

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

New York City Needs Investigating—The Politicians and Unemployment—Look At Regulation!—The Haitian Commission—The Naval Conference Sags

HOW NOT TO CLEAN HOUSE

GOV. ROOSEVELT may have been right enough in refusing to approve a law for a general investigation of the government of New York City. That was a political measure of the Republicans almost openly designed to put him in the hole.



Norman Thomas

But Americans will be badly mistaken if they think that there aren't plenty of things in New York City's government worth investigating. Whether New York is better or worse than other cities is less important than that it furnishes conspicuous illustration not only of some of the things that are wrong with American municipalities but also of the ease with which authorities think they can throw dust in the public's eyes. Let me, therefore, list a few things, some of them almost matters of public knowledge, some of them matters which have been brought to my own attention.

Grover Whalen is still police Commissioner. He did not solve the Rothstein murder at no one in his senses believes his belated report blaming the failure simply on slackness of certain officers. Mayor Walker has not even acknowledged the definite charges against his Commissioner in connection with that functionary's anti-red crusade. The next step should be to put them up to Gov. Roosevelt.

The magistrates' courts have not been reformed by removing Vitale or by a blanket Grand Jury report which, while it confirms most of my charges, does not go to the root of the matter which is the manner of appointing magistrates and their relation to district leaders. So long as this is disregarded you can set down whatever is done as more of a blind for the public than a cure.

Meanwhile complaints that come to me make me think that the municipal courts are about as bad as the magistrates and that a certain probation department or its chief which so far both the mayor and the judges have refused to investigate may be worse.

Reputable lawyers who won't be publicly quoted tell me the prices at which licenses, garage permits, etc., are sold. The business is so standardized that on occasion applicants have been returned their illegal payments to politicians with interest if for some reason the deal could not go through. About the worst sinner in this matter is said to be the Board of Standards and Appeals which has authority over zoning laws including garage permits, etc. This is the body involved along with other city agencies in inexplicable carelessness if nothing worse in enforcing rules that might have prevented the tragedy of the Pathe fire. It takes more than the majority of which Mayor Walker boasts to clean that record!

POLITICAL TRIFLING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

HARD times and increased unemployment were as certain as cold weather for the winter of 1929-30 from the end of October or earlier. The sufferings caused by them make more spectacular disasters like fire, flood and earthquake pale into insignificance. Yet it was not until March 25 that Mayor Walker got around to a discussion of remedies and it was March 31 before Gov. Roosevelt appointed his commission. Pres. Hoover got into action earlier but certainly did not follow through. The whole business is instructive on the do-nothing-but-bluff policy of the old parties.

Mayor Walker on March 25 tried to tell the Socialists and trade unionists that the city was doing everything possible. He denounced their "political insincerity." Yet that very afternoon the Board of Estimate voted for one little employment exchange instead of the municipal system integrated with a state system for which Socialists have asked for years. Two days later his administration rushed through some subway contracts which he had previously said could not be hurried. Faced with proof that a state law gave the Board of Estimate power for adequate relief he stood pat on his denial that it had such power! And that's the way our playboy mayor helps the unemployed.

Gov. Roosevelt on March 31 appointed a commission to look into a program for the future. He gave some good advice to employers, municipalities, etc., but he did not mention unemployment insurance or even discuss the possibility of a 40-hour week law as an emergency measure. A Washington discussion on Senator Wagner's bills for keeping track of the number of unemployed, federal employment agencies, and more scientific methods of pushing public works in dull times still goes on. But again nothing is said, save in a demand by Socialists, about unemployment insurance. And the newspapers play down the facts and the discussion and big business interests deprecate alarmist talk and hint that somehow "reds" are to blame for this characteristic and heartless impotence of capitalism!

REGULATION BREAKS DOWN

IF you want a good picture of the virtual impossibility of regulating public utilities read those able documents, the majority and minority reports of the Knight Commission investigating the Public Service Law, look over the forty or more bills, some of them conflicting, they have introduced, and then read the statements of counsel for the utility companies opposing every half way significant change in the present law!

The plain truth is that it is a logical and practical impossibility to mend the contradiction between turning over a public utility to private profit makers by setting up a regulatory commission to try to watch the men who are doing the work and catch up with them. That is why the best bill at Albany is one giving municipalities permission to buy or establish their own public utilities. It is only a step but a forward step—and one which this legislature will never take.

One trouble with regulation is the impossibility of setting up really fair basic valuations or fixing a fair basic rate of return. Both the majority and the minority bills in New York propose to set up as best they can valuations of public utilities which can be added to hereafter only in terms of prudent investment. The minority would make these valuations compulsory or the basis of mandatory contracts. The majority hopes for voluntary ten year contracts—a vain hope if the bitter opposition of the spokesmen of the utilities is any sign. The minority plan may or may not be constitutional. Only the courts can decide. But the decision will of itself be salutary and let us know where we are. If the minority plan prevails it will give us a cost basis for acquiring utilities; if not it leaves us no option but public ownership for perpetuation of the present chaos is intolerable and the companies are in no mood to end that chaos by satisfactory ten year contracts.

THE HAITIAN REPORT

ONE at least of President Hoover's Commissions has done a good job. The Haitian Commission should have gone further and provided for earlier withdrawal of the Marines. South American protest on this point has force. But certainly the Commission's report and proposals are a genuine step away from imperialism and toward friendly cooperation between a weak nation and a mighty power.

THE CONSULTATIVE PACT

AS we write the fate of the five power naval pact hangs in the balance. Perhaps no offer of a consultative pact by the United States will save it. But whatever happens it is worth while to examine the American objections to such a pact as our delegation has suggested which come not only from jingoists like the Hearst papers and the Chicago Tribune but from men like Senator Borah and Senator Shipstead. Critics of a consultative pact are wrong on two grounds. First a promise to consult in the event an aggressor nation breaks the Kellogg Pact is not a promise and need not imply a promise to act. And to act is not necessarily to go to war. Certainly no sane American in the present state of the world wants to sign a blank check by a security pact.

But also no sane American ought to ignore the fact that our economic relations and the size of our navy put us into world affairs willy nilly. Critics of consultation are wrong in thinking we can be truly isolated. France has a right to know whether without even talking things over we shall insist on treating with aggressors and use our navy to enforce our so-called right. It is just as reasonable for us to agree to consult—as we have—on Pacific affairs, or with our Pan-American neighbors. To fight such consultation from whatever motives plays into the hands of our jingoists, our militarists, and our imperialists.

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Socialist Membership Up 6,000; N. E. C. Hears Inspiring Report

3,700,000 Are Jobless, Green Tells U. S. Senate

A. F. of L. Head Says Government Aid or Revolt are Alternatives — Thomas Demands Insurance

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON, (F.P.). William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, came before the unemployment subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, April 1, to endorse the general principle of the Wagner bill for securing better employment offices and an emergency reserve for construction of public works in time of unemployment crisis. He began by showing that unemployment had cost American workers \$1,000,000,000 in loss of wages and purchasing power in the past three months. He ended by warning the committee that unless American employers showed a more helpful attitude the government would finally be faced by the alternative of unemployment insurance or "revolution." Pres. Green estimated 3,700,000 workers are now out of work.

This last ominous expression of opinion was not made until Sen. Hiram Johnson, presiding, had invited it by numerous suggestive questions as to what ultimate solution Green found for the plight of men thrown out of jobs and industries. It became evident that Johnson had been studying the question of unemployment insurance and hoped that Green would venture to endorse that social policy. Green was not eager to suggest solutions. But when Johnson had assured him that mere gathering of statistics or redistribution of work with a shop or industry, would not save jobs that modern machinery had taken away—a statement which Green had first made—Green declared that it was up to the employers or to the government.

Assails Big Industries

"Increasing application of scientific information to industry," Green said in his opening statement, "has brought social progress, but the changes have been installed without consideration for what happens to displaced workers. Unemployed workers have been left to pay the costs of social progress."

Questioned by Johnson, the Federation chief said that unemployment insurance funds could be established in the various industries by agreement between trade unions and the management—but the "relentless war waged against the American Federation of Labor" by big employers in the manufacturing industries had made such relations impossible. Indeed, he asserted, the chief employers in mass-production industries in Detroit, Toledo and other centers "hate the A. F. of L. more than they hate the Communist organizations, seemingly."

Deplores a "Dole"

This bitterness of big capital toward organized labor in its conservative Federation. Green argued, places the responsibility for solving the problem of unemployment upon the industries and on the government. Since employers have not planned their production to avoid seasonal shut-downs and consequent dismissal of great masses of workers, no progress toward stabilizing employment has been made. The shocks of recurrent industrial depression, he declared, must drive the workers toward a condition where the government will have to provide a dole for them or face "revolution." Green frankly deplored the idea of putting workers on a dole, but said that it was clear that they must look to someone for support if they were denied jobs.

His opposition to unemployment insurance as a social program was foreseen in a statement issued a week earlier by John P. Frey, attacking the Brookhart proposal that Congress appropriate funds for temporary unemployment benefit payments. But Green admitted, as Frey did not, that since American industry has failed to run its machinery so that work-

SOCIALIST PREMIER of Germany Resigns Post with Refusal to Cut Allowances to the Unemployed Workers



HERMAN MUELLER

Mackey Census On Jobless Is Bared As False

Phila. Mayor Says Only 52,000 Are Idle—Billikopf and Prof. Loucks Dispute Him

PHILADELPHIA.—With the Kensington district in smoldering political revolt and murmurings coming from other quarters due to the unemployment situation and its total neglect by the city government, Mayor Mackey attempted to "pull a fast one" by taking a "police census" of unemployment and issuing low figures. After a supposedly thorough canvass of all parts of the city the Mayor announced at a luncheon on unemployment given by Jacob Billikopf, director of the Jewish Welfare Federation, that there were only 52,000 unemployed in the city and that only half of these needed aid.

Immediately the Mayor found himself in a jam. Mr. Billikopf challenged his figures at the luncheon, pointing out that he knew of one industry normally employing 72,000 men with only 52,000 working today. And then the storm did break. Professor Loucks of the Wharton School, speaking before the Seventh Ward Women's Republican Club, repeated remarks he had previously made at a meeting of the Philadelphia League for Industrial Democracy. He said in part: "The Mayor's estimate is absolutely inaccurate and compares with no other figures. His estimate of 52,000 is a figure that represents normal unemployment in Philadelphia in the best years. There are at least 150,000 unemployed in the city today and it is virtually impossible for any person to find a job."

Miss Helen Hall of the University Settlement House testified before the Senate Committee that there were at least 152,000 out of work in this city. All social workers accept that figure as a minimum.

Union leaders have emphasized the fact that scarcely anyone can be found who was interviewed by the police during their supposed census. All in all it looks as though the Mayor has started something he can't finish.

At the same time these low fig-

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Socialists Out Of Reich Govt. Aid to Jobless Caused Break

Mueller and Other Socialist Ministers Refused to Accept Cut in Unemployment Relief

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BERLIN, March 27.—The coalition government headed by Chancellor Hermann Mueller, Socialist, which held office since June 29, 1928, resigned last Thursday, terminating a deadlock of three weeks over the issue of funding Germany's unemployment debt.

The determination of the Socialists, the most powerful single unit in the government group, to uphold the interests of the party's labor and trade union following was directly responsible for the overthrow of the Ministry, in which the Socialists held the post of Chancellor along with three other key portfolios. Their refusal to accept a formula for funding the growing unemployment debt to which the other parties in the coalition had agreed convinced Chancellor Mueller of the futility of further inter-party bickering and the Cabinet thereupon required less than ten minutes to make its mind to quit office.

Dr. Heinrich Brüning, floor leader of the Centrist party, has formed a government with the Socialists in opposition.

When the Mueller government set out after the ratification of the Young plan laws by the Reichstag to tackle the problem of financial reforms, it became evident that dealing with the Reich's unemployment insurance fund would prove an issue on which the coalition was likely to founder.

While several solutions held out the prospect of keeping the Cabinet united and in office, alternating objections by the German People's party, representing industrial interests, and the Socialists, who also made it an issue of party prestige, prevented a definite accord in the ranks of the coalition parties.

As a last expedient the Centrist and Democratic parties proposed a solution which left the issue of financing unemployment insurance to the discretion of the Cabinet and the Reichstag in such a manner that the Reich's exchequer would meet the situation in accordance with its current requirements and such emergency sources as were available, in the hope that with the approach of Summer the employment situation would improve. It was also proposed in the formula presented by the Democrats and Centrists and which received the support of the People's party, that gradual reform in the organization of Federal unemployment insurance should be undertaken along with the government's other financial policies.

In this proviso the Socialists scented a future danger that unemployment allowances would be cut down, an eventuality which they refused to consider. A Socialist party caucus overwhelmingly voted to reject the compromise, whereupon the entire Cabinet decided to retire from office.

Socialist leaders stoutly resented the charge that they had overthrown the government, and defended their action by saying that surrender on such a vital matter as unemployment doles could not be tolerated.

Mueller relinquished the post of

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Thousands Cheer Socialist Speakers In Los Angeles; Hugh Auditorium Jammed

"Red Letter Day" For Socialism As Throngs Cheer Hillquit, Hoan, O'neal and Maurer—Many Join Party and Subscribe to Paper—Large Collection Taken Up

By George H. Shoaf

LOS ANGELES.—Amazing and stimulating as were the attendance and enthusiasm associated with the banquet given members of the National Executive Committee two nights before, the rally by the Socialist and labor forces of Los Angeles in Trinity Auditorium the following Sunday evening, March 30, at which all the members of the visiting committee spoke, proved to be an unprecedented event. Without a line of advertising in the local press on the morning of the rally and inconspicuous notices by just two capitalist papers previously, the Auditorium, which seats two thousand people, was jammed to overflowing. In large measure this was due to the effective work of a committee of local Socialists under the able supervision of Organizer William H. Busick, and the popularity given the affair by The New Era, newly established Los Angeles Socialist paper, and The Citizen, official organ of the Los Angeles Labor movement.

That over two thousand persons paid from fifty cents to one dollar each to hear Socialist speakers discussed between election campaigns constitutes an event which today is causing marked comment in the inner circles of the Los Angeles business world, among city and county officials and by scores of newspaper men who are not permitted to write about it. While the majority of the audience consisted of labor men and women, and young people unfamiliar with traditional politics, quite a number of business leaders, office holders and members of the various professions were noticeably present, including the chief of the so-called "Red Squad" and his band of energetic sleuths. The presence of this latter aggregation was unnecessary, however, as no attempt was made to provoke disturbance.

The significance of this event is too tremendous for words to describe. It marks the beginning of a new era in the City of the Angels. Without doubt the responsible and intelligent working people here are rapidly being disillusioned as to Hoover prosperity, are tiring of empty promises and outworn platitudes, are preparing to throw over the program of suppression which has made civil liberties in California a raped dog of American liberty, and are determined to organize for political and economic independence.

Common sense and practical procedure have characterized the development of the Los Angeles Socialist movement since its recrudescence a year ago. At that

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Chicago and Phila. Plan For May Day

Arrangements for Demonstrations in New York and Elsewhere Are Also Progressing

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—Plans for four separate May Day meetings are under way in Chicago. The Socialist Party Cook County Office, in cooperation with the City chapter of the I. L. D. and representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the I. L. G. W. U., is planning a mass meeting to be addressed by three speakers. The general topics will be: the causes of unemployment, old age pensions and unemployment insurance, and the prospects for independent labor political action in America. Complete details as to speakers, time, and place are now being worked out.

The Socialist Club of the University of Chicago is also planning a May Day meeting of somewhat smaller proportions. It will be held on the campus, in Mandel Hall, with members of the University faculty as speakers.

In addition to these meetings, two of the foreign language federations—the Polish and the Jugo Slav—are planning May Day rallies for their own groups.

By holding four different meetings instead of trying to get all of these diverse groups out to one larger affair, it is believed that more persons will be reached, and more interest will be stimulated.

PHILADELPHIA.—A conference of Socialists and trade unionists has been arranged for Friday, April 4, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust street. This conference will lay plans for a large mass meeting on May 1. The May Day meeting will be a protest against the use

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14,000 Now In the Party, Senior Tells NEC Session

National Committee Finds Los Angeles Most Encouraging City in the Western States

By James O'neal

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Not in 10 years has the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party met in a more encouraging city than Los Angeles. Here is not only a thriving Socialist organization with 14 or 15 branches but on all sides one sees young men and women who give their time to party work.

On Saturday night the local executive committee met with the members of the National Executive Committee. Of about thirty members present at least two-thirds were young people. These young folks take their Socialism seriously and find a joy in working for it. Within a few days they distributed some 15,000 copies of the party's local weekly, The New Era, a publication which has already brought an income to the Local although it is only a few weeks old.

If Los Angeles is one of the brightest and most encouraging cities for Socialism the meetings held by members of the National Executive Committee have also proved of great interest. But four members of the committee and National Secretary Senior attended this meeting. They are Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, James H. Maurer of Reading, Morris Hillquit of New York and the writer.

Warm Response Found

There were no great mass meetings held enroute to Los Angeles. Many were arranged by clubs and forums as well as by party organizations. In some cases two and three groups were addressed on the same day. The net impression of the reports of these meetings is a very definite interest in the Socialist program. Everywhere there is fear and anxiety by students and professional men regarding present trends of American capitalism. They are eager to listen to what the Socialist has to say.

Another impression is that economic distress is much more grave and widespread than the politicians at Washington will admit. I have never heard of such poverty and misery as I observed at some points on this trip. Wages are frightfully low, especially in Richmond, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute. From New York to California the army of jobless men stretches in an unbroken line. I am convinced from my observations that there are great masses in this country whose living standards do not rise above the level of the standards of the nineties.

Great Possibilities In Cities

A third impression received is that in many cities Socialists recognize that a favorable opportunity confronts them. What is required in these cities, however, is one "live wire" to take the lead. It is such leadership accepted by William W. Busick in Los Angeles and the most rapidly growing Socialist city organization in the whole West. The young Socialist with some initiative, imagination and practical ability never had such opportunities for fruitful service in city organization as now. At only one point were the Communists evident in their "persuasive" methods. This was at San Francisco where they attempted to break up a mass meeting addressed by Dan Hoan, Morris Hillquit and James H. Maurer. Cameron King of San Francisco was slugged by one "Bobby" and the police had to expel the disturbers. The Communists are rapidly losing what sympathy supporters of civil rights have had for them. They would gag every person but themselves, mob every non-Communist meeting, and then claim the guarantees of the Bill of Rights.

The National Executive Committee acted only on the most pressing business before it and other meeting will be held in the East, on matters relating to the fall elections.

Membership Near 15

Secretary Senior's report on the item that is significant than anything else

Hunter College Votes Thomas Most Popular in Public Life

NORMAN THOMAS, Socialist Party leader, is the man in public or semi-public life most esteemed by the students of Brooklyn Hunter College, according to a report on the replies to a questionnaire made public this week. Alfred E. Smith took second place, with Ramsay MacDonald and George Bernard Shaw following.

The questionnaire was circulated among 100 representative students, including members of the student council, class officers, club presidents and several students chosen at random. This number included one-fifth of the student body.

The other votes were distributed among scientists, statesmen, journalists, composers, playwrights and aviators. President Hoover, Calvin Coolidge and Mayor Walker were ignored.

Mme. Curie was the choice of the majority as the woman most admired, while Eva La Gallienne came second.

"All Quiet on the Western Front" was cited as the book preferred, followed by "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" and "The Art of Thinking."

Of the plays now running on Broadway, "Journey's End" was voted most popular.

It was only a few years ago when the party membership hovered around 8,000. The change in the dues system two years ago has made it difficult to compute the membership but even on this uncertain basis the minimum number is shown to be 10,627. The actual membership is undoubtedly between 14,000 and 15,000.

Senior also reported that "27 states and several federations have reported activity to the national office. This is an increase of four states since the December meeting and of ten states since the September meeting."

Increasing demands for literature tell the same story. More has been distributed the last three months than in any similar period since the 1928 campaign. Within three weeks each of three leaflets (25,000 each) have been sold out and new supplies have been ordered.

At the September meeting Senior recommended that no pamphlets should be ordered printed for the present but since then the situation has changed and new pamphlets are necessary. They will be announced as they are ready. A leaflet by Onal on "Labor Politics," was approved and will be printed, and Senior will obtain material for a pamphlet on "Nationalization of Coal Mines."

Oscar Ameringer will be asked to revise his "Socialism—What It Is and How To Get It"—pamphlet.

Lecture Bureau Authorized. The opportunities for placing speakers before a variety of educational groups and forums also warrant establishing a lecture bureau and Secretary Senior was authorized to go ahead with it.

From every point of view the Socialist awakening is evident. It would be a matter of despair if the general distress among the working class did not bring this awakening. A sort of storm appears among some workers because of what is happening. They are dazed, the paradise of "prosperity" has collapsed like a bladder emptied of wind, but as their minds clear there is no reason why we should not reach them with the emancipating message of Socialism.

Material suggested for a con-

gressional program and prepared by Nathan Fine of the Research Department of the Rand School was turned over to Morris Hillquit who will draft the program and submit it to the next meeting. Secretary Senior will also survey the country and report the most promising districts.

May Day Rallies Ordered

The membership drive for 30,000 new members has brought an increase in membership even in some states where no organized drive was undertaken. The increase was largely due to the impact of what was being done in other states. Because of his other duties Marx Lewis of New York has not been able to give the time required to this national drive. Hillquit and Onal will confer with Local New York to obtain part time service of Lewis for this work. It is certain that with some systematic effort the weak states can be helped.

In accord with the Socialist awakening the party organizations throughout the country will be urged to arrange May Day meetings. A May Day message will also be issued by the N. E. C. in honor of Labor's International Holiday. The committee is anxious that local and branches immediately begin to arrange for these meetings.

The committee has not yet decided the matter of the location of national headquarters. Washington has been favored by some and Secretary Senior recommends it because of the publicity that can be obtained there and other reasons. Joseph Sharts of Ohio will be asked to investigate and make a recommendation regarding this.

The members of the National Committee have not met since this body was created in 1928. The members and the state organizations will be asked their opinion of trying to hold a meeting in Pittsburgh on May 25, the N. E. C. to meet the day before. It will depend upon the answers received by Secretary Senior whether the National Committee will hold a session. It is very desirable to hold such a meeting if enough members can attend to make it a working body.

NATIONAL SECRETARY of the Socialist Party who Planned and Directed Western Trip of Socialist Party Leaders



CLARENCE SENIOR

was organized and we held office in many municipalities. During the war we could have retained our popularity and our strength had we succumbed to war hysteria, but had we done so we would have lost our soul. Suppose we had acted other than we did, taking a tangent to the left, and tried to bring about premature revolution. What would have occurred? Civil war, suppression, dictatorship and extermination of every Socialist.

"Never has the Socialist Party confronted a greater opportunity than right now. With the breakdown of prosperity, the presence of an army of unemployed and a black industrial future staring us in the face, the old parties are totally inadequate, and the workers are beginning to appreciate that fact. They are realizing and now admitting that the Socialist Party was right all along, that it embodies the correct philosophy, offers the only solution, and is the Party of hope and of the future."

Maurer, Onal Speak

James Maurer, the grand old man of the Pennsylvania labor movement, entertained with stories of reminiscence. James Onal, popular editor of The New Leader, captivated his hearers by announcing that present prospects indicate that within ten years, if every party member does his and her duty, the United States will witness the growth of Socialism to an unprecedented degree. Clarence Senior, national secretary, presented statistics of recent Party growth that cheered and stimulated.

A large part of the life of the proceedings was Upton Sinclair's acting as toastmaster. In his own inimitable way he accompanied the introduction of each speaker with an appropriate original story. Too much credit cannot be accorded William W. Busiek, local organizer, and the committee of arrangements for the preliminary work done which made the banquet such an amazing success. In recognition of the merit and splendid services of Comrade Busiek, Kate Crane Gariz, friend of man and supporter of every worthy humanitarian cause, agreed, as her contribution to Socialism, to pay one hundred dollars a month for the next twelve months toward defraying Comrade Busiek's salary. This announcement was made amidst tumultuous cheering.

On behalf of the Los Angeles Trades Council, Harvey Gorman, editor of The Citizen, official labor paper, extended the heartiest greetings of organized labor to the visiting committee.

Thousands Cheer Socialist Speakers In Los Angeles

(Continued from Page 1)

"I wish to welcome the members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to the land of orange groves and jails," began Sinclair. "Most of our local district attorneys are in the penitentiary and many of our most prominent bankers and business men are under indictment as a result of their joint efforts in successfully pilfering from the pockets of suckers more than one hundred million dollars in a swindling oil transaction."

"Numerous American citizens have been imprisoned in this city recently for daring to exercise their right of free speech. The police are now permitting the Socialists to speak but are suppressing the Communists. I can remember in the late war when the Socialists and all liberals and radicals were denied their constitutional rights; and I want to say that in all probability we will again be given similar treatment in the next war. If we don't make greater headway in the future than we have done in the past."

Introduced as a native of Terre Haute and an inheritor of the genius of the immortal Debs, Editor James Onal, of the New York New Leader, exclaimed:

"I was shocked at Sinclair's recital of the crimes committed by prominent men of Los Angeles. In this utterly impractical world the Socialist Party is the only practical movement which can end such criminal conditions. We were accustomed to listen to peace, and we got war; we have been propagandized with prosperity,

and we got the worst conditions since the panic of '33. Those who own and control the means of life have no problems to solve; they are satisfied with the status quo. When the owning class is in charge only those who write or speak the opinions of the controlling cliques are permitted to free expression."

Referring to the Doherty aquittal, the speaker said:

"It is characteristic of our country at the present time that one rich man is freed on precisely the same evidence which convicts another man."

Onal's speech while brief was effective, and scored a decided hit. It was well organized, and a credit to the famous editor.

Morris Hillquit was next introduced. His trenchant analysis of capitalism, his forceful presentation of the social process, and the unanswerable logic of his argument greatly impressed his auditors.

He paid a tribute to the British Labor Party and urged his hearers to emulate the example of their British brothers. Names mean nothing, he said, provided the party you join is controlled by the workers and represents the interests of the workers. The labor parties of the world over, whether they be called Socialist or otherwise, are committed to the collective ownership and operation of the means of production and exchange. They stand for immediate demands and the ultimate realization of the Cooperative Commonwealth. They are pledged to end war because the men and women who vote labor know war and hate it with all the fervor of their souls. In European countries the workers are organizing and preparing to serve notice on their masters that economic injustice, social degradation and war shall cease. In an eloquent appeal which brought his hearers to their feet, Hillquit besought the American working classes to unite with the world-wide organization of labor and International Socialism for universal peace.

James Maurer, of Pennsylvania, addressed his remarks to the trade unionists present. With wit and burlesque he punctured the pretensions of the Democratic and Republican Parties, disclosed the shallowness of slogans, and emphasized the fact of the class struggle as they found expression in our social, economic and political life. Among other things he said:

"This country produced in 1923 wealth aggregating thirteen billion dollars; in 1928 the wealth produced mounted to ninety billion. Today American finance has fifty billion dollars invested abroad. I want to say to you that when the workers abroad rise against industrial oppression, as they will, our dollar plutocracy will expect you workers to go abroad and fight those struggling foreign workers in order to protect the wealth you American workers created and did not get. Are you going to do it?"

From the sensation that statement made it was quite evident that the workers present had no idea of fighting and dying for the master classes.

As the last speaker of the evening Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee told a graphic story of efforts made by Mayor Dever of Chicago to clean that city of corruption. His story illustrates the folly of electing a good man to office and expecting that man, with his hands tied to a capitalist program, to accomplish worth while results.

"When I was indicted into the mayor's office in Milwaukee," Hoan said, "so corrupt had the politicians become that they had for their private convenience a state of prostitution close by. We have had an uphill fight in Milwaukee battling for good government and honesty in public life, but the people in increasing numbers are appreciating what we are trying to do and they are coming to our help. My final word to you Los Angeles workers is to get into the Socialist Party, build it into a mighty power, take charge of your government, municipal and state, and stand foursquare against all the crimes of capitalism. That is the only way you will ever stop the indictment of crooked and corrupt public officials. Organize and vote to destroy the conditions of corruption at their source if you want victory to be permanent and complete."

At this big demonstration 130 subscriptions were taken for "The New Era" and more came in the following days. All literature was sold and more could have been disposed of. Application for membership cards were handed out, 36 were signed and returned at the meeting and others came in the mails. The door receipts for admission were over a thousand dollars and the audience added over \$400 in a collection.

It was a great night for Socialism in Los Angeles.

Dallas, Texas, Likes Talk Given by Onal

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

James Onal gave a splendid and searching talk on present day problems to a fair audience in the Council Chamber of the City Hall Sunday night. At about the time the people were gathering a violent thunder storm was much in evidence and thus hindered attendance.

Literature was sold and splendid interest was manifest. The people of this section are most heavily hit by the unemployment situation, and they can hardly give attention to anything save the possibility of securing some kind of employment. The winter has been an exceedingly hard one on the workers.

Vandervelde Denounces Role of United States At London Conference

France and Italy Also Contributing to Failure of Conference, Head of Socialist and Labor International Asserts — Urges Workers Bring Pressure on Their Governments

By Emile Vandervelde

President, Socialist and Labor International

THE bourgeois agencies have maintained a complete silence regarding the joint meeting of the Bureau of the Labour and Socialist International and the Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions which was held on March 7th. It cannot be thought, however, that they have regarded it as indifferent and negligible that the two most powerful politico-economic organizations of the world should have defined their attitude with regard to the London Conference. The truth is, no doubt, that they desired as far as possible to leave the public in ignorance of the fact that in its loyal and sincere effort for a perceptible reduction in armaments the British Government is not alone; that it has with it, and for it, the unanimous opinion of the Socialists of all countries.

Whatever may be the case, however, the meeting of the two bodies will have had the result of making the workers more attentive to what is being done or what is not being done in London, of making them see more clearly through the fog of technical discussions the consequences which a complete failure of the Naval Conference would have from the point of view of the general problem of disarmament, of convincing them above all that on this question, as on all others, they must not count upon the bourgeois governments in order that something may be done.

No Excessive Confidence

We are not among those who regard as valueless the efforts of men of good-will who have been fighting for ten years past at Geneva and elsewhere, in order that war should be outlawed otherwise than verbally, in order that Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations should cease to be an empty promise never carried out. Our British comrades were right when they said in Paris that it is playing the game of the militarist and nationalist reaction to represent for example the Kellogg Pact as a mere scrap of paper, to undervalue, in MacDonald's words, the effectiveness of the moral ramparts without bayonets or tomahawks behind them, to refuse to see in the very hesitation of the Labor Government to contract more extended engagements the passionately serious character of those which have been contracted by Great Britain at Geneva, Locarno and Paris.

An excess of mistrust would certainly not strengthen us. But it is proper to add at once that an excess of confidence in the results which can be expected from official pacifism could only expose the working-class to the worst deceptions.

The truth is that the infinitely modest results which can be hoped for in the matter of the reduction of armaments at the present juncture will be in direct proportion to the influence which the Labor and Socialist Movement exercises upon governmental policies. And, from this point of view, the London Conference, coming after the lamentable failures of the preparatory meetings at Geneva, will bring only too instructive lessons to the working class.

Five powers, indeed, are represented there, alongside of which the other navies are quite secondary. These five powers signed the Pact of Paris in 1928. They have undertaken never to make war again, and in a general manner never to have recourse to war again as an instrument of national policy. If they really had confidence in themselves, if they had the respect for their own signatures which is customary in agreements between individuals, nothing would prevent them from proceeding without risk to a great reduction in their naval forces. The "pocket battle-ship" of Germany or the few vessels of Soviet Russia would not be an obstacle to this.

The London Spectacle

But what spectacle, interrupted by ministerial crises and palavers between technicians, has the whole world been looking at for long weeks past?

In the quintette of great naval powers the only government upon which the will to peace of the workers exercises a very strong influence shows the sincere desire to draw the logical consequences from agreements against war. The British Labor Government accepts parity with the United States. It positively renounces, even for Europe, the principle of the two powers standard. Although the British fleet has already been reduced from 2,438,000 tons in 1914 to 1,859,000 in 1929, it is ready for new and perceptible reductions.

On the other hand, the four other governments in which the working-class is not represented remain completely dominated by preoccupations of prestige or by mental reservations of reciprocal mistrust. In order to oppose a reduction, or even a limitation of their present armaments or of their programs of construction, they bring forward the most diverse reasons, of which one does not know whether to admire most the ingenuity or the hypocrisy. But after all, they all come back to this, knowing only another well, in the fabled game between peace and war, they

engagements, to deny the signatures which they place at the foot of Pacts or Treaties, to find, when they think it opportune, the pretexts which are always found for leading the people anew to the abattoirs of war.

As long indeed as the governments remain what they are, it would be idle to nourish great hopes. It is certainly not upon a Tardieu or Mussolini, to say nothing of the pious pacifists from across the sea with their cruisers of 10,000 tons, that we can count for reducing, we do not even say abolishing, the burden of armaments, by putting an end by sincere agreements to competition in military preparations, the inevitable result of which is seen only too well. And as a consequence the best work which one can do for peace is to work and fight to wrest the power from those who compromise peace for aims of prestige and imperialism. If there were five MacDonalds in London instead of one, the question of the fleets would be virtually solved. After all, the progress of democracy, of real democracy, of Socialist democracy, will be the measure of the progress possible for international security through arbitration and disarmament. On the day, but only on the day, when the masses understand this, will the mortal peril of war be averted.

Communists Fail to Wreck Frisco Meeting

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO.—Communist gangsters were foiled in an attempt to break up the meeting of San Francisco Socialists addressed by Morris Hillquit, Mayor Dan Hoan and James Maurer, on Tuesday night, March 25.

Lena Morrow Lewis, California State Secretary, had just introduced Mayor Hoan, when a Communist yelled, "What have you done for the workingman?" Without waiting for an answer he leaped on the platform in an effort to prevent Hoan's speaking. Hillquit suggested that he might be allowed time later but he rejected this offer with a curse. Meanwhile Cameron King ran up on the platform to eject the disturber who was quickly aided by seven other gangsters. Comrades Mackus and Aberle immediately came to King's assistance and a squad of plain clothes men soon had the chair and fist swinging rioters under control.

They were led off the platform. The audience sat still during the fracas and the meeting went on after that peacefully and successfully.

King was hit on the nose and lip and bled rather freely, but was able to preside at the banquet the next evening. A policeman had his teeth driven through his lip necessitating four stitches in the wound.

Hillquit and Hoan Speak in Kansas City

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

KANSAS CITY.—A highly successful meeting was held by the Kansas City Socialist Party on Friday evening, March 21, in the Unitarian Church, with Morris Hillquit as the main speaker. The subject was "Shall We Have a Labor Party?"

There were approximately two hundred and fifty people present. The chairman of the evening was J. G. Hodges, Missouri State Chairman of the Socialist Party, assisted by Rev. L. M. Birkhead, pastor of the Unitarian Church.

The lecture made a great impression on those present and the local feels that the meeting will make possible increased activity in Kansas City.

A luncheon meeting of the Kansas club was addressed by Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee in the President Hotel Thursday noon, March 20, at which there were about 60 people.

400 Hear Maurer in Miles City, Mont.

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

MILES CITY, Montana.—Money spent on battleships would be converted for the ensuing 20 years in helping the farmers of the country, James Maurer told 400 persons in the Wibaux hall here.

For two hours, the one-time candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, for 17 years head of the State Federation of Labor, economic student of labor problems, for he has championed the cause for many years, committee man on several trips to Europe to analyze labor situations, entertained his auditors, frequently spicing his talk with humor and wit that made the evening enjoyable, and the consistent applause was his reward.

For 15 minutes at the conclusion of his address Maurer told humorous stories, relating to two worlds, the labor world and the rich world. Although Jacob Kruse, who helped arrange the address here, contemplated a fair group of followers being present, the attendance of 400 made it necessary for labor officials to secure more chairs from the Auditorium.

City and county officials, merchants, business men, farmers, union members and a group of women, were seen in the audience. L. S. Schermerhorn introduced the speaker.

British Labor Proposes Bill To End Slums

100,000 Persons Would Be Rehoused Yearly — Labor M.P.'s Demand Action on Unemployment

LONDON.—Announcing plans to sweep away London's slum areas, build skyscraper apartment houses and relieve housing congestion by spreading the populace over rural areas with small houses for aged persons, the Labor Government revealed this week its biggest piece of proposed legislation.

The new plans which are contained in a "housing bill" for presentation to Parliament, will cost many hundreds of millions of dollars and take forty years to complete, if approved. Instead of subsidizing the building of houses, as at present, the government proposes to make a money grant for each person rehoused. This figures out at about \$11.25 in most places but in London might reach \$18. In rural areas it would be \$12.50.

The bill was drafted on the assumption that if an ordered attack is to be made on slum conditions, local administrative bodies must direct their attention against three broad groups — clearance areas, overcrowded semi-slum areas and individual insanitary houses. The country's Minister of Health would be empowered to compel local authorities to carry out his clearance schemes where necessary. Landlords, by way of compensation, would receive the full site value of their property and nothing more.

The bill is to be piloted in Parliament by Arthur Greenwood, the Minister of Health.

On a basis of 100,000 persons being rehoused every year, the cost of the scheme annually would be \$1,250,000.

MacDonald Told to Hurry

The MacDonald Cabinet has received an ultimatum from its parliamentary supporters and a fourteen-day time limit was fixed for the government to reveal new plans to relieve the unemployment situation, now the worst in the last eight years.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labor party, which is the backbone of the Labor movement here, and in spite of Ministerial hesitations. The government will also be obliged at the end of the stipulated period to give reasons for rejecting any items of suggested policy contained in a secret memorandum submitted to the Cabinet by Sir Oswald Mosely and George Lansbury, colleagues of J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal. That memorandum was shelved by the government.

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Woll Seen Alienating Progressives

Attack on Norris-La Follette Group Brings Satiric Comment at the Expense of the A.F.L.

WASHINGTON (FP)—How Matthew Woll, through his high-tariff lobby and his National Civic Federation, has confused the public mind quite as much as the mind of the average trade unionist, as to whether he speaks for the American Federation of Labor, is again illustrated in the instance of the proposed fight on Judge Parker, nominated by Hoover to be a justice of the Supreme Court. Carlisle Barger, chief political writer of the reactionary Washington Post—which happens to be critical of the Grundy tariff bill—has set the capital talking with a gibe based on Woll's recent denunciation of the Norris-LaFollette group of progressive senators.

"Does the Federation expect Sen. Borah, Sen. LaFollette, or Sen. Walsh or Sen. Wheeler of Montana to take up its fight against this judge who upheld the 'yellow dog' contract in West Virginia?" he asks. "Naturally, these would have been the men it would turn to in the past. They are recognized as the champions of labor in the Senate."

"But surely now with this grievance the Federation will not have the face to call upon any of these men. Instead, it should wait until he comes back from London and call upon Sen. David Reed, or maybe, in his absence, his colleague, Sen. Grundy, might respond."

"It is unbelievable that the Federation should not call upon these new friends, these men whom it adopted during the tariff fight. As to just what motivated labor in doing this we are not prepared to say, but the fact remains that during this fight it threw Senators Borah, LaFollette, Wheeler and Walsh overboard—or, to put it more aptly, torpedoed them."

"I gave Sen. Reed frequent statements to read on the Senate floor against these coalition senators with telling effect. One can imagine how embarrassing it was for a coalition senator to be interrupted in the middle of an argument that he was writing a tariff for labor and agriculture, with a letter in the hands of Sen. Reed from Mr. Matthew Woll saying in effect that 'Oh, no. Sen. Reed has the labor idea.'"

Unemployment Befogged

"And in the general picture of things, one has the impression that every time the coalition seems to be making a dent upon the public mind about unemployment, Mr. Woll issues a statement about Communists which gives the suggestion that the coalitionists are Communists, or something, of course."

"It may be that it is just a coincidence when Mr. Woll appears in opposition to the coalition in the political arena, he seems wittingly or unwittingly to be assisting Mr. Reed and the administration forces. But it is a fact that he has not, in recent months, endeavored himself to the coalition, to those members who have championed labor's cause in the past, who have given it coal investigations when it wanted them."

"And it may well be now, that should Mr. Woll or any of his associates go up to the coalition senators with the complaint against Judge Parker, these senators would look surprised and say, 'Why, Senator Reed is the man you want to see.' At least, that is the way it should be."

Now the fact is that Green and the legislative board of the Federation have been greatly embarrassed in recent months, in trying to get things done in the Senate, by Woll's high-tariff lobbying and Woll's denunciations of the progressive for their tariff and Soviet-recognition attitude. Thus far, Woll has not attacked Parker's nomination. And that fact is duly noted, along with Woll's pro-Grundey tariff activities, by the pro-labor Senators.

Socialist Premier Resigns In Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

Chancellor just ten years to the day from the time when he organized and headed the third Cabinet of the young republic following the collapse of the Kapp putsch. His present Ministry was the first experiment with a coalition comprising five parties.

The Mueller Cabinet was rarely confronted with a critical situation in the Reichstag, although one of its major tasks was that of obtaining the adoption of the Young plan. With the acceptance of the latter, however, and the inauguration of its correlated financial reforms, the Cabinet's vexations set in and its overthrow leaves in abeyance such matters as the Federal budget for 1936 and various urgent tax and financial measures.

S. PAUL—Labor-Progressive candidates are showing great enthusiasm and optimism over the prospects of success at the general election on May 6. The nomination of all Labor-Progressive indorsees by safe margins has been won.

Philadelphia Hosiery Strikers' Morale Is Good in Fifth Week

PHILADELPHIA (F.P.)—After striking five weeks against the Rodgers Hosiery Co. and the Allied Quaker Hosiery Co., the morale of the strikers is remarkably fine. Peaceful picketing and demonstrations mark the progress of the strike. Wholesale arrests have failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the strikers. In one group of 65 people arrested for loitering and breach of peace were several housewives doing their shopping; workers in machine shops and radio plants returning home from work and 22 girl strikers. All were dismissed in court.

Capital Breaks Hoover Pact, Labor Keeps It

Memphis Car Men Thanked for "Patriotism" When They Drop Plea for Raise

OMAHA, Neb., (A. F. of L.)—The promise of business men to President Hoover is considered a scrap of paper in this city.

The Union Pacific Railroad is leading the wage reduction campaign and has awarded a contract for a new station and terminals to a non-union concern that makes no pretense of paying a living wage. Union rates are not only eliminated but the nine and ten hour work day is the rule.

The Union Pacific compels employees to sign a "yellow dog," and collects dues for its company "union" that every employee is forced to join.

This corporation led the attempt to smash the railroad shop crafts in the 1922 strike. All union shop men and organized clerks have been driven off this system, that operates from the Missouri River to the West Coast, and controls the Interstate Transit Lines, a bus line, between Chicago and Los Angeles.

Omaha business men, who are crying "poor business," are in active sympathy with the Union Pacific. These anti-unionists have taken advantage of employment conditions and contractors are compelled to sign agreements that their superintendents and foremen, and 50 per cent of workers, must be non-union. Contractors who refuse to sign this contract are driven out of the business. Under this system all major construction operations in this city are on the anti-union basis.

Labor Honors "Pact"

MEMPHIS, (F. P.)—Any thought of a wage increase for street car men was dispelled when the union's executive board, after conference with the company officials, recommended continuance of the existing scale for another year. The increase was asked for apparently as a matter of form; the president of the union announced at the time that there was no sentiment among the men for a strike.

The recommendation of the executive board was accepted, and the vice president of the street railway company complimented the men on their "patriotism" in following Pres. Hoover's admonitions.

Germer Invades John Lewis' Strongest Illinois County

By McAlister Coleman

BENTON, Ill.—In the old days of the United Mine Workers of America, the first day of April was a holiday through all the coal fields, set apart to celebrate the winning of the eight-hour day by the coal diggers back in '98. And there were surging parades and speeches at the labor temples and general jubilation.

Today, while the miners are taking the day off down here in Franklin County (the storm center in Illinois of the factitious fight that is tearing up the miners' union), there is no jubilation. The men are standing about, looking under their cap brims at the approach of any stranger and you can almost reach out and touch the suspicion and fear that is in the air. For a civil war is well under way and no man knows now who is friend or foe.

Franklin County is generally conceded by both parties to the bitter internal fight in the U. M. W. of A. which broke out here, the holding of rival conventions in Springfield and Indianapolis on March 10th, to be a stronghold of John L. Lewis. And incidentally the last stronghold that he has in all the bituminous fields. For outside of Illinois the soft coal miners have lost their organization through a combination of tragic circumstances, some economic, some personal. It is this fact that led to the calling of the now historic reorganization convention and to the election of men like Alex. Howat, Adolph Germer and John H. Walker to take the places of John L. Lewis and his henchmen who have time and again proved their incompetence to handle any new economic situation.

The two made no secret of their coming. They drove straight down from Springfield to this town, where unquestionably their every action is being watched by Lewis men, and then went out to the camps hereabouts.

"One of the troubles with our union," said a "Johnny Bull" miner at Buckner about four miles from here, "is that the kids who have come up in it had things too easy. I remember the time when we stood in line for hours in snow and rain to pay our dues. And by God, if we didn't pay them, we had to wait until the last

Textile Union Reports Work In the South

Effort Being Made to Reach Agreement at Danville Without a Strike—Economy Held Necessary

EXECUTIVES of the United Textile Workers meeting at national headquarters in New York at the end of March, after reviewing carefully the outlook in the textile industry and the union's resources, listened to an exhaustive report on Danville, Va., by Vice Pres. Francis J. Gorman, who is also a member of the A. F. of L. Committee of Five in charge of general southern organization work. Gorman said 3,500 of the 4,000 Riverside and Dan River mill workers are members of the U. T. W.

"In Danville," said Gorman, "our union is facing its first test as a no-strike union. The workers down there appreciate our position and are doing their best to keep away from a strike in spite of the discharges. As fast as one man is discharged dozens of his fellow workers join the organization."

Gorman reported a more favorable reaction from many southern mill employers, due to conciliatory tactics of the union, particularly in South Carolina, where the union claims wide gains in the Horse-creek Valley region. An effort is being made to induce the Dan River management to meet the union halfway in rescinding the recent 10% wage cut, to accept its aid in labor stabilization and to establish contractual relations.

Strikes Advised Against

The union's no-strike policy is in line with that enunciated to Federated Press by Pres. Thomas F. McMahon several weeks ago when he said that the national organization had cautioned Elizabeth-bethon rayon workers that a strike there would be entirely on their own responsibility. The severe pressure of unemployment in New England and Philadelphia has cut down the union's reserve funds and it finds itself unable to back up southern strikes with adequate relief. The union's position is that a million or more has already been spent in the south by the U. T. W. in the past decade and that southern workers must now show loyalty to the organization in dues payment if they are to expect relief in emergency times. Most of the rayon workers lapsed in dues payments after the strikes last year.

The U. T. W. policy, while not absolutely banning strikes, makes them a matter of last resort. The union was not directly involved in most of the 1929 strikes. The South Carolinian strikes were sponsored and those in Gastonia led by Communists. The Elizabeth-bethon and Marion strikes were also spontaneous, although Alfred Hoffmann of the Hosiery Workers Federation, lent to the U. T. W., was active in their leadership for several months.

Parade In Danville

To gain public support, the Danville unionists will parade April 5 in protest against the firing of active unionists. The entire weight of the A. F. of L. southern organization campaign will be directed toward obtaining an understanding, without strike, with the Dan River management.

Germer Invades John Lewis' Strongest Illinois County

Now if Lewis can hold Franklin County under the spell of fear of expulsion, reprisals and vague unformulated threats, he will strike a heavy blow at the success of the reorganization movement. For there are large operations in this county and there is a big membership and the dues which the Franklin County miners have been paying into the Lewis treasury will aid mightily in what seems to be a desperate attempt to kill the anti-Lewis move at the beginning.

To the headquarters of the reorganizers since the Springfield Convention there have come rumors as to doings in Franklin County. It was said that the county was filled with Lewis organizers going among the men from the picks, telling the rank and file that it would not be healthy for any man to let it be known that he sympathized with the Howat forces.

Adolph Germer, Vice-President of the reorganized United Mine Workers of America came down here today with John Hindmarsh, a staunch rebel and a good radical, to find out how the land lay in the midst of the enemy's territory.

The two made no secret of their coming. They drove straight down from Springfield to this town, where unquestionably their every action is being watched by Lewis men, and then went out to the camps hereabouts.

"One of the troubles with our union," said a "Johnny Bull" miner at Buckner about four miles from here, "is that the kids who have come up in it had things too easy. I remember the time when we stood in line for hours in snow and rain to pay our dues. And by God, if we didn't pay them, we had to wait until the last

Phila. Labor Plans Council To Aid Jobless

Labor Party May Result from Action by Unions, Socialists and Liberals

PHILADELPHIA.—Over two hundred trade union organizations have been called to a conference to organize a protest demonstration against the use of police interference in strikes and to demand unemployment relief measures. The call has been issued by prominent leaders of the trade union, liberal and Socialist movement.

Speaking before the Women's League for Independent Political Action, Charles Kennedy, organizer for the Pocketbook Union, roundly condemned the use of injunctions in labor disputes. He scored the police for their unlawful and brutal attack upon innocent citizens in the Northeast.

Joseph Schwartz, local chairman of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, in a talk before the same organization, urged the women to demand unemployment insurance and old age pensions. He attacked Mackey's figures on unemployment as misleading and an attempt to cover up the present deplorable situation.

"The Mayor is playing practical jokes at a time when all groups should be seriously concerned about the unemployment problem," said Schwartz. "Playful Harry who cannot decide whether he is for or against Grundy sees fit to minimize the problem. Mackey is just as bad as the Communist who tends to exaggerate everything."

"Several weeks ago Mr. Mackey announced that the city was planning a program of construction work that would employ about 60,000 for 18 months. Everyone admits that there is more unemployment now than at the time Mr. Mackey made his statement. There must have been at least 60,000 people who were capable of participating in construction work alone, according to Mr. Mackey. Having done nothing about taking care of the unemployed the Mayor is trying to save his face giving a false report of the unemployment situation. Instead of 60,000 unemployed there are 150,000."

Schwartz, in urging the women to send delegates to the conference, stated that the conference would be a permanent committee demanding city and state wide planning, unemployment insurance, and old age pensions. This committee will form the basis of a labor party, it is expected.

Debate on Regional Plan April 11 at Rand School

The meeting on the Regional Plan to be held at the Rand School at 8:30 p. m., April 11th, promises to be a combination debate and conference on Socialist policy. Herman Kobbé, chairman of the Technicians Bureau of the Socialist Party, and an architect by profession, will attack the plan. The plan will be defended by Mr. Wayne Heydelser, Associate Director of the Regional Plan Association. Norman Thomas will sum up the argument and state his attitude as a Socialist.

cage down and be shown up before all the men for not having a button, or as like as not we didn't go down at all. But the men who came after us, finding the union handed to them, you might say, took to playing politics and thinking about getting jobs as organizers, or anything to get on the payroll. And now you have a situation like this where the man who calls himself President of our union is dragging down \$12,000 a year and expenses and on the side is President of a bank in Indianapolis which is tied up with the big New York banks and through them the operators and the steel trust and all. When we were starting our union such a thing as that would be unbelievable. A man might go over to the operators. But here is Johnny Lewis playing both ends and the middle.

"In the mine here John L. Lewis' brother, Howard, is manager. The local union of about six hundred men has company men for its officials. They are paid by the company at a day rate and they have steady work, which the men from the picks haven't got. They feel themselves part of the company and obligated to the company for steady work and by the way, Howard Lewis helps them along in that feeling. So when a man has the union is giving too much power to John L. Lewis and that the Big Noise is setting up a one-man dictatorship over in Indianapolis, that man is spotted. He begins to find that men are avoiding him on the streets. And if pretty soon, he finds that they are pouring it into him, why that's just too bad. But he might as well get out of this county."

Germer and Hindmarsh, it is said, will not be allowed even to appear before meetings of locals in many Franklin County camps, so great is the fear of the men that they will be dealt with harshly by Lewis' organizers.

"Red" Doran Passes Away in Oakland; Was Leader in I.W.W.

John T. (Red) Doran's many friends in the East will learn with regret of his sudden death from heart disease, in Oakland, California. A letter received from Mrs. Doran expresses the wish that this notice may be given space in The New Leader. Mr. Doran never fully regained his health after the years spent in Leavenworth with other I. W. W. political prisoners in protest against the war.

Pitts. Taxi Strikers Firm In 11th Week

Not a Single Deserter from Workers Ranks Has Taken Place — Chalmers Is Aiding

PITTSBURGH.—(FP)—Taxi drivers after 11 weeks of a bitter struggle against Parmelee Transportation Co. continue to present a united front and a determination to win that no device known to expert strikebreakers can shake.

When automobiles appeared on the streets carrying passengers and donating fares to strikers' relief, Parmelee obtained an injunction against their operation. At the hearing an attempt was made to bar all strikers from the courtroom.

At mass meetings speakers from the pile drivers and wharf workers and the building trades unions urged the workers to continue their fight. At each meeting so far a group of rowdies from the offices of the taxi company have attempted to disorganize the program by shouting "Back to work." They are dubbed the "back to work boys" by strikers and on every appearance so far they have been escorted back to jail for inciting a riot.

Two outsiders, a Catholic priest, Father James R. Cox, and W. E. Chalmers, of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh, are working with the strikers, and addressing their meetings to the annoyance of the bosses. Chalmers is expected to get the gate at the trust-owned U. of P. at the end of this term. Efforts to convert Father Cox to the bosses' view are unsuccessful, and strikers were amused but not surprised when he told of attempts to buy him. Workers, too, have been offered large sums of money to break the strike.

Father Cox upon learning the facts leading up to the strike and verification of the grievances complained of, took up the battle in the strikers' behalf, and proceeded to convey to anyone who would listen to him, the plain and essential rights for which the strikers are struggling.

He says his vows as a pastor include not only preaching but also the rights of the rights of the down-trodden and oppressed. He is not fighting for a narrow class or creed but with men who do not profess a faith; the avowed Protestant, the Hebrew and Roman Catholic. Father Cox has been the object of bitter attacks by those offended by his stand.

Chief demands of the strikers are recognition of the union and 40 per cent commission. Not one deserter from the ranks has occurred.

"I like it here," said a big miner, looking uneasily over his shoulder as he spoke. "I've got my house here and the old woman and five kids to support and I want to stay. I know that Lewis is a tyrant. I know that he is ruining this union by his strong-arm stuff, but I'm not going into my local and say that, unless I have a good crowd with me. Once when I did open my face I had word from several of my friends that the Lewis boys were coming over here to get me. I saw enough of the action of some of the people around here during the war to know what's healthy for me. And that's a lot of silence. During the war, if a man didn't go along, they took him out and tarred and feathered him. And they'll do the same thing today, because these Lewis men are getting desperate."

So Germer in the midst of the group, with Hindmarsh at his shoulder, has to plead and cajole, has to reason with men who look away with frightened eyes, who shift uneasily from foot to foot and say at the end of Germer's talk, "I know, but I ain't take chances of being thrown out of the mine by that Big Bull over in Indianapolis."

It's a sinister picture of what power over others may do that Franklin County shows today. For these men are not cowards. They go daily to an occupation from which the bravest might shrink. They are not thinking so much of the physical as the economic dangers to which opposition to Lewis exposes them. It is not a question of standing up against a gang of Lewis pay-rollers and fighting it out with them in the open. It is a matter of going into battle with enemies one can't see. Who strike from unexpected angles. Who have behind them those forces which can give or withhold bread and butter; forces which are aligning themselves with Lewis and against Howat these momentous days.

Rail Labor Declares War On Mergers

Unions Declare Consolidations Harm General Public as Well as Railroad Workers

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Warning and appeal to the country to compel Congress to safeguard the interests of rail workers, small communities and the general public by more effective regulation of rail consolidations, was issued by the Railway Labor Executives' Association at the close of a four-day session in Washington. The Association, comprising the heads of the 22 standard rail labor organizations, says that it speaks for over 1,500,000 railroad workers. In their name it asks Congress to extend the regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that ruthless merger and consolidation schemes of railroad financiers shall not be permitted to ruin many thousands of workers, East and West.

"For more than a year," the statement declares, "the chief executives of the railway labor organizations have been considering the effect of railroad consolidations upon railroad workers, both as employees and as a substantial part of the general public dependent upon railroad transportation. They have had special studies made of the effects of consolidation under present law and they have considered carefully legislation now pending in Congress to promote further consolidations. They have become convinced that neither existing law nor any measures now under consideration by Congress provide adequate protection for the interests of either the users of transportation service, or the employees who furnish that service. It has become clear that consolidation legislation is being sought largely to aid financiers and promoters to merge railroads and bring about financial reorganizations highly profitable to the manipulators of railroad properties, but of doubtful value to the public."

Call Mergers Inefficient

The rail labor chiefs go on to say that big mergers are not efficient from the standpoint of management, but that they do injure the employees through loss of employment, forced removal of homes with consequent loss of part of their investment in homes, and through part-time employment. Over 200,000 employees, it asserts, have been affected by loss of employment through rail mergers.

Accordingly, the association of rail labor executive has instructed its counsel, Donald Richberg of Chicago, to draft a series of proposed amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act, to check the ruthless course of these consolidations. First, they propose that rail consolidations be made unlawful except after specific approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, based on findings by that body that the merger will positively promote "the public interest in economical, efficient, reliable and reasonable transportation service" to the end that the public will get better service or cheaper rates for equally good service, and without restraining competition.

Wants Facts Revealed

Second, in ascertaining the public interest in a merger, the Commission would be authorized to investigate:

1. The effect of the proposed unification upon the enforcement of existing laws.
2. Cost of bringing about such unification.
3. Purposes of the promoters of the deal.
4. Character of ownership and management resulting.
5. Effect of such unification upon the employees of the carriers involved and upon employment losses through unemployment, irregularity of employment, removal of homes, additional expenses, or otherwise, which may be imposed upon employees as a result of such unification."

Organized rail labor is to get behind this program, and build fires under standpat as well as liberal members of the House and Senate, to make it law.

Mackey Is Attacked For False Census

(Continued from Page 1)

ures were given out at City Hall Philadelphia papers were carrying stories of broad lines in the city. Mr. Billikopf has organized a committee of 100 to visit the Mayor and urge upon him the necessity for an appropriation of \$200,000 for unemployment relief. So far neither the Mayor nor the Council have made any steps in that direction. The Welfare Federation is unable to cope with the problem—a special appeal for \$200,000 having netted only \$35,000—and unless some action is taken by the city government starvation will appear in the city. In the meantime workers are realizing that unemployment insurance and old age pensions have become vital necessities for them and many of them are clamoring for the formation of a Labor Party.

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FORUMS AND LECTURES

THE COMMUNITY FORUM Park Ave. at 34th St.
3.00 P.M.—PROFESSOR G. SALVEMINI, of Italy
"ITALY UNDER THE RULE OF FASCISM"
11 A. M.—DR. CLARENCE R. SKINNER, of Boston
"HOW CAN WE DISCOVER THE MEANING OF LIFE?"
Admission Free All Welcome

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
At Cooper Union
Eight St. and Astor Place
at 8 o'clock
Friday evening, April 11th
DR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
"The Psychology of Progress"
Mind and Culture in Present Day America.
Sunday evening, April 13th
DR. L. PIERCE CLARK
"Races and Social Welfare"
Some Psychological Aspects of Lincoln.
Tuesday evening, April 15th
MR. NORMAN HILBERRY
"Natural Science"
Light as a Wave.
At Muhlenberg Library
209 W. 25th Street
at 8:30 o'clock
Saturday evening, April 11th
DR. RICHARD MCKEON
"The Old and the New Physics"
Casualty: The Domain of Physics.
Monday evening, April 13th
PROFESSOR KARL N. LEWELLYN
"Law in Society"
The Law and Social Problems: The Disputed Fact.
Wednesday evening, April 15th
MR. CLIFTON P. FADIMAN
"Contemporary European Literature"
The Revolt Against Anatole France.
Thursday evening, April 16th
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
"The Way and Means of Reasoning"
Reasoning in Chemistry: The Structure of the Atom.

THE GROUP
A Clearing House of Opinion
meets at
AUDITORIUM—150 WEST 85th ST.
Tuesday, April 8th at 8:30 P. M.
DR. LORNE PRESTIE
(Author of "Women and Leisure")
will speak on:
"DECLINE OF THE MALE"
Members 50c Non-Members 75c
Membership Dues \$1.00 for the year
Weekly notices will be mailed on request. Organized 1918

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM
THE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS
9 Second Avenue Sun. 4 P. M.
FRANK CROSSWATH
"THE NEGRO AND RADICAL LABOR"
Admission Free Everyone Invited

The Bronx Free Fellowship
Assure Masonic Temple, 1501 Boston Road
(Near East 172nd Street, Bronx)
Sunday, April 6, 1936
8 P. M.—Fellowship Service and News
9 P. M.—Rev. Leon Rosser Land on
"COMMUNISM AND RELIGION"
Russian Folk Songs in costume.

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society
INCORPORATED
Main Office
227 East 84th Street
New York City

Notice is hereby given to all the members that the assessments for 1936 amount to 10 cents for each hundred dollars of insurance. Assessments will be received at the following places:
MANHATTAN—Main office, 227 East 84th Street, from April 11th to May 17th, inclusive.
JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN—Pratt-Hall, 356 Central Avenue, Jersey City, April 11th and 13th.
UNION CITY—In Swiss Hall, West and 23rd Streets, April 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.
BROOKLYN—Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Avenue, April 14th to May 7th, inclusive.
LONG ISLAND CITY—In the hall of the Long Island City Turnverein, Broadway and 43rd Street, May 8th, 9th, 10th and 12th.
BRONX—At 4215 Third Avenue, corner Tremont Avenue, May 13th to 17th, inclusive.
Payments may be made in all offices mentioned above except at Manhattan, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturday up to 1 P. M.
The Main Office, Manhattan, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturday till 1 P. M. Open Monday night until 9 o'clock.
N. MARQUER, Fin. Sec'y.

First Anniversary Festival of the New History Society
Tonight, April 5, 9 P. M.
Presenting as Guest-Artist
Alexander Kourganoff
Russian Tenor
Persian Garden
Ritz-Carlton
DANCING WILL FOLLOW
Admission - - - \$1.50

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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Over 60,000 Members in 344 Branches
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WORKERS! PROTECT YOURSELVES!
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Death Benefit according to age at time of initiation in one or both classes:
Class A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit: \$250 at the age of 18 to \$175 at the age of 44.
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\$9, and \$15, respectively per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for number forty weeks.
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For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spahr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries at the Branches.

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A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Fifty-three branches throughout the United States. Membership \$5,300. Assets \$800,000. Insurance in force \$800,000.
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THE SCOURGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Enforced Idleness An Inevitable By-product
Of A Profit-Taking Economic System

By DR. HARRY W. LAIDLER

AMERICA is today the richest country in the world. Its natural resources are vast. Its mechanical and technical equipment is beyond the imagination of former generations. The electrical power at the disposal of its industries is of priceless value. The skill, the adaptability and the energy of its labor is equal to, if not better than, that of the workers of any other country, of any other age.

With these marvelous resources, human and technical, there is no sound reason why poverty should not now be a thing of the past; no sound reason why every American willing to apply his efforts to industry should not be able to live a life of comfort, of security and of beauty.

And yet, if you were to follow me today in the city of New York through the Bowery, along Sixth Avenue, along the other thoroughfares where jobs are advertised or relief is to be secured, you would find masses of men and women, honest, intelligent men and women, penniless, discouraged and utterly weary from days of fruitless job hunting, reduced to begging for a morsel of bread and a bowl of soup and a charity bed to continue their existence during this period of depression.

Today in the wealthiest city in the world, relief organizations are taxed far beyond their capacity to give. The New York City Charity Organization Society reports that calls for relief during February due to unemployment were 78 per cent. greater than last year. The Brooklyn Charity head states that as far as he is able to estimate pressure for relief is now more intense than in any period since 1914. In Chicago in February reports received by the American Federation of Labor showed that the building trades were 51 per cent. idle. In Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Schenectady, where I recently visited, the situation is similar.

In all these cities the physical suffering today is intense. But beyond the suffering of body is the mental anguish and the permanent deterioration—physical, mental and moral—of tens of thousands of its victims.

The unemployment from which we are now primarily suffering is often described as cyclical unemployment. Since 1885, we have had thirteen or fourteen business cycles, with their periods of so-called prosperity and depression. Each cycle has lasted on the average about forty months, with its upward curve taking about twenty to twenty-two months, and its downward curve lasting about sixteen or seventeen months. Since the world war we have had depressions in 1921, 1924, 1927 and the present one. The present depression is worse than any since the early twenties. During the years 1920-1927, the minimum amount of unemployment has varied, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, from a minimum of 4,200,000 in the crisis of 21-22 to a minimum of 1,400,000 in 1920, the most prosperous year of that period.

When the present slump is over, a million or more unemployed will still be with us. For every year hundreds of thousands are victims of seasonal unemployment. Every year workers in the building trades, in the needle trades, in other industries, between seasons pull in their belts and get ready for several weeks or months of idleness, with their attendant suffering. Despite small advances here and there, the solution of seasonal unemployment is not in sight.

Since the industrial revolution there have been quick and drastic changes in our technical equipment. Machines have constantly been displacing human labor. Since the World War shifts both in machinery and in the technique of management have been increasingly rapid, resulting in what has sometimes been called technological unemployment. Thousands of men and women leaving their jobs on Saturday, have been confronted on Monday morning with men of iron and steel, which have been installed to take their places. Muscles of flesh become quickly exhausted. They have hungry mouths to feed at home. They are not equal for the new machines.

Between 1919 and 1927, while the output of our manufacturing industries increased over 53 per cent., the number of workers employed in these industries, as a result of the installation of labor-saving devices and improved scientific methods, decreased by three-quarters of a million. Many discharged men found jobs in new occupations—a large number after weeks and months of job hunting. The ranks of high pressure salesmen absorbed some, for induce the public to buy the goods no stone could be left unturned to that being turned out with such lightning rapidity by our men of iron and steel, harnessed as they were to the new magic of electricity. Despite this increase of jobs in the selling end, and the developments in the automobile, radio, cosmetics and other industries, however, only a part of the displaced workers could be reabsorbed and the minimum number of workers out of employment increased during these years, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, by some 650,000.

The greatly accelerated merger and combine movement, which resulted in the wiping out of whole battalions of workers, from factory sweepers to vice-presidents, augmented the gaunt army of the unemployed during these years, as did likewise the swift shifting of styles and the widespread practice of corporations to refuse to take on new applicants who had

committed the inexcusable crime of reaching middle age and permitting their hair to turn white.

Last year from January to April, before the present crisis, I travelled on a lecture trip through nearly a score of states from New York to California and from the tobacco workers in Virginia to the out-of-work "extras" in Hollywood, I heard the same story of the tragic effects of this growing insecurity in American life. But the myth of universal good times still persisted until the Wall Street collapse of October.

In addition to these types—cyclical, seasonal and technological unemployment—many thousands suffer from joblessness due to lack of effective machinery to bring to the unemployed jobs that might be had for the asking. Many are unemployed for lack of training for the positions which need to be filled; some on account of physical or mental incapacity and, finally, many thousands because they possess an unearned income, which enables them to live in idleness, while others carry the burdens of our industrial order.

What measure should we take to uproot this evil? The present crisis calls for emergency measures. We should insist that the city, state and national governments immediately appropriate whatever money it is in their power to spend to push with the utmost speed useful public works. New York City has entered on a program of improvements, scheduled for completion in the fifteen years following 1927, improvements, it is estimated, that will cost nearly three billion dollars. The program includes subway and bridge construction, additional water supply in the Delaware River, sewerage disposal, highway traffic improvements, the purchase of land for parks and parkways. In addition there are the educational and other public buildings that need to be built, parks and highways and tunnels that need to be constructed and improved, and the elimination of railroad tracks, etc. To what extent are these projects being pushed? Wherein is the city abreast of the schedule, wherein is it behind schedule? The citizens of New York have a right to know. The Mayor wasn't able to give that information when a delegation of trade unionists and Socialists called upon him the other day. Why not at this time speed work ahead of schedule, with the view of thinning those long lines of unemployed on our city streets?

And why not make a start on a comprehensive system of slum clearance and the erection of municipal housing as a means of absorbing the unemployed, providing decent homes for the workers and converting the city into a place of beauty? The poor city of Vienna is doing just this. No one can read the report of the State Housing Commission filed on March 20 with the Legislature, and read of the old law tenements in the lower East Side that, in the words of the Commission, "still

stand in bold defiance to every meaning of progress in public health and sanitation," or of the "almost universal dilapidation and disrepair" of the Harlem old-law tenements, or of the frame houses in Queens that, according to the Commission, "threaten to become slum areas worse than our present congested sections," without realizing the value of such a program.

Of course the working out of such plans might cause our city officials to lose some enticing social engagements and prevent our Police Commissioner from playing the role of the hero of Union Square, but sooner or later such plans must be made. Similar plans should be pushed in other cities, in other states, in the nation. We should push forward with far greater vigor than at present federal projects for highway construction, for flood prevention, for the utilization of water power, for reforestation, for reclamation.

Immediately our governments should extend temporary relief to the unemployed. Relief organizations after relief organization is now complaining that, in this crisis, when more money should be available than in more prosperous times, many people are cutting off their gifts to charity. Private charity is unable to cope with the demands for relief. Free lunches should be given to the children of the unemployed in the public schools; the cities of the country should subsidize or run relief kitchens; and should enlarge their municipal lodging accommodations for the jobless.

Governmental units should assist materially in the movement toward the shorter work-day and should enforce with strictness "the prevailing rate of wages" rule on public work. And the governors of states should appoint Commissions consisting of representatives of the three largest political parties and of trade unions to outline comprehensive plans for the future alleviation of this problem.

Nor should our efforts cease when business begins to pick up. When the present depression is over, we should pledge ourselves to tackle the problem with the utmost vigor. After every other depression, we have dropped the subject, as if it were a hideous nightmare, and when the next crisis approached, have been as utterly unprepared to cope with it as ever. We have rooted for our favorite baseball heroes and have paid homage to our movie stars and practiced the philosophy of drift.

We should, in the next few years, work for the following specific measures:

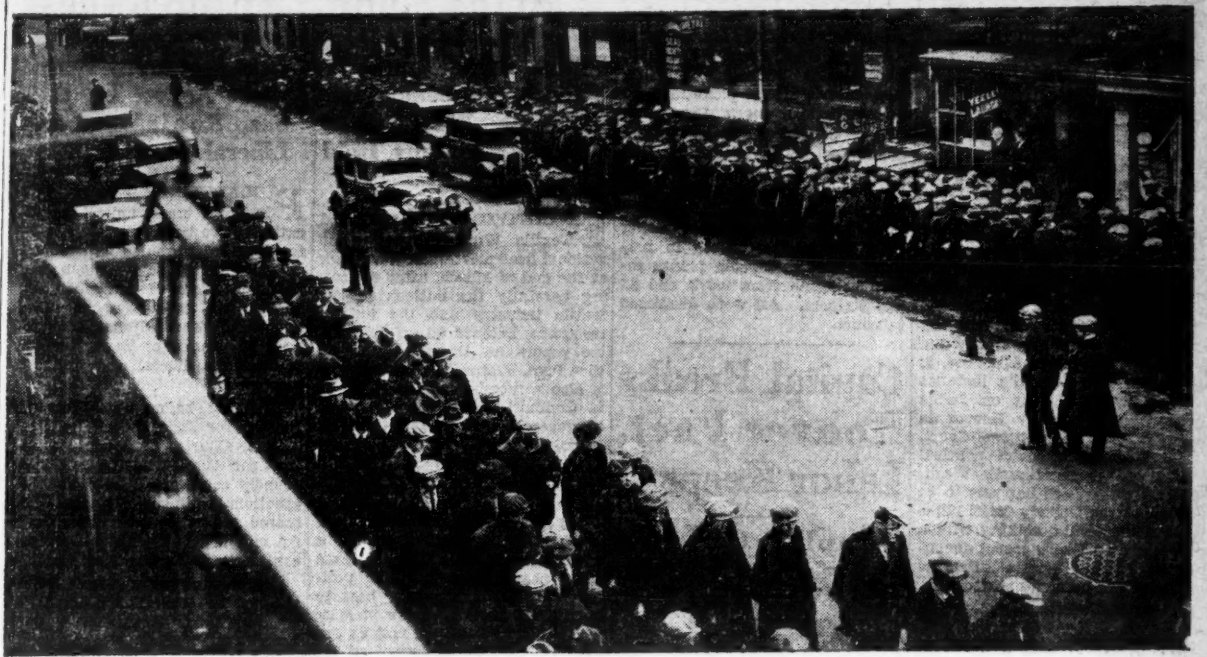
1. We should demand the compilation and publication at regular and frequent intervals of the number of workers out of employment in the United States. We have plenty of figures on the production of pigs and of pig iron. Why not on the length of the nation's bread line?

2. We should fight for the development of the long-ranged planning of public works to be undertaken during periods of depression. In times of comparative prosperity Congress, the State Legislatures and city councils should vote appropriations for public works, part of it to be released only when the index of employment showed that we were heading toward hard times. The employment of workers on these public projects would indirectly stimulate the employment of many others in allied industries.

3. We should strive for the establishment of comprehensive and efficient systems of public employment agencies. Time does not here permit even a catalogue of abuses to which very large numbers of private fee-charging agencies have been subject. Inherently private agencies cannot serve as clearing houses for jobs on any large scale. Each private exchange keeps to itself any knowledge it might acquire regarding available men and available jobs. Only a system of public agencies can fill the needs of the times.

4. We should work for a system of unemployment insurance. England began its unemployment insurance plan in 1911. Twelve million workers now come under the provision of this measure. Unemployment insurance is not a dolt. The British so-called "dole" refers to the system begun after the war of giving away temporary relief to returned soldiers and former war workers unable to get work. Unemployment insurance in England is contributed to by the worker, the employer, the state. In Germany, where the plan in 1927 was made to cover 17,000,000 workers, the insurance fund is provided by two parties—employee and employer.

In the United States, a score of bills have been introduced into our legislatures, the latest of them suggesting contributing entirely



One of Many Breadlines in New York City Crowds Both Sides of Street.

by the employers, as a means of inducing them to put their houses in order. The more rapid the shifts in industry, the larger the number of men and women, month by month, temporarily out of jobs, and the greater necessity of some form of insurance during the inevitable periods of readjustment. Society, which benefits so greatly from these changes, should assume the burden of unemployment; it should not place that burden on the narrow shoulders of the individual worker.

In addition, we should work for the shorter work-day, for the five day week, for the elimination of child labor, for higher wages, for the use of an increasing share of the social product of social purposes and for intelligent systems of vocational direction and education. Trade unionists should follow the lead of the needle trades in inaugurating unemployment funds. Business men should do their part to regularize employment while the movement for money and credit stabilization should be given its share of attention.

Finally, the whole relation between unemployment and an industrial system based on production for profit rather than for use, should be considered. Suppose that you were asked to go to a far city and to carry through a plan for the abolition of the insecurity of its workers.

Suppose that, on approaching the city, you found granaries bursting with grain, fruit and vegetables rotting in the fields, farmers on the verge of bankruptcy because of lack of market. In the industrial portion of the city, you found factories—clothing factories, shoe factories, furniture factories—closed down or running on part time because those who needed their product didn't have the money to buy them and those who had the money were already over-supplied.

Outside of the factory's doors

you found long lines of poorly fed, poorly clothed workers begging for the privilege of work to keep them and their family from starvation. While in the beautiful hills overlooking the city you observed a small, much smaller group, the owners of the factories and shops, rich beyond the dreams of a Croesus, busy at enjoying life and at the art of spending what money they desired on the comforts and luxuries that appealed to them, yet able to dispose of but a part of their income on these personal comforts. The rest of their surplus, a small part of it, you found going to charitable organizations to relieve the worse distress of those on the bread line. The remainder of that surplus they were reinvesting in industry and building other factories to turn out more products that the people didn't have the money to buy.

Observing these phenomena, suppose you, with absolute power, issued the following orders:

"Put the unemployed and the semi-employed back to work. State industrial machinery full tilt. Give the workers enough to make it possible for them to buy back the products of industry, withholding from their pay only enough to pay for depreciation of machinery, for future industrial improvements, and for various needed community services. See that the idle rich are given employment and the spiritual satisfaction that comes from honest, productive work. Organize an economic council of experts to determine scientifically the needs of future industry as a whole, in what industries new capital should be invested, from what industries capital should be withdrawn."

"Should the full-time employment of certain industrial machines produce a greater amount of any necessity than is needed to supply the real wants of the community, reduce the number of

hours of the workers, or see that they find employment in other industries where supply has not as yet caught up with labor's needs. But be sure of one thing: don't let a single worker go unemployed so long as there is one man, woman or child without life's necessities. For the great crime of the new order is the crime of involuntary idleness, with all its accompanying evils."

Of course these orders would necessitate the little matter of a shift of ownership from private hands to those of the community, but this would be but incidental to the solution of the problem.

Of course, no industrial problem can, in the nature of the case, be settled in so simple a manner, but we in America cannot hope to deal finally with the problem of insecurity until we see to it that the consuming power of the masses is able to absorb the goods which our modern machines produce, and until we work out a scientific, coordinated national—and ultimately an international plan—for the investment of surplus capital, with a view to producing for the needs of the community rather than for private profit. And this will involve the ultimate substitution of a cooperative, social order for the planless and chaotic industrial and financial disorder of our present day.

But whether or not we believe that this larger step should ultimately be taken, we must agree that immediate work and relief should now be given to the tens of thousands who are now suffering and that no effort should be spared during the next decade to apply those concrete ameliorative measures which are now being urged by increasing numbers of thoughtful men and women who are determined that this wastage and destruction of human life and energy must not go on.

"Big 6" Joins With Union Health Center

Steam and Operating Engineers Also Join — Dental Department Invites Workers

By Pauline M. Newman

THE GRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, N. Y. C., as well as Local 20 of the Steam and Operating Engineers' Union, have joined the growing family of Unions that are affiliated with the Union Health Center. These Unions are health-conscious. Their members are aware of the great need for an institution which will give wage-earners the best advice and the best possible service for the most reasonable rates—rates which are within their reach. For, next to the job of earning a livelihood, the problem of health is of the greatest importance to them. It certainly is the most vexing of all problems which wage-earners have to face. It is also the most expensive one, and in nine cases out of ten, there is no provision made for illness, let alone for periodic examinations. It is then that the Union turns to the Union Health Center for advice, consultations, examinations and treatment for its members and their families. That is why the sessions of the various departments have been growing at such a pace that additional evening sessions for the eye and other departments have been established—in order to accommodate the growing number of patients.

Those who suffer from hay fever and asthma fear the approach of spring and summer. But a check of these uncomfortable ailments is now possible. Relief received through injections, etc., is most satisfactory. This department is now open for registration and informa-

Rand School to Celebrate 25th Birthday Next Year

FOUNDED in 1906, the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th street, pioneer in the field of workers' education, is planning to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence with a very comprehensive program during the school year of 1930-31. Cooperating with the Rand School in its endeavor to make this event an outstanding affair for the year 1930-31 in workers' education, are the following organizations:

The Forward Association, The New Leader, the Workmen's Circle, League for Industrial Democracy, the Socialist Party, Rand School Fellowship, United Hebrew Trades, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Women's Committee of the Rand School, Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, Young People's Socialist League, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, International Pocketbook Workers' Union, International Furriers' Union, Joint Board, International Furriers' Union, People's Educational Camp Society and the Society of the Commonwealth Center.

The work of the Rand School has been progressing so favorably that the demands are way beyond the possibility of meeting them. In order to be able to meet the increased needs the school together with the committee which is planning the celebration is considering

tion concerning the whole course of treatment.

In spite of the general industrial depression, the dental department is growing as the number of patients increase. Letters have come in from various labor organizations expressing satisfaction with services rendered. Readers of The New Leader are welcome at the Union Health Center at all times.

a drive for an endowment fund to place the school on a substantial basis. Among other plans being considered are a pageant, bazaar, international exhibit of workers' education, founders' and friends' dinner. Complete plans for the activities which will run throughout the school year are to be formulated later this spring.

The school can count among its former students, numerous leaders in the trade union movement and labor press and the political field. John Erskine, professor of English at Columbia University and director of the Juilliard School of Music, who became popularly known as a result of his use of myth in fiction, "Adam and Eve," and "Galahad," will speak on "The Use of Myths in Fiction," Thursday, April 10, at 8:30 at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East Fifteenth street. Dr. Erskine is a witty, subtle, brilliant and dynamic speaker. The Rand School is particularly fortunate in having Professor Erskine.

Polish Socialists to Aid N. Y. May Day Rally

The Polish Socialists of Greater New York have decided to celebrate May first together with the Socialist Party at the Bronx Coliseum. Zygmunt Piotrowski, member of the Polish Deut-Sejm, now in this country for a lecture tour under the auspices of the Polish Socialist Alliance, will deliver greetings from Poland's workers for the Polish toilers of this country. Piotrowski is no stranger; he has been here many years. He is a brilliant speaker, editor of Dziennik-Ludowy, a Socialist daily; general secretary of the strong Polish Alliance and many other organizations in the Polish movement. He will speak in English and Polish.

May 1 Rally In New York to Be Historic

Coliseum to Be Scene of Great Demonstration of Workers' Solidarity

MAY DAY will witness a series of demonstrations throughout the nation to demand the establishment of a universal six-hour work day, and to protest against the refusal of public officials to take vigorous measures to meet the unemployment emergency.

The largest of these demonstrations will take place in New York City, where between 15,000 and 20,000 workers will gather at the New York Coliseum to celebrate May Day and inaugurate the nation-wide fight for a six-hour day as the only effective method of dealing with an unemployment condition which improved machinery has made chronic.

The New York meeting now has the official backing of more than 300,000 trade unionists, Socialists, Workmen's Circle members, and other liberal and progressive groups. The emergency conference on unemployment, which these groups have organized, and of which A. I. Shipplacoff, manager of the Pocketbook Makers Union, is the chairman, M. Feingone, A. Miller, and Samuel Beardsley are the vice-chairmen, and Julius Gerber is the secretary, will make the meeting a gigantic demonstration against the attitude of the New York City administration and Mayor Walker.

Speaking, Pageant Planned Labor leaders and Socialists of national prominence are being invited to address the meeting. Efforts have also been made to secure a Socialist prominent in the international Socialist movement come from Europe to take part in the demonstration, and help give

it the international character of a May Day meeting. Emilie Vandervelde, president, and Frederick Adler, secretary, of the Socialist and Labor Internationale were among those invited, but a meeting of the executive committee of the Internationale to be held shortly after May Day prevented either from accepting the invitation. Negotiations are being continued to secure some other speaker of the Internationale for the New York May Day meeting.

In addition to the speaking program, an elaborate plan has been worked out for a pageant which will depict the age long struggle of the workers to secure a larger share of the product their labor creates. A special committee, consisting of Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Louis Stanley, Jack Afros, and others have been appointed to make arrangements for the pageant.

A musical program will be offered, in which will appear noted stars who are now being engaged. Last year's May Day meeting, held in Madison Square Garden, brought out close to 50,000 people. Police reports showed that 20,000 others filled every inch of available space in the Garden before the fire department ordered the doors closed.

With the problem of unemployment now the dominant issue, and with 300,000 workers official behind the movement that is intended to inaugurate at the May Day meeting a drive for a universal six-hour day in industry, it is expected that this year's affair will bring out as large a crowd, although not all will be able to gain admittance to the Coliseum. The committee in charge of arrangements is also considering the advisability of a Brooklyn meeting provided a hall large enough can be obtained.

Chicago and Phila. Plan for May Day

(Continued from Page 1) march, Socialist Party; M. Levinson, Workmen's Circle; Joseph Schwartz, C. P. L. A. and P. Zolnitzyk, News Carriers Union.

3,700,000 Are Jobless, Green Tells Senate

(Continued from Page 1) ers may eat, the taxing machinery of government may have to be applied to compel the employers to meet their responsibilities to dismissed workers.

Green advocated the universal five-day week as one measure of temporary adjustment to a depressed job market, but said that he considered the problem of technological unemployment—such as that of the musicians and the bottle-blowers displaced by machinery—"almost insoluble, and gravely perplexing."

Thomas Urges Govt. Insurance President Green's hesitancy in urging unemployment allowances was in contrast with the views of Norman Thomas, whose letter written on behalf of the Socialist Party, was read into the record. In the absence of Mr. Thomas, who had been expected to testify, the committee inserted in its hearing record a letter from him stating that "unemployment insurance is by no means a matter of charity, but one of justice. It is the recognized duty of society to provide for workers when for no fault of their own they are not needed."

Pointing out that the Federal Reserve System protects the money market, that the tariff protects industry and that the relief of agriculture is a matter of Congressional consideration, Mr. Thomas continued: "But nothing has been done for the unemployed. It is a monstrous evil that the under dog should continually pay for the progress in machines and the use of the machines. Each mechanical improvement should divide the toil and increase the leisure of the masses. It is of the utmost importance that the Federal Government take the lead and establish the five-day week."

NEWARK, N. J.—During an-

other discussion of the unemployment situation at a meeting of the Newark City Commission, it was disclosed by Commissioner Murray that the Health Department was making a survey of the Third Ward with a view to making property owners there "clean up, paint up or make whatever repairs are necessary."

Mayor Congleton disclosed that during the next few days the Prudential Insurance Company would make an announcement about plans for the erection of a full block of model tenements in the Third Ward to house colored people.

The discussion, which finally led to arraignment of conditions in the Third Ward, was precipitated by Henry J. Sutton and Henry Green, representing the Socialist Party of Essex County.

They wanted the commission to order a police check-up on the extent of unemployment in Newark, and to call in business men with a view to working out some program for aiding those out of work.

No action was taken on any of the Socialists' suggestions as to unemployment. Commissioner Gillett told Green and Sutton that the commission was ready to confer with business men of the city or anyone else who has ways and means of relieving the distress.

A letter urging action on the unemployment problem was received by the commission. It was signed by Sutton, Green, Dr. Louis Reiss and Maurice Rosenkrantz and urged that the city favor presentation of a bill to the Legislature providing for imposition of a graduated super-tax on all large property holders to finance large-scale public improvements "recommended by the Industrial Relations Commission for such times as this."

Purchasing THE NEW LEADER regularly from your newsdealer encourages him to display your paper prominently and that in turn means more sales.

Polish Socialist Deputy Speaks in N. Y. Sunday

Sunday, April 6, at 2 o'clock, Comrade Z. Piotrowski, Socialist member of the Polish Parliament, will speak at the Polish National Home, 19-23 St. Marks place, New York City. Comrade Piotrowski was for years the editor of the "Polish Worker" in Chicago and secretary of the "Polish Workers Organization" in America. When Poland became independent, Piotrowski left the United States and has since become one of the leaders of the Polish Socialist Party and a member of Parliament. He is here now on a lecture tour under the auspices of the Polish Socialist Club.

Prof. Paul Douglas to Speak In Philadelphia

(By a New Leader Correspondent) PHILA. — The Philadelphia Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy has arranged a most timely dinner for the evening of April 11th at the Hotel Adelphi. Professor Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago will address a large audience on "The Need For a New Political Realignment." The political unrest in the Kensington textile district will focus more than the usual attention on Dr. Douglas' remarks. Reservations may be made at the Philadelphia office of the League, 318 S. Juniper street.

Crosswaith To Speak In New Haven May Day

(By a New Leader Correspondent) NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Local New Haven will hold a big May Day celebration at Hermonson's Hall, 158 Crown street. We have been fortunate in being able to secure Frank R. Crosswaith for the main speaker at this meeting. The Workmen Circle branches of the city will cooperate with the Socialist Party in helping to make this meeting a big success.

But alas, I'll wager you'll empty the tax-payers' pockets first before the thought enters into your jazz-jiggling domes that you might play the Christian and go without mea tuxself so that your poor neighbor have bread.

When I contemplate the indecency of your behavior in this desperate situation, when I stare upon your unbelievable insolence as public officers in a democratic government, when I analyze the vulgar greed that actuated your self-voting of salary increases in the face of a national industrial calamity, it becomes clear why crime increases, why men become hopeless and kill themselves, and why violence boils like living craters in the minds of desperate reasonless fools, as the only way out.

There is a road for repentance and absolution for the sin of omission that now crown your official doings. Forget squeamy politics . . . forget the wardheeling realstaters who wait upon your decisions of where the city plans to build . . . forget the bouding contractors and pet receivers of construction handouts . . . Get about the business of removing the slums, dig the subways, build the bridges, pave the streets, lay the deConnolly-lined sewers and build the public buildings so vitally needed.

The ten per-cent or whatever per-cent that fattens the Kennys, the Mahoneys, and the Murphys into millionaires as city contractors could go a long way in shortening the breadline, and giving self-respecting work to the thousands who are shivering now on the thin border between cepealed poverty and the public shame of the breadline. . . .

S. A. de Witt.

Universal military training does not raise any barrier against war; it only tends to make all public opinion pliable to authority.—Ramsay MacDonald.

This is what industrialism (Capitalism) has done to our mechanics: it has made them parts of some machine, instead of ingenious and handy men.—Dean Inge.

What you leave at your death, let it be without controversy, else the lawyers will be your heirs.—F. Osborne.

Wisdom is not what a man knows, but what he is. The important thing is not what we drill into our children, but that we drill them into.—A. Bates.

Militarism, with all its bogus victories, leads us nowhere. It is like the squirrel in the cage—the faster you go the more quickly you go nowhere.—J. H. G. Chaplin, in "A Rebel's Vision Solemn."

This Season Is A Shubert Triumph

The Stage

The Movies

Music

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

THE FAMILY HEAD

"THE MATRIARCH." By G. E. Stern. Longacre Theatre.

ALTHOUGH two of the season's biggest hits are not theirs, there is no doubt that this is a Shubert season. The Shuberts have had a good share of the financial successes of the theatrical year, but from the point of view of quality their presentations have been even more prominent. "Bird in Hand," "Death Takes a Holiday," "The Infinite Shoelace," "Topaze," the season of Victor Herbert and other revivals at Jolson's, the visit of Fritz Leiber with his Shakespearean repertory; this group alone provides enough memories to make the season worthwhile; and they are all from the House of Shubert.

A valid addition to this good company of dramas is that made by G. E. Stern's novel, "The Matriarch," in which Constance Collier is starring at the Longacre. The aspirations, the heights, the climatic fall, and the slow but proud re-ascend of the Rakonitz family, provide both an entertaining story (in which the stage improbability of the father's return may be overlooked) and a series of excellent portraits, character sketches of various types in which a central continuity may be discerned—as, especially, in the rise of the new "Matriarch" Toni to carry on after the aged Anastasia can no longer head the family. Beyond the particular tale of the Rakonitz family, however, there grows from the play a friendly recognition of the spirit that through ages of wandering from land to land has sustained the Jewish people, of the continuing faith and pride that poverty and evil circumstance cannot hold under, of the indomitable will that has carried the Jew to the fore in every land and—despite hatred and persecution—has enabled him in every field, religion, politics, science, art, to stand high in the records of human history. Not that religion or breath of prejudice or propaganda enters the play; but the frank and sympathetic presentation of the Rakonitz family gives to "The Matriarch" a universal significance and contributes much as art can to the understanding and respect for the Jewish people. It is also a summons to thought.

TRUE SHAKESPEARE
FRITZ LIEBER in Shakespearean Repertory, Shubert Theatre.
The visit of the Chicago Civic Shakespeare Society, sponsored by the Shuberts, makes it possible for New York to enjoy two pleasures long denied it: a repertoire of Shakespearean plays; and these dramas produced for their own sake, not trimmed to fit the specialties of a star. For, although Fritz Leiber, heading the company, gives excellently varied performances in both comic and tragic roles, the main effect of each of these plays is of its unified growth and whole dramatic purpose.

Seen thus as units, the plays of Shakespeare (and in two weeks we've seen nine of them) stand astonishingly alive, valid and moving theatrical fare. Even the rarely given plays, "Richard III," "King Lear," wake deep emotions, are accepted unquestioningly at their own estimate, and constantly hold. I have heard few moments of sobbing among audiences such as came when the tragic horror of Lear in the storm melted to the pity of Cordelia's bending over him. And those who deem Shakespeare not "for all time," ponder but these words: Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;

Robes and furred gowns hide all. Plate sin with gold, And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks; Arm it in rage, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. . . . Get thee glass eyes, And like a scurvy politician, seem To see the things thou dost not. Fritz Leiber gives not only sound, intelligent, but deeply felt interpretations of his roles; perhaps, in ensuring the clarity of his enunciation, he pauses at times too markedly, as in such phrases as "Come, bring me—where they are" and "We yet—are young in beginning."

Interlocutor for Minstrels
Thomas Kilpatrick announces that the interlocutor of his forthcoming old-time minstrel show, will be Henry Troy, noted straight man of many a Cole and Johnson musical production. Mr. Troy has also performed as "interlocutor" for the famous "Georgia Minstrels" which toured the south.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tues. Ev., April 10, at 8:15
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
RUSSIAN GYPSY SONG
In two acts preceded by Concert
Soloists: Boursbaya (Met. Op. Co.), Koshetz, Kureiko, Sabulov, Met. Op. Co., Dubinsky, Felsen, K'eva, Leont, Mamontoff, Mordkin, Oulakoff, Stojanovsky, Orchestra: Chorn, Ohlansky, conductor; Ballet: Mordkin, director; Chalkoff, stage director. Tickets at box office, Met. R. Copley (Steinway).

Philharmonic Symphony
TOSCANINI, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Ev., April 10, at 8:45
Friday Afternoon, April 11, at 2:30
Soloists: SCHEPCHUK, Violinist; BRAHMS, WAGNER
OSTELNUOVO-TEDESCO
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Ev., April 12, at 8:45
Sunday Afternoon, April 13, at 3:00
Soloists: SCHEPCHUK, Violinist; BRAHMS, WAGNER
OSTELNUOVO-TEDESCO
MENDELSSOHN, SHERMAN
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano.)

Making a Tour of the Loew Houses



This elfin like creature is Easter Carol doing the light fantastic in color rhythm. She is making a tour of the Loew Houses and is appearing this week at Loew's Pitkin.

deed." Among his supporting cast, all competent to carry the mood, a few stand out; Lawrence H. Cecil as Kent in "King Lear," Robert Strauss for the knocking at the gate scene in "Macbeth," Virginia Bronson as Lady Macbeth, Nerissa, and Kate the Shrew; Marie Carroll as Ophelia, Jessica, Phebe, and Cordelia. The settings are a combination of curtains and deft suggestions of place and mood, building well into the total effect of this city's best and fullest taste of Shakespeare in many seasons.

WALLS OF FREEDOM

TROYKA. By Lulu Vollmer, from the Hungarian of Imre Farkas. Hudson Theatre.

"To be free is nothing; the hard thing is to know what to do with one's freedom." These words of Andre Gide might be motto to "Troyka," which, though set in a prison camp in Siberia, might have been given any place anywhere in the world. For the release of the prisoners at the outbreak of the Revolution drives home the thought that "stone walls do not a prison make," that our harshest jailer in our own spirit, passion our most galling chain. It is when he is free that Ivan can no longer contain himself, but must turn upon his comrade for the woman.

"Troyka" would be a better play if this idea were permitted to come to us through our own mental activity, while we watched a stirring story—instead of hearing fine phrases flung it forth at us. But it is perhaps characteristic, at least of stage Russians, to ruminate even as they act.

There is much, however, to make the play of interest; indeed, one wishes the various moods of the prisoners, while in suspense and after their release, were more fully developed. The drunkard's moment in the last act, and the thief's, are excellent. Natasha, the one woman in the play, is well drawn; and the surprise of her final step surges to recognition. Zita Johann, in the role, is more than reminiscent of Eva Le Gallienne. Most of the large cast strengthen the drama's effect; and the triteness of the illustration it selects is largely lost in the general theme, as every character in turn comes blunt against the stone walls of freedom none can climb.

Maduro-Levenson In Composers' Concert

The elite of the music world assembled in large numbers at Town Hall last Thursday evening, March 20th. The occasion was a joint presentation of the compositions of Charles Maduro and Boris Levenson played by forty members of the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra. Each composer conducted his own works. Both composers are to be congratulated upon the quality of their work, representing two distinct schools of music. The composer hued Russian and Jewish harmonies of Levenson, in sharp and distinct contrast to the lively lilt of Maduro's Spanish numbers, lent diversification and sustained interest in the program, throughout the concert. Levenson's tone poem "Volga" was given its first public performance and proved to be a scholarly and well worked out composition, based on folk themes of Russian peasants. His "Freilich," a jolly dance on a Jewish wedding was also played for the first time in manuscript, and was well received. Mr. Charles Maduro, who gained inspiration for many of his compositions on his travels in foreign lands conducted his Scherzo Espagnole, a tone poem on a carnival in Madrid. It sparkles with gaiety, hilarity, and clowning, a joyful picture of revelry. The harp cadenza was well played by Miss Verlye Mills. This composition was first performed in its present form by the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Henry Hadley at Mecca Auditorium on February 23, 1930. Another composition by Maduro worthy of more than passing notice was the Rhapsody Espagnole, a work of much orchestral coloring, well rendered by the orchestra.

First Anniversary Festival Of New History Society

The Caravan, a section of the New History Society, will present Alexandre Kourganoff, Russian tenor, in a concert at their First Anniversary Festival tonight (Saturday). The concert will be at the Persian Garden of the Ritz-Carlton, 48th street and Madison avenue, at nine o'clock. Alexandre Kourganoff has sung in operatic roles in Moscow, Petrograd, Kiev, Odessa, Milan, Florence, Naples and Rome, and has also given concerts in Paris. The program tonight will include short talks on the "Ideals of the New History Society," by Syud Hosain, Anne Plimco, Count Ilya Tolstoy, Basanta Koomar Roy and Solon Fieldman. Mirza Ahmad Sokrab will act as chairman.

At the regular Sunday evening lecture at nine o'clock in the ballroom of the Park Lane, Basanta Koomar Roy will speak on "The Challenge of the Orient."

TOPAZE

The Comedy Hit from the French
with FRANK MORGAN
PHOEBE FOSTER
CLARENCE DERWENT
MUSIC BOX THEATRE
45th STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY
Eves. 8:40, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

REBOUND

A New Comedy
by DONALD OGDEN STEWART
with
HOPE WILLIAMS
PLYMOUTH Theatre, 45th St.
Eves. 8:50, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

RUTH DRAPER

in her
ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES
Evening: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 8:50
Management Actor-Managers, Inc.
Comedy Theatre, 41st St., E. of B'way
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Popular Price (\$2.50) Matinee Saturday
Evenings 8:50; Matinees 2:30

THE BLUE GHOST

"Eerie, ghostly, uncanny things happened so fast and furiously that the weak gasped, the strong gulped and even the blasé blinked."—Eve. World.
SAM H. HARRIS presents
JUNE MOON
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
Broadhurst
WEST 47TH ST.
Evenings 8:50, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

From the Film Version of "Journey's End"



To the Gaiety Theatre next week comes the film version of an international success "Journey's End"—pictured above—is a scene from this outstanding picture.

"Journey's End" Film at Gaiety

"The first screen big special without a woman in it" is what they call the all-talking screen version of "Journey's End," which has its world premiere at the Gaiety Theatre next Tuesday evening. The screen version of R. C. Sherriff's play follows the stage play in this respect. On Wednesday evening, April 9th, the 77th Division Association (New York's own) have bought out the house for this occasion.

The all-talking screen version of "Journey's End," produced by Tiffany in conjunction with Gainsborough Productions and Welsh-Pearson-Rider, of England, will later be produced in German, with German actors, in French, with French actors, and in Italian, with Italian actors.

Double Bill at Beacon

"The Manhunter," an all-talking drama of the African ivory smugglers, is the attraction at Warner Bros. Beacon Theatre. On the same program, as an added feature, is "Lilac Time," a musical romance starring Colleen Moore and featuring Gary Cooper.

In the cast of "The Manhunter" are Nora Lane, who played the role of "Marcia," the society girl, in "Sally"; John Loder, who featured in "Lilies of the Field," with Corinne Griffith, and Charles Delaney.

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY
By IVAN TURGENEV
GUILD THEATRE
32nd STREET WEST OF BROADWAY
Eves. 8:50—Mats., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

The Apple Cart

Bernard Shaw's Political Extravaganza
Martin Beck
THEATRE, 45th St.
Eves. 8:50, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

"THE LAST MILE"

is the most exciting production in the New York Theatre today.
—John Mason Brown, Eve. Post.
Sam H. Harris Thea.
42nd St. West of Broadway
Eves. 8:50, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"BIGGEST LAUGH IN YEARS."

—Dornton, Eve. World.
SAM H. HARRIS presents
JUNE MOON
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
Broadhurst
WEST 47TH ST.
Evenings 8:50, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Barthelme and Rose's Midgets at The Hippodrome

The Hippodrome this week of April 5th is presenting Richard Barthelme in "Son of the Gods" with Constance Bennett. This story from the pen of Rex Beach provides Dick with his best picture since he did "The Patent Leather Kid." "Son of the Gods" was directed by Frank Lloyd, is entirely in dialogue, is partly technicolor, and has an unusually large cast including Mildred Van Durn, E. Allyn Warren, Geneva Mitchell and King Hou Chang.

Thirty-eight performers are on the vaudeville bill, which is topped by Rose's Lilliputians who feature the only midget band in the world. Naomi Ray and Harrison, George Shelton in a comedy military episode by Alex Gerber, W. H. Groh and his untrained dogs; Zelds Brothers, in a unique aerial frolic and the Three Capps, versatile dancers.

Boris Petroff to Be Guest of Honor At Russian Kretchma

In celebration of his fifth year as a producer and director for the Public Theatres, Boris Petroff, who began his American producing career with that organization, will be guest of honor at a party at the Russian Kretchma Restaurant, No. 224 East 14th street, on Tuesday evening.

Before the party, Petroff and some of his stage finds will attend the second Broadway performance of "House Affire," the new comedy at the Little Theatre.

"Dich Hab Ich Geliebt" Sixth Week at 55th

The first German-made 100% talking and singing picture, "Dich Hab Ich Geliebt," ("Because I Loved You") enters the sixth week of its popular priced run at the 55th Street Playhouse beginning next Saturday, having broken all previous attendance and run records of the history of the Playhouse.

"Filmkorrier," the German film trade paper, reports in one of its latest issues, that the Aafa Company, producers of "Dich Hab Ich Geliebt," have signed Max Christian, star of the picture, on a long term contract for talking pictures.

Conrad Velde's first talking picture, "Bride 68," produced by Tobis in Germany, will be shown for the first time at the 55th Street Playhouse following the run of "Dich Hab Ich Geliebt."

LAURA D. WILCK PRESENTS

TROYKA
HUDSON THEATRE
FORTY-FOURTH STREET
Eves. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
A Drama of the Russian Revolution

JACK DONAHUE in SONS O' GUNS with LILY DAMITA

(By arrangement with Samuel Goldwyn)
ALBERTINA RASCH GIRLS
IMPERIAL
THEATRE 45th St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:50, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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.
EMPIRE THEATRE, 8th Ave. & 40th St.
EVENINGS AT 8:40
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

GILBERT MILLER by arrangement with MAURICE BROWN presents

Journey's End
By R. C. SHERRIFF
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 West 43rd Street
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
LYCEUM THEATRE, West 45th Street
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE ONLY REAL MYSTERY THRILLER
"Should Run as Long as the Subway Itself."—Eve. Post.
REPUBLIC THEATRE
42nd STREET & BROADWAY
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
EVENINGS AT 8:50 P.M.

In Shubert Operetta



Harry Puck comes to the Shubert Theatre next Monday in "Three Little Girls," an operetta from the German of Herman Feiner and Bruno Hardt-Warden.

Disraeli Popular—Priced at Strands

Its popularity little dimmed by a six months' run on Broadway at \$2, "Disraeli," starring George Arliss, is the current attraction at the New York and Brooklyn Strand Theatres.

"Disraeli" has been voted the year's finest screen production. It is an all-talking romantic drama, dealing with the career of the statesman—ruler of men and women—who made Victoria Empress of India.

This Warner Bros. and Vitaphone production is based on the story of Louis N. Parker. It was directed by Alfred E. Green. Featured in the large cast are Joan Bennett, Florence Arliss, David Torrence, Anthony Bushell, and Ivan Simpson.

Palestine Opera Gala Concert Benefit

A gala concert will be given in Carnegie Hall Monday evening, April 14, by Ossip Gabrilowitch, pianist, conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and Mischa Elman, violinist. It will be sponsored by the Society of the Palestine Opera and proceeds will form the nucleus of a fund to be raised to establish the National

ROXY

2nd Ave. and 50th St.
Ferry, Direction of
S. L. ROTHFEL (ROXY)
—2nd WEEK—
The All-Talking Musical
Romance
"Captain of the Guard"
with JOHN BOLES and LAURA LA PLANTE
—On the Stage—
ERNA RUBINSTEIN, World Famous Young Hungarian Violinist, "IN HOLLAND"—
picturesque portrayal in dance and song.
ROXY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ROXY BALLET CORPS
THE ROXYTTES—ROXY CHORUS
MIDNIGHT PICTURES

HIPPODROME

Presents RICHARD Barthelme in "SON OF THE GODS" with CONSTANCE BENNET
and
36 VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINERS
ROXY'S LILLIPUTIANS, RAY & HARRISON, BEDLEY and others
—CONTINUOUS—
10:30 to 1 p. m., 2:30; Mats. Orch. 3:30; Eve. Orch. 3:30, except Sat. and Sun.

4th Month LAWRENCE TIBBETT

has smashed all attendance records in the thrilling musical picture
THE ROGUE SONG
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's sensational TECHNICOLOR Triumph.
ASTOR Sat. Sun. Hol. 2:45-8:50
B'way at 45th St. Sat. Midnite 11:45

55th STREET PLAYHOUSE

First Time at Popular Prices
THE FIRST 100% GERMAN TALKING PICTURE
"DICH HAB ICH GELIEBT"
("Because I Loved You")
"One of the best films that has come from Berlin since 'Variety.' You do not have to understand German to follow clearly every scene of the action," says the "FILM DAILY."
Laurel & Hardy "Overmarchez"
Talking Comedy German Short Film

First Time at Popular Prices



After playing for six months on Broadway at \$2 top, George Arliss comes to the Strand Theatre this week with the reputation of having given one of the finest performances of the year in his old stage favorite "Disraeli."

Opera in Palestine, begun in 1923 by Mark Golenkin, Russian conductor, on a firm financial basis.

NOV

Time First POP. Prices
GEORGE ARLISS
IN
"DISRAELI"
The Year's BEST Picture
AT BOTH NEW YORK & BROOKLYN
STRANDS
Continuous at POPULAR Prices

CAPITOL

Broadway and 51st Street
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.
MIDNIGHT PICTURES NIGHTLY 11:50
WILLIAM HAINES
in his Happiest
ALL TALKING Laughing Hit!
"THE GIRL SAID NO!"
with LEILA HYAMS.
Teddy Joyce in APRIL FOLLIES
POLLY MORAN, MARIE DRESSLER
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture
Yasha Bunchak conducting
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA
Hearst Metropole News

CAMEO 42nd & B'way

New York Premiere
Powerful, Absorbing Drama!
"GUILTY"
with
JAMES VALLI
JOHN ROLLAND
All Talk and Sound Features
The Felice Figher
Grand and Epic Story
Pathe News Talks
Love, Honor and O' Baby
Pathe Fun Film

WEIRD, WILD, WONDERFUL

Laughing Thriller!
IN THE
NEXT ROOM
with
JACK MURRAY and ALICE DAY
and
A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE
"HOT DOG"
The Canine Specialty & Keeler
D. S. MOSS
Eves. and 3rd St. Cont. Noon to
Midnight. Midnite Show Sat. 11:45

Theatre Parties

Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of the NEW LEADER. Phone ALgonquin 4622 or write to Barnett Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th St., New York.

Beginning
Mon. Aft., APRIL 7th, Twice
2 & 8 P.M.
MADISON SO. GARDEN
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
DINGLING BARNUM
BROS. and D. BAILEY
CIRCUS
1000 NEW FOREIGN
FEATURES including
TRIBE OF
MONSTER
MOUTHED
UBANGI SAVAGES
Direct from Africa's Darkest Depths
AGAIN—By Popular Demand—ZACCHINI
Man Shot from Cannon—MORE ACTS,
MORE PEOPLE, MORE ANIMALS
THAN EVER!
Admission to all incl. seats \$1 to \$2.50
Inc. Tax. Children under 12 Half Price
Afternoon except Sat. Tickets at Garden
Box Office, Orpheum Bros. and
Usual Agencies

Branches That Lead—II

How Sunnyside Forged Ahead

By Marx Lewis

UNLIKE the Upper West Side branch of the Socialist Party, with the rebirth of which I dealt last week, in the first of a series of articles on branches that have come to the forefront recently, the Sunnyside branch of Queens County did not have any antecedents when it was first organized, no tradition to live up to, no history to live down. It did not have, as the Upper West Side branch did, a period during which it languished. In that respect, it probably had an advantage. It had no inertia to overcome. On the other hand, it had to build from the bottom up, without the material necessary to begin with. In that respect, it may have been at a disadvantage, as compared with a branch which is in existence, but not functioning. In either event, those who organized the Sunnyside branch steered its activities into a multitude of channels, each of them helpful to the Socialist movement, and made it, in a comparatively short time, one of the best organized branches in the local Socialist movement, would have probably succeeded. Its organizers and members are the type who by reason of their experience in the Socialist movement, their special qualifications for the work they had undertaken, and their determination, at whatever cost, to win, could have as well received a defunct branch as they

have succeeded in giving life to a new one.

Clarke the Organizer

The branch was born in August, 1928, less than two years ago, in the home of Mark Khinoy, a member of the staff of the Jewish Daily Forward. Seven Socialists met, and decided to apply for a charter. They were Mark and Dena Khinoy, Nathan Fine, of the Research Department of the Rand School; Louis Stanley, Tucker P. and Myra B. Smith, and Edward P. Clarke, who had lived in Troy, N. Y., and whom I remembered as one of the leading spirits of the Socialist organization there.

There had been other efforts made to organize a branch in Sunnyside. But this one was destined to succeed beyond the fond expectations of its promoters. It would be safe to say that wherever Clarke went to live, a Socialist branch would soon spring up. Clarke was the moving spirit. In a sense, he is the father of the branch.

The field in which the branch was to operate was new. The development was at the time less than four years old. Its residents include a number of active Socialists—but they were active in other sections of the city, or in the party generally.

There were some misgivings on the part of the charter members. The presidential campaign of 1928 was getting under way, and some thought that instead of branching out immediately into a Social-

ist party branch they constitute themselves a Thomas-for-President Club. But the majority felt that if the branch amounts to anything, it will be denounced as Socialist anyway; and if it failed to amount to anything, the name would not be more attractive if it did not indicate its clear-cut Socialist character. The judgment of the majority has since been vindicated.

Having decided against sailing under assumed colors themselves, the branch members began a campaign immediately to get other Socialists, who enroll as old party men, or fail to enroll at all, to show their colors, by enrolling as Socialists. Through the distribution of literature and the canvassing of voters, the appeal was made to Socialists as well as well as vote Socialists. As a result, the enrollment rose from 3 in 1928 to 15 in 1927, to 61 in 1928, and to 87 in 1929. Three of the enrolled Socialists there are also listed in "Who's Who."

Thomas Defeats La Guardia There

The vote, of course, kept pace with the enrollment. In 1926, it was 8; in 1927, it was 40; in 1928 it was 71; and in 1929, Norman Thomas received 376 votes, defeating La Guardia, the Republican candidate, by 40 votes.

The members, likewise, have kept pace with the enrollment and the vote. It has now 55 members, and it would be closer to 90 if the branch had not decided to have one of its most devoted

members, James H. Diskant, undertake the reorganization of the Astoria branch, taking with him some of the Sunnyside members. The active branch in Astoria, with 35 members, is one of the results of the work the Sunnyside branch made possible.

I have spoken of the achievements. They did not come—they never do come—by the waving of a magic wand. The work of the members, continuous, intensive, and exceedingly practical, has made its steady growth in membership, in Socialist enrollment, and in Socialist vote, inevitable.

A majority of the members are young, under 35 years of age. They take part in community as well as party activities. Its members are found in the Central Committee, the City Executive Committee, the Rand School, the Research Bureau, the Woman's section, The New Leader, the Labor Age, the Pioneer Youth.

Responds to All Appeals

Every Party effort meets a favorable response. Its members contributed close to \$200 to the national \$500 fund last summer, \$139 to the fund raised to help the British Labor Party, and \$112 for the Southern mill strikers besides a van of clothing which the members collected for the strikers. Nearly \$1,000 was raised during the first year of the branch's existence for Socialist and labor purposes. Educational work, canvassing, distribu-

tion and literature, mailing of personal letters to voters informing when and where the branch meets—these are some of the things that explain how the branch has risen.

The branch of late has displayed a great interest in trade union policies as they affect the party. The branch has been critical of the conduct of the first meeting of the Labor Institute and its resolution on the matter has been discussed at many branch meetings. Comrade Clarke is an honored member of the Typographical Union. Comrade Stanley, a member of the Teachers' Union, is at work on a book on the financial methods and policies of labor unions. Leonard Bright, secretary of the C. P. L. A., and Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' Union, are among the members of the branch, which also has enrolled a number of other trade unionists.

"Sunnyside Up"—the title of a current popular movie—is the slogan also of the branch as it moves forward. Much of its growth may be attributed to Lawrence Rogin, Clarke, and the group of devoted comrades associated with them. Some of its growth may be attributed to the fertile field. The one without the other, however, could not have accounted for the achievement. The Sunnyside branch confirms the view that only by application to branch affairs can an organization be built.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY A WORK

National

August Claessens, the best known and best equipped soap boiler and organizer of the Socialist movement, is preparing to take another one of his glorified vacations of his by making an extended tour of the south. He will start out from New York about May 10th and will visit the larger cities in the states en route to Alabama and work back by way of Mississippi and Tennessee. Comrades in this district should write direct to Comrade Claessens, 7 E. 15th St., New York City, for dates at the earliest possible moment.

California

State Secretary Lewis wires for a supply of due stamps and states that at their San Francisco mass meeting a riot was started by the Communists in their usual manner of fighting the Capitalist class.

Illinois

Local Cook County (Chicago) held its first membership convention for 1930 Sunday afternoon, March 23. Plans were discussed for establishing an English-speaking district in Chicago, but it was generally felt that no action should be taken until the committee which is working out the plans shall have gone into the matter more thoroughly.

A drive for a sustaining fund of \$3,000 per year got under way with good promise of reaching the goal within a few months. The comrades seemed on the whole to be more enthusiastic than has been the case for some time.

The new executive committee is considering the advisability of running candidates for Congress in November elections. It now seems probable that candidates will be run in the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th and possibly the 10th districts.

Kansas

Reports received from Arkansas City regarding a mass meeting there show that a great deal of interest was aroused in Socialism and the comrades are asking for follow-up speakers.

Colorado

Letters and newspapers received from Colorado Springs indicate that a great amount of interest was created there by the speech delivered by National Secretary Senior on March 23rd at the open forum in the Court House. The comrades were encouraged by the success of the meeting that they have asked the National Office to furnish them with another speaker at an early date.

Missouri

Hugh Ommerman of Kansas City reports that the members are highly gratified with the audience at both the Missouri and Kansas City meetings in that city. The Kansas City papers gave an unusual amount of space to both speeches.

Texas

State Secretary Taylor reports that the Oneal meeting held in the Council Chamber in the City Hall, Dallas, Texas, decided upon a mass meeting fact that weather conditions were very bad. He states that the address was listened to with rapt attention and that the sale of literature was very good.

Washington, D. C.

At a very enthusiastic meeting of Washington, D. C. Socialist, Monday night, March 24th, at the Playhouse, 1814 N. St., N. W., which was organized by Comrade W. A. Toole, Organizer of the Socialist Party of the District of Columbia, a decision was made to determine to rebuild the party organization in the District of Columbia was in evidence and several of the old time members of the party applied cards and re-enrolled for the work. An effort is being made to secure the Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the party to address a mass meeting in this city on or about May first.

Connecticut

New Haven
Don't forget the lecture by Professor Fleming James, Friday, April 11th, "Recent Events in Palestine," at the Workers' Circle Educational Center, 12 Legion avenue.

State Executive Committee
The State Secretary reports that nominations are all in for state officers for the coming year. A referendum vote will be taken during the coming month.

It was voted to hold the state convention Sunday, June 22nd, at Avonwater-Manner-noon Park, Allentown, New Haven, Conn.

The Legislative Committee was instructed to draw up an Old Age Pension bill and report same at the next State Executive Committee meeting.

Michigan

Oakland County
A meeting will be held in the Odd Fellows Hall, in Royal Oak, Tuesday, March 26, at 8 p. m. Dr. E. Edloff, secretary for the League of Industrial Democracy in Detroit, will speak on "Unemployment Insurance." All branches are cordially invited to this County during the past few weeks. At the last meeting three new members were admitted.

New Jersey

Essex County
Prof. Andrew J. Blemiller of the department of history of the university of Pennsylvania will deliver a lecture at its headquarters, 105 Springfield Ave., Newark, Saturday, April 13, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Defects of the New Capitalism." Admission 50 cents. Members and sympathizers are cordially invited.

State Committee
The regular meeting of N. J. State Committee, Socialist Party, will be held Sunday, April 13, at headquarters, 105 Springfield Ave., Newark. The agenda for the state convention to be held in Camden, N. J., on April 27, and other important business will come before this meeting. Every branch in the state is now entitled to send a delegate to the state committee. All branches are urged upon to elect delegates to this meeting.

Lewis in Newark
Marx Lewis, executive secretary of the New York City Socialist organization, will speak in Newark, Sunday evening, April 6th, at 105 Springfield Ave., Newark. Comrade Lewis has been secretary to Congressman Berger and London.

New York

The State Executive Committee will meet at Peoples House, New York City, next Sunday, April 11, a. m. The most important matters to be considered will be plans for the 1930 State Convention and for summer speaking and propaganda. Updates of the work of the Columbia College students have volunteered for service during their vacations.

State Secretary Merrill urges every party member to take his or her State Convention assessment stamp the next time dues are paid. He reminds that this is the only means that the party has for paying the railway fare of delegates to and from the State Convention.

State Secretary Merrill announces that there is a big membership drive going on in the Finnish Federation organization of the state. The report on due stamps sold to Finnish Federation branches during the month of March indicates that Finnish Federation members bought more stamps last month than for any month during the preceding years. There has been no reduction in the rate of dues in the Finnish Federation.

New York City

City Convention
The annual Spring Convention of the Socialist Party will be held in the City Hall, New York City, on April 26 and 27. Those branches that have not elected delegates, or who have done so, and have not sent in credentials, are urged to do so on or before April 25th. The City Office has received up to date, credentials from fifteen (15) branches. The agenda for the convention has been rendered its report and copies are now being sent to all branches for analysis and discussion.

Theatre Party
A theatre party has been arranged under the auspices of the Women's Section of Local New York, and the entire house of the Music Box Theatre has been taken for the evening of Thursday, April 17th. The play is "Topaze." Tickets are now on sale at the City Office. Our women comrades are working splendidly to make this affair a success in order to raise finances for some of the work that is contemplated by the Women's Section.

Jessie Stephen
Jessie Stephen, of the British Labor Party, will be back in New York City beginning April 9th. She is concluding a very successful speaking tour. Jessies will hold for England about April 20th. Branches and organizations desiring her services before she returns home, are requested to get in touch with Organizer Claessens.

May Day

The May Day meeting will be held on Thursday, May 1st, at 2 p. m. in the Bronx Coliseum. There may be a meeting in one of the large halls in Brooklyn at the same time. Details as to program, speakers, etc. will be announced shortly. These meetings will be held under the auspices of the May Day Committee, composed of the May Day Committee, Workers' Circle, trade union and fraternal groups.

MANHATTAN

3-5-10 A. D.—Sunday, April 6th, at 3:30 p. m. a social gathering will be held at the Cherry Lane Restaurant, 42 Commerce Street. Norman Thomas will be the guest speaker. Invitations have been sent to the enrolled Socialist voters of the three assembly

districts, inviting them to meet Comrade Thomas. The next business meeting will be held Tuesday evening, April 8th in the home of Celia Rotter, 18 E. 10th Street.

4th A. D.—A regular meeting will be held Sunday, April 6th, at 8 o'clock in the East Side Socialist Center, 204 E. Broadway. Very important matters concerning the branch will be taken up. Every member is urged to attend.

6-12 A. D.—A branch meeting will be held Monday, April 14th, at 8:30 p. m. in the home of Celia Rotter, 18 E. 10th Street. A. D. has been engaged for a Membership Drive meeting for Tuesday evening, April 15th. Judge Jacob Pankey and August Claessens will be among the speakers. Enrolled Socialists of the 6th and 8th Assembly Districts, as well as sympathizers will be invited to this gathering.

Yorkville—Thursday evening, April 10th, at 9 p. m. August Claessens will speak on the "Causes of Unemployment." The audience of this gathering will be invited to the speakers.

Upper West Side—This branch will hold its first open-air meeting on Friday, April 4th, at Pennsylvania and 125th Street, at 8:30 p. m. David George, Theodore Shapiro, S. H. Friedman, August Claessens, and others, are expected to be able to hold these meetings until the summer months. David George, lately of Virginia, and Comrade Rannacher will be the main attraction. Tickets for the social affair of this branch to be held on April 26th, are selling fast.

22nd A. D.—Branch 3—This branch will hold its first open-air meeting on Friday, April 4th, at Pennsylvania and 125th Street, at 8:30 p. m. David George, Theodore Shapiro, S. H. Friedman, August Claessens, and others, are expected to be able to hold these meetings until the summer months. David George, lately of Virginia, and Comrade Rannacher will be the main attraction. Tickets for the social affair of this branch to be held on April 26th, are selling fast.

Brighton Beach—The meeting of the branch held last Monday night in Brighton Beach, at 10th Avenue and 12th Street, was very successful. A capacity audience filled the room and a number of new members were obtained.

East Flatbush—A reorganization meeting will be held in the East Flatbush branch on Friday, April 11th, at 8:30 p. m. in the Workers' Circle Center, 3820 Church Avenue. The enrolled Socialist voters of the district are urged to attend. August Claessens will speak on "The Task before the Socialist Party." Members of the 18th

Assembly District will be invited to this gathering. Organiser Claessens will be present and will speak on the subject of "Unemployment."

18th A. D.—The most cheerful news that has been received from the branch is the one work being done along with Fanny Solomons and Herbert Rosand, both new members, and Sydney Morris, a long-time member, to organize a branch in the Flatbush district. Our organizer and Joe Viola, Chairman of the Committee on Organization and Propaganda. These comrades are doing a most excellent job and bringing in a batch of applications for membership at each meeting. The branch is now cooperating with Comrade Claessens in the organization of Branch 2 in the 18th.

This new branch will be located in the upper reaches of the 18th in Flatbush, a most promising section and it is hoped ere long that this younger member of the 18th Assembly District will be heard from. Several of the old-timers in the branch will get in back of this fledgling and help it through the dangerous periods of infancy.

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A. D. Branch will be present to assist in the reestablishment of a functioning branch in this district.

BAY RIDGE-BENSONHURST
The 14th A. D. Branch 2 Kings—A lively discussion on the Sunnyside resolution occupied a good part of the meeting March 24th. A resolution of the Workers' Circle, the general idea of the Labor Institute, (2) A demand for a change in procedure in order to bring the branch into a progressive viewpoint be definitely expressed, and that the fundamental Socialist ideas of A. F. of L. policy be clearly stated. For any information apply to Robert Otto, 2034-31st Street, Astoria, Tel.: Ravenswood 747.

Flushing—The next regular meeting of Flushing branch will take place on Friday, April 11th, at 8:15 p. m. at the home of Samuel A. DeWitt, 6021 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing. Comrade DeWitt volunteered to be the organizer, and Gilbert R. Sackman, assistant organizer. The enrolled voters will be canvassed personally by Samuel DeWitt, D. George, and J. Diskant, who divided the list among them. For any further information, please apply to the Organizer: Samuel A. DeWitt, or telephone (evening) Flushing 9974.

Queens County
Sunnyside Branch is going on with its plans for the mass meeting on unemployment which will be held on Friday, April 6th, at 8:30 p. m. in the Monmouth Community Room, rear of 43-13 Carroll Street, Long Island City. Louis Waldman will be the speaker and a good crowd is expected. About 5,000 people are expected. The meeting has been distributed in the neighborhood and announced in the Queens papers. For those coming from outside, the immediate neighborhood, the meeting place is at the rear of 43-13 Carroll Street, Long Island City. The meeting will be held on Friday, April 6th, at 8:30 p. m. in the Monmouth Community Room, rear of 43-13 Carroll Street, Long Island City. Louis Waldman will be the speaker and a good crowd is expected. About 5,000 people are expected. The meeting has been distributed in the neighborhood and announced in the Queens papers. For those coming from outside, the immediate neighborhood, the meeting place is at the rear of 43-13 Carroll Street, Long Island City. 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NEW LEADER

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

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— SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1930

The Sacred Telephone Monopoly

OF ALL the utility propagandists, those of the telephone company are by far the most adroit, plausible and experienced. As a result the voice with the smile has certainly won, although the smile may be that of the cat who has swallowed the canary with the public taking the role of the latter.

In the course of many years through paid advertisements, paid for out of millions on millions of consumers' nickels, dimes and quarters, through the employment of high-salaried press-agents again paid for by the consumers, through speaking lawyers, and speak-easy lobbyists, the Bell telephone company has succeeded in persuading the public of the following beliefs, most of which are highly untenable:

That the system of private ownership is the one and only system whereby the wire services of the country could be run; that this is the best in the world, principally because it is privately owned; That its major interest is in that abstract thing called "SERVICE" rather than in that concrete thing called profit; That as a matter of fact the telephones are really publicly owned because their securities are widely scattered; That as Mr. Walter Gifford of the A. T. and T. recently told the Senators at Washington, the companies do not seek "undue profit."

Such is the body of mythology which the public has come to believe is fact.

There is no time here to challenge each and every one of these beliefs, though that could be successfully done. We are now concerned chiefly with the idea so magnificently put over by the telephone propagandists that there IS something inherently sacred in the private ownership of this public utility.

If indeed the people of this country have decided by overwhelming majorities that they will give over to the none too tender mercies of a small and irresponsible group of profit-seeking men the control of their systems of communication, then indeed there might be some reason for this meek acceptance of the divine rights of private ownership. But when was this decision made? Some skeptic may say that it was made at the last Presidential election. But the most inveterate Republican will hardly go that far.

It is perfectly true that in many quarters public ownership is regarded as a menace. But a menace to whom? Obviously to absentee stockholders who insist upon dividends irrespective of business conditions generally, to the parasitic hordes of lawyers, special pleaders, press-agents and advertising men who fatten on the public's gullibility and to those fancy-salaried officials, each with his cousins and his brothers and his uncles to be looked out for, to the real estate men who speculate in land values created in turn by the real estate deals of the companies, to the members of commissions and to public officials whose business it is to play in with the companies, to the bankers and brokers who move behind the financial scenes of such a glorified holding company as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the big mother of all the subsidiary companies which now has reached the four billion dollar mark—to quite a lot of people in short except those most vitally concerned with cheap and efficient service namely the great consuming public.

There was a time when we believed that we would regulate this sprawling thing without the need of taking it over. Does anyone in his right senses in view of what has recently happened in New York State for example believe that now? No, regulation which the companies assured us would do the trick has miserably failed.

We are not now primarily interested in the cheapness of public as opposed to private ownership. In the long run public ownership will un-

questionably be cheaper. What concerns us is the cheap methods by which the public has been fooled into believing that there is not among it enough collective intelligence to manage its own affairs. A public that so easily surrenders its own integrity, is so childishly bewildered by the obvious tricks of propaganda has lost a great deal of its pristine integrity. The most humble machine tender knows from his every day experience that the day of the ownership of that machine by a private individual is almost done. Yet when he goes home and sees pictures in his paper of the President of the telephone company opening a new line with the official blessing of the President of the United States and a reception committee of distinguished Congressmen and reads the speeches extolling private ownership, he believes that there is some mystic quality about private ownership that sets it above all criticism. But as we said at the beginning the public is now beginning to look anxiously under the hood of this individualistic machine in which it has been taken for so long a ride. And one of the first questions for us riders to ask is, where did we ever get the idea that there is anything sacred about private ownership and how long before we begin to transfer to the collective machine which the economics of our day so obviously demands?

The Mergers

LIFE today is just one merger after another. Whenever good fellows of the business world get together it is always fair weather for a consolidation. Such fellowship makes for bigger and better business. Just the other day there was formed in Wall Street the largest bank in the world. It was not built without iron and concrete ready to hand, without plenty of securities already in safe vaults. There was the physical transfer of property, to be sure. But that was merely incidental to the deal among the banks already existing.

The new bank is the Chase National of the City of New York. It was an omelet made out of the Equitable Trust Company, the Interstate Trust Company and the Chase already there. Its resources are put at \$2,800,000,000. This tidy sum is enough to rank it as the largest bank in the world. But even that figure gives no idea of the interlocking holdings and directorates, whereby this bank is the heart of a great number, if not the greatest number, of the most important industries of America, both in our own life and in world trade. The extent of the enormous control in detail by this bank may be hard to grasp. What may be done is to picture this vital and tremendous reservoir of money and credit pumped or withheld from the arteries of commerce, either to permit life or bring death. Up to now it is the top of financial centralization and material power. With such merger completed, it may be expected that there will be a rapid increase of marriages in royal industrial families, and the creation of trusts and monopolies as offspring.

Along with the morning's coffee, then, goes the news that there has been formed the Anthracite Institute. This will represent every producer in the anthracite industry and an investment of more than \$1,000,000,000. So here is the mere matter of a billion dollars in hard coal to do business as a unit with the dear public. Just another billion. Among its activities are given "a bureau of public relations and a bureau to deal with questions of State and Federal legislation."

The least the public could do would be to organize and decide how to meet the anthracite trust half way. It would be a pity for the Anthracite Institute to be ready to deal with the public, State and Federal legislators when there is nobody ready to deal with who is safeguarding the interests of State and Nation.

But this continuous flow of mergers has particular and pressing importance for those who labor for their wherewithal. Beyond all the arguments advanced by the advocates of trade unionism is the rapid moving picture of capital organizing. The moral speaks out even from the most silent films. It is that every man and woman who is a wage-earner should join with those already inside the organized movement. And the unions should open their doors. There should be a full membership within the union of those who sell their labor power which is bought by those who are so completely organized. The membership of the American Federation of Labor should contain all the tens of millions who earn their livelihood by work. It is high time that labor went in for mergers on its own account.

IN A NUTSHELL

The sound education of the workers and their thorough organization, both economic and political, on the basis of class struggle, must precede their emancipation.—Eugene V. Debs.

The real science of political economy is that which teaches nations to desire and labor for the things that lead to life, and which teaches them to scorn and destroy the things that lead to destruction.—Ruskin.

We primarily think of a slave as one who is owned by another. . . . That which fundamentally distinguishes the slave is that he labors under coercion to satisfy another's desires.—Herbert Spencer.

That there are men in all countries who get their living by war and by keeping up the quarrels of nations is as shocking as it is true; but when those who are concerned in the government of a country make it a study to sow discord and cultivate prejudices between nations it becomes the more unpardonable.—Thomas Paine.

The rights of men and women should be equal and sacred—marriage should be perfect partnership—children should be governed by kindness—every family should be a republic—every freeman a democracy.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

For May Day Pageants!

By Louis Stanley

A LIVE labor movement has its own culture and a live Socialist movement its live Socialist culture. From the sufferings of the working class must come forth poems, novels, plays, paintings, sculpture, cartoons, dancing and movies. From the struggle against the cruelties and stupidities of capitalism great works of art must be created. From the striving for a new world from which the exploitation of the workers has been eliminated must come the artistic geniuses of the proletariat.

These cultural things the Socialist and labor movements of this country have neglected in recent years. The time is opportune for a revival. Let us rebuild our dramatic, our literary, our dancing circles. Let us inspire our artists to give us of their best. Let us batter down bourgeois culture with our Socialist criticism. Let us invade the neglected fields of the cinema and the vaudeville stage, the chief forms of working class art.

All these are possible within the immediate future. Let us but begin. In New York City an excellent opportunity presents itself to make a start. The May Day celebration at the Coliseum this year will be marked by an artistic presentation of labor's message.

The central feature will be a huge pageant, where hundreds will participate in singing and dancing that will depict the historic struggles of the workers and their aspirations for a free and happy world. The larger the number of participants the more impressive will be the performance. We want to give inspiration to the fifteen thousand working people and their families who will pack the hall. We want to give inspiration to the performers. We want to discover the talent that will form the nucleus of our artistic groups of the months to come.

Working class art must endeavor to be mass art. Individual excellence receives its recognition but group activity must be the prime aim. The May Day celebration, we hope, will give every willing person a chance to participate. Volunteers are asked to appear for rehearsals, which are arranged to suit the passing conveniences of our busy comrades. Appear at the Rand School studio, 7 East 15th street, any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday between four and seven p. m. and make arrangements for your rehearsals. Everybody is welcome. Everybody can be useful. If the hours mentioned are inconvenient, communicate with Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Louis Stanley, or Secretary Lewis at Socialist headquarters, 7 East 15th street, 6th floor. Let us make the May Day celebration the success it deserves to be.

In The Labor Press

LABOR IN POLITICS

"Thousands of rank and file union men are voting blinding at every election because the leadership does not point the way or if it is pointed, it is usually found to be based upon ulterior reasons and leaves the voter without faith in his own informative bodies. The average unionist has been fooled so many times that the principle of Non-partisan method is obsolete and should be discarded. Labor should select a candidate of their own and go down the line for him. The candidate is incidental to the program however, and labor's program must be clear out and all candidates pledged to it. . . . The Labor Party must come if we are to progress. May that day be not far distant."

—Iowa Unionist (Des Moines)

ATTENTION, PRES. BROACH
There is now pending before the membership of one of the international unions a proposition which provides for the appointment by the president of a committee which in conjunction with himself will draw up a new constitution and put it into effect without submitting it to the membership! This action is based on the principle that action by the membership is cumbersome and slow and that one-man rule is more efficient and expeditious. . . . In all probability the proposition will pass. . . . Here is a case in point where the principle of democracy has been abused to the degree that its beneficiaries no longer regard its essential virtues and are ready to let it be taken over by a dictator or autocrat. No labor union is worthy of the name which does not compel its members to share fully in the duties of the organization. . . . otherwise there is very little to differentiate it from the so-called company union, or perhaps the sort of unions under Mussolini, the Italian dictator.

—Labor Advocate (Minnesota)

THE OLD MINERS UNION
The old U. M. W. of A. died of corruption, debauchery, slumware politics and incompetency. Its labor union that permits itself to be governed by the kind of human . . . which has governed all too many sections of the U. M. W. A. during the regime of John L. Lewis can not live and does not deserve to live. Working miners, you have started cleaning house in a point where the principle of union grafter is swept from the last local. You owe this to your union, your wives and children.

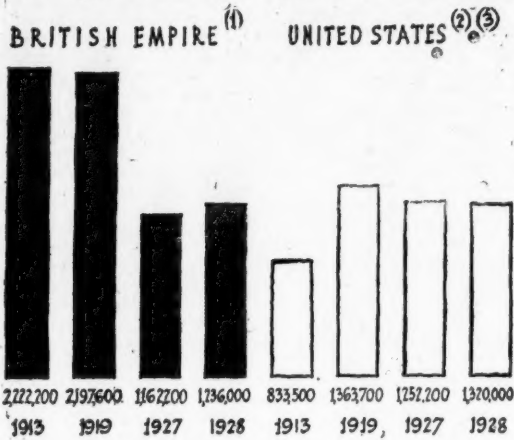
—Labor World (Duluth, Minn.)

"DANIEL HOAN'S SOCIALISM"
The visit of Mayor Daniel Hoan to Sioux City furnished a rare opportunity for the people to get his point of view. . . . Daniel Hoan is a practical man—he gets things done. He is an intellectual—he uses his brains not only to get things done, but also to educate the people in the theories that he believes must underlie human justice. He believes the aim of work is not the amassing of great fortunes for the few, but rather the making of the good life possible for the many. Therefore, he is a good man to know; for he can discuss all questions broadly and tolerantly, but always, in the final analysis, from the viewpoint of human well-being. He is ready to work with anyone who is honestly and intelligently working toward that end. Unionist and Public Forum (Sioux City, Iowa)

The American and British Navies

TABLES · SHOWING · TENDENCIES · IN · BUILDING ·

ONLY UNITS COMPLETELY FINISHED ON THE DATES IN QUESTION HAVE BEEN INCLUDED.



THIS CHART SHOWS THAT THE BRITISH FLEET HAS BEEN CUT TO LITTLE MORE THAN HALF ITS PRE-WAR AND WAR LEVEL. THE UNITED STATES FLEET, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAS INCREASED SINCE 1913 BY MORE THAN FIFTY PERCENT AND IS LITTLE BELOW THE PEAK OF 1919.

DIAGRAM REPRODUCED FROM LEAGUE OF NATIONS ARMAMENTS YEAR BOOK, 1928-29. 2-DIAGRAM FOR 1913, 1919 AND 1927. REPRODUCED FROM LEAGUE OF NATIONS ARMAMENTS YEAR BOOK, 1927-1928. 3-DIAGRAM FOR 1913, 1919 AND 1928. DATA FOR 1928 COMPILED FROM INFORMATION AS OF OCT. 1, 1928, OFFICE OF U. S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Socialism And Americanism—II

Are Men Free And Equal?

By Alfred Baker Lewis

WHEN the American colonists founded a new nation, they set forth in the Declaration of Independence a ringing statement of the principles on which this new nation was to be established. The very keynote and cornerstone of the principles of Americanism is to be found in the statement of that document, that: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal."

This statement does not mean of course that we are all equal in size, strength or ability. It means that we all ought to be equal in opportunity, equal in the chance to secure and defend our rights, make a living, and enjoy the good things of life. We are not equal in those things today.

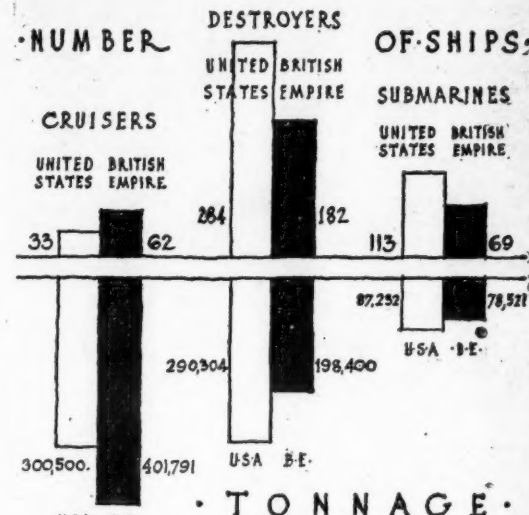
We recognize this in our com-

mon speech. We refer to the rich man's child as being "born with a silver spoon in his mouth." (Sometimes in fact it is a whole tea set it seems.) We know that Edsel Ford, or J. D. Rockefeller's son or Morgan's son has far more chance to be rich and powerful than our children. Even when we give our youngsters a good education we find that without money it is of little use, that the owners of industry in fact are buying brains today almost as cheaply as they buy brawn. A graduate of a law school for instance, often has to start out as an employee of a big law firm for practically nothing, "working for the experience only," and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the best engineering schools in the country, gets only \$25 a week on his graduation—if he gets a job at all. No one in his senses claims that the children of the textile operatives or the steel mill workers have the same chance to go to college, to go abroad, or to get a good income that the children of our financial and industrial magnates have. Opportunity is not really equal and will not be until we Socialists establish public ownership and democratic management of the great banks and the trustified industries of this country.

Nor are we born really free, if we are workers. For if we are workers we must go cap in hand to the employment manager and

STUDIES · IN · PARITY ·

NUMBER OF SHIPS AND TONNAGE IN UNLIMITED CLASSES BUILT, BUILDING, APPROPRIATED FOR AND AUTHORIZED IN THE NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE



THIS CHART SHOWS THAT THE UNITED STATES IS INFERIOR TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN CRUISERS, BUT FAR SUPERIOR IN DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES.

ask humbly for a job. We may be able and willing to produce, but we have to ask from the owners of industry, and of course submit to being exploited, to having part of what we produce taken by idlers, if we want to get a chance to work. If a worker, when he asked the foreman or employment manager for a job, thumped himself proudly on the chest, and declared that he was a free born American citizen and was entitled to the full value of the product of his labor, he would be more likely to get a ride to the psychopathic hospital than he would be to get a job.

The truth is that so long as a comparatively small number of men, the owners of industry, control the jobs of the workers, the workers of America are not really free. They may be free to leave their boss, but they have to go hunt another boss the next day. A working man must have a boss. Not merely do the industrial masters of America control the workers' jobs, but fear of the employers' displeasure controls the workers' beliefs and activities very often. Every active Socialist knows a dozen or more men who would like to be Socialists or be more active in the party, but they don't dare do so because their employers would not like it.

Socialists propose that an American citizen should be born into the right to a job, provided he is willing to work, just as he is

born today into the right to vote provided he is willing to register. An American citizen under Socialism would be born with the right to his share of control in the natural resources and capital equipment of the country just as he is born today with the right to his share of control over the political government of the country. And just as each man has one vote and no more in a democracy, so each man should have the same amount of control over capital equipment and natural resources as his fellows, instead of one man being immensely wealthy and many others within a few months of the poor house if they should lose their jobs.

Not until we have Socialism will the principles of Americanism as set forth in our Declaration of Independence be made a reality. It is the Democrats and Republicans who are making a mockery of the principles of Americanism. They do not protest at the heaping up of wealth in the hands of a few. On the contrary, they are trying now to repeal the federal inheritance tax so that this process of allowing the rich to grow richer can go on faster yet. They don't do anything effective to prevent rich men from buying elections by campaign contributions. It is we Socialists, not the Democrats and Republicans, who are striving to apply the principles of Americanism to the present day.

From The New Leader Mail-bag

IRVING M. WEISS

Editor, The New Leader:
More should be said and known about Irving Weiss who died in Buffalo last week at the age of 48, than that he was a faithful member of the Socialist Party for thirty years.

He was more, far more than that. Unmindful of economic disadvantage, he always came to court with mind focused on the callousness and inhumanity of the law when sacred private property and a poor human derelict stood before the bar of justice.

A few weeks ago I sat and talked with him in his office. He was not a well man. Yet as always he was giving time and more time to impress some noble judge and jury that society was guilty of the young man's theft because it denied him the chance to earn his bread. He always pleaded for the underdog.

Fearlessly did he expose on all possible occasions the purposes of the ruling powers whether in court, on platforms, or on soapbox. He just couldn't keep away from agitating against social wrong.

Nor could he hold a grudge. When the snarling, biting, crazy Communists got into trouble they would come to him P. D. Q. for help—and he gave unstintingly. Not because he disliked them less but because he loved civil liberty for all far more.

Atop all that Irving Weiss knew how to be—and he was a dear, dear friend.

ESTHER FRIEDMAN.

New York City.
Editor, The New Leader:
Wish to renew my sub to The New Leader for one year. Enclosed find two dollars. Best wishes to the best paper in the U. S. outside the Illinois Miner.

Danville, Ill.

P. S.—I think our paper is better than the Illinois Miner at that. Anyway, it beats the Umwa Journal.

EDITOR,
THE NEW LEADER.