worth so much more to Nicaragua than to his own dear native country.

Besides, that Nicaraguan pay for marines is outrageous when regarded in due relation with what wages, let us say, Nicaraguan teachers get. An average teacher does not get more than \$12 a month. His pay is often delayed.

Green to Tour South Again; Miss. Legislators Invite Him

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—President Green of the American Federation of Labor is planning another speaking tour, starting about the end of February, through the Carolinas, Georgia and other parts of the South not covered during his January trip. He will appeal especially for the organization of the workers in the textile, tobacco, lumber, coal and steel industries.

JACKSON, Miss.—(FP)—Reversing itself suddenly, the Mississippi senate has decided to invite Pres. Green of the A. F. of L. to address a joint legislative session. At a previous session the resolution failed by a tie vote, but the reconsideration showed 22 in favor to 13 opposed. The reversal followed a formal denial of charges made on the senate floor that the A. F. of L. is un-American and that the names of 80% of its leaders were unpronounceable.

The Louisiana legislature has also invited Pres. Green to address a joint session on the nature of the A. F. of L.'s special southern organizing campaign. No

Combination Police-Soldiers Free of Court Interference—Nicaragua and U. S. Have No Rights Over Them

Frequently he has to sell his vouchers for much less than it is worth. Then he gets paid only seven months in the year. A marine corporal enlisted as a second lieutenant in the Guardia, besides all the many privileges which he enjoys and the authority which he exercises, gets paid every month more than a school teacher gets a year.

Guardia Cost Equals National Budget

The average income in cash of a Nicaraguan workman is estimated by Dr. W. W. Cumberland, a State Department economist who made an economic and financial survey of Nicaragua in 1928, at no more than \$40 a year. A corporal of the marine corps enlisted as a second lieutenant in the Guardia gets therefore, from the Government of Nicaragua, more than three times every month what an average Nicaraguan workman gets for a year of labor.

Are the marines worth anything to Nicaragua? They decidedly are not. They are a tremendous charge on the treasury of the country. The expenditures of the Guardia equal the total of the government's budget for all the other services of the country. That is about one and a half million dollars a year. On the customs taxes of the country the foreign debt has first claim and the payment of salaries for the Americans who collect these taxes. What is left of that revenue is deposited with the American-controlled National Bank of Nicaragua credited to the Nicaraguan Government. The Government must deposit with that bank all other revenues as collected. The bank acts as the paymaster for the Nicaraguan government. By will of the State Department, embodied in a document called the Lansing Agreement, the Nicaraguan government cannot draw from the bank for its current expenses more than \$115,000 per month.

Guardia Paid First; Schools Forced to Close

The Nicaraguan Congress in making the government's budget, has to adjust itself to that condition. If the President's salary is increased, the teachers, and the lesser employees suffer. The bank does not care how the \$115,000.00 is spent so long as the total of checks against it for any given month do not exceed that sum.

But the Guardia does not come under the budget. Its expenses have first claim upon the revenues received by the bank. In 1929 the government of Nicaragua made an attempt to increase its monthly allowance. The cost of the Guardia made that impossible. The government tried to have this cost reduced; they claim that they desired to increase the teachers' salaries; something of this struggle became known to the public in Nicaragua. National feeling expressed itself in no uncertain terms. Even his political enemies rallied about President Mongada. But Mongada, if he really put up a fight, lost it.

True, the salaries of the President were raised to \$3,000.00 a

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22,000 Dress Strikers Win Short Strike

International Scores Second Great Victory in Year—Fight to Go In Against Unorganized Shops

By Gertrude Weil Klein

WITH accord in the dressmakers' strike finally reached by a temporary agreement limiting jobbers to contractors who are members of the Association of Dress Manufacturers, i.e. the organized dress contractors in contractual relation with the union and maintaining union conditions and standards, the shortest dressmakers' strike in the history of the International came to an end, and the advance guard of the 30,000 striking dressmakers returned to work. When this story appears, 22,000 workers will be back at their tasks. They will be the employees of the three manufacturing associations. The signing of individual agreements with independent manufacturers will then begin. The entire strike lasted eight days.

The question of the limiting of contractors permitted to work for the jobbers proved the only serious obstacle in the negotiations arranged by Governor Roosevelt and in which all the parties concerned participated, but the vigorous objections of the jobbers to this clause threatened to deadlock all efforts at mediation.

Other Points Ironed Out
All other disputes were speedily adjudicated. Points of dissension among the various elements in the industry will hereafter be heard and passed on by an impartial board or chairman similar to that functioning successfully in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for years, and won recently in the cloakmakers strike by that industry. President Benjamin Schlesinger feels very hopeful over this innovation and regards it as the means of ushering in a new era in the entire industry.

Details of the agreement between the Affiliated Dressmakers Association and the Union include a closed union shop. The manufacturers had demanded the right to "hire and fire" under more elastic conditions than prevailed. In the Communist heyday in the International, manufacturers had become accustomed to such privileges, and they made strenuous efforts to have the more rigid rules relaxed. The Union, however, successfully resisted this demand.

The Union's demands for unemployment insurance was deferred for one year as was the demand for wage increases. However, if the union will be able to strictly enforce its contract, the workers will earn higher wages than they have hitherto received, as wage standards and working conditions in the agreement which has just expired, were not lived up to due to the general demoralization.

Commission Proposed

The new agreement also includes a provision for a commission to study the industry and to make recommendations for stabilizing conditions.

The strike is over, but in a sense the "strike" has just begun. For it is in the enforcement of the terms of victory that the fruits of victory are assured. What seems like a purely technological argument—the limiting of jobbers to contractors belonging to a certain Association—assumes a position of crucial importance. There is little room here for glowing words, for inspirational language. One can hardly visualize an army of determined workers marching to victory shouting "limit the jobbers to the contractors belonging to the Association of Dress Manufacturers," nor can we imagine the labor leader coining this into an exciting slogan. But upon the enforcement of this demand hinges the entire vital question of control.

Unless the Union has the final say as to where dresses are to be made up, the old cut-throat competition of fly-by-night manufacturers will continue to drag down the standards of the entire industry. Manufacturers themselves seem incapable of holding their members to an agreement. Even those organized in associations for mutual protection will "steal" out work when they have the opportunity to save a few pennies on labor. It is under such circumstances that the union must become the policeman, must watch

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20 Meetings To Advance Party Drive

52 Trade Unionists Form Amalgamated Clothing Workers Branch-10 Rallies in N. Y. This Week End

WITH practically one-tenth of the 10,000 new members sought by the local Socialist organization assured as the Victory Membership Drive completed its first month, the drive will enter a more intensive stage this week-end with ten meetings scheduled in various parts of the city before Workmen's Circle branches. Socialist party branches will have their tinning during the next two weeks, when over a dozen meetings will be held to enroll new party members.

Complete returns from the various meetings held during the last week-end are not available as The New Leader goes to press, but such reports as have been received indicate that the 1,000 mark which drive managers hoped to reach as a result of these meetings as a fitting climax to the first month of the drive was achieved.

52 in A. C. W. Branch
Among the applications received were 52 from applicants who want to organize an Amalgamated Clothing Workers branch, and who made application to the City Committee of the Socialist Party for a charter. Meyer Weinstein, city organizer of the Jewish Socialist Verband, who undertook the work of organizing the group, reports that as soon as the branch is chartered many others will affiliate with it. He predicts that the total will reach 100 within the next few weeks.

Applications received from Workmen's Circle branches, as a result of visits made to their meetings last Friday and Saturday by William Karlin, Mrs. R. Palky Panken and others, and from Socialist party meetings called in the Bronx, Far Rockaway, and Bensonhurst, brought the total number of applications received over the week-end to about 150. Some have come by mail as a result of personal appeal to those known to be in sympathy with the Socialist party.

Progress in Workmen's Circle
At Branch 40, Workmen's Circle, which met at Libby's Hotel, Delancey street, William Karlin delivered a speech on the numerous signs of the rebirth of the Socialist movement in this city, the disappearance of the disruptive influences which set in following the war, and the part that the Workmen's Circle has played and can continue to play in the building of a powerful Socialist movement.

In the discussion that followed, several members inquired as to the Socialist attitude on trade union problems, and Karlin's reply, which was followed attentively by the entire audience, clarified to all of them the trade union policy of the Socialist party, which had apparently been the subject of differences in the branch.

At Branch 20, where Mr. Panken appeared on behalf of the membership drive committee, the response was equally encouraging. The meeting was held at the Fordway Building, 175 East Broadway, and those present followed her appeal for a stronger Socialist party, with the Workmen's Circle taking its share of the burden, with what is reported to have been gratifying interest.

At Branch 372, which met at 80 Norfolk street, on Wednesday evening, Jacob Axelrad reported that he received assurance that a large number would be enrolled. Party meetings in other parts of the city reported satisfactory attendances and hearty responses to the appeal of the speakers.

Panken, Solomon Among Speakers
Entering on the second month of the drive, when it is expected that it will be more intensive, Judge Jacob Panken, William Karlin, Edward F. Cassidy, Max Delson, James O'Neal, August Claessens and others will begin at a series of meetings to be held this week-end. Next Monday, the Williamsburg section of the Workmen's Circle will have a speaker at their meeting, Charles Solomon, Socialist candidate for Controller last year. The meeting will be held at the Socialist headquarters, 167 Tompkins avenue.

The following meetings will be

Federal Workers Ask Retirement at 60

WASHINGTON.—(F. P.)—Why should federal employees not be permitted to retire on a modest federal pension, to which they have contributed for many years from their monthly salary, when they reach the age of 60 years? That is the pointed question which the executive council of the National Federation of Federal Employees, in session at Washington headquarters, has voted to put up to Congress. Since the Senate has passed, for the third time, the Dale retirement bill, the union executives have determined that the bill should be amended in the House to make it more reasonable from the standpoint of the actual experience of veteran workers in government offices.

held on Friday evening, December 14:

Debs Branch of the Workmen's Circle, 62 East 106th street, with Judge Panken as the speaker; Branch 103, at 42 Hennington Hall, 214 East 2nd street, with William Karlin as the speaker; Branch 2, at 1292 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, with Edward F. Cassidy as the speaker; Branch 183, at 209 East Broadway, with Max Delson as the speaker.

No drive meetings will be held in Brooklyn on Friday evening, due to the general party membership meeting, which will take place at the Odd Fellows Memorial Hall, 301 Schermerhorn street.

On Saturday evening, February 15, the following meetings will be held: Branch 57, Workmen's Circle, at 262 Grand street; Branch 99, at 175 East Broadway, with August Claessens as the speaker; Branch 64, at 57 St. Mark's Place, with Claessens as the speaker; Branch 295, at 218 Van Siclen avenue, Brooklyn, with James O'Neal, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, as the speaker.

Sign Up One In Three
More requests from organizations for meetings and speakers come in each day than can be filled rapidly. Marx Lewis, director of the drive, has issued an appeal to all party speakers to set aside additional dates for the drive, so that all organizations can be covered. The publication the early part of next week of the enrollment lists, copies of which will be brought to the party office immediately for the campaign of circularization that is to be undertaken immediately to make the second month of the drive even more successful than the first, will witness intensified activity on behalf of the drive.

Members of the Upper West Side branch of the Socialist party, who have been canvassing the enrolled voters, report that about one out of every three visited signs up for membership. If the same ratio can be maintained in other parts of the city, where the working class population ought to make the field even more fertile, about 6,000 members should be obtained from the enrollment lists.

Miss Stephen in Brooklyn
On Sunday evening, February 16, the 6th assembly district, Manhattan, will hold a drive meeting at the party headquarters, 96 Avenue C, with Jessie Stephen of England, and August Claessens as the speakers. The following evening, February 17, while Charles Solomon addresses the Brooklyn meeting, Jessie Stephen will speak at a drive meeting in the Amalgamated Cooperative Apartments, the Bronx. On Thursday evening, February 20, Jessie Stephen will address a meeting of the 3rd and 5th Assembly Districts' Branch, the Bronx. On Wednesday evening, February 19, Jacob Axelrad will be the speaker at a meeting of Branch 225, Workmen's Circle, at 210 East 5th street. At least a dozen meetings will be held, according to present plans, next week-end.

Pres. Green to Tour The South Again

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Reorganization of the mine workers is being attempted in Walker county. Lack of a definite program on the part of the United Mine Workers is seen as an obstacle in the campaign. Tennessee Coal and Iron is proving a hard nut for union organizers. Machinists Local 271 in Birmingham, reports 70 new members since the opening of the organization campaign several weeks ago.

The bill of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is intended only to legalize a strike for the closed shop. It provides in effect that otherwise lawful actions by employers or employees shall not be deemed to be illegal merely because the object of such actions is to secure the exclusive employment of persons belonging or not belonging to any association, organization, or union.

This bill obviously legalizes a lockout by employers to compel workers to sign a yellow dog contract because of the use of the words "or not belonging"; yet it is a bill introduced by the A. F. of L.

A. F. L. Bill Seen as Ineffective
Furthermore, the bill would not accomplish its object of legalizing a strike for a closed shop, except in a very few cases, for an employer who was faced with the likelihood of such a strike could simply call together a few of the bosses' pets, form them into a company union, and sign an agreement with the company union. Then any strike for a closed shop would also be a strike to compel an employer to sign an agreement with one union rather than another and could be enjoined on the latter ground, even though the law to legalize a strike for a closed shop were passed, since it is settled in Massachusetts that a strike for two objects, one legal and the other illegal, will be enjoined. Or

Socialists of Mass. Fight Injunctions

Party Differs With A. F. of L. on Efficiency of Measures Sponsored by State Federation

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
BOSTON.—Massachusetts has one of the worst series of anti-labor injunction decisions of any jurisdiction in the United States. Our State courts will declare a strike illegal and issue an injunction against all sorts of strike activity no matter how peacefully the strike is carried on, if they do not approve of the objects of the strike.

Among the strikes which the courts have declared illegal merely because of their objects are a sympathetic strike, a strike for a closed shop, a strike for a preferential union shop, a strike against the use of scab materials, a strike for recognition of the union, a strike against individual contracts or yellow dog contracts, a strike to compel the discharge of an objectionable foreman, and a strike to get an employer to sign an agreement with one union rather than another. Apparently also a strike to compel the discharge of a non-union worker would be enjoined although that too does not appear to have been decided. The courts have also held that when a strike has two objects—one legal, such as to raise wages, and the other illegal, such as a strike for recognition of the union—the court will enjoin the strike.

Obviously with the law in such a state, it is impossible to organize the unorganized legally if the employers use to the full the power which the courts have given them. In addition to that, the courts in this state have the power to issue an injunction without a hearing and then, with the injunction in force, hold hearings which may drag for weeks as to whether it should be continued or dissolved.

Roemer Draws Up Bill
To meet this situation the Socialist Party has introduced two anti-injunction bills. One is to prevent the issuing of an injunction in labor disputes until there has been a hearing. This bill was drawn by George E. Roemer, as a member of a committee of lawyers asked by the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor to draw up laws to improve the injunction situation. He introduced it last year and this year it was introduced on behalf of the Socialist Party. When the bill came up for hearing, the secretary and legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor declared publicly that he had no interest in the bill. As far as I know, the only reason for such a declaration was that the only injunction issued without a hearing for several years was issued last summer in Boston against the United Shoe Workers, a non-A. F. of L. union. I wrote to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, asking why the Massachusetts Federation of Labor should not support the bill, and was told that state legislation came under the jurisdiction of the state federation of labor.

To meet the problem of the courts issuing injunctions in labor disputes against strikes which are peaceful but for objects of which the courts disapprove, two bills were introduced, one by the Socialist Party and the other by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Our bill simply forbids the courts to issue an injunction in a labor dispute against anything that is not a crime. It would completely remedy the situation, for strikes against individual contractors or the use of scab materials, strikes for the closed shop, for union recognition, or to compel discharge of a foreman who is a petty tyrant, are not crimes but merely torts. However, the A. F. of L. in our state declined to back our proposed law.

The bill of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is intended only to legalize a strike for the closed shop. It provides in effect that otherwise lawful actions by employers or employees shall not be deemed to be illegal merely because the object of such actions is to secure the exclusive employment of persons belonging or not belonging to any association, organization, or union.

This bill obviously legalizes a lockout by employers to compel workers to sign a yellow dog contract because of the use of the words "or not belonging"; yet it is a bill introduced by the A. F. of L. Furthermore, the bill would not accomplish its object of legalizing a strike for a closed shop, except in a very few cases, for an employer who was faced with the likelihood of such a strike could simply call together a few of the bosses' pets, form them into a company union, and sign an agreement with the company union. Then any strike for a closed shop would also be a strike to compel an employer to sign an agreement with one union rather than another and could be enjoined on the latter ground, even though the law to legalize a strike for a closed shop were passed, since it is settled in Massachusetts that a strike for two objects, one legal and the other illegal, will be enjoined. Or

UNION OF BANKERS, POLITICIANS, CRIME AFFLICTS CHICAGO

Socialist Party to Enter Arena in Fall Elections with Challenge to Privilege and Corruption which Have Brought Misery to Great Sections of the Community

(By Frank J. Manning)
(Special Correspondent of The New Leader)
CHICAGO.—CHICAGO'S POOR IN GREAT NEED—UNEMPLOYMENT CAUSING MANY TO DESERT THEIR FAMILIES—Eviction faces unpaid city employees.—Hunt part-time jobs for Unemployed in Chicago.—Unpaid Police Battle Gunmen 40,000 families lack food, clothing and shelter.

These few headlines taken at random from local newspapers tell the story of the "Queen of the West." Chicago presents to the world an unprecedented spectacle of financial chaos. Sunk in debt—bankers refusing to help—this proud center of the middle west stands at the financial crossroads, unable to raise money to carry on its governmental functions and with no plan in sight for immediate relief.

The champion demagogue of this bunk-ridden country sits in the Mayor's chair—Big Bill Thompson. He gave the people a show in the last election and was elected. King George was the issue. The electorate surrendered their intelligence and went on an emotional "drunk" with Big Bill. The American Revolution was fought anew while municipal issues were forgotten. The inevitable "morning after" is here and Chicago's weary head is throbbing with feverish pains which no amount of political aspirin can soothe.

Cook County, which consists largely of Chicago, is, with the exception of New York City the richest and largest political unit in the U. S. and it is "broke." So is the city of Chicago and all its departments, including the Board of Education. The Democratic-Republican machine has brought about this sorry pass and now it is appealing to the bankers who have been secretly running Chicago—with Bill Thompson and his henchmen as their brokers—to step out in the open and take over the governmental machinery. The very respectable people, bankers, industrialists, etc., who have done their sneaky and hypocritical share in bringing about the present situation, are holding up their hands in horror and passing the buck to the cheap politicians whom they have been using to degrade the city and loot the people of their last dollar.

"Fixers" and Racketeers
A bungling tax system manipulated by professional "fixers" has finally precipitated the present crisis. Precinct captains were each allotted 50 reassessments which they used according to their whims and the dictates of their highly sensitive consciences. Ordinarily the taxpayer would be approached for a contribution to the "campaign fund" a certain proportion of any reduction the "fixer" could secure in his bill. Manufacturers were also asked to buy their coal and other supplies from designated firms. This "racket" put millions of dollars in the hands of the fixers. Many taxpayers were under the delusion that they were getting away with murder under this arrangement until the chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission invoked a long-disused power—first to compel the publication of all real estate assessments in Cook County and, second, to order an assessment of the 1,200,000 parcels of land and 900,000 buildings within the county.

The publication of the assessment rolls, which were mailed to every taxpayer, had the effect of a revolutionary manifesto. Astounding discrepancies were revealed. It was found that property had been taxed on an assessment ranging from one per cent. to one hundred per cent. of its demonstrable value.

City Workers Face Eviction
One man lived next door to a precinct captain in a house and on a lot which had cost exactly the same as his neighbor's. His property was valued for taxation at exactly twenty-four and one-half times that of the precinct captain. Such is the blessing of the Democratic-Republican machine, with the super-patriot Thompson at the steering wheel. The courts then decided that in view of the reassessment order the 1927 valuations were automatically null and void. This meant that no taxes could be collected on Cook County real estate until the appraisal had been compiled and reviewed. This happy event has not yet come to pass. Consequently, no taxes have been collected for 1928 or 1929 and 40,000 families of county and city employees have had no pay day for two months. Many of them have been forced to appeal to organized charity for aid and others face eviction from their homes. It is said that many Chicago voters wish they had kept Big Bill out of city hall and taken a chance on King George!

Government Paralyzed
Pensions for mothers and the blind have not been paid; the policemen, firemen and teachers are beginning to forget what money looks like—500,000 children may be thrown out of classes this month unless millions of dollars are forthcoming. All government is at a standstill. The unemployment situation grows worse. Never in the history of Chicago has a cold, hard winter found more persons in desperate need and never has suffering, lack of shelter, food and clothing been so marked. Charitable circles are frantic. Thousands of jobless fathers and mothers are stampeding charity agencies who find themselves unable to cope with the situation. The city government does nothing about it. Mayor Thompson and his henchmen are silent. The tramp, tramp of the weary job-seekers as they pound the hard, cold pavements does not penetrate the corridors of city hall into the demagog's quarters. He is too busy getting George Washington's picture in the text-books.

A Thief's Paradise
The union of politics and crime is another curse of the present administration. Murderers, bombers and thieves have thrown the city into a grip of terror. Their personnel and headquarters of the organized gangs are not unknown to the police. Indeed, has not THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS boldly printed a Who's Who of the city gangsters with the polite suggestion that the city should care "not only for their board but their lodging as well." But these worthy gentlemen do not lack influence at city hall where other methods are used to rob the people.

The Socialist Party stands ready to do battle with the politicians who have degraded the city. 1,000 new members, a weekly newspaper and friendly relations with the organized labor movement are the immediate objects of the party. These are a necessary preliminary to the coming congressional and municipal elections which the Socialists intend to seriously contest.

We shall meet the buffoonery of Thompson and the hypocrisy of the bankers in the next election with a sound Socialist program and we invite all of Chicago's workers—of hand and brain—to line up with us for the supreme battle.

Electrical Workers Protest Law Violation

Scab labor will be swarming the city's new subway along Eighth Ave. in even greater numbers if the city does not force signal contractors to live up to the prevailing rate of wages law. Inexperienced men paid from 55c to 90c an hour will do the highly important electrical work that guides 40-mile an hour trains through underground tunnels, if an employer could get a few of his men to sign individual contracts or yellow dog contracts, and then any strike for a closed shop would be also a strike against the individual contractors and could be enjoined on the latter ground.

I have pointed out the utter weakness and positive danger of their proposed law to the leaders of organized labor in this state, and as a result have been denounced for "trying to disrupt the unity of organized labor in Massachusetts." The spineless and brainless character of such leadership needs no further comment.

"P. R." Urged By Waldman In New York

Socialist Leader Backs Hofstadter Bill But Urges Extension to State — Wants Aldermen-at-Large

ENDORING the principle of proportional representation in the election of New York City governing bodies, which principle is to be submitted by Senator Hofstadter and Assemblyman Moffat in a bill they are about to offer, the Socialist party, through Louis Waldman, its first co-chairman of its Public Affairs Committee, announces a plan it has formulated by which political parties polling over five per cent. of the total vote would have their candidates for Mayor serve as aldermen-at-large.

The Socialists also propose that the principle of proportional representation be applied in the election of members of the State Legislature. Under the plan they submit, the Socialist Party, which polls 150,000 votes in the State, would have a voice proportioned to their political strength in the State Legislature, and in the city Norman Thomas, who was the Socialist candidate for Mayor last year and polled 175,000 votes, would be an alderman-at-large, voicing the wishes of his supporters in the Board of Aldermen. This plan would prevent, Mr. Waldman points out, Tammany Hall, which received only 65 per cent. of the vote from having 94 per cent. of the places in the Board of Aldermen.

Waldman's Letter
Mr. Waldman's letter, which was sent to Senator Hofstadter, and copies of it mailed to Assemblyman Moffat and R. E. McGahan, secretary of the Citizen's Union, who is promised the support of the Socialist and liberal following for the plan, follows:

"You are reported in the press as being ready to introduce in the State Legislature proposals drafted by the Citizen's Union, looking to an amendment to the Constitution by which the Legislature would be authorized to enact laws for a system of proportional representation governing the election of members to a city council or other similar governing body. In a clear and convincing statement, Mr. R. E. McGahan, secretary of the Citizen's Union, has pointed out the reason for the proposal. That Tammany Hall, polling about 65 per cent. of the votes in New York City in the last election, should have 94 per cent. of the places in the Board of Aldermen is, in itself, a challenge to representative government.

"The Socialist party, and its allied progressive bodies, endorse the proposal for proportional representation on city councils, and will back it in every way.

Makes Two Proposals
"In connection with the measure for proportional representation, we desire to urge upon you the introduction of two additional proposals:

"1. A constitutional amendment, giving the legislature power to enact laws for the election of aldermen-at-large in cities of the first class. Such laws exist in other large cities in our country, and work out successfully. The election of aldermen-at-large shall be as follows:

"The candidate for mayor of the unsuccessful political party, receiving 5 per cent. or over of the total vote cast, shall be deemed elected alderman-at-large and be a member of the Board. Such minority political party, polling ten per cent. or over of the total vote cast, shall be entitled to two aldermen-at-large, and its candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen in such election shall be deemed its second member. Such minority political party polling 15 per cent. and over of the total vote shall be entitled to three aldermen-at-large, and its candidate for comptroller shall be deemed to be the third member. Since the President of the Board of Aldermen of the majority party is already a member of the Board, the Comptroller of such majority party shall also be an alderman-at-large for the majority party.

Wants P. R. For State
"By these proposals, the candidates for mayor of each political party would become the leader of the party of the opposition in the Board. In that way, militant and intelligent opposition leadership would stand guard in the governing councils of our cities over excesses, extravagances and misrule by the majority. It would also tend to a better informed and more constructive opposition.

"In the last election, although 175,000 citizens voted for the Socialist candidate, Mr. Norman Thomas, for mayor, they are without a voice in the government of our city. Under the plan proposed, taking the last election as an instance, Norman Thomas would be the Socialist leader of the opposition in the Board of Aldermen; the Republican candidate, the leader of the Republican party.

"2. The principle of proportional representation is so reasonable and sound that it should be applied not merely to the election of members of the city councils, but also to the State Legislature. Accordingly, we urge that a constitutional amendment be introduced empowering the Legislature to enact laws providing for proportional representation in the election of members to the Legislature. Take the last campaign as an illustration: the Socialist party, with an aggregate vote of about 150,000 has not a single representative either in the Assembly or the Senate. The same injustice works against the major parties as well.

"Your proposal for proportional representation in city councils will be more persuasive to the Democrats if you apply the principle to the Legislature as well. You cannot then be charged with partisanship, as, otherwise, they might charge."

Hughes Under Fire As Mental of Capital

(Continued from Page One)
spiry to restrain trade. Hughes admitted their "technical" guilt, but unctiously told the court that they were respected leading citizens in their communities, and unless the court saved them from penal confinement their prestige would be impaired. Besides, their crime had not profited them!

Called Foe of Labor
Picturing Hughes as a consistent and dangerous enemy of American labor's fundamental interests, Sen. Dill of Washington, led the third day of the now historic debate in the Senate over the confirmation of Hughes.

Dill minced no words. An expert on the recent development of super-mergers in the business structure of the nation, he pointed to Hughes' long record as a chief legal servant of aggrandized private wealth, and said it was unthinkable that in his declining years this man would change his attitude. The present majority of the Supreme Court, Dill reminded the Senate, has been handing down decisions affecting the privilege of great utility corporations as against the people, and the time has come when the Senate, in passing on the qualifications of men nominated to that court, must take full responsibility for the economic policies which the court will fix upon the people.

Cites Baltimore Case
The Baltimore street railway rate decision, cited earlier in a powerful speech by Borah, was instanced by Dill as showing how far the court is moving toward economic dictatorship in the interest of the wealthy few. In that decision the court held that a franchise granted by the city must be valued at \$5,000,000 as part of the capital structure on which the people of Baltimore are to pay a higher rate of fares to the company. Hughes, said Dill, had already argued in the great radio case that a broadcasting company which had once been granted a 90-day license to use a wave length, has by that fact acquired a vested property right which cannot be taken away. This, said Dill, was a dangerous invasion of the property rights of the nation and its people.

He said that if the people ever woke up to what the court is doing to fasten on their necks the yoke of the money power, there would be a revolution—"not of bullets but of ballots"—to sweep away these bonds of subjection which are being riveted upon the masses.

Newberry Ghost Kaiser
Borah analyzed a number of Hughes' arguments for special privilege, after stating the facts in the Baltimore street railway rate decision of Jan. 6 and showing that "great economic oppression to the people of the United States" must result from the development of this theory of the rights of private property as against the public welfare.

He said Hughes stands as the spokesman of special privilege. He cited Hughes' peculiarity of moral view which was demonstrated when he asked the court to decide that Newberry of Michigan, although admittedly guilty of corrupt practices in his election campaign, was entitled to sit in the Senate—on the ground that the people have no right to challenge an election because of any corruption which occurred before election day. Had Hughes sat on the court in place of the late Chief Justice White, the nation would have been helpless against corrupt practices in the selection of its lawmaking body.

Wheeler of Montana and Connally of New York.

DENTISTS
DR. L. SISSMAN
SURGEON DENTIST
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Jerome 8267

ly of Texas vigorously assailed Hughes as a pleader for public utility and oil corporations. With withering scorn Wheeler turned to the Bourbon Democrats on his side of the aisle, asking what answer they would give to their people when challenged as to their vote on this vital issue of free government versus government by money power. He reminded them that the whole future of America rested in the balance—on the one side the principles of Jefferson, champion of the common people's right to a better life, and on the other the aristocratic pretensions of Hamilton, defender of monied privilege. A vote to place him in the second highest office in the land was as significant as a vote for him for President. Not a Democrat there, he declared, would dare vote for Hughes as President, in view of his economic position. Yet they were finding pretexts, cloaks of excuse, to vote for him, to put into force the economic program of special interests that exploit the farmers and wage earners.

Glenn of Illinois defended Hughes, mentioning his employment in the Coronado Coal Co. injunction case as counsel for the United Mine Workers. He ridiculed the progressive, saying they wanted all nominees for the bench to agree with all their radical economic views.

Thomas to Make 3 Week Tour of Middle West

Norman Thomas, Socialist party leader, will make the following speaking tour, arranged by the League for Industrial Democracy:

Mon, Feb. 17—Columbus Ohio; 9 a. m., Ohio State University; Mon, Feb. 17—Cincinnati—6 p. m., Hebrew Union College; 8 p. m., Reading Road Temple; Tues, Feb. 18—4 p. m., University of Cincinnati; Wed, Feb. 19—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Student University gathering, evening dinner; Thurs, Feb. 20—Greencastle, Ind.; Fri, Feb. 21—Milwaukee—four high school meetings, supper meeting, evening meeting; Sat, Feb. 22—Chicago—10 a. m., Amalgamated Group; 7 p. m., Hotel Morrison dinner, "Catching Up With Ourselves"; Sun, Feb. 23—Jowa City—10 a. m., College of Commerce, on "Unemployment"; 12 noon, luncheon with faculty, "Industrial Democracy"; 4 p. m., Round Table, "Sham and Reality in American Politics"; 5:30 p. m., dinner with Association Cabinets "What is Socialism?"; Tues, Feb. 25, a. m.—Mount Vernon, Iowa—Cornell College; p. m.—Davenport, Iowa—Christian Literary Society, "The Way of Peace"; Wed, Feb. 26—Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Coe College; Thurs, Feb. 27—Grinnell, Iowa; Fri, Feb. 28—Lawrence, Kansas—10 a. m., Convocation; Noon Luncheon Forum, Y. M. C. A.; 8 p. m., University Club.

*Sat, March 1—(probably) Denver, Colo.; Sun, March 2—Kansas City, Mo. (evening) Linwood Church Forum; Tues, March 4—Salina, Kansas—Kansas Wesleyan University; Wednesday, March 5—McPherson, Kansas—McPherson College; Thurs, March 6—Manhattan, Kansas—Kansas State Agricultural College; Fri, March 7—Lincoln, Neb.—Joint use of University of Nebraska, Nebraska Wesleyan and Cotner; Sat, March 8—Minneapolis, Minn.—Luncheon, Foreign Policy Association; Sun, March 9—Detroit, Mich.—3:30 p. m., Y. M. C. A.; 7:30 p. m., Bethel Church Forum.

I look forward to the time when all the workers of the country will be working for the State, when it will be a democratic State, a free State of people working each for all and all for each.—Robert Smilie.

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Timely Topics

(Continued from Page One)

state capitalism which, to be sure, looks beyond capitalism altogether. There won't be much liberty under either system. True Socialism should be an alternative to both.

TWO PLAYS FROM THE RUSSIAN
SPEAKING of Russia I want to record the fact that two plays—out of the very few I have been able to see this winter—which have impressed me most. Both have to do with Russian life, though with Russian life under very different conditions. One was "Red Rust" of which I have previously spoken. The other is that magnificent and tremendously impressive presentation of Gorky's play, "At the Bottom," in a new translation, by the Leo Bulgakov players. This is a co-operative company of very great significance to the American theatre. I can't believe that we are all such morons as to let such an enterprise struggle for existence.

KEEP THE DRESSMAKERS' UNION STRONG
I AM writing this before the exact terms of the settlement of the dressmakers' strike are known. Unquestionably the dressmakers have won much. And that is good. Unquestionably they cannot keep it unless they keep a strong, intelligent, aggressive union, held together by the idealistic solidarity of the workers. Not to political manipulation but to their own power must they look for lasting victory.

Phila. Unions Declare War On Grundy

Independent Political Action is Proposed by Textile Unionists — Miners at Meeting

PHILADELPHIA (F.P.). This staid old city, scene of many an historic episode in the fight for American Independence, saw the beginning of a revolt, against Grundyism, when 7,000 labor men and women went to the Allegheny Theatre, Feb. 9, to protest the onward sweep of the judge-made law and injunction rule in the Keystone state. The big theatre was early filled to capacity and 3,000 stood outside in sharp February winds, listening intently to labor speeches broadcast by amplifiers. Two big strikes, one of 1,400 Aberle hosiery mill workers in the Quaker City and another of Kraemer mill workers in Nazareth, precipitated the intense anti-Grundy feeling which resulted in the biggest outpouring of labor seen in Philadelphia in years. Drive Out Grundyism, was the burden of the speakers' demands, and of resolutions adopted by the mass meeting. Back of the demonstration were the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, the Philadelphia district council of the United Textile Workers and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Federation.

Brookhart Speaks
Sen. Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, principal speaker, declared that business in America has something more important to do than to spend its time seeking to enslave workers by the use of the injunction and the yellow dog contract. Brookhart attacked the policies of his fellow-senator, Joseph R. Grundy, leader of the anti-union forces in Pennsylvania, as making for industrial autocracy in America. Grundy is still controlling, in secret, the lobbies in which he was active before becoming senator, Brookhart said.

A tremendous demonstration came from the audience when Brookhart declared that favorable action was probable from the present session of congress on a measure curbing the power of the courts to issue labor injunctions in labor disputes.

Philadelphia courts which use arbitrary powers to rob strikers of the right to trial by jury were criticized sharply in resolutions adopted by the mass meeting. Another resolution hit out against other Keystone judges as willing tools of state manufacturers represented in the faction which Sen. Grundy controls. The meeting pledged itself to defeat Grundy at the polls, either in the primary or general election.

Applause and enthusiasm marked the announcement of a general membership drive for the Northeast Progressive League, "an organization, formed by unionized textile workers to carry on non-partisan independent political action for the benefit of wage earners in the textile districts of Philadelphia." Pres. Alexander McKeown of the Philadelphia Hosiery Workers is president of this league. He intimated that the city's textile workers, co-operating with the Pennsylvania Labor Party, would put up independent candidates at the polls unless the states now mentioned by the dominant parties are very much different than appears at this time.

A large delegation of anthracite miners and other workers from upstate cities was present at the meeting. Charles Kutz, State Federation representative, flatly urged the upbuilding of a Labor Party and urged workers to get a move on to take advantage of the present fight among the Republican and Democratic factions.

Jessie Stephen to Speak for Women's Section March 2

A mass meeting with Jessie Stephen as principal speaker featuring the activities of women in the world labor movement will be held in the Auditorium of the Rand School, Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 2:30 o'clock under the auspices of the Woman's Section of the Socialist Party. Jessie Stephen was parliamentary labor candidate from South Portsmouth, England, in the last election and has been on two Government Committees of Inquiry and has been a prominent speaker and lecturer for the Labor Party for many years.

Judge Jacob Panken will also speak of the "Flapper Vote" and part played by women in the campaign, which put a labor government into power in Great Britain.

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Nine Nazareth Girl Strikers Challenge Courts Of Penn.

Nine Girls Voluntarily Enter Jail in Nazareth in Fight on Kraemer Mill

NAZARETH, Pa.—(F.P.).—The courage of nine girls, striking against a yellow-dog contract and judge rule in Nazareth, may precipitate a decisive struggle between labor and progressive forces in Pennsylvania and open shoppers who control the machinery of state and local government.

Unlike New York, where organized labor has worked harmoniously with the state government since the beginning of the Al Smith regime, Pennsylvania affords a picture of stark contrasts in industrial feudalism and injunction rule. Whenever workers have seriously challenged their masters to industrial conflict, as in the mining, steel and textile industries, they have found solid barricades thrown up against them, manned by state police, coal and iron police, industrial spies and boss-owned judges.

Those In Jail
In Nazareth, where the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union has been carrying on a bitter struggle against the yellow dog contract in the Kraemer mill, the issue has been dramatized by the voluntary sacrifices made by nine union girls. Unhesitatingly they chose jail for an indeterminate period to paying fines. Their names are:

Amelia Fischel, Matilda Hoffer, Margaret Applegate, Minnie Applegate, Ruth Landenbach, Gladys Gower, Mary Minchak, Sophie

Secret Pact in Nicaragua Is Laid Bare

(Continued from Page One)

month; the salaries of the members of his cabinet received substantial increases; the Congress made tenure of office for its members economically worthless while; it was the much advertised increase of pay of the poor school teachers that never went into effect. Not only that, but for the first half year the public schools were closed, which meant no pay for teachers, and then, when they finally were opened, months went by before they got any pay at all. Hastily, the teachers attempted to organize themselves. They were driven by sheer hunger into strikes. This worked beautifully for the government. The number of teachers was reduced by the expulsion from service of the "unruly element." The government budget is still limited to \$115,000,000 a month. The Guardia's own budget, that has priority over the government's, is little less than that, and on the increase so that by the middle of this year it is expected to be larger.

Wall St. Will Supply Funds—At Usual Rates

State Department officials in Washington are trying to work out, together with representatives of Moncada headed by Don Tomas Soley Guell, a Costa Rican economist of note, and with representatives of the New York bankers who have Nicaragua within their "zone of influence," ways and means whereby Moncada may have all the money he wants and the Guardia all the money it wants. So far two roads are open to reach that goal: increase taxation in Nicaragua or obtain a loan in New York for the Nicaraguan government. Nicaraguans, who have been following these matters fear very much that both roads being parallel the two will be taken, that is, the loan will be obtained and taxes will be increased in order to meet loan obligations.

But to go back to the Guardia. The Munro-Cuadra agreement of 1928 created it. In order to legalize it, however, the agreement was submitted for approval to the Congress of Nicaragua. It was an action similar to that of legitimizing a bastard child. When the agreement came before the Nicaraguan Congress it was already a grown up child. The Guardia was the only military and police force in the republic. Congress had difficulty with it. Of course we know that the Haitian constabulary, similar to the Nicaraguan Guardia Nacional, has dissolved legislative bodies in that country. Congressmen had just had their pay increased. Economic conditions in the republic were terrible. The Supreme Court was called upon to aid. The Supreme Court had also had its salaries increased. It was asked whether the Munro-Cuadra was constitutional. It replied that it was an international treaty to be ratified in all its parts or rejected in all its parts, a strange reply.

The Treaty Swallowed; U. S. Senate Unimpaired

The Executive was called upon to take the buck. Minister Manuel Cordero Reyes made a clever speech before Congress. The first law of the land, he declared, on which the Constitution itself was based, was to keep the public health. He stated this in Latin as well as in Spanish. He saluted and peppered his doctrine, in order to make palatable to all, with quotations from Scripture and from the American Declaration of Independence. Personally he is known to have told senators and deputies that they were placing themselves

Polakevitch and Elizabeth Morrow. The offenses charged against these girls were shouting "scab" at strikebreakers and singing "America" as they passed in front of the yellow dog mill in picket formation. Their actions violated an injunction.

A Typical Penn. Scene

The entire scene is typical of Pennsylvania under the roughshod domination of industrial forces typified by Sen. Joseph R. Grundy, open shop mill boss. Philadelphia affords another example in the jailing of Aberle hosiery mill pickets and the effort to blanket the strike under a union-smashing injunction. A mass protest demonstration against Judge McDevitt, the injunctioneer, and Grundyism was planned for Feb. 9 in a Philadelphia hall seating 4,000. Labor representation from all of eastern Pennsylvania was provided for, but the main attendance was by textile workers of the Quaker City, indignant against efforts to kill their union by judicial edict.

The political situation in Pennsylvania is in a swirl due to internal bickering of the Varedunsky-Mellon bosses. Labor unions are hoping to take advantage of these dissensions to split the Republican vote in the coming election, when Grundy must face the electorate. It is improbable that the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor will use its Labor Party, held in abeyance several years, to present a straight labor ticket.

Pennsylvania, most heavily industrialized state in the union, may prove to be the battleground for an epic labor political fight.

and the government in bad with the American masters of the land. If the marines were to let the government be overthrown, it was the Congress' fault; they had better remember that. The Munro-Cuadra agreement was ratified in all its parts by the Congress of Nicaragua. Therefore it is binding on Nicaragua. It is law there.

But quietly enough, or rather naturally enough, the United States Senate has never been informed of the existence of that treaty with Nicaragua, and it does not want to know that such a treaty exists. So there you are. Responsible To Neither Nicaragua Nor United States.

And now, what is the legal status of the U. S. marines in the Guardia? By the letter and spirit of the Munro-Cuadra treaty they are excluded from the jurisdiction of Nicaraguan courts and laws. Does it mean that they are responsible to their own government, to the government of the United States? No.

The State Department and the Navy Department are both determined to regard those marines as in the service of Nicaragua, and Nicaragua being a sovereign republic, the State Department and the Navy Department both decline to exercise any authority over them. The marines are therefore sovereign indeed. They are responsible to no one. You cannot try them in Nicaragua for any offense with which they may be charged; you cannot try them here. They are their own judges. As the Reverend Nevins Sayre, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who has been in Nicaragua, put it: The marines are prosecutors, judge, jury and executioner. Nicaragua is in their hands.

Still, they could do some good. True enough they are not as bad as they paint themselves when they call themselves "leathernecks" and "devil dogs." After all, even the marines are human beings, which is at once the best and worst that can be said about them. The trouble is that they have been given a job for which they eminently do not qualify. Their training is that of fighters. They are out of their proper element when not confronting an enemy. And who but the Nicaraguan people whom they are supposed to serve will be their enemy in Nicaragua?

To the marines, because they are human beings themselves, the Nicaraguans are "rats" and "sons of bitches." It is natural. We can imagine a Nicaraguan with authority in the United States similar to that which a marine exercises in Nicaragua, having a mighty low opinion of President Hoover and finding no better way of dealing with United States Senators and even with the Daughters of the American Revolution than strong language, in Spanish, of course, and kicks and blows.

Remember that the job the marines have in Nicaragua is that which could be adequately performed only by angels—were there any angels. The marines know nothing about customs, or ways of the people whose money they pocket in, for Nicaraguans, exorbitant salaries. And one wonders why the marines are there. If it is to keep Nicaragua safe for the United States we would expect at least that Nicaraguans should not be taxed to pay them.

Dr. Cumberland's intimation that the marines in the Guardia will still in Nicaragua a sense of order and of morality and of religion and of patriotism is a bit of Americana for Mr. Mencken's palate. He will find Dr. Cumberland's Economic and Financial Survey, published by the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C., a delightful reading. We recommend it to all who wish to follow these articles

Woll Urges Union Group Insurance

Addresses N. Y. Central Labor Council—Education Committee Hits Bill to Militarize School-boys

By Louis Stanley

TRADE union group insurance was introduced to the delegates of the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council by Matthew Woll, President of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company at the last regular meeting of the Central Trades held on February 16. Social insurance legislation was not offered at all. The rest of the meeting dealt chiefly with political considerations.

What About Social Insurance?

Matthew Woll announced that through the efforts of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company the insurance laws of all the states but one have been amended to permit trade union group insurance. Now it is possible for an international union or any local to make arrangements for the group insurance of its members. Woll pointed out that group insurance is what is technically known as term insurance. As in the case of fire insurance, the risk is carried from year to year. The union and the Union Labor Life Insurance Company make a contract, according to which the union pays a premium for each member calculated by dividing the total premium required from the group, divided by the number of members, while the company agrees to pay from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in case of death depending on the amount of premium paid. The individual member pays the premium in the form of increased dues. Usually for \$1,000 of insurance the average premium rate is \$1 per month, far below what an insured person must pay on an individual policy. All profits of the company in excess of six per cent are returned to the policy holders in the form of reduced premiums or cash, if it is so desired. The trade union group insurance policy, in other words, is participating. No physical examination is required of the insured and there is no age limitation.

The policy issued by the Union Labor Life Insurance Company is particularly adapted to the needs of trade unions. When a member leaves the union for any reason, he has the right to apply to the company within ninety days for the same amount of insurance as was available under the group contract and the company must furnish this insurance without evidence of physical fitness at the kind of policy required. If an insured member becomes permanently disabled before the age of sixty, he is entitled to the full value of the death benefit in installments. Should he recover, he becomes entitled to the group insurance benefits on equal terms with everybody else. A feature of the policy is the provision made for a funeral benefit up to \$500, which is paid to any person who can show that he has paid expenses in connection with the last illness and burial of the insured. This is to relieve trade unions who often have to enter upon such expenses without proper provision made for same.

Woll made no suggestion as to his views on the relationship of trade union group insurance to social insurance.

Against Militarizing the Schools

Under committee reports George Peabody of the Machinists, Chairman of the Education Committee, took up various pending legislative measures. On the Feld Bill he reported that while it embodied a sound principle, it was so worded that it favored a few members of the administrative staff to the exclusion of teachers in the elementary, junior and high schools. The bill should be amended so that it would include within its terms the rank and file of teachers. The Coughlin bill prescribing Boy Scout instruction of at least thirty minutes each day for boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen was opposed on the following grounds: it would do away with the Boy Scout movement; it is opposed by the Boy Scout organization; it attempts to force upon the schools more work than they can handle to the detriment of the regular school curriculum; it takes professional matters out of the control of the teaching profession and gives them to a political body, thereby violating a cardinal educational principle that the determination of courses of study belongs to the profession; and last but not least, it is the open wedge to the introduction of military training in the public schools. Other bills reported on by the Education Committee were one providing for cafeteria service in the schools (President Ryan wanted to know whether the cafeteria would be unionized); one appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment of camps where non-academic subjects could be taught (approved with the provision that only the children of parents without means should be permitted to attend); and one lowering the continuation school age requirement from seventeen to sixteen despite an understanding that the

Centralia Victim Seeks Release From Pen

SEATTLE (F. P.).—Loren Roberts, one of the eight Centralia prisoners, through his attorney has filed a petition for release from the state penitentiary on the ground that he is now sane. Hearing has been set for March 3 in spite of the attempt of William H. Grimm, Lewis county prosecutor and brother of Warren Grimm, one of the slain American Legion attackers, to have the matter thrown out.

At the time of the trial of the Centralia I. W. W.'s Roberts was declared insane and committed to the penitentiary without formal sentence. Like the rest he has served ten years for the crime of defending his union hall.

present limit would be tried out for five years (opposed).

Chairman Dugden of the Health Committee stated that a drive would be made to obtain 25,000 members at one dollar each for the Medford Tuberculosis Sanitarium Association. The delegate of the Post Office Clerks explained that outside of the Christmas season Christmas seals could only be used on the back of first class mail and on parcels not at all.

Reports of Delegates

Delegate Hawley of the Waiters and Waitresses and the President of Local No. 2 of Brooklyn, reported an important strike against the Triangle Ball Room, 118th Street and Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill. It was a place where political banquets were frequently held and, therefore the help of the Executive Committee was requested to get the place unionized.

The United Garment Workers' delegation reported that through the influence of Secretary Quinn of the Central Trades, they were able to have the \$60,000 contract for taxi drivers' uniforms given to a firm using the label of the United Garment Workers. Delegate Lehman asked the support of the Central body in opposing the Jenks bill, requiring women employed in restaurants to work at night, replacing the present prohibition for the period between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. The delegates of Typographical Union No. 6 announced a performance of their Glee Club at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on February 23 and asked for help in defeating the Goodrich bill providing printing to be done by prisoners in state prisons, penitentiaries or reformatories for the state or any political division thereof or any public institution run by same. The delegate of Building Service Workers' Local No. 51 asked for assistance in organizing the Brooklyn superintendents.

The "Cute" Industrial Squad

President Ryan addressed the delegates on the subject of the Dressmakers' strike. He pointed out that the Central Trades officials were in close touch with the situation, rendering all possible aid. The police of the West 20th and West 30th Street Stations were pretty fair, but the same could not be said of the Industrial Squad. "They're not smart," he said, "they're just cute." Two members of the Squad in particular, he pointed out, are sure to be out of sight when the "left wingers" appear on the scene. Secretary Quinn announced that the first hearing on the Gates-Dunmore bill providing for the enforcement of the eight hour and prevailing rate of wages law would take place February 19. The meeting adjourned at 10:30. The next session of the Central Trades and Labor Council will take place at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, Thursday, February 20, at 8 p. m.

At the Rand School

Anita Block, formerly dramatic critic on the New York Call and at present reader of foreign plays for the Theatre Guild, is to lecture on "The American and European Theatre," Wednesday, February 19th, at 8:30 p. m., in the series of lectures on "Progress in the Arts" in which Herman Epstein, Douglas Haskell, Lewis Mumford and Gilbert Selig are participating. As all the readers of the New Leader know, Anita Block is one of the ablest speakers on the theatre. Anyone who wishes to follow the developments in the world of the theatre, will surely want to miss what she has to say. The lecture will be held in the newly decorated Studio of the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street.

Among the new courses to be given in the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, will be a course on "The Ring of the Niebelung" by Herman Epstein, the popular and beloved lecturer. In view of the fact that the Ring is to be sung at the Metropolitan Opera House within the next few weeks, the series of lectures has been arranged so that the students of music may familiarize themselves with the content and interpretation of these famous Wagnerian music dramas. The first of the lectures will be given Friday, February 14, at 8:30 p. m., in the Studio of the Rand School. Mr. Epstein will play characteristic passages from the opera.

The other new course to which many persons interested in psychology look forward is the one in "Creative Psychology" to be given by William H. Bridge, who after graduating from Kings College, London, and the University of Durham, England, taught at Grinnell and Hunter Colleges. He has recently been associated with Dr. J. L. Moreno of Vienna in elaborating a new method in psychology which he has designated as "impromptu psychology." His lecture will be given Wednesday, February 19, at 7:00 p. m., the topic being "Disaffection in Modern Life." Mr. Bridge has some very provocative things to say.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (F.P.).—Quiet negotiations are proceeding between officers of the three anthracite union districts and the anthracite operators. A renewal of the present contract is expected.

Pitts. Labor Gives Aid to Taxi Strikers

Great Enthusiasm Holds Men Together for More Than Five Weeks — Funds Are Needed

By Arthur G. McDowell

PITTSBURGH.—(F.P.).—Menaced in one end of the state by a revolt of textile workers, the Mellon-Grundy regime is fighting another revolt in the eastern end of its "commonwealth" in the strike, now in its fifth week, of Pittsburgh's taxi drivers. The strike has enlisted an enthusiasm in labor ranks unknown in recent years in this stronghold of Mellonism.

Organized labor, demoralized since 1919 in the defeat of the steel strike, has been stung into activity by the open shop challenge of the Parmelee taxi monopoly and the spirited and well-organized strike of its drivers. Termed "unorganizable" by their international union, the strikers have formed an effective machinery which has resulted in a flow of financial support from Pittsburgh unions.

Under its secretary, Pat McGrath, the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union has endorsed the strike and the appeal for funds. The next step is to carry the appeal to other cities. Henry Burgher, Teamsters international organizer, who admitted his surprise in the disciplined character of this taxi strike, returned to Cleveland and has tackled the supposedly "unorganizable" Parmelee firm in its home city.

Through its commissary and strike relief machinery, the strikers have been enabled to reject individual bribe offers from company agents. A local emergency committee for strikers' relief has been formed by liberals and radicals.

Pittsburghers continue to boycott taxis although the company is now trying to run cabs after 5 p. m. Cabs travel the path between railroad stations and hotels under heavy police guard and are almost uniformly empty.

The city's financial oligarchy showed its hand in the brief negotiations for the sale of the Parmelee interest to a Pittsburgh transfer man, who had offered to settle with the union. He was willing to compromise on the wage demands and grant full union recognition. He had to abandon the plan when his financial backers broke with him rather than permit the building of a union as strong as the taxi drivers promise to be.

Dissatisfied with the light fines or discharges meted to arrested strikers, the Parmelee Company has decided to appeal for the enforcement of the injunction granted early in the strike. The head of the strikebreaking department has departed for New Orleans via airplane, because of a recurrence of trouble there, where a street car men's strike was recently broken.

Barkoski Slayings Found Guilty of Manslaughter

FRANKLIN, Pa.—(F.P.).—Within two months of the verdict that shot state cossackry to its base in the Accorsi acquittal, a staggering blow has been aimed at the private industrial police system in the conviction of Walter J. Lyster and Harold F. Watts, former coal and iron police, for the murder of John Barkoski, coal miner.

Lyster and Watts were found guilty of manslaughter by a Venango county jury for the brutal murder of Barkoski February 10, 1929, in the police barracks of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., at Santiago, Allegheny county. The Pittsburgh Coal Co. is a Mellon concern. Frank Slapikas, third defendant, was acquitted.

22,000 Dressmakers Win Quick Victory

(Continued from Page One)

deflections from the understanding and impose penalties upon the violators. One of the points of the agreement provides for the immediate withdrawal from non-union—and for a temporary period of three months—from non-association contractors—whenever the union finds such work and the assessment of a penalty for such a breach.

While few expected the strike to come to a speedy conclusion, the settlement at this time was not altogether a surprise. With Colonel Lehman's efforts as mediator, the feeling of public sympathy prevailing generally the desire of the reputable manufacturers, for their own protection, to destroy the sweatshops that were destroying them, the situation looked hopeful from the start. When the workers began flocking to the Union by the thousands, when whole units, shops that had been non-union came down to headquarters to register, half of the battle was won. Negotiations, then were technicalities to be argued around a table.

We don't know how often news reels are changed, but at the Embassy Theatre this week, President Schlesinger was to be seen and heard as well as a portion of the striking dressmakers. It is possible that this may still be on view.

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"Ethics and Social History"
Edgington: Nature of the Physical World.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 25th
DR. GARDNER MURPHY
"Natural Science"
Maturity.

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

Saturday evening, Feb. 15th
DR. RICHARD MCKEON
"The Old and the New Logic"
The Formal Structure of Judgment.

Monday evening, Feb. 17th
MR. NATHANIEL PEPPER
"China: A Civilization in Disintegration"
Coming of the West: Conquest and Attrition.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 19th
DR. JOHN BARLEY BRENNER
"Literature as Social History"
The Myth of Chivalry.

Thursday evening, Feb. 20th
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Authority on Marxian Economics
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Wednesday, 8:30, Feb. 19
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"The American and European Theatre"

WILLIAM H. BRIDGE
Wednesday, 7:00, Feb. 19
Innovator of the "Impromptu Technique"
"Creative Psychology"

HERMAN EPSTEIN
Friday, 8:30, Feb. 21
Famous lecturer and broadcaster on music
"The Ring of the Niebelung"

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Warns of Jobless Menace
NEW ORLEANS.—(F.P.).—Pres. A. F. Whitney, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, gave a new slant on the job problem, while in New Orleans, by stating that bad business is not so much the cause of unemployment as unemployment is of bad business. Only a surgical operation can save the country from the disease of unemployment, he said. That is the adoption of the shorter working day. He advocates the 6-hour day on the railroads.

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

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8:30 P. M.—"The Religion of Prosperity." Harry F. Ward.

BABES, BLOSSOMS AND CRANBERRIES

Thousands Of Migratory Child Workers Follow The Crops With The Seasons, Denied Play And Schooling

By Pauline M. Newman

THE Trade Union Movement has fought child labor since its inception. Organization such as the Women's Trade Union League, the National Child Labor Committee, the Socialist Party and other socially minded organizations have, for a quarter of a century, fought this unnecessary evil. To the men and the women who constitute these movements belongs the credit for whatever gains we may have made in the improvement of conditions under which children must work. That conditions have been improved in the last twenty-five years is undoubtedly true. Hours have been shortened (when the laws regulating them are enforced.) In certain industries some government control over children's labor has been established. Except in some States of the South, children must attain the age of fourteen before they can be employed in gainful occupations.

One would, therefore, like to be grateful for what has been gained. This desire for gratefulness, however, becomes subdued when one remembers in what forms child labor is still with us. While its scope has been limited, it has not been abolished. Moreover, there are thousands of children who must labor without any legal protection whatsoever. They are left to the tender mercy of their employers. These children are known as migratory child workers.

The Call of Spring
Early in the Spring, when the country is once again alive with buds and blossoms, thousands of children leave school long before it closes to go to the country. Not however to play, not to study



At five years of age, this mite is already at work. This picture was taken in the cranberry fields where he was carrying two heavy boxes of cranberries which he had just picked.

age; 17 per cent. were 8 and under; 24 per cent. were ten and under; 30 per cent. were twelve and under; 40 per cent. were fifteen and under; and only 15 per cent. were fourteen and under sixteen!

One gets a vision of youngsters crawling in the bushes, knees sore, little fingers bruised, hot, uncomfortable but supplying us with juicy summer berries. One would like to think that because of their youth, because of the need of safe-guarding their health and energy, the hours of labor should be short; some rest period be provided and time for play arranged. But the report tells us that these children work the same hours as do their parents or guardians, which means from twelve to fourteen a day! Furthermore, we are told that during the harvesting of the more perishable products, the children work seven days a week!

The Autumn—Still at Work
One begins to wonder whether there is no modern equipment that might take the place of the children, and one concludes that perhaps the children's labor costs less than mechanical contrivance would. There are mechanical pickers or scoops, heavy tools, something like the working end of a steam shovel excavator, but for various reasons, among which availability of child labor stands high, they are still of less importance than hand picking. And when one has had one's



Here is a family, mother and four children, at work picking cranberries for the Thanksgiving tables of the nation.

strawberries and raspberries, and the summer is over, when other children return to school after a summer of play, these migratory children are still on their knees picking up the late autumn crops. And when the autumn has almost turned to winter, with its winds, and frost, and dampness, these children are still to be found in cranberry bogs where the fields are flooded with water on cold nights, lest frosts destroy the valuable crop, but next morning, when the floods have scarcely receded, it is no one's concern to question how the well being of the little children is affected by work under such conditions. And as to other folk's interest in the matter

—they must have their cranberries for the holiday season! It is estimated that in New Jersey alone children help to pick one hundred thousand barrels of cranberries under such conditions! Physically tired out, these migratory children finally return to their schools. More than 20 per cent. of Philadelphia's two thousand children had lost more than three months of schooling. Eighty per cent. had lost from one to two months. As a result they were found to be behind their normal grades. One might ask whether, if they are permitted to stay in cranberry marshes until late in fall they should not attend school there? The answer is simple

enough. The New Jersey law does not include children from another State. The law of the State from which they come does not extend beyond its own borders to the State where they are employed, hence they are left entirely outside any law which seeks to protect child workers. Moreover, though both, Pennsylvania and New Jersey laws forbid their children under fourteen years to work in factories or mercantile establishments, this prohibition does not extend to agriculture. This is obviously a question that will require much thought and careful planning before it can be dealt with effectively.

To abolish child labor of every kind would, of course, be the ideal answer. It would solve the problems of all children. But, alas! the ideal is as yet some distance off. And if these exploited children are to secure at least a measure of relief, something should be done now. And it seems that some things can be done without waiting, if the law makers and all citizens of New Jersey had the welfare of all children at heart, they could change present laws so as to include these young agricultural workers as well as other child laborers. If that were done, it would prohibit the fruit growers from employing children at the age of six and seven years and from working them twelve to fourteen hours a day! Furthermore, the law might be made to include a provision that children



This eight-year old has been working in the fields since he was five. He is seen here carrying a strawberry tray weighing 25 pounds.

who work in the fields must attend school during the full school term. Whether they should go to school in New Jersey or be compelled to return to their school districts as soon as the fall term commences is an open question.

A Task Worth Doing
Certain it is that so long as interstate migration continues not one of the "sovereign bodies" concerned is going to have a simple time of it. To deal effectively with the problems presented all will have to be willing to take the sovereignty less seriously than the

end to be accomplished. It is therefore a happy sign that conferences have been called which are to include representatives of both public and private bodies such as State Departments of Labor, Child Labor Committees, Departments of Education, etc., of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, to consider what they jointly can do. Much that is technical in the problem must be left to such groups whose experience in the fields of education and child labor make them most fit to deal with us and entitle us to expect from them progressively better standards and administrative devices.

Yet all of us, as citizens, and as human beings with a sense of justice for these least protected members of the community—these working children—can and should keep ourselves informed of the steps that are being taken and measure the advance that they record. Public bodies always work more effectively when they know that there is a keen interest in what they are doing. All of us know in a general way what conditions we would like to see accomplished. First, that the very young children, those under fourteen, be kept out of the fields entirely. Second, that living conditions for all children who go with their families to the labor camps be made reasonably sanitary and decent. Third that hours be regulated for all children who are allowed to work. Fourth, that their schooling be not interfered with. Let us help them in their struggle working toward such conditions. Let us help the min their struggle against all who oppose such a program. Here is one task worth doing.

Hoan Releases Communist Demonstrators

Milwaukee Leader Denounces Police For "Obliging" Communists—Backs Demands of Jobless

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Three men arrested by the police for holding a mass meeting of the unemployed in front of the City Hall were released at the request of Mayor Dan Hoan, Socialist. The Police Department is not under the control of the city.

The Trade Union Unity League, a Communist organization, had arranged the demonstration and the Communists appeared to be more interested in demonstrating against the Socialists than in support of the unemployed.

Fred Bassett led a delegation into the Socialist Mayor's office and the committee, through Bassett, read a list of demands. These included: work or wages; free coal, lodging and medical assistance for unemployed and their families; unemployment insurance; abolition of private employment agencies; and distribution of the Community fund was a private matter, and that the distribution of coal and care of the families of unemployed be provided by the county rather than the city.

Silent on Votes
"Find out how many of your crowd voted for Hoover or for Smith in the last presidential election," Mayor Hoan advised. "I would be interested in knowing just how many voted for a system which makes these unemployment conditions possible."

"When the unemployment insurance bill was before the legislature, how many of your people were there to help pass it? Were you there?" the mayor asked Bassett.

The latter refused to answer. "It is a serious thing when working people do not back a program to relieve situations such as exist," the mayor continued. "The city government is doing all it can by keeping up a big building program to relieve unemployment. There has been five times as much municipal building since I have been mayor as there was during any former administration."

Criticizing the police department, the Milwaukee Leader said: "We think it ought to know better than to oblige Communists by arresting them for minor infractions of regulations. Insofar as the unemployed demonstration of yesterday was genuine we are of course in wholehearted sympathy with it."

Hillquit in Detroit

DETROIT.—Morris Hillquit is to be in Detroit March 16th. A banquet will be arranged for the evening, and all comrades and friends in Michigan that are able to be present at this banquet are urged to get in touch with their secretaries or the state secretary to secure tickets. Place and hour of banquet will be announced later.

Representative government is justice organized, reason in living action, and morality armed.—Royer Collard.

Louis Gardy, N. Y. Call Mainstay, Loses In Long Fight Against Tuberculosis

NEW YORK Socialists, especially those of a decade or so ago and those who were connected with the old New York Call, will be saddened to hear of the death of Louis Gardy last Friday.

Comrade Gardy had been ill of tuberculosis for over five years, and had put up a gallant fight against the disease. His brave wife, Grace Gardy, stood by him and nursed him. It was hoped, back to health. But the fight was hopeless. Louis was doomed, and he died the same sweet, blithe spirit he always was. He leaves a gap that cannot be filled.

Gardy had been with The Call from the day it was founded until about 1921, when he left to join the publicity staff of the Rialto, Rivoli and Criterion theatres. Later he went to California to work for William C. DeMille, but he was already ill. He came back, lived for a long time at Saranac, and came back to New Jersey, where he lived and radiated good cheer and charm until he was finally overcome by the disease.

The body was cremated Monday. A number of his old-time comrades were present to voice their very genuine grief over the passing of a brave and gallant soul.

Services were held at the New York and New Jersey Crematorium at Union Hill, N. J., February 10. Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" was played on the organ and Robert Louis Stevenson's "Requiem" was sung as the last tribute to the theatrical profession to one of its departed. They were his favorite selections.

Louis Gardy was born 49 years ago in New York of parents who were old-time German comrades. He studied at the Ethical Culture School under the principality of the late Dr. Maximilian P. Grossman, where his amazing skill at drawing and modeling were developed.

When The Call was established in 1908 he joined the staff, becoming one of the most versatile men on the paper. He began by drawing cartoons that he signed "Gardy," an abbreviation of his own name.

During the thirteen years he was with the paper he was car-



MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17
12:00—Melody Lady
12:30—"I See By the Papers"
1:00—Edna Blanche, soprano
1:30—Charles F. Wagner, tenor
2:00—The Relationship of the Church to Organized Labor
2:30—Elizabeth Foster, Tragic Sonata, MacDowell
3:00—Thornton Tinsler, "Thinking Thru"
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8:00—Charles F. Wagner, tenor
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4:00—Charles F. Wagner, tenor
4:30—Edna Blanche, soprano

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

A Traitor To The Old Incentive

WE are all confused. Walter Sherman Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who was just another bright young man from Harvard, when we worked for that outfit, in the "dear, dead days, beyond recall," (for which we thank Heaven) has mixed us up dreadfully.

Here Walter goes and tells the U. S. Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that while he favors regulation of the telephone company "in principle," he is against it in practice. He said that he was against a Federal Communications Commission which would function like the Interstate Commerce Commission because it "would annihilate control of communications by State agencies." He got all hot and bothered about the sanctity of "State regulation" at the very time when one of his subsidiary companies, the New York Telephone Company was going all around the block to avoid State regulation by taking its fight into the U. S. District Court. It seems as though Walter and the lawyers for the New York Telephone Company should get together once in a while and talk things over.

But as Emerson once remarked, "consistency is the bugaboo of small minds" and we don't expect consistency from the great, big, "normous mentalities" that dominate our communication systems. What really bewilders us is the remark of Walter Gifford to the effect that in his company "there isn't the slightest incentive to make undue profits."

What's this? Has the A. T. and T. gone socialist? Haven't we all been brought up to believe that it was precisely the incentive to make undue profits that kept all the hundred million of us on the job in this country? Take away that incentive and what happens? We become a nation of loafers, no better than the be-damned and be-whiskered Russians, who have no chance of making profits, undue or any other sort, and who as a consequence, jule lie around all day, drinking vodka and cursing capitalists. Incentive, incentive. That's the one word most frequently used by all the critics of socialism. Of course they don't call any profits "undue." It's hard to define "undue." What's undue, anyhow? There used to be a general agreement that anything above six per cent was undue. But that's all been changed. Now it's seven and next year it will be eight. But that's just the percentage made holy by custom. When we big money boys get together we laugh at six or seven, or eight per cent. That's piker stuff.

You all know, boys and girls, that America is the land of opportunity where we literally spawn millionaires and that the reason why this is such a swell place is because we do nothing to interfere with the profit incentive, the dynamo in our national power-house. Now along comes Walter upsetting all our notions by informing the Senate and us that after all it isn't profits that his company is after. That is, "undue" profits. So it must be SERVICE and when Charlie Wood gets around to it, there ought to be a pretty good book in Walter and the A. T. and T. outfit. Something called, "Excuse it, Please, or Utopia at the Switchboard."

There comes to my desk a book that is as fine a testimony to the integrity of the human spirit as I have seen. It is, "Hey! Yellowbacks! The War Diary of a Conscientious Objector," by Ernest L. Meyer, published by John Day, New York.

Meyer is a member of the editorial staff of "The Capital Times" in Madison, Wisconsin, and is one of those who stood up four-square against the hateful storms of the war.

The war came to Meyer, as in fact it came to most of us, overnight. He was revelling in the sheltered calm of academic life at Wisconsin, when of a sudden he discovered that, "The air was charged with an alien element, acid and tingling, so that with every breath we took we were conscious of a new, unsettling power." "Professors who had plodded for years in scholarly research laid away their manuscripts and wrote violent essays on the menace of imperialism. Students who had paid emotional tribute to the football god gave themselves wholeheartedly to the new master. They marched in new regiments on the lower campus parade ground. They lunged with fixed bayonets at dummies from cross-bars. They patrolled the armory, balking imagined plots of enemy spies. They raided a socialist meeting. They burnt in effigy a senator who had voted against the war. They sang new songs. . . . A few of us—a miserable few—did not sing." Thus Meyer begins his stirring book.

Read in conjunction with Norman Thomas's book on the Conscientious Objector, "Hey! Yellowbacks!" rounds out from the point of view of a singularly engaging personality the black record of one of the most disgraceful episodes in this nation's history.

"A miserable few" he says they were; but because of them, liberty did not utterly vanish from the American earth in 1917 and 1918. They were the great and devoted souls who fought the good fight. I would to God that every youngster in the country could read Meyer's book and get some hint of what he and that "miserable few" were all about, before the drums roll for the next war.

By the time this is in your hands, we will have had another anniversary dinner of "The New Leader" and will still be in a state of mild astonishment over the fact that we are very much alive and kicking.

This last month in a number of ways was one of the best in the history of the paper. We don't mean just financially. Financially our "best" is nothing to fire off cannons about. We mean the evidence of new interest in the sheet displayed by all sorts and conditions of people, the fact that more and more, intelligent and great-hearted folks are coming to realize that they have in "The New Leader" a worthwhile spokesman. And if that be circulation promotion, make the most of it.

At the end of a period in the history of the country when a radical publication should by all logic have about as much chance for existence as that proverbial snow-bail, not only are we alive but evidently we are growing like the lustiest six-year-old.

Hang around with us, boys and girls, and as the old ad says to have it, "Watch us grow." The only thing we must be careful about is that we don't grow fat. And we aren't in much danger of that so long as we have so many critical dieticians to tell us that there is plenty of iron in our vittles.

McAlister Coleman.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

A New Chekhov Play

By Walter Prichard Eaton

THE translator, John Cournos, says in his introduction that "the discovery of a hitherto unpublished play by Chekhov must be considered a literary event," and why not a dramatic event? Twenty-odd years ago, when "The Cherry Orchard" was first translated into English, few read it, and none dared put it on the stage. The few who read were hopelessly befuddled. Today Eva Le Gallienne plays it, and two other Chekhov dramas, to crowded houses, and we all understand why Chekhov was perhaps the greatest of the naturalists. Today this early drama, "That Worthless Fellow Platonov," (N. Y. Dutton) could be put upon the stage and command attention. Twenty years ago the producer would have been sent to the madhouse.

Why did Chekhov never polish this play to final form? There are many passages in brackets, which were either being considered for omission or waiting to be re-worked into colloquial ease. In one way, this is an advantage, for it gives us a peep into a great author's work shop. But why did its author abandon this play? In spite of some old fashioned soliloquies, the treatment is Chekhovian and nobody else, the picture of the futility of Russian provincial society in the 90's is painted with the strangely and abruptly mingled pathos and comedy, depth and surface, which once so bewildered us in "The Cherry Orchard." Yet Chekhov evidently abandoned the work without giving it that final polishing which brought his other dramas to perfection.

We might hazard a guess that he decided the theme was a bit romantic, and too much an individual character study to picture, as he wished to do, a society. This Platonov is a Russian Don Juan, with a Hamlet complex. He cannot say "No" to the women who attempt him, but never enters an affair without doubts and timidity. You can hardly say his conscience troubles him, for he is not quite civilized enough to have a conscience. But drunk or sober he is the victim of introspection. The women of the play are much simpler, more direct. They suffer at his hands, abominably, but in a way quite easy to understand; and one of them is direct enough to shoot him at the end. The slow, tortuous approach of this final tragedy, vaguely sensed instead of structurally implied as it would have been in the Western drama of the period, makes what story the play possesses which is no more than Shaw's "Getting Married." Chiefly it is a character study of an amorous weakling who has brains enough to know he is a futile knave, but neither brains nor character enough to keep him

out of tragic trouble. The Don Juan story never had a stranger telling, and Chekhov need not have feared he was being romantic—if that was his fear. But he may well have thought that Don Juanism was not a representative theme with which to illustrate Russian society.

The play is extraordinarily full of minor characters, sharply differentiated, and brought to astonishingly vivid life, for all their irrelevances of speech and pranks of futile humor which seem so strange to Westerners. After you have overcome the handicap of their outlandish Russian names so you are sure you are talking to whom, this varied assortment of men and women are such four-square individuals as only Chekhov could create with the twists of a broken sentence. But it must be admitted that nowhere does the pattern of the play seem to tighten into one of those scenes of tingling and sustained drama which characterize the better known plays—such as the finale of "The Cherry Orchard," or that wonderful third act of "The Three Sisters" when against the background of the fire in the town the sisters bare their hearts. . . .

The Chekhov method of broken scenes, of irrelevances and irresolutions, of little natural actions and exclamations piled and jumbled, is seen even in this early work as a deliberate method to achieve a definite end; but he has not yet mastered it so that these scenes merge into a flowing story that can rise at the climax into sustained passages of emotional power. I say, this seems to be the case, because I too well remember with shame that I once declared "The Cherry Orchard" to be unactable in English, and I am too well aware that the lack of sustained dramatic effect in Chekhov, as felt by the reader, may be deceptive. The right acting and direction may completely reverse a reader's judgment. So "That Worthless Fellow Platonov" ought to be tested on the stage for a final verdict. It may be a better play than its own author evidently thought it. Certainly there is enough of this author in it to justify the experiment. We confidently look to the Cleveland Playhouse to make the test.

Builders Jobless in Albany

ALBANY, N. Y. (FP)—It's lucky for Albany that the state capitol is high on the hill where the air is pure and undisturbed by the shabbiness and dirt where workers congregate. Legislators are near the clouds, up on Capitol Hill, and so are the best people, scions of ancient Dutch settlers of the early 17th century, who still rule the town.

A History Of Wages

ONE of the most valuable publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor is Bulletin No. 499, "History of Wages in the United States from Colonial Times to 1928." A volume of 527 pages, it is divided into two sections, the first considering the period extending from colonial times to 1840 and the second from 1840 to 1928. The first section was compiled by Estelle M. Stewart of the Department of Labor and the second by J. C. Bowen of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A bibliography is appended to each section which adds to the value of the bulletin.

The first section will prove of special interest to the students of American economic history. The data have been gathered from a variety of sources. The first chapter is devoted to the scarcity of labor which led to legislative control of workers and wage legislation. We note the opposition in New England to craftsmen becoming farmers and in Virginia that the corporation that settled the colony followed the same policy although it was not always effective.

A chapter on money and money equivalents gives some information as to the real wages paid in tobacco, "country pay" and "found." The system of indentured bondage is fairly covered and a chapter on the building trades, especially in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, is very informing. Wages in other industries such as the manufacture of iron, glass, textiles, boots and shoes, clothing, printing, agriculture and the fisheries, together with the wages of teachers, domestic servants, common labor and barbers conclude the first section of the study.

Throughout the study one comes across interesting excerpts from old documents which enable one to understand the working conditions and social status of the colonial workers. On page 21 there is a statistical table of prices current in the principal cities of the United States for the twenty year period of 1785-1805 which will enable the student, in some measure, to check with wages paid in this period and obtain some idea of the purchasing power of wages. The increase in the prices of land and wheat is marked and while wages increased they did not increase in the same proportion.

Three documents printed in the Appendix are of more than ordinary interest. These include a building contract for a church in Virginia in 1769, a record of the construction costs of Jefferson's home, Monticello, in 1770-1772, and rules of work and book of prices of Boston carpenters in 1800. The second section continues the study from 1840 and chiefly consists of long statistical tables of

wages, largely compiled from previous publications of the department. The information is detailed and each of the various crafts and trades is grouped under a common head. For example, the building trades include 14 crafts ranging from bricklayers and hod carriers to stone cutters and tile layers. Other main sections are the clothing industry, farming, glass and clay, iron and steel, leather, metal trades, mining, printing and publishing, textiles, tobacco, transportation and wood-working.

Here will be found a record of wages paid in various trades and industries for 88 years and the various tables will tempt those who have time to make comparisons of the income received by various types of workers at the same time and by periods.

In short, this is a study that should be within reach of all who have executive responsibilities in trade unions, those who are interested in labor and economic history and labor and Socialist journalists. We commend it for the wide variety of useful information it contains.

J. O.

A Philosopher Dines

DR. WILL DURANT, who wrote "The Story of Philosophy," sailed for the Orient last week with his wife and daughter. Before sailing he was given a dinner by his friends, numbering about five hundred. This dinner, surprisingly, was open to the public, so we attended. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Simon, Miss Janet Simon, Miss Jerry L. Schuster, and Professor John Dewey, of Columbia. The dinner started at 6:30 and ended exactly at midnight, after a period of embarrassment, confusion and disorder. Professor Dewey left at 11:45 and Ann Elizabeth Harding, ten-year-old daughter of Nan Britton Guild, at 10:22.

Dinner consisted of grapefruit, vegetable soup, filet of sole, capon, salad, and Neeslerode pudding—a flashlight photograph being taken during the Neeslerode course and proofs distributed noisily through the audience fifty minutes later during the rendition of a Mozart sonata by Maximilian Rose. The waiters were in Confederate gray.

After dinner the speakers were introduced by Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, the first speaker being Dr. Alexander Cairns, who praised Dr. Durant highly and said of him: "God can't make Durant books without Durant." During the next speech, which also praised Dr. Durant, urban hats were passed through the banquet hall to be autographed by the guests. Among those signing the hats were Miss Ethel Durant, Mr. Frank Durant, Mr. John B. Durant, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Durant, Mrs. Joseph Du-

rant, Jr., Mr. Sunny Moss, Miss Dolly Pepis, Raymond Duncan the goatherd, Nan Britton, several children, a trained nurse, and albinos, and Professor Dewey. It was then 10:22 and Mr. Alden Freeman, a white-haired man of sixty-eight whom Dr. Durant later referred to as the man who "without words taught me the meaning of culture," rose from his seat and said in a very loud voice: "Paging Miss Ann Harding, come along—your mother wants to put you to bed." Miss Harding was led from the room, while telegrams of congratulations and good wishes to Dr. Durant were read, one from Stefansson, the explorer, and one from John Cowper Powys, the writer.

Professor Dewey spoke briefly, praising Dr. Durant's work in popularizing philosophy. Four other speeches were given on the subject of Dr. Durant, praising his character, his general habits, his standard of living, his relations with his wife Ariel ("Puck"), his treatment of philosophy, and his treatment of his daughter Ethel. One speech was given praising Mrs. Durant ("Puck"). By this time the waiters had passed the plates and received the tips, the cigar smoke had become dense, and the situation had become definitely embarrassing to any guest who, like ourselves, had been drawn from the general public. Dr. Durant next spoke, praising Dr. Cairns, Alden Freeman (who had returned to the room from getting Ann Harding a taxi), Professor Dewey, the Chinese poet Li-Po, Dr. Hannah Stone, John Cowper Powys, Will Feriman, Stefansson, Mr. B. Simon, Art Young, Mr. M. L. Schuster, Mrs. Durant (Ariel "Puck"), Ethel Durant, Gandhi, and New York's skyline. Professor Dewey sat fairly still during this period.

The banquet would have been concluded at this point but for the arrival, in the hallway, of a troupe of actors in costume, brought there by Alden Freeman. One of the actors represented Moliere and carried a laurel wreath. They were passed in the Hall by Professor Dewey, going out. At 11:51 Mr. Freeman took the speaker's platform, requested the departing guests to remain, instructed the troupe of actors to wait outside, and then spoke rapidly and fantastically on a variety of subjects, covering, in a general way, the trouble in Haiti, the real estate situation in Florida, Nan Britton, the dean of the law school of N. Y. U., the books of Will Durant, and the vice president of the National City Bank. At 11:57 the troupe of players swept into the room, Raymond Duncan, the goatherd, took the laurel wreath from Moliere, and at 11:58 the wreath was placed forcibly on the head of Dr. Durant, from whose red neck and red wrists slowly trickled little persistent streams of philosophical perspiration.—THE NEW YORKER.

The Chatter Box

(It is with joy that we welcome the following poem of Miss Ungar to so profitably fill our space this week.—Ed. Chatterbox.)

Elevator Men

Up—down, up—down,
Up they go,
Down they come,
Up again
"First floor—
Anyone out?"
Gloved hand shoots out
Wearily
For the hundredth time
That day,
Shoves the door to,
Whirr—whirr
Up to the third,
In they pile
The molley crowd
Pushing,
Jostling,
Elbowing,
Gloved hand shoots out,
Presses lever,
Starts it going
Clear now up to the twelfth,
Down again,
Stops at eighth,
Fourth,
Main,
Down to the basement.

So the age-long day
They run the elevators
Shuffling
Without a hitch,
Without a slip—
Tall, brown men
Long and splendid-limbed
Made for running
Madly
In wild country,
Say—Africa!

Back to earth,
Stand up straight!
In grim, murky corners
Of your elevators,
All day long
Tending levers, switches,
Pushing buttons,
Letting in
And letting out,
Strong brown bodies
Straightlaced
Into thick blue uniforms
Stiffing,
Itching,
Choking out
The running blood of them.
Faces squeezed
Of all expression
Like dry pulp,
Liquid eyes that yearn
For sunlight
Made to lose themselves
In perpetual gloom,
Lips just formed
For crooning darky things
Frozen terror-stricken
Into Silence,
Gleaming smiles come out
All too seldom
When in off-times
They can widen out their mouths
And let them have their way,
Rippling bodies that would sway
With heady languor
Made to stay at stiff attention
All day long,
Opening, shutting elevators
A hundred times a day,
A thousand times a week,
God!

And then the months
And years!
Glorious age of machines
Indeed!
But is it?
When this mass of humans
Is made to run
Close-built coops of steel
That should run themselves
Mechanically
Like everything else
In this splendid mechanistic age!

Let those tall brown Negroes
Play!
Let them run and shout
And sing their crooning
Spirituals!
Let them dance
Joyously,
Not
Desperately
Holding back the morrow
With feverish hands—
Eyes that gleam
And are pleasure-mad
And long brown bodies
Running wet
With desire!

Terrible
For them the dawning—
Terrible to see
Their eyes grow dead,
Their feet grow heavy as lead
As weary
They drag along
To serve another day of their life-term
Within the murky prison-walls
Of elevators

Florence Ungar.

Disarmament

When the sword shall be turned into ploughshares,
When the sons that brave women have borne
Shall no longer march out under banners
To be slaughtered and blinded and torn.
When those in the seats of the mighty
Shall count only power worth while
When its wielding brings not desolation,
But causes the green lands to smile

When life as a whole shall be counted,
When nations and nations shall come
Like children of one close-knit family,
With the world for their great, common home;
Then, then—and then only—shall mortals
Stand up, to the God image grown.
While earth chants the psalm exalted,
"Man at last has come into his own!"
—Modeste Hannis Jordan

ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT

German Socialist Leader Dies of Fall in Berlin

BERLIN.—Dr. Paul Levi, leader of the Left Wing Social Democrats in the Reichstag, was killed here last week as the result of a fall from the window of his home. He had been suffering from pneumonia and while his nurse left the room he attempted to open the window with fatal results.

Dr. Levi was born in Hechingen on March 11th, 1883 and was admitted to the bar in 1908. He was a member of the small group of German radicals headed by Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Franz Mehring. On several occasions he defended Rosa Luxemburg at her trials.

When the Spartacus group was formed, Levi was a member and after the Bolshevik Revolution he was a delegate to the Third Internationale. He was President of the Communist Party of Germany and a Communist Deputy in the Reichstag. He disagreed on several occasions with the Russians on the possibility of a revolution either in Italy or Germany in the hectic years following the Armistice.

Finally his insistence on political rather than revolutionary action led to his expulsion by the Communists. He joined the Social Democratic Party in 1923 and became the leader of the small left wing group which a month ago walked out of the Reichstag rather than participate in a vote of confidence for the Mueller cabinet.

Growth of the Party In Spain Is Reported

During 1929, 60 branches in various provinces of Spain joined the Socialist Party. In addition seven branches with a total of 449 members applied for admission, to begin paying their contributions in 1930. On December 31, 1929, the

party had 265 branches with 12,757 members, whereas on the corresponding date in 1927 there were 206 branches with 7,940 members. In addition to the members affiliated through the branches there were 436 individual members, as compared with 21 at the end of 1927. The total membership of the party is therefore 13,193, while at the end of 1927 it was 7,961. There has thus been an increase of 5,232 or over 65 per cent, during the two years.

Lithuanian Dictatorship Continues Unchanged

Reports on changes in Lithuania which emanate from sources friendly to the Government, are likely to give a false impression of the alterations in the Lithuanian political regime. There has been only a change of persons in Lithuania, not by any means a change of regime. In place of Volodemars, who was ambitious and greedy for power and who cunningly carried on his blood-stained rule of despotism without worrying too much about principles, the rudder has been handed over to Tubelis, who is weak-willed and only a plaything in the hands of the Lithuanian Fascists.

The Social-Democratic Party has again been legalized. This fact is due rather to the impartial attitude of a Lithuanian court than to an alteration in the regime. The administrative system remains socially and politically absolutely unchanged. Martial law continues to dominate public life. The courts martial are still functioning. Now as before there is no liberty of speech, of the press or of meeting. The war censorship continues its ruthless course, and the secret police closely follow everybody's movements. Political trials, which are based upon provocations or which are set on foot on the most absurd pretexts, are of daily occurrence. The infamous prison regime with its tortures

and ill-treatment of political prisoners also continues to flourish. Considerably more than 200 Social-Democrats are still in prison, and the same applies to supporters of other opposition parties. Arrested people are repeatedly being removed by force into former fortresses. All this is sanctioned by Tubelis. The last two trade unions in existence were dissolved at the end of December.

The removal of the ban on the Social-Democratic Party is thus unfortunately of not much significance. The illegal prohibition has been formally removed, but the practical conditions for a labor movement in a civilized State are by no means provided. Present-day Lithuania is still far removed from a return to Parliamentarism and democracy.

Death of Max Quarek Reported in Frankfurt

Dr. Max Quarek died at Frankfurt on Mein on the 21st of January at the age of 69. He was born at Rudolstadt in Thuringia on the 9th of April, 1860, as the son of a Provincial Judge. From 1883 to 1886 he was a referendary, and was then removed from the State service for alleged "revolutionary tendencies" he had democratic opinions. He became a journalist, and worked on democratic bourgeois papers, at first in Vienna and from 1887 onwards in Frankfurt on Main where he belonged to the editorial board of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" until 1891. He then officially joined the Social-Democratic Party—after having already collaborated on the "Neue Zeit"—and in 1893 took over the editorship of the Social-Democratic "Volksstimme" of Frankfurt, which he retained until 1901. In 1901 he entered the Frankfurt Town Council as the only Social-Democratic representative. He became a member of the Reichstag in 1912, and remained a member until 1921. In

1918 he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior. Quarek was principally active in social reform. He was on the side of Eduard Bernstein in the revisionist controversy at the turn of the century, and during the war he was a zealous supporter of the German war ideology. During the last years of his life a teaching appointment at Frankfurt University gave him the opportunity for scientific work. As a writer Quarek principally worked on the history of Socialism and the labor movement in addition to social reform. He wrote a number of very important publications on the history of Socialism, which will give him lasting importance among Socialist historians.

Trade Unions in Canada Increase Membership

The total trade union movement of Canada on January 1, 1929, numbered 300,602 members, against 290,282 at the end of 1927, this being an increase of 3.6 per cent.

The Canadian trade union movement comprises "free," Communist, denominational and other trade unions. The "free" trade union movement numbered on the given date 186,917 members (against 171,492 in 1927, the national centre affiliated with the I. F. T. U. organizing 143,582 of these, as compared with 140,193 in the previous year).

The Communist trade unions had a membership of 24,429 (23,645 in the preceding year) and the denominational unions 26,000 (25,000 in the preceding year), while the other organizations had a total membership of 63,256 (70,143 in the previous year).

Introduction of Social Insurance in France

Application of the French Social Insurance Act (sickness, materni-

ty, invalidity, old age and death insurance) came into force on February 5.

The enormous importance of the introduction of social insurance into France was shown a few days ago with especial clearness on the occasion of the founding of a "National Committee for Social Insurance and Public Hygiene." This committee, the founding of which is due to the French national trade union centre, numbers among its leaders several well-known insurance experts, doctors and ex-ministers of Labor and Health; it has issued an appeal, in the introduction to which attention is called to the disquieting fact that in France, as compared with the other civilized nations, the death rate must be described as high.

Finnish Party Congress Present Serious Problems

The Social-Democratic Party of Finland will hold its conference this year under difficult conditions. The working class is caught in a wave of increasing unemployment. The Communists still have control of the Trade Union Congress and have made it impossible for the Social-Democrats to remain in the Trade Union Congress. On the other hand, the Finnish working class is carrying on a severe defensive battle against reactionary forces, using Fascist rallying cries.

On the agenda are an agrarian program, guiding principles for defense and foreign policy, a socialization program, and a detailed program on party tactics proposed by the Executive. Other matters include increasing of membership, party finances, grading the membership contribution according to income. There is a proposal that the Swedish Labor Federation of Finland should no longer continue to exist as a separate organization within the party.

"Dishonored Lady":—The Age Grows Up

The Stage The Movies Music

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

THERE WAS ONCE A WAR

"DISHONORED LADY." By Margaret Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon. Empire Theatre.

IN CONNECTION with "Dishonored Lady," those interested in acting will listen to the story most critics are repeating with proper emphasis, that Katherine Cornell, in this play, giving as intense, sensitive and subtle a performance as one is likely to behold. There is one moment, for example, when she stands silent, hands clasped in front of her, thinking: every tendon of her tense hands is eloquent. She is a volcano, the lava of whose slow movement prevents the eruption. It is easy, however, in praising the actress, or in damning the play itself as obvious melodramatic hokum, to overlook the one new contribution "Dishonored Lady" makes. It pictures a member of our post-war generation—twelve years after. Most studies of the post-war excitement tend to show adolescents, or at least adolescent attitudes, straining through petting parties and ginning bouts, seeking excitement to match the rouse of the war and the disillusion that followed. Somehow it seems to have been forgotten that these young folk have grown up; it is sixteen years—half a generation—since the war began. What, then, have these youngsters turned out to be?

Madeline Cary is one of those the war turned loose; she craved excitement, she went to parties, petted, drank, petted more, and drinking more, went over the brink of sex. Now she is a mature being, looking with distaste at the follies of her wild youth, trying to fight in her the force of these wild habits. Of such stock are puritans bred. And she dies not merely a puritan but a martyr, for the death (if life end with love) saves her from selling the man she loves. Somehow, we feel him scarce worth the saving; for he, fresh from the same years as herself, is less able than she to stand the sight she looks at, is more the coward in the face of truth. So perhaps his loss is the death only of that worst of her, and the beginning of a true resurrection.

But the play leads to wider thoughts, beyond this war's generation. For Madeline tries to explain her conduct partly in her mother's life, and her mother, before the strain of the World War, had gone afield in search of excitement. There is a boredom deep-set in the life of the wealthy society man gives his "helpmeet." This wife of his, whose function is to exhibit on her person the proofs of his wealth and standing and power, if she has any grains of intelligence, needs further exercise; likewise her daughters. Parading parasites may prove idle hands for the devil; even in "The Age of Innocence," as Edith Wharton shows, such characters were known. And how much change, beyond the outer circumstances, would it take to transform Madeline Cary into such one as Becky Sharp? The war generation,

Master Dancer



Jack Donahue, who is the star of "Sons O' Guns" is not only a dancing master, but a talented comedian and writer of note. He writes all his own material and is co-author of the smash hit he is appearing in.

which many have told us, in pride or in horror, has been bringing on a revolution in morals, may to our present eyes seem more blatant, more displayed and self-displaying, more reckless if not more bold: here it has grown older, and lo! those who have looked at other generations see that this one is much the same. Maturing, the process through which every individual and every age in some measure must pass, consists in the transformation of a pagan into a puritan: "Dishonored Lady" shows that the same old standards keep their lingering hold.

... ARE THE HARDEST

"MANY A SLIP." By Edith Fitzgerald and Robert Riskin. Little Theatre.

To what extent does marriage depend upon the prospect of a child? To what extent are parents nuisances? When is a young man, roped into matrimony—but what young husband is not roped into matrimony?—justified in treating it like a Gordian knot? Why, wherefore, and how?

"Many a Slip" asks so many questions that the force of attention is dissipated among the various questions; it presses so many points about life that no one of them can go deep enough to strike home. That all of the notions presented in it are in the air justifies no such swoon-net catch. Fortunately, Sylvia Sidney brings a sane seriousness to the role of the girl, Dorothy Sands a deft whimsy to the part of the mother, and Douglas Montgomery an intensity to the husband's lot—and the play holds. As a social document it has swallowed too many cherries at a bite; as an evening's

HAMPDEN

WALTER HAMPTON in RICHELIEU

Mr. Hampton gives a splendid picture of famous cardinal. —Eve. Journal.

"Mr. Hampton has made the shrewd old cardinal a real figure. Those who love the theatre will enjoy this play." —Eve. World.

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

REBOUND

A New Comedy by DONALD OGDEN STEWART

with HOPE WILLIAMS

PLYMOUTH THEA. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

Extra Matinee Wednesday (Lincoln's Birthday)

"Many A Slip"

A Hit!

"Better buy your tickets right away!" —Robert Coleman, Mirror.

"Unexpectedly diverting comedy." —Allison Smith, Morn. World.

"Mighty fine acting." —William Boehnel, Telegram.

LITTLE THEATRE

44TH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY

Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30

CHENKIN

THEATRE 50, 52nd St. LAST PERFORMANCE SUNDAY EVE. FEB. 16th at 8:30

"The where-to-go-Sunday problem solved. . . Audiences asked for more and more." —Eve. Telegram.

SEATS \$1 to \$2.50 at Box Office

entertainment it advances a good story, humorously seen and well acted.

The old device for catching a husband—letting the man know a babe is on the way—brings in to matrimony a poet who was writing a tract against marriage. Every young man wants freedom, room to expand; a young woman sees expansion in other terms. Also, every mother feels life a success when the daughters are properly disposed of; though the children may prefer movements of their own. Few prospective fathers, however, lay in such a hope chest of toys as Jerry gathers for his disappointment. But of course Patsy is a dear girl, even though she has followed her mother's lead to deceive him—and God (or is it the stork) sends a baby at the end after all. A good time is thus, you see, ensured.

PAGAN AND PURITAN

"THE BOUNDARY LINE." By Dana Burnett. 48th Street Theatre.

What measures the width between pagan and puritan is the regard of the puritan for the past and for the future. The pagan lives in the present, enjoying each moment as he can, while it endures. The puritan hearkens to his conscience, which is the voice of the past, and to his ideals or ambitions, which are the voice of the future. The pagan lives for happiness, for joy, for intensity; the puritan lives for truth, for goodness, for the improvement of the years to come. Man is, as several plays have sought to remind us, by birth a pagan; life moulds him to more puritan strains. Woman, on the other hand, the life-continuing member of the family, the one most concerned in bearing and breeding, the one who needs safety and assurance, is the puritan, and tries to bend man to her scheme. And so this sorry scheme of things is never entire, but always agog, always in unbalanced conflict of female and male.

All this Dana Burnett wraps in rather obvious symbol in "The Boundary Line," with Winifred Lenihan's talent unevenly displayed in the uncomfortable role of philosopher, and Katherine Alexander spending her efforts in a vain fight to beat her husband (Otto Kruger) into tame acceptance of her secure bindings—at the cost of what the philosopher calls his soul. Most husbands are more easily tamed; yet it takes the death of a neighbor to send Allen forth with the honeymooners from the Coast of Eldorado. Most women in the audience will recognize how unjustly the wife is treated; most men will see how inevitably the husband was driven to departure. Between the Jack Spratts of matrimony and their wives, the play should please all parties—even if it doesn't lick the MATER clean.

"BIGGEST LAUGH IN YEARS."

—Darnest, Eve. World.

BASIL SIDNEY

MARY ELLIS

"Children of Darkness"

By EDWIN JUSTUS MAYER

WEST 4TH ST. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

RUTH DRAPER

ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES

Evening: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 8:30.

Management Actor-Managers, Inc. Comedy Theatre, 41st St., E. of B'way

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Very good seats \$1

GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

JOHN GOLDEN presents

GEORGE JESSEL

as JOSEPH

A PLAY BY BERTRAM CLOTH

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST OF 35 STAGED BY GEORGE KAUFMAN

LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42 St. Dir. A. L. ERLANGER

Evgs. at 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THEATRE GUILD Production

METEOR

By S. N. BEHRMAN

GUILD THEATRE

62nd STREET WEST OF BROADWAY

Evgs. 8:30-Mats. Thurs. - Sat. 2:40

Jolson's Thea. Musical Comedy Co.

IN THE

Count of Luxembourg

by FRANK LEHAR

with ROY CROPPER FLORENZ AMES MANILA POWERS

Evgs. & Sat. Mats. \$1 to \$2

Thurs. Mats. \$1 to \$2

Jolson's Thea. 59 St. & 7 Ave.

Evgs. 8:30; Mats. 2:30

Able Director



Perhaps the outstanding director of plays this season is Chester Erskin, who has to his credit "Harlem" and "Subway Express." His newest play is the "Last Mile" which opened at the Sam Harris Theatre Thursday night, and is being presented by Herman Shulman.

Anita, of Elizabeth Duncan School in Symphony Concert

Anita became a pupil of Elizabeth Duncan, sister of Isadora Duncan and co-founder of the Duncan school, in 1913, while the school was under the patronage of the Grand Duke of Hesse in Darmstadt, Germany. She has since danced in the school's performances throughout Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland and America, and also danced in Paris for Isadora Duncan's memorial at the Trocadero under the baton of Gabrielle Pierré. In 1922, Miss Helen Parkhurst brought Anita to America to teach the Duncan ideal of body-training and dancing to the five hundred girls and

boys in her school as part of the daily schedule, thus breaking away from the old gymnastics. Anita has been the director of the Elizabeth Duncan School in New York for six years and teaches more than a thousand children in her various classes. She will dance the Cesar Franck Symphony and Mozart Minuet with the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra at Mecca Auditorium on Sunday evening, February 23, at 9 p. m.

June Day, billed as the "Texas Guinan of France," and Vic Irwin will open as the crew of "The Night Boat," sailing nightly from Pier 117, West 48th Street.

BILTMORE THEATRE, 12th St.

West of Broadway

Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:40

Phone Chatterbox 6161

KENNETH MACGOWAN and JOSEPH VERNER REED

Basil Sidney

MARY ELLIS

"Children of Darkness"

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"Subway Express" Still Rushing On

"Subway Express," that long lived thriller that has outlived all the mystery and detective plays produced this season, is booked to stay at the Republic Theatre until warm weather sets in. It is now in its sixth month and since it moved from the larger Liberty into the smaller Republic its business has been practically capacity. It is only a step from the subway right into the Republic Theatre, where the action of the play takes place. Being in a smaller house makes the audience more a part of the play and easier for the players to get their lines across the footlights. There are so many different types in this play—there are fifty odd persons in the cast—that this makes considerable difference in the reception of the play. The laughs are more distinct and each individual character seems more clear-cut. There have been practically no changes in the cast since it was first produced and the few that have occurred have been only minor ones. Dorothy Peterson is still the much harassed heroine whose husband is mysteriously killed and whose lover is suspected of the crime. Edward Pawley plays opposite her. Edward Ellis is still playing the part of the police inspector who unravels the mystery.

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"June Moon" Soars On

"June Moon," the Lardner-Kaufman comedy hit, will play its 150th performance tonight at the Broadhurst Theatre. Since its premiere on October 9, "June Moon" has consistently led all of this season's comedies from the standpoint of receipts. A second company of "June Moon" is now playing at the Selwyn Theatre, Chicago. In addition, Mr. Harris has completed arrangements with George Holland for a production of "June Moon" on the Coast some time in April.

"Happy Days" on Grandeur Film at Roxy Theatre

One of the most important events in recent motion picture history will take place at the Roxy Theatre on Thursday, February 15, when "Happy Days," the first film made expressly on Grandeur film, will be given its premier showing. It will introduce the results of six years of experiment in both photography and projection, and will add a prominent item to the pioneering position of the Roxy Theatre.

THE ONLY REAL MYSTERY THRILLER

SUBWAY EXPRESS

"Should Run as Long as the Subway Itself."—Eve. Post.

REPUBLIC THEATRE 42nd STREET & BROADWAY

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

EVENINGS AT 8:50 P.M.

PHILIP MERIVALE

in DEATH

TAKES A HOLIDAY

A COMEDY ABOUT LIFE

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE, 47th St. W. of BROADWAY

Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Most Comfortable Balcony in New York! Prices \$1 to \$3 (Bal.)

TOM VAN DYKE Announces His First Production

OUT OF A BLUE SKY

An Extraordinary Play

Adapted by LESLIE HOWARD

from the German of Hans Chlumberg

Staged by MR. HOWARD

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way

Evgs. 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.

NATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

EVENINGS AT 8:30.

EMPIRE THEATRE

B'way & 40TH ST.

GILBERT MILLER by arrangement

with MAURICE BROWN presents

Journey's End

By R. C. SHERRIFF

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE

124 West 43rd Street

Evenings at 8:30

Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

GILBERT MILLER'S and LESLIE HOWARD'S

production of

Berkeley Square

By JOHN L. BALDERSTON

with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE

THEATRE, West 45th Street

Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

LYCEUM

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. 4th & 5th Aves. Reservations, Circle 1407

Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 (Popular Prices \$2.50-75c)

HUDSON THEATRE

44th St., East of B'way; Evgs. at 8:50

MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:40

THE GAYEST, SAUCIEST COMEDY IN TOWN

Nancy's Private Affair with Minna Gombell

"Audience in constant uproar."—Times. "Oasis on Broadway."—Whitney Bolton, Telegraph. "Very entertaining."—Lockridge, Sun.

American.

With Us Again



Those who like their old school of acting and those who like a polished performance, will find Mrs. Fiske in "It's a Grand Life," a new play by Hatcher Hughes and Alan Williams, just what they are looking for.

Jack Donahue—Dancing Master

It would be as difficult to describe Jack Donahue's dancing as it would be to explain what the mustache and cane do for Chaplin, or how Babe Ruth swings, or how Benny Friedman throws forward passes, why John Barrymore can read Shakespeare more thrillingly than any actor alive, the artistry of Jascha Heifetz or the running of such a horse as High Stung.

You see on the stage a slim gentleman who dances with every part of his body from the wild pompadour of his thick, brown hair to the ends of his elegant hands and of course his feet. His eyes move, his fingers snap, every muscle in his body quivers in time. He is, what has been often but casually in other respects called, the personification of rhythm. Certainly Johnny Doyle, Ned Wynn, Harland Dixon and Bobby Connolly, these lords of the tap-dance, think so, and they should know. Certainly the audiences that attend "Sons O' Guns" at the Imperial Theatre, Jack's starring vehicle, think so.

Yet the fact that he is a genius

in tap-dancing is not enough for Jack Donahue. He wants to impart some of that artistry and experience of his to other people. He also wants to teach, and it is mainly to fill this urge that he established with Johnny Doyle the Donahue-Boyle School of Dancing, now located in the Gallo Theatre Building.

"Nancy's Private Affair" Moves to Hudson Theatre

As a result of an overwhelming demand to see the play, Myron Fagan will move his "Nancy's Private Affair" to the Hudson Theatre.

The Sensation of the Century

Richard Barthelmess

in

"Son of the Gods"

REX BEACH'S STORY OF LOVE AND CONFLICTING WORLDS

A First National & Vitaphone Picture (Technicolor Sequences)

Warner Bros. Theatre

BROADWAY and 50th STREET

Daily 2:45-8:45, Sat. 2-8:15, Sun. 3-8-8:45

Dynamic Winnie Lightner

Explodes a Bombshell of Entertainment

"She Couldn't Say No"

Case includes Chester Morris, Sally Ann, Johnny Aron, Tully Marshall

Continuous Performance at

POPULAR PRICES

NEW YORK STRAND

Midnight Show Nitty

NEW YORK BEACON

44th St. & B'way

Midnight Show EVERY Sat

THURS Double Feature

NEW YORK STRAND

Thurs Double Feature NITE

CAMEO 42d St. & B'way Now!

1ST TIME AT

HOPE WILLIAMS "REBOUND" FOR SUCCESS

THE BINDING TIE

"REBOUND." By Donald Ogden Stewart. Plymouth Theatre.

Any play by Donald Ogden Stewart ought to please those in whom intelligence and imagination are interwoven. Any play with Hope Williams ought to please those who appreciate fervent yet thoughtful acting. When both are joined—with Stewart's engaging presence to boot—(Let him not misunderstand me!) the result is irresistible.

I will not stake my critical reputation (as the knight swore by his honor they were good pan-cakes) that this is a well constructed play; there is not, for instance, enough development of Bill Truesdale to make us understand or enjoy his turning to Sara, and her loving him; the ground is really laid for the most obvious ending of a divorce and reformation with Johnnie. But "Rebound" is one of the plays in which little inconsistencies are overlooked for the sake of the spirit of the whole. The important element in this comedy is the dialogue, which sparkles with intelligence and darts little flames of fancy. Non-sense conversation at its best, the thrust and parry of words that have no surface meaning, but are the richer in overtones of implication and intimate understanding and shared emotion; this the author has spun into his play, making a pattern of delight.

Not that the story itself is uninteresting; quite the reverse. For Sara is one of those intellectual lasses who seem somehow less seductive than morose amassers of "It"; yet on the rebound from his disappointment she catches Bill Truesdale. Though he has bounced up into her arms, she has to learn that whatever goes up comes down; he comes perilously close to turning out a continuous

bouncer. At length, however, his bounding days seem to change into a soaring, a steady flight on wings of marital love.

"Great Divide" at Hippodrome
"The Great Divide," famous stage play of William Vaughn Moody, will make its New York talking screen debut at RKO Hippodrome beginning this Saturday. Dorothy Mackall is starred in this photoplay, directed by Reginald Barker and is supported by a fine cast which includes Ian Keith, Lucien Littlefield, Ben Hendricks, Myrna Loy and Creighton Hale.

Labor's Problems in Drama

In the first half of 1929, there were 500,000 fewer wage earners in this country than during the first half of 1919, yet the number of adults in need of work has greatly increased in the last ten years. Production has increased, in the same time, over forty per cent. The cause of this state of affairs is largely that "machines have taken the place of workers in industry." Here is decidedly a vital problem that faces labor.

Labor realizes it is idle to oppose technical progress, says the report, but "we lament that technical progress has been permitted to usher in want and suffering."
The Theatre Guild of New York is presenting at the Martin Beck Theatre for a limited engagement of one week, beginning February 17, the famous drama "R. U. R.," that sets forth this problem with powerful concreteness and with a full marshalling of the arguments that justify the machine and yet sound warnings that it brings with it grave perils to society.

Stars in New Play



Ernest Truex, who scored a hit in that fine play "Many Waters" is now appearing at the Longacre Theatre in a new play "Ritzzy," which L. Lawrence Weber is presenting.

Leslie's "International" Revue to the Majestic

Leslie's "International" Revue will open at the Majestic Theatre on Thursday evening, February 20. The cast, probably one of the most notable assembled for a single revue in years, is headed by Gertrude Lawrence, Jack Pearl, Florence Moore, Moss and Fontana, Anton Dolin, Jans and Whalen, and Dave Apollon. Others in the large company include Viola Dobos, Robert Conche, Li-

via Marracci, Radaelli, Bernice and Emily, Berloff and Eulalie, and Richard Gordon.

Argentinia, Spanish actress and dancer, who arrived in New York City a few days ago from Europe, will have a feature role in "The International Revue."

Four Times Four

"It Never Rains" will open the newly decorated Bayes Theatre on Monday, February 17, 1930, when it will make its fourth move in as many months, beginning with its 135th performance.

See "The Sea Gull"

The Leo Bulgakov Theatre Associates will incorporate in their repertory program a production of Chekov's "The Sea Gull" with the week beginning February 17. They will present this famous play of Chekov for special performance, along with their regular production of Gorky's "At the Bottom" now playing at the Waldorf Theatre.

"The Sea Gull" was presented by them last spring at special matinees. The results were so encouraging that the play formed the basis for their permanent repertory company. Mr. Bulgakov will direct "The Sea Gull" with the same actors and actresses now performing in "At the Bottom."
"At the Bottom" will continue its regular performances, alternating with "The Sea Gull" on the program.

More Public

Myron C. Fagan, producer and author of "Nancy Private Affair," his comedy hit success, featuring Minna Gombell, announced that his attraction will move to the Hudson Theatre, on Monday, February 17, in order to gain larger capacity, as the present quarters haven't been able to accommodate the crowds.

Old Bottles For New
Don Marquis, author of "Everything's Jake" now in its fifth week at the Assembly Theatre, has invited all the players who appeared in his former success, "The Old Soak," to attend the Friday evening performance of his latest comedy, after which Charley Kennedy, who plays the new "Old Soak," will greet several actors who played the old "Old Soak."

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

FOR ALL information regarding Socialist literature, organization and lectures address the National Executive Committee, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania

POTTSVILLE
Local Pottsville began a series of lectures last Sunday in the Labor Lyceum, 24 S. Charlotte street, at 8 p.m. Each Sunday evening there will be a lecture with prominent Labor and Socialist men as speakers. A general invitation is extended to all who are interested.

Wisconsin

THOMAS IN MILWAUKEE
Norman Thomas, New York, Socialist candidate for president in 1928, will come to Milwaukee February 21. Thomas will deliver addresses in four Milwaukee schools during the day. His subject will be George Washington.

Arrangements for Thomas's appearance were made by Mr. Metcalf, school director and a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party.

Illinois

CHICAGO
A Hyde Park branch has been organized in Chicago. The temporary secretary is Manfred Ettinger, who will report time and place of meeting in the next issue.

Secretary Frank J. Manning has addressed a letter to 15,000 citizens of Chicago in which he pointed out the Democratic-Republican coalition is responsible for the demoralized financial and moral condition of the city. His letter urged the building of a strong Socialist movement as the only hope for the future.

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN
Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport will address an open meeting of the Socialist Union Tuesday evening, February 18, at Fraternal Hall, 19 Elm street. Professor Elliot Smith of Yale College will lead a discussion on the subject which will be "Why An Old Age Pension Law." The meeting will be open to the public.

OLD AGE PENSION CONFERENCE
Former State Secretary Martin F. Plunkett of Wallingford and Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport will be the speakers at the conference of labor unions, fraternal societies, Socialist Party branches, and others interested in agitation for old age pensions. The conference will be held at the Hotel Garde, New Haven, Saturday, February 22, at 3 p.m. A bill for State-wide agitation in behalf of the bill which will be presented at the next session of the state Legislature will be discussed. A committee will be named to help draw up a bill which will be agreeable to the various organizations. A later conference will be called to decide on the bill.

Massachusetts
MRS. BERGER IN BOSTON
The Socialist Party of Boston had the pleasure of having Mrs. Victor L. Berger speak at a banquet last week on behalf of the Milwaukee Leader. Mrs. Berger held her audience spell-bound for more than an hour telling the dramatic struggle of the Leader, the war-time persecution suffered by the Socialists of Milwaukee, and the present interesting political situation in Wisconsin, in which while members of the LaFollette family can still be elected, the LaFollette progressives have definitely lost control of the Wisconsin Party's state machine. A plea for subscriptions to the stock of the company which finances and controls the Milwaukee Leader brought \$1700, a larger sum than has been received at any banquet by the Socialists here since the Debs Memorial Radio Banquet.

A feature was the cooperation from a number of prominent liberals and members of the International League for Peace and Freedom.

themselves of the services of Comrade Carabine in May and June should get in touch with the office.

SCHENECTADY
Executive Secretary Mufson of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action was a guest of Local Schenectady last Monday evening. On Wednesday evening Mufson was granted a special privilege of attending the meeting of the Schenectady Trades Assembly.

ALBANY
The Albany People's Forum devoted itself to a symposium on "Old Age Pensions" last Sunday afternoon with the Secretary of the Schenectady Trades Assembly opening the discussion. Two song numbers were given by Miss Leo Evans, a local mezzo-soprano. Miss Nellie Seeds of the Mammoth School will be the speaker next Sunday.

NAGARA FALLS
Secretary E. W. Gray of Local Niagara Falls and of the Niagara Falls Labor Party is shortly leaving for a two months' vacation in California. Mr. Gray hopes to be able to attend as a visitor the Los Angeles meeting of the National Executive Committee.

New York City
The annual Forward Masquerade Ball will be held Saturday evening, February 16, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, 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 now on and tickets can be obtained in every branch, party headquarters, Labor Lyceum and Workmen's Circle.

City Executive Committee
The Committee will meet Wednesday, February 19, at 8:30 p.m. in the city office.

Jessie Stephen
During February Jessie Stephen's dates include the following: February 16-18 A. D. New York; 17th, Amalgamated Co-operative House, Housatonic; 18th, 5th A. D. Bronx; 21st, Bensonhurst; 22nd and 23rd, A. D. 26th; Bronx Free Fellowship; 27th, Rockaway; 28th, Brighton Beach; 29th, New York City Women's Section. Organizations desiring her services are to get in touch with Organizers, 7 East 15th St. Dates during March can be made through National Secretary, Clarence Semple, 2653 Washington boulevard, Chicago.

MANHATTAN
On Sunday, February 16, at 8:30 p.m., Jessie Stephen will be the principal speaker at the Sunday night forum. August Claessens will be the chairman. Her subject will be "The Rise of Labor in Great Britain." The enrolled Socialist voters will be in the membership drive.

A special election will fill the vacancy for representative in Congress for the 18th Congressional District, will be Tuesday, March 11. Forville and the election will be held with a campaign committee will be elected from representatives of the various branches of the ten Bronx branches. A campaign committee will be elected from representatives of the various branches of the ten Bronx branches.

21st A.D.
The debate last week between Frank Crossworth and George Hiram Mann was successful. A good sized audience seemed to appreciate the debate. Mr. Mann presented the defensive case of capitalism as the best possible state of affairs, and Frank Crossworth delivered a splendid presentation of Socialism and the future of the world. A discussion followed effective in rebuttal. A discussion from the floor followed in which a number of the comrades participated, and the evening wound up with a dance. This is the first venture of our reorganized branch in the 21st A.D. The affair stimulated the desire for more undertakings of this character.

BRONX
General Membership Meeting
A meeting in which the entire membership of the ten Bronx branches will be invited, will be held Sunday, February 16, at 2:30 p.m., in the Bronx County headquarters, 1167 Boston road. An urgent appeal has been mailed to every Bronx Socialist, requesting his or her attendance. The Committee on Organization will plan for permanent organization of the county and this will be the only business to be transacted.

The annual Bronx County Ball will be held in Hunts Point Palace, 163d street and Southern boulevard, Saturday evening, March 15. Norman Thomas will be the guest of honor. There will be lots of fun, valuable prizes, and dance music by Dan Barnett's Radio

Orchestra. Tickets \$1.
Central Branch
The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, February 18, in the headquarters 1167 Boston road.

3-5th A.D.
On Thursday evening, February 20, this branch will have as its guest speaker, Jessie Stephen of the British Labor Party. Her subject will be "The British Labor Government and Peace." An effort is being made to get a record attendance.

Amalgamated Co-operative Branch
A reception will be tendered to Jessie Stephen Monday evening, February 17, in the social hall of the Amalgamated Co-operative Apartment Houses. This reception has been arranged by the party branch and a large turn out is expected. Miss Stephen will speak on "The Rise of Labor in Britain."

2nd A.D.
Due to the unfortunate illness of Mrs. Thomas and the absence of Norman Thomas, the meeting last Saturday evening in the new headquarters, 105 Clark place, was not as fruitful as expected. A fairly large audience was present. Thanks to a number of volunteer speakers, a successful meeting was held nevertheless. The Sunday evening forum will begin February 23. Next Tuesday, following a short business meeting, McAllister Coleman will speak on "Literature in Relation to Socialism."

8th A.D.
On Thursday evening, February 20, Judge Jacob Panken will speak on "Disarmament From a Socialist View Point." The lecture will be held in the new meeting place in the Tormaroff School, 2459 Davidson avenue, corner Fordham road.

16th A.D.
On Friday evening, February 14, a meeting will be held in the auditorium at Williamsbridge road and Matthews avenue. Henry Jagner, member Socialist Assemblyman, will speak on "The Machine—Curse or Blessing."

Membership Meeting
A general party meeting to which the entire membership of the twenty-three Kings County branches will be urged to attend, will be held Friday evening, February 14, in the Odd Fellows Memorial Building, 301 Schermerhorn street. An order of business will include plans for establishment of the Kings County office and the engagement of either a full or part-time organizer, or possibly volunteer organizers. Every member is urged to make no other engagement for this evening. The meeting will require the active support of every devoted member. Morris Hillquit will speak.

2nd A.D.
On Friday evening, February 21, a mass meeting will be arranged by the branch in the new meeting place, 482 Sutter avenue. Prominent English and Jewish speakers will be present.

Williamsburgh
A well attended meeting was held Monday night. Organizer Claessens reported on the growth and progress of the party throughout the city. His suggestion relative to establishment of a forum was acted upon, and hereafter, lectures will be delivered every Monday evening preceding the branch meeting. An effort will be made to interest the younger people with a list of interesting topics. The tentative program includes the following dates: speakers and topics: February 17, Charles Solomon, "What Shall We Do About Crime"; 24th, Jessie Stephen, "J. Ramsay MacDonald: The Man"; March 3, August Claessens, "Wall Street and the Industrial Depression"; 10th, Louis Waldman, "Futurism and the Future"; Service or Burden"; 17th, Frank Crossworth, "These Changing Times"; 24th, McAllister Coleman, "Men Unafraid."

16th A.D.
On Friday evening, February 21, this branch will have as its guest speaker, Jessie Stephen of the British Labor Party. She will speak in the Savoy Mansion, 64th street and 20th avenue, at 8:30 p.m. William M. Feigenbaum, chairman of the forum, will act as chairman. Enrolled Socialist voters will be invited to become members of the Party.

18th A.D.
The 18th is whipping plans into shape for the entertainment and dance on Saturday evening, February 15, at branch headquarters, 1466 Pitkin avenue. An admission charge of fifty cents will assure each comrade spending an extremely pleasant evening. The committee reports an excellent musical program, and four pieces of music in the hands of a capable band. The committee guarantees that all feet will be busy Sat-

urday evening, with no time for idleness. There are several other things which will make the evening one well spent. The 18th count on the corner of other branches to help in making this affair one long to be remembered. This reception has been arranged to liquidate the campaign deficit.

22nd A.D. Branch 3
A weekly forum is being organized. The membership drive is continuing satisfactorily. At the last meeting the guest speaker, at the last meeting Comrade Horgan, at the last meeting Sol Silverstein was elected chairman of the membership drive committee. This reception has been arranged to liquidate the campaign deficit.

23rd A.D.
A meeting will be held Monday, February 17, August Claessens will be the guest speaker. At the last meeting Sol Silverstein was elected chairman of the membership drive committee. This reception has been arranged to liquidate the campaign deficit.

24th A.D.
The Sunday evening forum will begin Sunday, February 16, at 8:30 p.m. at 1503 Coney Island avenue. William Karlin will lecture on "Socialism Is Coming." Other prominent speakers and topics will be announced later. The lecture will be held in the new meeting place in the Tormaroff School, 2459 Davidson avenue, corner Fordham road.

QUEENS COUNTY
Lanaka
The Workers' Circle building at 8906 161st street was crowded Sunday night to hear Miss Jessie Stephen lecture on "The Rise of Labor in Great Britain." She described the rise of the party, out of the Labor Representation Committee in the late nineties and gave an inspiring account of the party's present office is trying to meet pressing problems. The next speaker will be Louis Waldman. He will speak under the auspices of the Jamaica Branch and the Women's Section on Sunday evening, March 2. His topic will be "Democracy and Militant Opposition."

Astoria
The lecture by Nathan Fine last Friday was well appreciated. The discussion lasted 15-11:30 p.m. The next lecture will be by Algonquin Lee on "Economic Trends of Today: Case for Socialism in U. S." Tuesday, February 21, at 8:30 p.m. in Bohemian Hall, 2nd and Woolsey avenues. Admission free. The organizer reports the branch in good healthy condition. Last week the branch had its first distribution of leaflets. The recommendation of the executive committee to run a debate with the Sunnyside branch was approved. It is hoped our neighbors will accept. The branch reports the transfer of Andrew Franciscus to the Bronx. He was one of our best workers. The Educational Director, Dr. J. Mitchell, is arranging lectures for the next two months.

Rockaway
The banquet last Saturday evening was a splendid success. About fifty people were turned away for lack of accommodations. The affair was held in very commodious Lido Lodge, an unusual good meal was served. J. George Friedman acted as toastmaster and introduced Morris Hillquit as the principal speaker, who gave a brilliant address on the need for Socialism at this time in this country. Following Hillquit's address, Organizer Claessens made an appeal for membership and the evening wound up with several delightful stories and a fervent appeal for membership. It was the most successful affair undertaken in the Rockaways for many years.

Lecture Calendar
MANHATTAN
Sunday, Feb. 16, 8:30 p.m.—Jessie Stephen—"The Rise of Labor in Britain"—96 Avenue C. Auspices, Socialist Party.
Sunday, Feb. 16-8:30 p.m.—August Claessens—"Justice"—16th St. Auspices—Harlem Branch, Socialist Party.

BRONX
Friday, Feb. 14, 8:30 p.m.—Henry Jagner—"Machine Blessing or Curse"—Auditorium, Williamsbridge Road and Matthews Ave. Auspices, Socialist Party 6th A.D.
Sunday, Feb. 16, 8:30 p.m.—Jessie Stephen—"British Labor Government and Peace"—Hollywood Gar-

dens, 896 Prospect Ave., Bronx. Auspices 3-5th A.D. Branch S.P.
Monday, Feb. 17, 9:00 p.m.—Jessie Stephen—"The Rise of Labor in Great Britain"—Amalgamated Co-operative House, Social Hall, Bldg. No. 3. Auspices, Socialist Party.
Tuesday, Feb. 18, 8:00 p.m.—McAllister Coleman—"Literature in Relation to Socialism"—105 Clark place, corner Walton avenue. Auspices, Socialist Party, 2nd A.D. Branch.

Brooklyn
Thursday, Feb. 20, 8:30 p.m.—Judge Jacob Panken—"Disarmament From a Socialist View Point"—219 Sacamun St. Auspices—Socialist Party, 4th A.D. Branch.

Friday, Feb. 14, 8:30 p.m.—Esther Friedman—"The New Germany"—Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sacamun St. Auspices—Socialist Party, 4th A.D. Branch.

Friday, Feb. 14, 8:30 p.m.—Wm. M. Feigenbaum—"Current Events"—Savoy Mansion, 64th St. and 20th Ave. Auspices—Socialist Party, 16th A.D. Branch.
Friday, Feb. 14, 9:00 p.m.—Charles Solomon—"The Rise of Labor in Great Britain"—3068 East 3d St. Auspices—Socialist Party, Brighton Beach Branch.

Sunday, Feb. 16, 8:30 p.m.—William Karlin—"Socialism Is Coming"—1503 Coney Island avenue. Auspices—Socialist Party, Williamsburgh Branch.

Thursday, Feb. 20, 9:30 p.m.—August Claessens—"The Essentials of Socialism"—1503 Coney Island avenue. Auspices—Socialist Party, Midwood Branch.

Friday, Feb. 21, 8:30 p.m.—Jessie Stephen—"The Rise of Labor in Great Britain"—Savoy Mansion, 64th St. and 20th Ave. Auspices—Socialist Party, 16th A.D. Branch.

Friday, Feb. 21, 8:30 p.m.—Wm. Karlin—"Subject to be announced"—3068 East 3d St. Auspices—Socialist Party, Brighton Beach Branch.

Friday, Feb. 21, 9:00 p.m.—James A. Dombrowsky—"Personal Experience in Southern Teutonic Struggle"—1457 Greenport road, Far Rockaway, home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sugar. Auspices—5th A. D. Branch of the Rockaways, Socialist Party.

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LEON DATTAR, NATHAN REISEL, Secretary-Treas.

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7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 7082
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LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Manager
LOUIS FELDHEIM, Bus. Agent

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CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer A. L. SHIPCLOFF, Manager

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NEW LEADER

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

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1930

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Caesarism in Nicaragua?

IN this issue of *The New Leader* will be found an article which relates the process by which an American armed force has become sovereign in Nicaragua. The establishment of this irresponsible force in another nation is the most amazing and arrogant exhibition of American imperial power we have ever had. Just as amazing is the apparent secrecy in which this foreign police force was hatched. The U. S. Senate either does not know of it or does not want to know yet it shares the treaty-making power with the President.

On the other hand, is it a treaty? The Nicaraguan Congress ratified it as an "international treaty" yet it has not been ratified by the U. S. Senate. Is it a treaty in Nicaragua but not a treaty in the United States? Two governments must ratify in order to constitute an agreement a treaty. One has and the other has not.

We turn to another explanation. It appears that Dana G. Munro of the Latin American Division of the State Department negotiated the agreement. Did he do so with the knowledge of the President and did the latter approve of it? If so, why was it not passed on to the Senate for its consideration? Or is this an "executive agreement," that evasion invented by President Roosevelt for the purpose of ignoring the other party to the treaty-making power? If so, was it ever proclaimed?

In any event, it appears to us that through some mysterious process unknown to American law an armed force is saddled upon Nicaragua. It is not responsible to the United States or to Nicaragua. It is a law unto itself. It is executive, legislative, judicial, police, jury, jailer and executioner. It enjoys extra-territorial rights and powers.

We submit that the grave character of the article warrants the attention of the U. S. Senate. If the United States is to turn irresponsible armed forces loose among our Latin American neighbors to live off the resources of impoverished peoples and to constitute a police power independent of any civil control we should know that this Caesarism is the policy at Washington.

The Court and Property

OUR thanks are due to Senator Dill for his remarks in opposition to confirming the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes for Chief Justice. He criticized the economic theories of judges and especially the views of Hughes in relation to property interests. "The views of Mr. Hughes on economic questions are just as important as his legal ability," said the Senator. "The court is building up a body of law, not enacted by Congress, going right into the life of the people and permitting the corporations to pick the pockets of the man on the street."

Bravo! This is frank speaking and it is fundamentally true. The idea that a judge divests himself of his economic views once he puts on a judicial robe is nonsense. The record of Hughes shows that on the bench he will do what he has done as a lawyer. He will be one more guardian of big property interests. In this respect he will fill the shoes of Taft.

Junk Piles

DR. JULIUS KLEIN, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, broadcasted an address last week on the revolutionary methods of our captains of industry. He declared that junk piles of discarded machinery are "impressive monuments to American progress." They are "the visible evidence of our eagerness to shake off the deadening palsy of archaic traditions, antiquated methods and out-of-date equipment."

The junk heap is a good metaphor. On the other hand while the masters of American industry are scrapping ancient machinery they also cherish ancient ideas. They often talk in terms of "individualism" while their scrap heaps serve as monuments to mark the death of this archaic idea. One compartment of their heads is modern and the other almost medieval. Revolution in modern dress casts a shadow bearing the legend "Death."

The metaphor has its application to the labor movement. A study of the old trade unionism,

which has served a good purpose in its time, reveals the impact of the industrial revolution. Many organizations show the survival of old types of organization, old political methods, and an old philosophy. There are very few junk piles that labor organizations can point to as evidence of keeping pace with marked industrial changes. Large areas of the movement unfortunately are suffering from "the deadening palsy of archaic traditions."

The new masters of industry are progressive in organization but ancient in political philosophy. Too many labor chiefs and members of labor organizations do not progress in organization, philosophy and political methods. Hope lies in opening the doors to progressive inquiry before palsy brings incurable disease, possibly death.

Class Law

A SAVAGE code like the Baumes law, whatever its supporters may say, is aimed at the unfortunates living in the lower range of society. It cruelly punishes the man who breaks the law because of unemployment as well as the man who has become a habitual offender. The society that cages human beings for many years for offenses shares in responsibility for many crimes that are committed. If it fails to guarantee opportunity to make a living it is a party to the crimes which result from lack of such an opportunity.

Here is a woman under sentence of life imprisonment for the fourth offense of shoplifting. A father of five children receives a sentence of fifteen years for theft, his first offense. The youngest child is nine months old and the oldest nine years. The mother is left to fight for herself and her young. Like many others of her kind she will beat against the walls of capitalism in vain, all six being as much punished as the father who broods behind prison bars.

The powerful thieves with millions to purchase expert legal counsel are exempted from the law. Not in words, to be sure. That would be "class legislation," and legislation must preserve that mocking swindle of "equality before the law." As Anatole France once said, the law is equal in its application to the rich and poor; it prohibits both from begging alms in the streets.

Even when an oil thief fails to break through the spider web of law six months is the penalty. Class justice is the handmaid of capitalism. As in the old days of England, steal the goose from the common and it is a crime, but steal the common from the goose and it is a virtue.

A Socialist society with its genuine equality of opportunity would put an end to this abomination.

IN A NUTSHELL

Many a man thinks that it is his goodness that keeps him from crime when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Do not mistake potatoes for principles.—Thomas Carlyle.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, former dealer in automobile fixtures, warns against Socialism as the enemy of religion. Sort of a spark plug theology, eh?

Truths are first clouds, then rain, then holocausts and floods.—Henry Ward Beecher.

War has made many great whom peace makes small.—John Milton.

Of course, Socialism might destroy human freedom if there is any left to destroy after injunction judges and censorship finish their work.

The gulf between rich and poor, the periodical breakdown of the modern industrial machine, causing widespread destitution, the sinister economic mechanism by which the owners of monopolies, especially land—can claim an extra toll every time that communal wisdom and conscience adopt some scheme to alleviate the lot of the most hardy pressed classes, conclusively show that society does not yet meet the requirements of human standards of use and value.—J. Ramsay MacDonald.

Announcement is made that a nerve meter has been perfected. We would have enjoyed having this instrument at hand when Jimmie Walker and his cronies voted themselves increased salaries.

Speech gave man a unique power to lead a double life. He could say one thing and do another. In his purely animal estate he was confined to mere doing. He could not, like the diplomats before the war, arrange treaties involving contingent aggression under the guise of securing peace. Such things are the exclusive privilege of human beings.—James Harvey Robinson.

Chicago in a dragnet raid has arrested about a thousand persons suspected of crime. If this continues the parties of capitalism in that city will not have enough supporters to carry an election.

The growing recognition that we are super-animals, not degraded angels, is making clear what was once dark.—James Harvey Robinson.

Failure of the organized masses to employ their political power correlates with failure of millions of workers to get employment.

"There stands Massachusetts," thundered Daniel Webster in majestic phrase, "her past is at least secure!" Had he been spared to read a shelf of histories by various authors by the name of Adams he would have realized that its past was not only insecure but quite defenseless.—Dixon Ryan Fox.

A movement is on to induce Congress to designate a national anthem. When Jim Carey was a Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature 25 years ago that body discussed designation of an official flower for that state. Jim's preference was asked and he answered, "Pillsbury's Best." We prefer bread to anthems now.

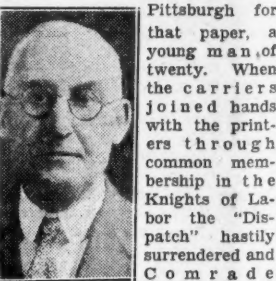
One of the arguments against chain stores is that they mean absentee control. That is, if the feudal lord resides among his serfs they will have no objection to his taking his feudal revenue.

Those labor men who declare that in this country "the individual is sovereign" would be more convincing if they would point out this kindly chap in the mining, textile, oil, steel and other industries. We are anxious to meet His Royal Highness.

In the capital of the nation there are more dependent children in proportion to the city's population than in any other American city. Relate this with the fact that Congress governs the city and tell us, what is your conclusion?

"Billy" Adams

WHEN the Pittsburgh Dispatch locked out its printers in 1881 William (Billy) Adams was a carrier in the eastern section of



Pittsburgh for that paper, a young man of twenty. When the carriers joined hands with the printers through common membership in the Knights of Labor the "Dispatch" hastily surrendered and Commerce

William Adams Adams for the first time came in contact with one of those movements that were stirring in the social life of the nineteenth century following the civil war like a mighty yeast. From the Knights of Labor to the rapidly falling Greenback movement Billy Adams' interest continued to answer the call of revolt and the promise of a new and a squarer deal.

Still caught in the whirl and eddy of the mass movements of the time '96 found our present Comrade Adams following the comrades of the Peerless Leader Wm. J. Bryan in the assault on the "money power" of the East. But the Free Silver campaign found class lines drawn a little too tightly for Adams and he gave the logical answer to the challenge by joining the Socialist Labor Party.

From that time to this Billy Adams first as a member of the Socialist-Labor Party and later of the Socialist Party has been a permanent feature in radical activities in this local Allegheny which cradles Pittsburgh, Workshop of the World. In all fortunes of the Movement; from the meagrest and brave beginnings to its highest promise and power and again through the dark valley of the Great War to the place where a new but hopeful day seems to be dawning, Comrade Adams has remained by far the greatest portion of the time giving freely of his time and energy as that glory of the Movement the volunteer worker, the Jimmy Higgins.

Nineteen-thirty is a mystery for whose solving perhaps much fewer Higgins will be found. The iron of this new age has entered into the soul of too many for that flush and ardor of idealism that was so fine an element in the make-up of the grand push of the Movement in the years before the "Great De-bacle."

A. G. McD.

The New Leader Mail-bag

DISAGREES WITH DE WITT

Editor, The New Leader:
Reading De Witt's article in the Leader, I am somewhat puzzled. Does he want a political cult or a political party? I don't want to see the S. P. controlled by middle-headed reformers but I don't consider it necessary for a person to be an educated Socialist before admission to party membership. I came in via the Greenback and Populist route, after De Leon's attempt to smash the A. F. of L. had failed. I voted my first Socialist ticket nearly thirty years ago, since when—as the bum wrote of Pears' soap—I have used no other. I should have been a Socialist long before; but I wasn't. I was a boy and a young man when Marx was hammering at the gates of London and circulating the Communist Manifesto. I admired the sentiments and joined the trade union, which a distinguished member of Parliament at that time called the aristocracy of labor and looked down with appropriate condescension on the unskilled laborer.

Among the members of my branch was a Frenchman who had fought behind the barricades in Paris after the Franco-Prussian War. In my rambles I frequently passed notices at the entrance of little dingy halls "Socialist meeting upstairs. Visitors welcome; Come and hear the truth and so forth. But I was told they were just a lot of foreigners and I might get my head cracked and nobody be the wiser. I had to take to the U. S. A. to take a chance, which proves the truth of the hundred per cent statement that foreigners have to come here to get civilized. I learned a little of the philosophy before joining, a little more after and there's a whole lot more that I haven't got yet.

I am trying, in my small way, to get those in the position I was in to vote the Socialist ticket or for this or that person, but to show them why they should. And I propose to keep at it when and where I can. Is that right or should I hunt up some old timer and, between us, bewail the fact that there are so many thickheads who don't see things as we do? My pen is mightier than my word, which isn't saying much, for my voice couldn't carry across a cathedral, but such as I have I try to give to them.

When De Witt butted Rogers in the 6—abdomen he came nearer to his brains than if he had hit him on the head and if the attack had been from the rear he would have been still nearer.

Wm Edwards.
Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.

CODY THE NEWSBOY
Editor, The New Leader:
No doubt Cody the man who sells the Weekly People and The New Leader, is not unknown to you by his frequent visits to the Rand School. Are you aware, however, of his financial and physical condition? Perhaps a few words on who this Cody is might interest the readers of The New Leader.

An Ex-Convict On

Yardstick Justice

Jack Black Denounces The Brutality Of The Baumes Law; Says Bigger Prisons Make Bigger Criminals

By Jack Black
(Author of 'You Can't Win')

I AM a fourth offender. I have served four prison sentences for crimes against property. I'm classified in the police archives as a habitual criminal. I'm not boasting and I'm not trying to be snobbish or superior about it. I'm telling you what I am so you will know you are not being lectured (or bored) by a penologist, a statistician or a specialist.

I prefer to call myself an "exhibit" in the case, an articulate exhibit, if you like. After 30 years of association with criminals and convicts, in the underworld and in jails and prisons I know them, I know who they are, what they are, what they do, why they do it—and how they get that way, because I was one of them. I'm not dealing with the pathological criminal. I speak of and for those who prey on property, who stick up banks, snatch pay-rolls, shoot prisoners and citizens, burn down prisons and capture and kill their keepers.

These men are the products of a bad environment. They come from the congested slums of the big cities, from the homes, often from the broken homes, of the poor and the ignorant. They have neither education nor opportunity, and it is the lack of those advantages that fills the prisons. Heredity has little to do with it. Australia, now a mighty commonwealth, was colonized by convicts, ticket-of-leave men and women and other undesirables from England. There was bad heredity, but a good environment coupled with opportunity overcame it and today the descendants of those deported criminals lead the world in many ways.

Now, there are good boys and bad boys. Some boys learn to think and reason earlier than others, and of better home surroundings, atmosphere and environment. They have more sympathetic and understanding parents whose interest in their children doesn't end with feeding and clothing them and who have time to instruct them by precept and example to think and reason rationally and to respect their neighbors' feelings and property. Boys with such parents are usually good boys. But there are other parents, so

poor that both must work and their boys run wild in the streets, like young animals. These boys are guided by instinct only. They haven't been taught—to think or reason. They are noisy. The cops chase them off the corner and they go up the alley where they fight and steal and gamble—all instinctive human impulses—for to fight is to survive, to steal is to eat and to gamble is to get something for nothing—all very human. There you have the so-called bad boy. His acts are outlawed and sooner or later he is arrested, and then comes in conflict with the police. He goes to an "institution," a reformatory or a jail—and they are nearly as bad as a penitentiary. They are conducted on the jail principle; they force the delinquent to lie and cheat and dissemble, to conceal and evade. When this boy gets locked up he sits down for the first time in his life to think things over and reason them out. The trouble is that he begins to think and reason—in a jail. He reasons wrong, of course, because he has a few jail experiences he becomes a person of bad mental habits and—social—and there you have the professional crook who commits premeditated crimes. On top of this he is often a physical weakling, because of insufficient food and attention in childhood. This physical unfitness breeds an inferiority complex. This complex demands a big pistol—to even things up—and there you have your gangster-killer, who shoots other gangsters, citizens and peace officers. His first murder is an unconscious protest against the things or the conditions that denied him the right to make a normal social adjustment and his subsequent murders are committed to keep out of the hangman's hands or to avoid an endless prison sentence. This is the type who organizes and leads the bloody prison mutinies when he finds himself locked in for life as a habitual criminal.

In the last year there has been much intelligent talking and writing about prisons and prisoners in the state of New York, but so far as I can see none of it has been translated into action. There is an intensive drive on for bigger and better prisons to do away with overcrowding and other hardships, and prevent more prison breaks. New York's prison mutinies have not been caused by overcrowding or bad food—or by idleness. These conditions have existed for years but there were no murderous mutinies until after the Baumes amendment began piling up hopeless desperate convicts who were deprived of the right to earn their liberty by good conduct and model behavior.

Prisons should be built and managed with the view of protecting society and redeeming the criminal. The proposed big, new prisons are going to defeat the very purpose for which they are intended. There is no such thing as mass reformation, but there is such a thing as mass production of criminals and our big prisons with their congested system have proved it. Confucius said: "Man differs only a little from the animal," and I can say from my own experience that our prison system is calculated to separate him from that "little" the minute he is locked up.

George W. Wickersham says experience has proved that, while to shut a man in prison might deter others, so far as the immediate offender is concerned, the chances are that subjecting him to prison influences has created a habit of offender and added itself with a pensioner for life. I like to quote from such authority. There's no bias there and his opinions must be respected because he has never been under the frown of Authority. There's a statement you can take without question. My statements should be weighed carefully because when an ex-prisoner talks or writes about prisons, too often it is his wounds that are speaking.

The present American system is headed for the junk heap. It must be replaced by smaller prisons, segregation and classification of prisoners, sentences that fit the person—not the crime—work for all the time, and most important—intelligent, human, scientific officials.

Money spent in building bigger prisons is worse than wasted because the present prison system is geared only to grind out more criminals. The congested system under which youth is corrupted, the favoritism by which one prisoner has an armchair, a canteen, a radio and a rubber plant, while another sleeps on a cot in the corridor, the fostering of spies under which the best stool pigeon gets the biggest beefsteak, the stupid prison politics, the petty graft, the crooked, underpaid guard, who will deliver a rifle and a road map to the convict with enough money—these are a few of the minor evils which are adding to the unrest in our prisons.

And when a prison warden comes along who has the courage to put his foot on these abuses, to treat his charges with some human consideration, to make no distinction between burglars and bankers, the "whisper" goes out, and the politicians and publishers

gang up on him and "take him for a ride."

Probation and parole have never been given a fair trial and they are the only measures that permit a prisoner to perfect and prove his reformation. Probation is ideal for the young offender because the less jail experience he has the better his chances are to redeem himself. No boy should be turned over to the policeman till everything else has failed, for the policeman has to put him in jail where he will be made to feel that he was born a criminal and must die a criminal. The young delinquent should be looked over by a specialist, as the doctor looks over his patient. The germs of good that are in him should be found and fed and developed and resistance should be built up. He should not be put in a place where his keepers will balk him for life and beat him for ever after being balky. There's enough good in the worst of them to save them if we but had time to find it and foster it.

I know of many people who are 100 per cent right but I don't know one who is 100 per cent wrong—and I know some very unpleasant statistics 80 per cent of the probationers make good. That percentage of cures would immortalize any physician, and it certainly justifies probation. Reports of prison parole boards show that 75 per cent of paroled convicts make good, and that percentage certainly proves parole.

An independent, non-political parole board, backed up by a sufficient force of intelligent, human parole officers and an agency to supply jobs, could go through New York's State prisons and safely parole two thousand prisoners in the next year. And 77 per cent of them would stay out. No prisoner should be released without a job to go to and the state should get it for him. A liberal extension of parole would relieve congestion in the prisons, build up the morale, stop the bloody outbreaks and forever put the quietus on those who are clamoring for \$50,000,000 worth of new penitentiaries.

Bigger and harder prisons mean bigger and harder criminals. Punishment, cruelty, revenge or violence never reformed anybody. It's about time to try kindness, understanding, sympathy, helpfulness. All other ways have been tried and found wanting. Let us be done with this yardstick justice and be more merciful. Justice has made many mistakes and they are irreparable. The mistakes of mercy are soon mended.

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"We Must Live?—Must We Commit Crime?"

SUFFERING and rebellious thinking among American skilled workers, long unemployed, may lead to serious trouble in the big industrial centers before the process of scrapping surplus human material has gone much farther. That is the lesson drawn by the executives of one of the biggest metal trades organizations from the following letter, which reached its international headquarters in Washington—a starkly tragic human document:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Can you give me any information or encouragement of any steps being taken in the Government at Washington to stop this unemployment and age limits. There is sometimes plenty of talk but that is all it amounts to.

"There are a few men being called back to work—no new men being hired. At least that is what you are told when seeking employment and I have been informed that in the Delco products (General Motors subsidiary) that men were making \$7, \$7.50 and \$8 per day when laid off but when called back were cut to \$10 per week. Also informed that draftsman have been cut 35c per hour. I also know of a temporary job that should pay \$1.50 per hour and they are offering 70c to start on a steady job. This was offered to me and I turned them down flat. If I have to work for laborer's wages I will leave my tools, experience and knowledge at home and just be a brainless worker. So those promises Big Business made to President Hoover, I fear, don't mean a thing."

"One thing I am interested in, this age limit. I happen to be 45 years past the deadline of 45 years. Can you tell me is there anything being done on this? Is there any hope at all for the man in middle life? I have had six going on my seventh month of unemployment; have lost my home and am living in poverty with a few pieces of furniture that was loaned and given to me. Am going in debt and have had to get food from the Community Chest, and they have attempted to still put me down further. So if the Government don't step in and help me and thousands of others at my age, we are going to be forced to take the law in our own hands and protect ourselves.

"If they won't let us get it fair, we will be forced to get it foul. We must live—that is our God-given right. I am tempted many a times to commit crime, but if I thought there was justice and protection coming, I would prefer not to commit crime. But the man of middle life is being forced today to take some radical step and this is what I hear on my rounds almost daily. Men are denouncing Big Business—threatening

Government—threatening to take drastic steps—threatening to steal; and I hear many threatening remarks and they are not men of radical organizations. They are just plain citizens. So if the Government don't take steps to protect the people sooner or later it is going to have a dirty mess on its hands that won't be easily cleaned up.

"Big Business has gone too far and people are getting well tired of it and so am I myself, and I am ready for most anything. When I am forbidden the right to work and live, I consider it a declaration of War and accept it as such.

"So if you can enlighten me on this age limit and what is being done, or if anything is going to be done, for if there is nothing to be done, there is nothing left for the man in middle life but to take the law in his own hands and take it whenever he gets the chance. Big Business is stealing the U. S. and it won't be long until we have a Big Business Mussolini in the White House—then they will all wake up.

"Fraternally yours, ———"

The international union of which this man is a member cannot assure him that any security for men past 45, in the right to earn a livelihood, is to be expected. It is trying to help him to get a job, but it admits that tens of thousands like him will not get jobs, this year or next. Labor has built no political party to demand justice from the government. Business is not worried, as yet, by these rumblings beneath its ballroom floor.

Wis. Working Students Would Join Trade Unions

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin Socialist Club is campaigning for the total unionization of all students who work during the summer regardless of occupation. The action came as the result of a recent open forum on the student labor question by Common Laborers' Union, Local 464.

It was revealed that the union laborers were seriously menaced during the summer months by students who remain in Madison, over vacation, to earn money and to get in condition for the next year's athletic season. Summer school students who work full time are a threat to unionized labor also. The students themselves showed that they were forced to accept starvation wages in order to underbid the union laborers, working eleven hours a day for forty cents an hour or less. The laborers' union will declare an open charter until April 1 for all students

Use this Blank—Join the Party

VICTORY MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

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

(Name) (Address)

Occupation Age

Are you a member of a labor or other organization?

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