

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

What Gains in London?—The Senatorial Aspirants in Illinois and Pennsylvania—Class Justice in New York—Prohibition and Changing the Constitution—Socialists Are Guilty

THE LONDON BALANCE SHEET

HOW hard shall we cheer for the results of the London Naval Conference? Shall we cheer at all? The answer depends pretty much upon the point of view. If you believe that this is a sane world where nations show the same good faith which is expected of decent individuals then the results of the London Conference must seem like a bad and hypocritical joke. The five Naval powers who alone have navies big enough to matter, all of them signers of a treaty outlawing war, parted with only a three power treaty on the most vital points, with little or no actual reduction of the Navies achieved, and with embittered relations between France and Italy.

But if you remember that this is a crazy world where nations have not hitherto been bound by standards of decent individuals, then you may admit that on the whole some progress has been made. While there is not actual reduction of navies, at least not of the American navy, as the result of the Conference, President Hoover and Secretary Stimson have no trouble in showing that the maximum figures fixed in the three power treaty are below the lowest discussed at Geneva, and well below the lowest conceivable figures, if instead of a treaty we were to have a naval race. There is, so far as England, Japan and the United States are concerned, a definite truce to the fear, suspicion and hate which a naval race would have engendered. To be sure, the unsettled quarrel between France and Italy may yet upset the apple cart, since Great Britain in some form or other will reserve the right to increase her navy beyond the present terms of the treaty under pressure of competition by the European powers. It is to be hoped that good sense and the poverty of Italy will avert this misfortune.

In the complex rivalry of the Powers it is difficult to apportion guilt for the partial failure of the Conference, from which more was hoped. Our own country is certainly not guiltless. Our representatives rejected British overtures, looking to the complete abolition of battleships. They were moreover very slow in giving any assurance that we would consult with other nations in case any nation violated the Kellogg Pact. When our belated assurance was given, it notably cleared the air, and allayed French suspicions of our purpose. Even so, France wanted from Britain a more binding military alliance than Britain had any right to give, so that Secretary Stimson's offer of a consultative pact was not written into the Treaty for die-hard Senators to tilt at. Nevertheless the whole episode shows how hard it is to advance on the road to disarmament without also advancing on the road toward the community of nations. Meanwhile, every gain in disarmament helps. We Americans can go farther than the Treaty, if we remember that there is no good reason under the sun why we have to build as many ships as the Treaty allows us.

CHEERLESS NEWS FROM ILLINOIS

THE more one thinks about it, the less reason one can find for satisfaction in Mrs. McCormick's Senatorial nomination. She is a woman, a drey, probably somewhat superior mentally and morally to Senator Deneen whom she defeated, and an opponent of the world court. The first of the attributes is unimportant. The second she nominally shared with Senator Deneen. The third is somewhat offset by her virtual alliance with the Thompson crowd in Chicago, which made a great comeback at the primary, and the fourth may prove to be a positive misfortune to the country which needs to outgrow its self-righteous isolationism, its international anarchy.

GRUNDY, DAVIS AND LABOR

WHO shall be Senator from the great industrial state of Pennsylvania is a matter of more than local importance. It will be another tragedy of American politics if the best labor can do is to support Secretary Davis because it doesn't like Senator Grundy. There is nothing at all to be said for Senator Grundy except that he is a high tariff capitalist with the courage of his convictions. But there isn't much to be said for Secretary Davis except that he is a glad-hand artist, and the biggest Moose in America. Certainly he has done nothing for labor as Secretary of Labor. On the contrary, he has done some things against labor. Witness his support of compulsory alien registration. Witness also the unrebuked activities of some of his subordinates. Take, for example, the actions of the immigration inspector who provoked a riot by trying to arrest the famous Italian political refugee, Borghesi, on the platform of Cooper Union. One innocent young man is in his grave as the result of that folly which Secretary Davis has not yet condemned. Or take the case of Charles Wood, a labor conciliator under Secretary Davis. This is the man who told the employers they did not have to respect contracts with workers whom they might happen to suspect of being Communists. He is the same man who illegally got the New York police to help him register the political convictions of certain workers. In return for this service he rushed to the defense of Police Commissioner Whalen when the latter was attacked for his high-handed hypocrisy. Workers of Pennsylvania who consider these things will find them additional arguments for the need of building their own party, rather than selecting the less bad of old party candidates.

PHILADELPHIA (FP)—Representative James M. Beck of Philadelphia, reactionary Republican known for his advocacy of the property protection clauses of the American constitution, has been fined \$100 for failing to make a return of personal property for tax purposes.

Refuses Whalen Dinner Bid
Tendered an invitation to serve on the honorary committee of Wall Street capitalists who are tendering a dinner to Police Commissioner Whalen, Walter Frank, attorney, and member of the national board of the American Civil Liberties Union, declined. He cited as reasons Whalen's brutal police riot at Communist demonstrations, and his use of spies, declaring "Whalen's administration is a disgrace to the city."

RE-EXAMINING PROHIBITION

WHEN the New York Assembly endorsed a petition to Congress to call a Constitutional Convention to revise the Eighteenth Amendment it started an idea which has merit. Of course, if there is to be a Constitutional Convention, it should not stop with the Eighteenth Amendment, and it cannot be limited to the Eighteenth Amendment. At the very least a Constitutional Convention could give us direct election of the President and should curb the dangerous powers of our judicial oligarchy. That would be worth working for.

So far as prohibition is concerned, reference to a Constitutional Convention might be one way of getting it out of politics. There is plenty of evidence that the prohibition issue will not down. Whether you like or dislike prohibition, it most certainly cannot be enforced without popular support, and the people have a right to be heard on the subject in a more effective way than through the Literary Digest poll. Why should not all parties agree to call a Constitutional Convention to give expression to the will of the people, as revealed through a nation-wide referendum? Such a referendum would give us no panacea for the liquor question. There isn't any panacea. I think that some modification of the Canadian system would on the whole be better than what we have, but it would be bad enough at that. So much one must admit, even if one does not altogether agree with Professor Irving Fisher on the subject, or with Mr. Drury of Ontario. The one essential thing is to get prohibition out of partisan politics if ever we are to bring about a new political alignment in the interest of social politics.

THE esteemed Chicago Journal of Commerce insists on listing all Senators who voted for Senator Norris's bill for government operation of Muscle Shoals as Socialists. We wish they were. We also wish we could claim all the credit the same paper gives the Socialist Party and the L. I. D. for their part in the power trust fight. Anyway, we have tried to deserve the Journal of Commerce's attack which is music in our ears. And we agree with that paper that logically what government operation of Muscle Shoals ought to lead to is government operation, under appropriate public authorities, of public utilities. Anyway, that is what we are working for.

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. X.—No. 11

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1930

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

Price Five Cents

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$2.00
Three Months75
Six Months 1.00

Conference To Complete Plans For May Day

Socialist Mayor Is Elected in Beaver Dam, Wis.

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
Beaver Dam, Wis.—The recent city election last week brought this municipality within the Socialist Party fold by the election of a Socialist Mayor. In a three cornered contest Rae Weaver, Socialist and printer, was elected Mayor by a plurality of 375 votes out of a total of 3,711 cast.

Weaver has been long active in the Socialist movement and in the year 1916 he was the party's candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. He has been a familiar figure in state conventions of the Socialist Party and has been the local candidate for Mayor in a number of city elections.

The success of the Socialist candidate was not a sudden and large increase in the Socialist vote. The increase in the vote has been slow and steady over a number of years, thanks to persistent work of agitation in each city campaign.

Local Socialists are gratified that Beaver Dam is the third city in the United States where the chief executive office is in the hands of a Socialist.

Prendergast Goes Into Public Utility Business

William A. Prendergast, formerly chairman of the Public Service Commission of New York State, has taken up his duties as a general partner of the banking and brokerage firm of W. C. Langley & Co., in New York City.

FOR SHAME!

Righteous Mr. Beck, Who
Knows All About Constitu-
tion, Holds Out on Pro-
perty Tax

PHILADELPHIA (FP)—Representative James M. Beck of Philadelphia, reactionary Republican known for his advocacy of the property protection clauses of the American constitution, has been fined \$100 for failing to make a return of personal property for tax purposes.

Refuses Whalen Dinner Bid
Tendered an invitation to serve on the honorary committee of Wall Street capitalists who are tendering a dinner to Police Commissioner Whalen, Walter Frank, attorney, and member of the national board of the American Civil Liberties Union, declined. He cited as reasons Whalen's brutal police riot at Communist demonstrations, and his use of spies, declaring "Whalen's administration is a disgrace to the city."

Hosiery Union Official Urges Socialized Industry

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
Philadelphia.—John Edelman, research expert for the American Federation of Full-fashioned Hosiery Workers, declared at the closing session of the All-Philadelphia Conference on Social Work that unless industry in the United States is subjected to an ever increasing social control there can be no prosperity in this country. He called for unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and the rejection of the legal theory that an employer has the right to run his business as he sees fit.

"It would be far better and humane to exterminate painlessly the victims of industry's lack of conscience and social duty than to permit industry to operate as it does, continuously exposing the multitudes of workers to the economic and merciless hazards of our industrial system," was one of his most pointed remarks. He continued: "Management has improved in the past few decades, but no logical economist or social authority believes business paternalism can come with or prevent a recurrence of the present deplorable unemployment situation."

These unmistakably Socialist declarations further complicate the situation in the Kensington area where the North East Progressive League, a non-partisan voters association largely under the domination of Hosiery Union officials has recently declared itself in favor of action within the old Republican primaries. Observers of the situation point out that Edelman's aspirations can only be recognized through the Socialist Party as they call for a revision of the economic order that the old parties would never countenance. Many of the rank and file of the unionists have been asking for a Socialist ticket and it seems they have gained unexpected support from their leadership.

Three Hundred Voices Wanted For May Day Pageant; Report Saturday

THREE hundred voices are wanted immediately.—voices of men and voices of women, voices of boys and voices of girls, deep voices and shrill voices, loud voices and soft voices, rich voices and poor voices—all to merge in a huge WORKERS' CHORUS to sing our labor songs at the May Day Celebration in the Bronx Coliseum.

The choruses of the Workmen's Circle, the Jewish National Workers' Alliance, members of Pioneer Youth, the League for Industrial Democracy, and individuals of German, Finnish and other choruses throughout the city have volunteered to sing. We want all those individuals who have not already enlisted to appear for rehearsal in the Debs Auditorium at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, Saturday, April 19 at 8 o'clock sharp. A lot of fun is in store for those who participate.

U.S. Data Again Belies Hoover On Job Crisis

(The New Leader has asked Jessie Stephen, active worker in the British Socialist and trade union movement, to explain the implications of the budget recently presented to the House of Commons by Philip Snowden, the Labor government's chancellor of the exchequer.)

By Laurence Todd
WASHINGTON (FP)—President Hoover's confident announcement—it was not even so modest as a prophecy—that the industrial depression would be over by the middle of May has not shortened the bread lines, nor has it enabled the U. S. Employment Service to report that March showed a notable recovery in the job market. Indeed, this seems destined to be one of the most unfortunate of the endless procession of ill-founded assertions with which Hoover has made headlines since taking up his present office.

There was no great improvement in industrial activity in March," says the summary of the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin, issued by the Employment Service. . . . The iron and steel industry has not reached normal operations and unemployment continued among these workers. . . . Curtailed schedules continued in the boot and shoe industry, particularly in New England, where a large number of workers were employed on a part-time basis, with quite a number idle. . . . The cotton textile industry remained unchanged, with a large volume of textile mill laborers working part-time and many unemployed. . . .

Portland, Maine, reported that "The volume of unemployment reported in February was still in evidence in March." Massachusetts in general boasted a slight improvement, but admitted that part-time schedules continued in many industries, particularly the textile, shoe, machinery, wooden chair and candy factories. In New Bedford "Curtailed operations continued in the textile mills and a large surplus of these workers existed." In Pittsfield there was a surplus of electrical workers and textile mill hands, while most of the plants were working part-time.

New York state and city reported only a slight improvement in employment in March, while New Jersey industries "marked time," and in Pennsylvania "a large number of unemployed were reported from many localities, with little change since February." Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio echoed the "slight" verdict on industrial recovery. In the South, conditions grew definitely worse as layoffs became more general in coal, textile and other basic industries. In the farming states the reports deal chiefly with prospects of the beginning of spring work on the land and on highway construction. San Francisco found a "noticeable oversupply of help" in most lines, including the building trades, in spite of considerable new construction. Lumber camps absorbed some of the jobs in Oregon and Washington, but Seattle reported conditions similar to those in San Francisco.

Hoover Plans No Aid
These detailed reports show that between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 workers who want jobs immediately are still looking in vain for a chance to earn a livelihood. The American home market continues to be deprived of their former buying power, and this handicap to normal economic life is steadily weakening the resistance of the smaller business men to the pressure from hard times on the one hand and big business on the other which forces the little business men to accept the terms of big business.

Hoover Lines Up Against Labor On Parker Case

White House Makes Public Official Defense of Infamous "Yellow Dog" Ruling

By Laurence Todd
WASHINGTON (FP)—Labor unions all over the United States are writing and telegraphing the senators from their respective states, in protest against confirmation of "Yellow Dog Injunction" Judge Parker as a member of the Supreme Court. When the Senate judiciary committee met Apr. 14 to consider the majority report of its sub-committee—Overman and Hebert—favoring Parker, and the minority report of Borah, it got nowhere. It voted to meet again in a week to try again to reach a decision for or against the injunction judge.

That the fight over Parker has become a labor vs. capital issue was made clear when Majority Leader Watson went to the White House and told President Hoover that his stubbornness in clinging to Parker was dangerous to the Republican ticket in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and other states having a large Negro population, almost wholly in the working class, and having strong unions. A great many protests have been filed by branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These are backed up by personal warnings to Republican leaders in these states, Negro political spokesmen. Parker, by his taunting declaration in North Carolina in 1920 that the Negro has not yet reached the stage of political responsibility, and hence should not ask for a place in American politics, has aroused the racial pride of the leaders of the 13,000,000 Negroes. They see in Parker's words on Negro voting the same aristocratic spirit as shown in his decision that the white wage workers have no rights as against the yellow dog contract.

Fake "Labor" Endorsement
Nor do the endorsements of Parker from hundreds of business men and from groups of corporation lawyers, largely in the industrial South and in New York City, tend to obscure the class line. Thus A. B. Carter, president of the Carter textile mills at Gastonia, wrote Sen. Overman: "I do hope you will not let Green and the Communists interfere with this nomination. Personally, I think it will militate against you to favor the labor people in holding up Judge Parker's confirmation. . . . As you know if there is anybody in the world to sympathize with labor it is me," etc. He thanked Overman and Simmons of North Carolina for staying out of the debate against Hughes.

One "labor" endorsement of Parker came from M. K. Tyson, signing himself as secretary of the National Association of Negro Tailors, at Burlington, N. C. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said the Federation never knew of the existence of such an organization. Green Disgraces Hoover Plea
While Hoover was issuing at the White House an argument prepared at the Department of Justice, to prove that the Hitchman decision by the Supreme Court in 1916 made the yellow dog contract a legally binding document, President Hughes.

Green Disgraces Hoover Plea
While Hoover was issuing at the White House an argument prepared at the Department of Justice, to prove that the Hitchman decision by the Supreme Court in 1916 made the yellow dog contract a legally binding document, President Hughes.

It was perhaps too much to expect that Governor Roosevelt would help put an end to conditions of which he has been the principal beneficiary. In the last gubernatorial election, when he defeated his Republican opponent by 25,000 votes, anyone acquainted with the way in which elections are conducted in many New York City districts knows that the result might have been quite different had there been an election law that was both iron clad and honestly enforced.

In the 2nd, 4th, 8th, and 17th (Continued on Page Three)

Anti-Fascists Demand Right Of Exile Here

A national campaign to establish the right of asylum in the United States for anti-Fascist refugees from Italy was announced by Gino Valenti of Il Nuovo Mondo, Italian labor daily, at the mass funeral for Carlo Mazzola, who was shot at an anti-Fascist meeting by a New York detective. Two thousand workers from labor and anti-Fascist groups marched in the funeral cortege from the offices of Il Nuovo Mondo, and 5,000 heard speakers in Union Sq. plead for action that will make such shootings and persecution impossible in the future.

More than a hundred policemen and a sprinkling of detectives of the radical squad were on hand to hear Jacob Panken call upon Mayor Walker to remove Police Comm. Whalen. Other speakers who denounced Mussolini and Fascist influence in America were William Karlin, Leonard Bright, Arturo Giovannitti and Ypolite Havel.

Fascists Kill Two in Revolt On Lipari Isle

25 Wounded as Militia Seeks Revenge for Es- cape of Nitti and Others — Italy Bars Book

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PARIS.—Information is arriving from Italy on the latest exploits of the Fascist wardens in the islands where the Italian political exiles live. It has been reported that towards the end of 1929, the Island of Ponza was the scene of a savage attack by the Fascist militia against the deportees, following upon an incident between an exile and some members of the militia. It is learned that at present a number of people received bayonet wounds, and that two of them, whose names were Primo and Pallottino, were very seriously wounded. A judge sent to Ponza has already passed monstrous sentences. Seventeen exiles are expected still more serious sentences.

These judicial proceedings are taking place, without regard to justice, after the police commissioner and the captain of militia who were in charge of Ponza at the moment of the attack have been displaced as a result of an enquiry which recognized their responsibility in what had happened. The enquiry had even established that the brave captain was an old liberated convict.

Still more serious is the information which has arrived from Lipari on the events of December. Goaded Into Revolt
After the flight of Roselli, Lussu and Nitti in July 1929, the exiles suffered the worst humiliations and the worst of ill-treatment. Arrests were made for the most trifling reasons. People were sentenced to imprisonment for less than nothing. People were struck and cudgelled at every opportunity. There were domiciliary visits which were repeated up to five or six times in a single night, without regard, not only for the exiles, but also for their families.

So much provocation was asking for revolt. And a revolt took place. An exile named Jozzelli, 54 years of age, who was struck in the face by a member of the militia, struck him back. Other members of the militia tried to knock Jozzelli down, but some other exiles came to his assistance. This was the signal for scenes December 27th, which it is easier to imagine than to describe.

As might have been expected, this explosion of brutal savagery led to others which were still more serious. Two days later a sentinel inadvertently fired a shot. It was imagined that the exiles were going to take their revenge, whereupon a massacre took place. Two exiles named Filippa and Camese (Continued on Page Four)

Roosevelt Kills Measure Aimed At Vote-Stealing

IN VETOING the Hofstadter-Lefkowitz bill, designed to eliminate from the existing election laws the provision permitting a voter to seek instructions after entering a voting machine booth, Governor Roosevelt has underwritten the election frauds committed each year in New York City by Tammany adherents, and has prevented both the Republican and the Socialist minorities from getting an honest election. Louis Waldman, co-chairman of the Socialist Party's Committee on Public Affairs, declared this week.

Had this change in the election laws been in force before the last gubernatorial election, Roosevelt would probably not have been elected, Waldman declared. He declared that more than the 25,000 votes by which Roosevelt defeated Albert Ottinger, his Republican opponent, were stolen in New York City by Tammany methods.

In vetoing the Hofstadter-Lefkowitz bill, which had the en-

Mayor's Lack of Program Holds Big Opportunity For Los Angeles Socialists

Porter, "Good Government" Man Proving Inadequate in Face of Unemployment and Other Serious Problems — Hard Work Will Bring Socialist Party Chance to Bid for Power

LOS ANGELES.—What of the aftermath? The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, concluding one of its most successful sessions since the World War, having left Los Angeles, what, locally, is the situation and what are the prospects for future Socialist success? To answer these questions intelligently, many factors must be considered.

California in many respects might be regarded as one of the pivotal states in a national political contest; this was demonstrated when United States Senator Hiram Johnson turned his back on Charles Evans Hughes and there, by insured the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency. In the old days when Eugene Debs polled almost a million votes for Socialism in the United States and the Appeal to Reason boasted a circulation of six hundred thousand copies weekly, the Socialist Party in California had a formidable following and the readers of the paper a numerical strength second only to New York State. And Los Angeles was the center of Socialist activity and Appeal to Reason propaganda.

San Francisco, the most radical labor city in the West and the best organized, has heretofore proved an infertile field for Socialist agitation. Free speech and press were never utterly suppressed during and after the World War as in Los Angeles, but it has always been extremely difficult for Socialism to make headway in the Northern city. Organized labor in San Francisco is largely Catholic, politically Democratic, and clannish. Until now the workers have counted on winning victories through the trade union movement.

City of Contradictions
Los Angeles presents an admixture of inconsistencies and contradictions as unusual and unique as ever got together in an American community. Compared with San Francisco in character, conduct and appearance Los Angeles functions like a big overgrown town, although possessing twice the population. Nowhere else could Alvin Karpis, the "Fighting Bob" Shuler get away with what he does over the radio, or a zealous member of the Campbellite Church, like John C. Porter, win his way to the mayor's office. In proportion to population and opportunity not even Chicago excels Los Angeles in political chicanery, commercial corruption, social vice and every other iniquity inherent in the capitalist system.

The reason is simple. In a dozen years Los Angeles has quadrupled its population. This tremendous influx of people, bringing together every conceivable type of character, many of whom, now numbered among the city's most influential business and political leaders and formerly figuring as law-defying criminals elsewhere, has had the effect of developing the community very much like the boom mining towns in the intermontane regions of the wild West. By far the greatest numbers came from the Mississippi valley and Southern states, the small town and country districts contributing most. Unprincipled slickers from the Eastern centers also came, and in consonance with capitalist procedure, taking advantage of the gullibility of their less sophisticated fellow citizens, rose to the top. These are the individuals who are now industrially, politically and socially dominant.

One prominent apartment house owner served a term in the Ohio state penitentiary for swindling. Another accumulated a block of store and office buildings through skimming suckers by means of the well known "pay-off" game. A notorious pickpocket owns valuable real estate in the Western part of the city and poses as a diamond merchant. Among the oil magnates one of the best known formerly was an all-round thief, having been successively pickpocket, shoplifter and general confidence man. These gentry were professional crooks before coming to Los Angeles and have merely continued their crooked career under cover of the law. This list of "successful business men" who have piled

up unearned increment does not include the multitudinous real estate sharks who have fleeced mercilessly, nor the promoters of fraudulent corporations which literally have separated from their trusting owners hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Good" Government Wins

These precious buccaneers are the gentlemen who have been influencing the industrial life of Los Angeles, dictating its politics, advertising its possibilities, and, blatantly waving the flag of patriotism, have sought to trample in the dust the aspirations of American workers who dared to organize against their rascalities and greed.

Preponderantly, Los Angeles is American in its make-up, with a psychological complex that is preeminently small-town. Protestantism is the ruling obsession among those who profess religion, although Catholicism is strong. Excepting a handful of radicals and conscientious objectors, flag worship is a generally recognized function. On a straight liquor vote the wets would find little satisfaction. San Francisco, on the other hand, is decidedly wet, and by the people of Los Angeles is regarded as a city of foreigners.

Into this situation several years ago "Fighting Bob" Shuler projected himself with his radio, KGEF, which he hoisted over Trinity Methodist Church. An old-fashioned American from the mountain regions of Virginia, he split the air for a square deal for the poor. Denouncing the bankers and big business men for what they are, he raised the standard of political revolt and actually succeeded, in one of the bitterest campaigns Los Angeles ever experienced, in electing mayor the present incumbent, John C. Porter. The platform of both Porter and Shuler is nebulous and consists largely of indefinite demands for good government and the square deal. The significant fact connected with this election is that Shuler almost single-handed and alone directed his appeal to the working classes and the small business and professional men, and they responded overwhelmingly. Porter is the mayor who attended the big Socialist banquet recently and welcomed the visiting National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

Disillusionment Is Due
John C. Porter, mayor of Los Angeles, is an active member of the Campbellite, or Christian Church, is executive head of the Church Brotherhood, an organization of Protestant men of California, carries a card in the Telegrapher's Union, and in private conversation claims to be a Socialist! That he is thoroughly honest even his enemies concede. Since his accession to office he has accorded the right of agitation and organization to Socialists and trade unionists, despite the disapproval of the Better America Federation challenging only the Communists, and that principally because of their denial of God. It is well to admit here, however, that neither Mayor Porter nor his protagonist, "Fighting Bob" Shuler, have the slightest conception of the fundamental principles and program of the Socialist movement.

With all due respect to his honesty and sincerity, Mayor Porter will not measure up to the requirements of his office, and he will fail to fulfill the expectations of the people as surely as the factors of capitalism perform in Los Angeles. At the moment he is like a sheep in a den of ravening wolves. Many of his appointments to some of the most important offices in the city government have been investigated and engineered by scoundrel corporations who saw to it that the men they wanted appointed complied with the mayor's prejudices regarding religion. Protestant church membership and endorsement constitute the open sesame to political office under the Porter administration. It is unfortunate for John C. Porter that he won the election, but his experience unquestionably will demonstrate to the people of Los Angeles the folly of electing a good man to office purely on a program of cleaning the rascals out.

Mayor Porter's impending debacle could and should prove to be the greatest opportunity that ever came the way of Los Angeles Socialism. By enlisting the support of the local labor movement, working with the forces of labor and making the interests of labor their own, incorporating in their platform planks of a constructive character peculiarly adapted to the needs of a working class community, there is every reason to believe that a disillusioned electorate, shocked by the failure of Mayor Porter to make good, will rally to the support of Socialist candidates rather than return to a regime of political reaction and graft.

Conservatively estimated there are at least one hundred thousand persons out of work in Los Angeles now, and this number will not decrease. Thousands of small home owners are desperate as a result of high taxes and increased assess-

Railroad Wages in January Averaged 63.9 Cents An Hour

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Class 1 steam railways in the United States had 1,537,799 employees in January, 1930, and the average pay of the 1,417,049 who worked on an hourly basis was 63.9 cents an hour for straight time, according to the monthly report by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The 120,750 persons employed on a daily basis, whose average pay was \$8.36, included 16,975 in the executive, official and staff group, averaging \$17.63 a day; 54,253 in the professional, clerical and general group, averaging \$7.45 a day, and 6,869 in the transportation group averaging \$8.82 a day.

Rep. Stafford Fights Norris Bill on Shoals

Milwaukee Reactionary Filibusters for Two Days Against Government Ownership

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Remarking that "There is nothing sacrosanct about the National Defense Act in its requirement that Muscle Shoals be retained and operated by the government," Rep. Stafford of Milwaukee conducted a filibuster, April 10 and 11, in the House military affairs committee, against prompt action on the Norris bill for making this clause in the law effective.

Suggestions by Rep. Hill of Alabama that Stafford read the printed hearings of the committee for the past 10 years, if he desired to give himself a technical education on chemical fertilizer, did not halt the Wisconsin reactionary. He persisted in asking elementary questions of technical experts whom he had caused to be summoned from the Department of Agriculture. The fact that these experts agreed that Muscle Shoals is no longer a potential factor in the commercial fertilizer industry, since the process now employed requires a wholly different equipment than the one installed at the Shoals after the war, made him only more talkative.

"Now, Doctor, please give us a general picture of the fertilizer situation," he suggested. "Off the record, I'm entirely new to this matter. Out in Wisconsin we do not use commercial fertilizer, but rely on the cow, as you know, to return natural fertilizer to the soil."

Half-suppressed groans of impatience came from committee members who had spent years in informing themselves on the reasons why the direct synthetic process of producing fixed nitrogen was better than the cyanamid process. Patiently Dr. Howard, of the Department, explained that the Muscle Shoals plant was out of date since the entire process of manufacture had been changed. He explained that the "situation" of the fertilizer industry is one of steadily reducing cost of production in order to widen the market; that if the improvement continues until 1935 as it has since 1924, the United States will have no need of Chilean nitrates. What Sen. Norris told the Senate four years ago—that Muscle Shoals had ceased to be a fertilizer proposition, but had become the greatest power project in America—the Milwaukee Congressman was forcing the experts to begin to argue with him all over again.

The owners of sixty-five apartment houses lost their property through foreclosure to the American Mortgage Company, a local institution, during March of this year. None of these people can be helped by the Porter administration, as is rapidly being discovered, and many of them are realizing the hopelessness of expecting relief at the hands of politicians now in the public eye.

If the radio pastor of Trinity Methodist Church could defy the powers of capitalism, and with virtually no platform of promised performance could arouse and provoke the voters into placing in the mayor's office a man of little business ability and no political accomplishment, surely the Socialists with a city-wide organization, strong working class candidates of recognized standing, and a practical platform of immediate demands should be able to carry Los Angeles at the next mayoralty election.

That every ounce of energy on the part of every Socialist will have to be thrown into the fight, if victory comes, is conceded in advance. The agents of special privilege will leave no stone unturned to prevent the people from hearing and receiving the Socialist message. But if the workers and small property owners are diplomatically propagandized, despite the opposition of the Better America Federation and allied organizations, including the American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce, every prospect indicates that the night of capitalism may be turned into the day of Socialism, with the complete redemption of Los Angeles and Southern California.

MEADOW BROOK LODGE, Kenosha, Wis., (Heart of Adirondack, near famous Ausable Chasm and Montpelier—Burlington, Vt., Schenck, dancing, restaurants, etc.), MRS. FRED FRAZIER.

Phila. Leaders Urge a Strong Socialist Party

Labor Men, Educators and Others Join in Appeal to Workers — Daniels to Be City Organizer

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
THE Socialist Party in Philadelphia is rising like a phoenix from the post-war ashes of Republican prosperity. The movement is receiving great impetus from college professors, university students, professional men and labor unions.

The sponsors of the revived interest in Philadelphia Socialism Saturday night mailed a letter to thousands of the city's residents outlining the party program and soliciting the support of the people for greater social control of their industrial environment.

The letter is signed by Harry Berger, of the Jewish Daily Forward, Andrew J. Biemiller, of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Robert C. Brooks, Dr. Arnold Dresden, Dr. Jesse H. Holmes and Dr. Clair Wilcox of Swarthmore College, Maynard C. Krueger and Clement Weinstein, also of the University of Pennsylvania; David Felix and H. H. Goldstein, attorneys; Dr. M. V. Leof, physician; Dr. Helen Murphy, educator; Leo Kryczek, organizer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Charles Kennedy, business representative, Pocketbook Workers Union.

"Prosperity" Has Vanished

It follows: "The hollowness of Hoover prosperity is becoming increasingly apparent as unemployment grows in Philadelphia with the profits of public utilities. The wealth of the wealthy is not more impressive than the poverty of the poor. The luxury and the marvels of science and machinery which our capitalist civilization has achieved are not more remarkable than the squalor and misery in which large populations live.

"The present business depression is magnifying as never before the inherent inability of capitalist production and distribution to raise the great majority of American workers up to the minimum standards of health and decency.

"We who sign this letter are convinced that the program of Socialism offers the most practicable way out of this economic impasse.

"The voice of an active Socialist party has not been heard in Philadelphia for many years. The necessity for vigorous socialist education and organization is great. The opportunity is even greater.

"By Socialism we mean an increasing measure of social control in our economic life, looking forward to the development of a planned economy in which the means of production shall be collectively owned and democratically controlled."

Daniels To Be Organizer

The letter then asks support for a program including the bringing of Franz Daniels as organizer to Philadelphia and establishing headquarters at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust street.

A full state ticket is to be placed by petition in the November elections. The state will be headed by James Maurer running for Governor. Maurer is a former President of the American Federation of Labor.

Daniels is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of Union Theological Seminary. He has twice been jailed in New York in defiance of the civil liberties of the Ladies Garment Workers.

The legislative program of the revived party will include the following local and national measures:

A referendum on the repeal of the prohibition act, outlawing of yellow dog contracts, the five-day week and minimum wage for all industries, barring of the use of state police and injunctions in labor disputes, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, public utilities and operation of public utilities, coal and oil industries, revision of court practice which permits assessment of trial costs against defendants declared not guilty, proportional representation and immediate, drastic reduction of the United States' naval and military forces and the abandonment of their use to dominate the weaker nations in Asia, central and South America.

Rand School Class To Hear Anarchist View

The next lecturer in the symposium-course in Labor Problems at the Rand School presided over by Louis Stanley will be Thomas Wright, speaker for anarchist groups and the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, formerly president of New York Painters' District Council No. 9 and at present secretary of Local 905. The subject of Wright's talk will be "Anarchism." The class, divided into two sections, meets Wednesday, April 23 in the Rand School Studio, 17 East 15th Street, between 7 and 8.20 P.M. and 8.30 and 10 P.M. Everybody is welcome.

Patronize New Leader Advertisers — And Tell Them Why You Do It

Plan to End Milwaukee's Debt Advanced

Progress is Being Made on Scheme Laid Out by State Senator Duncan, Socialist

(Special Correspondent of The New Leader)
MILWAUKEE, January, 1930. —Marked four and one-half years since the city of Milwaukee adopted the plan of Senator Thomas M. Duncan to eliminate its public debt—and the four and one-half year mark finds the city with \$2,147,180.48 in its public debt eliminating fund and with \$3,569.57 in its private debt eliminating fund, all invested in city of Milwaukee bonds.

The Duncan plan is in two parts—there is a municipal debt eliminating fund, created by his bill, introduced into the 1923 Legislature and signed by Governor John J. Blaine, then there is the First Wisconsin Trust Company as trustee. Both funds work toward the same object, the elimination of Milwaukee's public debt. Two funds are necessary because it is illegal to have private and public moneys mixed together in the same fund.

Comptroller Reports

The City Comptroller reports as follows, the progress of the Duncan plan, which went into effect July, 1923:

Milwaukee's amortization fund, which is expected to pay off the city's funded debt in 40 or 50 years, is now increasing at the rate of about \$100,000 a year from interest on the fund itself. The total fund is \$2,147,180.48. It was started in 1923 with an initial sum of \$500,459.80.

The fund is invested in Milwaukee bonds and the interest is reinvested. By compounding the interest through such reinvestment the fund will grow much faster as the interest becomes a greater factor. Interest receipts in 1929 were four times the receipts from the same source in 1924, five years before.

The rate at which interest increases is shown by figures given out by the City Comptroller for the time the fund has been established. They are:

Interest for 1923 \$8,218.60
Interest for 1924 24,083.09
Interest for 1925 30,041.76
Interest for 1926 50,399.87
Interest for 1927 56,089.51
Interest for 1928 81,948.03
Interest for 1929 96,252.78

For 1930 the interest will be well above \$100,000. The total contributions from the interest on the fund are \$347,033.64. Contributions made by the city from its own funds since the starting of the debt fund are \$1,800,146.84. The annual amount added to the fund from all sources since the first year are:

In 1924 \$247,847.38
In 1925 224,890.98
In 1926 288,392.61
In 1927 275,492.77
In 1928 287,474.02
In 1929 322,533.04

In 1929 the contribution from interest on the fund was \$96,252.78 and from the city \$226,280.26. In a few more years the interest will equal the city's contribution. When the fund reaches \$10,000,000 a year, considerably more than the total contribution to it annually at this time.

The city contributes to the fund interest it receives from various sources. The most important item is interest on deferred payments of street paving assessments. Total contributions from this source are \$1,357,229.46. Among the other sources are interest on bank balances, interest on extended taxes and interest on securities.

The First Civic Foundation of Milwaukee, also established as part of a plan to eventually retire Milwaukee's city debt, is intended to receive donations and bequests from private sources to be used for the same purpose as the city amortization fund.

This foundation now has on hand \$3,569.57. The first Wisconsin Trust Co. is the trustee of this fund, which must be kept invested in municipal bonds. Receipts of this fund have been from these sources:

Accumulated income from gifts of \$1 to \$10—\$934.57; Edward Grieb, \$10; Milwaukee Civitas Club, \$25; surplus from Neptune pageant, \$75; the Schuster stores, \$2,500; Fred C. Brockhausen estate, \$25; total, \$3,569.57.

Under the terms of the declaration of trust a committee of five residents of Milwaukee county manages the foundation fund. The trust agreement provides that for 25 years after the creation of the trust, three-fourths of the net income shall be accumulated and invested with the principal; for the next following 25 years half of the income must be so invested, and thereafter one-eighth of the net income.

The balance of the income, so long as Milwaukee has any outstanding debt, shall be paid annually to the city treasurer and applied in payment of interest on the city debt, any surplus to be applied to paying the principal. If and when the city debt is extinguished the same balance of net income of the foundation shall be turned over annually to the credit of the general fund of the city.

It is expected that as the First

Thomas Accuses Walker Of Responsibility for Politics in Hospitals

Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall are responsible for the breaking down of standards in the Department of Hospitals of which the Mayor complains, Norman Thomas, chairman of the Socialist Party committee on public affairs, charges. Mr. Thomas pointed out that the executives of the department are largely political appointees, citing in particular deputy commissioner James Fay, formerly vice-president of the Anawanda Club; Secretary of the department John J. McCarthy, who was a Tammany worker in the 18th A. D., Manhattan; deputy commissioner Louis Cohn, who served as an aide of Edward Flynn, Democratic leader in the Bronx, and deputy commissioner Edward Cadley, who was Democratic leader in the 17th Assembly district, Brooklyn.

Pacifists Ask Constitution Ban All Wars

Big Delegation Urges Proposed Frazier Amendment Be Submitted to All the States

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Pleading with the Gillett-Dill subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee to give the anti-war sentiment in the United States a fair chance to show its strength, speakers on behalf of the absolutist peace organizations of the country, at a hearing April 12, urged Congress to place before the state for ratification the Frazier amendment to the federal constitution, which makes war illegal.

"War for any purpose shall be illegal, and neither the United States nor any State, Territory, association, or person subject to its jurisdiction shall prepare for, declare, engage in, or carry on war or other armed conflict, expedition, invasion, or undertaking within or without the United States, nor shall funds be raised, appropriated or expended for such purpose."

The title is Senate Joint Resolution 45.

Total independent disarming of itself by the United States was the theme of the dozen speeches. Caroline Lexow Babcock of the Women's Peace Union urged that another world war would result from failure of Congress to accept responsibility for placing this plan before the American people and thereby pledging to the world the peaceful purpose of the strongest of the nations. Dorothy Detzer, of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, declared that the results of the London naval conference had shown how slow the process of disarmament through diplomacy is going to be. The United States, she pointed out, is to expend half a billion dollars on new naval construction, in consequence of the London agreement if it is ratified. Yet during the entire discussion of the Kellogg Pact the State Department never received a letter opposing that pledge against the making of war. She said it was time the constitution were brought up to date, and into harmony with the Pact.

Hoopes Is Speaker

Sen. Dill questioned the witnesses. When the Rev. Edmund Chaffee, of the Labor Temple in New York, said there were great numbers of Christians who repudiate war and stand definitely with the pacifist position of Jesus, Dill asked him to explain why Jesus "used force to drive the money changers from the temple." Was it because they were money changers, or was it because they were playing the game of big business in the temple? Dill answered his question by saying that the real business intrigues that are the real source of modern wars, and until business is regulated wars will continue.

Darlington Hoopes, Socialist, and city solicitor of Reading, Pa., pictured the various nations as steadily increasing their preparations for war, because the strongest powers are doing so. If the United States would disarm, he argued, the rest would follow gladly because their fears would be removed. The cry of "national defenses," he suggested, is largely a smoke-screen to hide the profits of munition makers. It had been used to cover up invasions of Haiti, Nicaragua and the conquest of the Philippines. He quoted in conclusion from Eugene V. Debs' speech to the jury trying him, in June, 1918, on the charge of violating the Espionage Act:

"I have been accused of obstructing the war," said Debs. "I admit it. Gentlemen, I abhor war. I would oppose war if I stood alone. . . . Men are fit for something better than slavery and cannon fodder, and the time will come . . . when slavery will be wiped from the earth. . . . Men will marvel that there ever was a time when men who called themselves civilized rushed upon each other like wild beasts, and murdered each other by methods so cruel that they defy the power of man to describe."

William B. Harvey spoke for the Quakers, and John Nevins Sayre for the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Civic Foundation becomes better known and grows in size it will receive many bequests from public spirited citizens. It is known that a number of wills have been drawn which make such bequests.

Socialist Party Attacks Record of Roosevelt And N. Y. Legislature

Law-Makers Failed to Act on Unemployment on State Ownership and Operation of Utilities, Survey Shows — Labor's Bills Were Killed While Slight Change in Labor Injunction Law Was Made

ALTHOUGH the New York legislative session had before it numerous vital problems, the action taken on some of them, and the failure to do anything on most of them, have made the work of the session a disappointment to progressives throughout the State. Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman, co-chairmen of the Socialist Party's Committee on Public Affairs declared in a statement reviewing the session.

Placing the blame both on Governor Roosevelt and the legislative leaders, the Socialists cite the scrapping of the program advocated by the State Federation of Labor, appointment of an unemployment commission without power to investigate or deal with fundamental relief measures, defeat of the New York City transit unification measure, for which the Socialists also hold Mayor Walker responsible, inadequate anti-injunction relief, and the failure to take effective action for a development of the state's water power resources by state agencies as among the major questions on which the record of the legislature is to be condemned.

The statement follows: "Circumstances, including unemployment, the virtual collapse of regulatory machinery for public utilities and the prison riots, together with the cumulative effect of long years of work by the labor movement in general and by the Socialist party in particular, brought it to pass that this last session of the Legislature has seen more discussion of issues that really matter than any session since the Socialists were expelled. Yet in proportion to the greatness of the need the amount of action was inconsiderable. The quality of the work done is better tested by certain great issues than by any attempt to measure the routine grist of legislative mills. Our comment, therefore, is confined to certain main heads:

Unemployment Board Criticized
"1. Unemployment. There are definite things that should have been done by the State of New York far in advance of anything that was done or even discussed by the Governor or the Legislature. The so-called unemployment commission appointed by the Governor was a meaningless gesture in the face of a grave emergency. No consideration was given to unemployment insurance and none to a scientific program of public works in dull times such as has been at least discussed by the Federal Congress. No consideration at all was given to emergency legislation for a shorter working week. While the child labor law was strengthened by raising the age at which permits can be issued by one year, more than that might reasonably have been done, especially in an emergency."

Old Age Security. The old age assistance law represents a doubtful advance, but it is a disappointing travesty on the sort of thing that Socialists and other advocates of old age relief have been advocating for years. As it stands, it is at best a liberalized pauperization measure and cannot be said to meet the problem of old age security. The age of seventy is altogether too late, the politics likely to be injected in its administration is altogether unfair to the public and the needy, and, finally, it does not remove the stigma of charity from the assisted pauper.

Housing. No step was taken to give the great city the clear right to go in for municipal housing under circumstances which will permit such a program both to relieve unemployment and to remove slums.

Anti-injunction legislation. Here a forward step was taken by the passage of a law requiring notice of hearing before a judge prior to the issuance of a temporary injunction. This is, however, a small thing. The most oppressive injunctions in the experience of organized labor have been granted by judges on the basis of mere affidavits without a trial on grounds unground in law and discriminatory against labor, and often issued because of the deep-rooted prejudice of the presiding judge. This evil has not even been touched by the legislation.

On Public Utilities. "5. Public Utilities. The Legislature and the Governor, by agreement, deferred action on water power until a commission appointed by them will have an opportunity to study and report on the desirability and practicability of the Governor's proposal for State development of the St. Lawrence and private operation. That further postpones a sound solution of the long neglected problem on water power. The bi-partisan agreement on the commission may take the issue out of the next gubernatorial campaign, but it does not settle the question advanced by the Socialists and progressives for the public operation and development of water power. When one remembers that the measure adopted received the blessing of the Niagara Hudson power combine, a Morgan concern controlling over 60 per cent of the electrical energy in the State, one cannot be sanguine over what happened in the matter of water power."

"Public operation and control is the only sound and democratic alternative to a private power trust which has evaded successful regulation and will continue to evade it. In this plan for a State system should have been included the right of municipalities and power districts to own and operate production and distributing systems for the benefit of the people. Socialists were the chief advocates of this measure before the Knight Commission."

"While something was done to strengthen the Public Service Commission the chief result of the work of the Knight Commission and of the Legislature is to show the impossibility of bringing about really satisfactory regulation to deal either with the power companies or with such a case as that of the New York Telephone Company, which is still unsettled after ten years before the Commission and in the courts."

Both parties made a football of transit in New York and in consequence the Legislature adjourned without giving New York City the power that it unquestionably should have to bring about proper unification. The city administration, however, did not come before the Legislature with clean hands. Protesting its love of the five cent fare it has failed to use its recapture powers and failed to tax property especially benefited so as to make a five cent fare more easily possible.

Labor Laws Killed
"6. The entire program of the State Federation of Labor, and the welfare laws required to make our laws for more humane treatment of women and children in industry, were crushed at a time when in the enlightened countries in the rest of the world, national and local governments devote their energies and statesmanship to precisely those fields of social legislation."

"7. Other matters. Nothing was done to give more honest elections in New York City and other cities. No effective provision was made for the investigation of city and county government either in Great New York or up-state because both old parties have too much to fear and too much to conceal so that neither is in a position to take a vigorous initiative. Nothing was done by both parties to better the disgraceful conditions in the prisons until the tragic riots which resulted in the loss of life on both sides, and the evil theory behind the archaic laws affecting our penal system."

"It is idle to blame the legislature for these things as long as the citizens remain content with a political system under which both old parties are brokers between interests with power, and the masses with the votes, and tend to vie with each other to see what can be done for human well-being but at a low price the people of our state can be kept content under a system which fails to provide them with economic security and well being, or with genuine democracy."

THE BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP
"Why I believe in Personal Immortality" will be the topic of Rev. Leon Rosser Land's address at the 8 o'clock Fellowship Service at the weekly meeting of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston road, near East 172nd street on Sunday evening, April 20th. At nine o'clock Open Forum, Algonquin Lee will speak on "The New Capitalism—what is there new about it?"

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney, 116 Nassau Street, Brooklyn and Sundays, 1886 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Ave. Subway. Telephone: Bay extension, to Zerga Ave. Station.

DR. SIMON BERLIN DENTIST, 210 West 20th St., New York City. Telephone: Trinitas 692

MAX WOLF OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN, 228 W. 125 St., Bet. 8th & 9th Sts.

PARK PLACE 8-5 WEST 10TH STREET, Elegant Ball Rooms for Balls, Weddings, Banquets and Meetings. ROSENBERG & HERTZ, Props. Telephone: Haverford 4254. Cathedral 8071

J. TORCH Artist & Designer, Manufacturer of decorative paper screens, 145 West 14th Street, New York City, Chelsea 3334

VISIT Soviet Russia

First sailings in May
MAY 2nd S. S. LEVIATHAN
MAY 8th S. S. OLYMPIAN

All expenses included \$295 Soviet Visa free up

New York-London-Leningrad-Moscow-New York
AMERICAN-RUSSIAN TRAVEL AGENCY, Inc., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City
Chelsea 9074-27-28-29

Communists Aiding Lewis In Ill. Mines

'National Miners Union' Agent of Old Officers—Money Held Deciding Influence

By McAlister Coleman
(Special Correspondent of The New Leader)
BENTON, Ill.—"Communists in the Illinois mine fields are on the pay-roll of John L. Lewis, the leader of the reactionary forces in the United Mine Workers of America, and are assisting Lewis in every way possible to destroy the movement for the reorganization of the miners' union headed by Alexander Howat."

This statement was made to me by Adolph Germer, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America. To back it up, Germer has a mass of evidence gathered during his three weeks' speaking tour of the Southern Illinois fields.

As a matter of fact in many places the Communists make no attempt to conceal their alliance with the most reactionary of all latter-day labor officials. In the nearby town of Zeigler, which has been the headquarters of Communist activities throughout all these regions, officials of the Communist National Miners Union have openly paraded the streets whooping it up for Lewis. Some of them have been instrumental in closing down mines where there is no wage dispute but where the workers have shown sympathy for the Howat group. An ex-official of the National Miners Union took the platform at a miners' meeting at Harrisburg last Saturday where Germer was speaking and made a windy defense of Lewis. But a few short months ago this same man was exhausting the well-nigh infinite resources of Communist invective upon Lewis and his colleagues, Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy.

A Fantastic Story
As the facts come out, it is evident that the truth about the activities of the National Miners Union makes a story fully as fantastic and sordid as any that can be told about the doings of the Communists in New York. As usual they have failed utterly to gain any foothold whatsoever among the rank and file of the workers and as usual also they have left behind misery and actual privation among the innocent victims of their stratagems. Now they are running up and down the coal-camps distributing scurrilous pamphlets supplied them by Lewis attacking the personal characters of Howat and Germer, they are trying to prevent men from going to work at wage scales agreed upon by the union and the operators, and in general they are proving themselves to be one of the most sinister enemies that the coal diggers of Illinois have yet had to face.

"When the National Miners Union was first started," said Germer, "I was convinced that it was receiving encouragement from John L. Lewis, in spite of the fact that the spokesmen for the Communists were loud in their criticism of Lewis. It is now evident that Lewis wanted the Communists to raise all the hell they could in Illinois because Illinois alone of all the bituminous fields was one hundred per cent organized and Illinois was and is the center of the opposition to Lewis' autocratic methods. I reasoned that if the union in Illinois was destroyed, Lewis could blame the Communists. The investigation that we have been conducting in Southern Illinois proves that this reasoning was correct and that there is now a working arrangement between Lewis and what is left of the National Miners Union."

A Lewis Recruit
There is of course food for the ironist in the thought that John L. Lewis, who through Ellis Szares, the editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, has been baiting "Reds" for the past eleven years should now be using these self-same "Reds" for his own destructive purposes. But factionalism, like politics, makes strange bed-fellows and Lewis who is using gun-fighters and bootleggers to beat Howat is not notoriously finicky about his alliances. Like the Communists themselves, he apparently believes that the "end justifies the means."

Germer has in his possession a letter written by an active organizer of the National Miners Union in Northern Illinois to a former official of that organization in which the writer tells of working with two Lewis organizers in the distribution of a pamphlet gotten out by the Lewis forces libelling everyone connected with the reorganization movement. He tells of plans on the part of the Lewis men to call a "rank and file convention" of the Illinois coal-diggers at which officials friendly to the Howat group would be "dumped overboard." In the course of the letter one comes upon an interesting reason for the enthusiasm for Lewis which a few recent converts are exhibiting. "I had quite a talk with D—" says the writer, "and he said that he had spent all his money. He said that he had accepted an offer from Lewis to fight Howat. Just so. The sentiment for Lewis John W. Hooley.

Aberle Settlement Is Regarded as Victory For The Strikers

Philadelphia. —(FP)—Aberle mill strikers were justified, for the most part, in their protest against wage cuts, the board of arbitration has decided, in an award which fixes wages at approximately the union scale. The three arbitrators insist that a system of bona fide workers' representation be set up in the mill.

The workers regard the settlement as a real victory against the 10% wage cut, even though it does not grant formal union recognition. It is expected eventually to bring the shop into contractual relations with the union. The strike was marked by much mill and police-provoked violence. One striker was killed and many friends of the strikers were shot and attacked by company gunmen and police.

In Southern Illinois may be expected to last in direct proportion to the length of the purse of the dictator at Indianapolis. I have been witness of several of the Lewis parades which are supposed to be spontaneous uprisings of the mine proletariat in defense of their beleaguered chieftain and I have seldom seen anything more pitiful in all my contacts with the labor movement. In dilapidated Ford cars, with windshields crumpled, battered wheels and wobbly wheels, men whose overalls are a mass of faded blue patches, ride round and round the main streets of these mining camps with signs on their cars reading "We are loyal to Lewis," "Oust all Traitors," etc. Thus they express their loyalty to a man who is taking from their pockets \$12,000 a year salary and \$10,000 a year more in the shape of expenses and under whose administration the union has declined from a membership of 500,000 to less than 160,000 at present. These men, some of whom have been kept out of work for more than a month now because of wild-cat strikes called by Lewis Organizers, go to the meetings of the local unions and stolidly refuse to allow Germer and John Hindmarsh and the other organizers to speak to them about the plans of the new movement. They don't want to hear anything about reorganization they say, and in this way they are encouraged by the Communists.

Till the Cash Holds Out
There is consolation for those who are seriously concerned with restoring the United Mine Workers of America to that union's former place in the vanguard of the labor movement, in the thought that this latest alliance of the Communists marks the end of their activities for a long time to come in this part of the country. By joining with John L. Lewis they have committed mass suicide as Cannon in his paper "The Militant" long since prophesied they would. So long as they are spending Lewis' money they may boast of a following of illiterate Holy Rollers from Kentucky to whom a dollar bill looks as big as a mountain, of a few immigrant miners who know nothing about the issues of the controversy but are easily intimidated by a show of force and of the rag-tag and bobtail that loafs about any mining-camp with keen noses for the sources of white mule.

But Lewis' treasury, large as it is (he boasts of having over \$900,000) cannot last forever. And when the money is gone, gone is the following. Long since repudiated by every intelligent coal-digger in Illinois, the Communists are making their last despairing stand in these isolated coal camps of "Egypt" where the fundamentalists of Communist philosophy are about as clearly comprehended as the Einstein theory but where everybody knows that there are one hundred cents in a dollar.

Conference on Pension To Be Held Next Friday

The American Association for Old Age Security announces its third annual conference on old age security to be held Friday, April 25, in New York City. Two sessions will be held during the day at Grand Central Palace, 10th floor. At 10 a. m., under the chairmanship of Agnes Brown Leach, and under the general subject of "The Need for Old Age Security," Dr. Lucille Eaves will discuss "Women and Old Age." Dr. Elinor Pancoardt, "The Aged in Baltimore;" Dr. Luther Gulick, "Old Men and Women in New York State;" and Abraham Epstein, "Old Age Security Progress." At 2 p. m., under the chairmanship of James H. Maurer, "The Practicability of Old Age Pensions will be discussed. Dr. D. Jamieson will speak on "The Canadian Pension Law;" Miss Esther De Turbeville, "Since California Began to Pension Its Aged;" Dr. H. Paul, "How Utah Pensions Its Aged;" Benjamin Glasberg, "The Wisconsin Pension Law;" Dr. Charles Johnson, "What New York's Old Age Security Law Contemplates." The conference will conclude with a dinner at the Town Hall (luncheon at 6:30 p. m., with address on "America and Old Age Security," by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Senator C. C. Dill, Harold A. Hatch, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Rev. Roy C. Fitzgerald and an impossible.

"Yellow Dog"

I want a job, I must have work . . .
You agree never to grumble or shirk?
My children starve, my wife is sick . . .
You agree to obey, honor and stick? . . .
I have pounded the streets in vain for ages . . .
You agree to accept our standard of wages?
You agree never to criticize
Or ask the workers to organize
Nor yourself any union join.
Look, no union must you join . . .
I am a worker, I need employment . . .
This glorious American establishment
Asks you, of your own free will,
Do you agree to slave in its mill? . . .
I am out of work, I need a job,
I must live, I want a job.

A perfect contract, the Judge said.
This document which I have read
Shows a meeting of the minds
Which both parties strictly binds.
On every tenet of law and fact
I enjoin the worker's every act . . .

Sol Perrin.

Conference on Tuesday To Prepare for May Day

(Continued from Page One)
protest against the failure of Federal, State and local officials to take effective measures to relieve the suffering caused by the present unemployment crisis, demand the immediate enactment of unemployment insurance legislation and a reduction of the hours of employment as fundamental measures to meet the unemployment problem, adequate old age pension legislation, and genuine disarmament as a step in the direction of international peace.

The same protests and demands will be heard at a score of meetings throughout the United States, and in all the leading cities of the world other demands, based on the local problems of the workers, will be voiced by internationally famous Socialist and labor leaders. As part of the Coliseum meeting arrangements, every enrolled Socialist voter will receive an invitation and two tickets for the meetings. There will be about 15,000 to be addressed within the next few days. Gerber has issued an appeal to all who can address envelopes and help fold letters to apply to him at the May Day headquarters, 7 East 15th Street, during the day or evening.

Volunteers Are Needed
All labor weeklies published for the various trades will during the next two weeks contain appeals signed by the officials of the trade unions urging all members to take part in the celebration. At the conference to be held in the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, next Tuesday, April 22, at 8 o'clock, an intensive drive to jam the Coliseum and to make possible the holding of several overflow meetings will be inaugurated by the representatives of the more than 100 organizations that are expected to participate. Organizations that will not meet in time to elect representatives will be represented by their regularly-constituted officials. Socialist party branches are receiving copies of an appeal issued by Gerber asking for names of

Roosevelt Vetoes Bill To Curb Vote-Stealing

(Continued from Page One)
Assembly districts, Manhattan, wholesale frauds were committed by Tammany henchmen. Most of the voters had nothing to do with casting their ballots. They were "assisted." That is, when they would enter the voting machine booth, someone would pull the levers for them, and they would be told that they voted. If they protested, they would be jostled out of the polling place, and if they became too vociferous in their protest, they would receive a beating in addition.

"In permitting this assistance to voters, another important section of the election statutes is nullified. In the past, politicians who paid voters a consideration for their votes could not definitely ascertain whether the vote was delivered in accordance with the terms of the agreement. With the right to assist, the purchaser goes into the booth and casts the ballot.

"It is not lack of familiarity with the use of voting machines to which the Governor attributes the need for assistance, but the necessity of pulling up a tremendous Tammany majority in New York City to overcome the Republican lead up-state which is responsible for the readiness of Tammany adherents to 'assist' the uninformed voter. If the Governor has any doubt as to this, he can very readily obtain the information by asking the district leaders in the districts I have mentioned, or he can make a tour of inspection on Election Day, when we shall be glad to point out to him the methods by which he is elected.

"In determining what is proper legislation to protect the sanctity of the ballot, the majority party ought to defer to the views of the minority, who are in a far better position to know what their difficulties on Election Day are. When non-partisan groups organized to promote decency in elections are also the supporters of a measure, there is substantial reason for adopting their proposals. Governor Roosevelt has rendered a noble service to his Tammany friends, and has aided his own political ambitions, but he has helped make the election in New York City an impossible.

party members who can volunteer to serve on the committee on the day of the meeting. They will meet early, and help attend to the details necessary to insure the orderliness of the meeting. Every Socialist party branch will have to furnish the names of some if a committee of 300, which Gerber declares will be necessary, is to be recruited. Members who have not attended the branch meetings, are asked to forward their names to the Joint May Day Committee, 7 East 15th Street. They will receive instruction when and where to report.

Stirring Pageant On May Day Program

(Continued from Page One)
afternoon of May 1 at the Coliseum. East 17th street, the Bronx. Already plans are being laid for the presentation of artistic labor programs in the months to come. Rehearsals of dancers and singers are taking place at the Rand School auditorium or studio every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday between 6 and 8 o'clock and at other times by arrangement. For other information inquire of Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Louis Stanley or Julius Gerber at the Socialist Party Headquarters, 7 East 15th street, Algonquin 4620.

A grand rehearsal of the chorus will take place Saturday evening, April 19 at 8 o'clock in the Debs Auditorium at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street. Everybody is given a cordial invitation to attend and prepare to participate in the program. No experience is required for either the singing or dancing. Men and women are equally welcome.

The program at present stands as follows:

- TENTATIVE MAY DAY PROGRAM**
1. Address . . . To be announced
 2. Marches Band
 3. Entrance March All Groups
 4. Labor Songs
 - a. Workers' Singing Club
 - b. Workmen's Circle Choruses
 - c. National Jewish Workers' Chorus Alliance
 5. Labor Sports
 - a. German Workers' Gymnastic and Sport Alliance
 - b. Negro Work Songs Alice Crawford and Group
 6. Labor Dances
 - a. The Slaves
 - b. Workers' Dance Club
 - c. The Liberation of the Workers
 - d. Workmen's Circle Junior Circle
 7. Towards Internationalism
 - a. Indian Dances
 - b. Naquayama, Mofisi and Indian Group
 - c. German Dances
 - d. Spanish & Mexican Dances
 - e. Mariano Montero and Marie Antonick
 - f. Finnish Dances
 - g. Finnish Socialist Group
 - h. Ukrainian Dances
 - i. Ukrainian National Home, Passaic
 - j. Speaking Chorus (Sprechchor) "Workers of the world, unite, etc." All Groups
 8. Final: The International.

U. S. Data Again Belies Hoover on Job Crisis

(Continued from Page One)
Man into the wage-worship class. Day by day the chorus of criticism of chain stores and chain banks rises higher, in the House. Occasionally it is heard in the Senate. But louder than this protest is the voice of the dominant financial groups which interlock the utility corporations, the banks, the chain stores, the manufacturers' associations, the bar associations and organized politics. Unemployment may be a tragedy to millions of individual American homes, but it is not worth a moment's serious consideration to the men who direct this vast central oligarchy of private capital. President Hoover, in full sympathy with and allegiance to this scheme of mergers, is not disturbed by the bread lines. He ignores every suggestion that relief should be given the victims of chronic unemployment, just as he turns his back on suggestions that he withdraw his nomination of a yellow dog injunction judge to a life job on the Supreme Court. He lives outside the workers' world.

New Effort Is Made To Arbitrate Strike Of Pitts. Taxi Men

Pittsburgh. — (FP) — Once again an effort is to be made to end the 3-month strike of Pittsburgh's 1,500 cab drivers. Liberal clergymen, backed this time by all the Pittsburgh newspapers, have suggested a committee of three to arbitrate the strike, the men to return pending the decision. Selection of a chairman, from James N. Tufts, Paul H. Douglas and R. Leiser, university men and specialists in labor problems, is urged, together with one labor and one capitalist representative.

Parmelee Transportation Co. officials are in a quandry, hardly daring to refuse arbitration but unfriendly to the suggested choice of chairman. The strikers are suspicious of the proposal to name a conservative A. F. of L. leader to represent them. A. F. of L. officials, co-operating with Secretary of Labor Davis, "settled" the strike two months ago to the almost unanimous disgust of the strikers.

Southern Labor In Fight on Chain Stores

Three Cities Report Resentment of Unions Against Anti-Labor Policies

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — (FP) — Public opinion, mobilized by organized labor, and particularly the meatcutters union, is showing the Hill chain stores that an arrogant cheap labor, long hour, anti-union policy of flaunting decent American working conditions is not always profitable. "Moved" is the sign in the window of the once thriving Hill store in Rossville, Ga., while the former Hill manager, who operates a union shop nearby, does a brisk business. Three other Hill markets were closed in one week in this region.

In Chattanooga Meatcutters Local 600 has increased the number of pickets on Hill stores. Union members are working night and day to remind their friends that their Christmas presents from the owner of the stores they had worked to build up in Chattanooga was a lockout from their jobs. The campaign has just begun, they declare, and will be pushed until the Nashville merchant prince changes his treatment of workers.

Public sympathy appears to be with the union against the chain, one of whose managers was convicted of systematic short-weighting a few months ago. Police do not intervene to protect Hill's business. On the contrary, a sister of the Hill manager at the Central and Main St. store was fined \$5 for disorderly conduct when she tore a sign off a young man picket.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (FP) — Local merchants who established a weekly paper here as part of the campaign that is being conducted against chain stores tried to make it appear that organized labor was backing their move. The Central Trades and Labor Council has passed a resolution soundly castigating them for this misrepresentation. While not denying that wages are low in chain stores, the resolution emphasizes that wages in "independent" stores for the same kind of work are no higher.

NEW ORLEANS — (FP) — The New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council has placed the piggy Wiggly, Atlantic and Pacific and Hill stores on the "we don't patronize" list. Organizers had failed to secure recognition to union clerks in these establishments.

Hoover Fights Labor On Judge Parker

(Continued from Page One)
dent Green of the A. F. of L. replied with a direct challenge to Hoover to withdraw the name of Parker, or for each senator to vote to reject the nomination. Hoover's Denial
Six senators had told the press correspondents or trade union representatives at the capitol that they had asked President Hoover to withdraw the nomination of Judge Parker, when Hoover announced that not a senator had made any such request of him. Among the senators whose word is set squarely against that of Hoover are Robinson of Indiana, McCulloch of Ohio, Robinson of Kentucky, and Majority Leader Watson of Indiana, beside Vice-President Curtis.

One of the elements of uncertainty in the battle which organized labor and the organized Negroes are separately making against Parker is the Southern Democratic group in the Senate. Parker pleased this group by declaring that Negroes had not yet reached the stage of development where they were entitled to take part in politics. But many of these same senators are afraid of organized rail labor, which has demanded that the yellow dog injunction judge be kept off the Supreme Court bench. And they feel that Parker's rejection will help their party in November.

Labor Issues Decide Poll in So. Australia

Labor Party Wins 26 Seats and a Clear Majority — Had 16 Seats in Old House

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
ADELAIDE, Australia. — The Labor Party won a sweeping victory in the elections for the South Australian Parliament April 6th.

The elections gave Labor 26 seats, Liberals 17, the Country Party 2. Labor had 16 seats and the others 28 in the old Parliament.

The "Australian Worker" wrote as follows on the elections in its issue of Jan. 15th:

"South Australian Labor is well prepared for the election. Labor's slogan at the election will be: 'Work for the Workless, Land for the Landless, and Equitable Taxation.' . . . The workers in South Australia are not likely to overlook the treatment handed out to them under the Butler Government. Their wages have been reduced and thousands have been thrown out of their jobs. And whenever they demonstrated in protest against this callous treatment the Butler Government's mounted and foot police were turned loose and batons were used in brutal fashion.

"When the unemployment position became desperate a few months ago the Butler Government declined to provide adequate relief work for the jobless men. It introduced the iniquitous system of work for rations, with no pay. Nor were the unfortunate jobless allowed to pick and choose the kind of rations they needed most. The food coupons issued had to be exchanged only for food stipulated by the Government. In this way the Butler Government made a very determined effort to break down the standard of living.

"But to its own wealthy supporters the Government was particularly generous. In the case of the squatters it passed legislation encouraging them to conserve larger land holdings, and thus retard production. It expected only a comparatively small tax from the few landowners of the many thousands of square miles in the State. 'Thousands of land-hungry farmers and settlers were denied the opportunity to settle on the land and follow gainful occupations. Should Labor succeed at the forthcoming elections it will find plenty of work in amending the existing iniquitous system of land legislation.

In a desperate effort to prevent Labor getting a square deal at the elections the Butler Government has followed the example set by the Victorian Nationalists in gerrymandering the electorates. Thus we find, for example, that 50,000 electors in Sturt, where there is a big Labor vote, are asked to return three members, while in the Alexandria electorate, a Nationalist stronghold, only 10,000 electors are required to return the same number of members. The same unfair disproportion exists in other electorates."

"Last Mile" to Be Given For Pioneer Youth Camp

"The Last Mile" is the play selected by the Pioneer Youth theatre party committee for the organization's annual camp benefit to be held Tuesday evening, April 29th.

The entire Harris Theatre has been taken over for the affair and according to Mrs. Fannie Fillin, treasurer of the committee, most of the seats have been subscribed by members and friends of Pioneer Youth. A few good orchestra seats at \$2.00 are still available and may be ordered by phoning Stuyvesant 7865.

Other members of the committee are Harry Schuster, chairman; Samuel Perlmuter, secretary; Minnie Weinstein, Anna Wexler, Jennie D. Carliph and Harry Rubenstein.

Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist
Now at
21 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 8680-881
Not connected with any other store in New York

When your doctor sends you in a trust maker for a trust fund or a stock, go there and see what you can buy for your money.
Then go to P. WOLF & CO., Inc.
COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES
1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A
Bet. 84 & 85 Sts. Bet. 4 & 5 Sts.
(1st floor) New York City
Open Even., 8 p.m. Open Even., 9 p.m.
SUNDAYS CLOSED
Special Ladies' Assistant

Bad breath

is a warning—

Poisonous food wastes held too long in the digestive system cause bad breath. Ex-Lax rids the body of these wastes promptly. Better for you than vile, violent cathartics.

Important Note! There's nothing else like Ex-Lax. Its scientific, laxative ingredient is made more effective through choco-lating by the exclusive Ex-Lax process. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

Keep "regular" with
EX-LAX
The Chocolated Laxative

FORUMS AND LECTURES

THE COMMUNITY FORUM Park Ave. at 34th St.
8 P.M.—Symposium: "Present Religious Tendencies"
Stanley High (Theist) Charles Francis Potter (Humanist)
Joseph Lewis (Atheist)
H. A. M.—John Haynes Holmes
"Ten Reasons for Believing in Immortality"
Admission Free All Welcome

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
At Cooper Union
Eighth St. and Astor Place
at 8 o'clock
Friday evening, April 25th
DR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
"The Psychology of Progress"
The Mental Habit Which Makes for Civilization
Sunday evening, April 27th
DR. STRINGFELLOW BARR
"Ethics and Social Science"
History As A Social Science
Tuesday evening, April 29th
MR. NORMAN HILFERRY
"Law in Society"
Light As A Wavelet
At Muhlenberg Library
209 W. 23rd Street
at 8:30 o'clock
Saturday evening, April 19th
DR. RICHARD MCKON
"The Old and New Physics"
Time and Space: Kinds of Measurement
Monday evening, April 21st
PROFESSOR KARE N. LEWELLYN
"Law in Society"
The Spoils of Control
Wednesday evening, April 23rd
MR. CLIFFORD P. FADMAN
"Contemporary European Literature"
Left Wing German Writing
Thursday evening, April 24th
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
"The West and East of Reasoning"
Reasoning in Relativity

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM
held at
THE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS
9 Second Avenue
Subject:
"UNEMPLOYMENT"
Speaker:
DR. HARRY W. LAIDLOR
Executive Director of the League for Industrial Democracy
Sunday, April 20 8 P. M.
Admission Free Everyone Invited

The Bronx Free Fellowship
Aurora Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road
(Near East 172nd Street, Bronx)
SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1936
8 P. M.—Rev. Leon Roster Land on
"Why I Believe in Personal Immortality"
8 P. M.—Algermon Lee on, "The New Capitalism—what is there new about it?"

Rand School

7 East 15th Street, Alg. 3094
LITERARY EVENTS
SUZANNE LA FOLLETTE
Editor, The New Freeman
"AMERICAN LIFE AND AMERICAN ART"
Friday, April 18, at 8:30
STEPHEN VINCENT BENET
Author John Brown's Body
"NATIONALISM IN POETRY"
Friday, April 25, at 8:30

ORDER FOR BUNDLE OF THE May Day Edition OF

The New Leader
SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE BY APRIL 21st. THE PRICE IN BUNDLES OF TEN OR MORE IS 3% CENTS PER COPY.

Mr. Paul U. Kellogg
Editor of Survey and Survey Graphic
will speak on
THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT
at the
Society for Ethical Culture Meeting
House, Central Park West and 64th St.
THURSDAY, APRIL 24th
at eight-fifteen o'clock
Auspices of the Business Men's Group

Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Working-Men's Fraternal Order in Existence
80,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS
750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada
Insurance from \$100 to \$3,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8, \$10, \$15, or \$20 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$2 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.
For information, apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
115 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 6860

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Main Office:
227 EAST 84th STREET NEW YORK CITY N. Y.
A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Fifty-three branches throughout the United States. Membership \$3.00. Assets \$800,000. Insurance in force \$80,000,000.
No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!
A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 insurance covers all expenses.
A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of withdrawal.
Workmen and women, protect your homes in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your own class.
No members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.
For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street

Phila. Council Cheers Labor Party Appeal

Grundy Reveals W. W. Atterbury as Chief Backer of Secretary James J. Davis

PHILADELPHIA—(F.P.)—Feeney has been wiped out of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, cried liberal delegates following the withdrawal of two elevator unions from the central body. Frank Feeney, president of the Intl. Elevator Constructors and formerly a power in Quaker City labor politics, has allied himself—alone of prominent Philadelphia labor leaders—with Joe Grundy of the Pennsylvania Mfrs. Assn. He ordered the withdrawal of the elevator unions and operators unions from the central body.

Rival candidacies of Sec. of Labor Davis, James H. Maurer, Socialist, Grundy and Pinchot stirred the Central Labor Union.

After prolonged discussion Delegate William Huggins of the Printers Union cried out: "Cut it out and get down to your real business of organizing the worker. If you must monkey with politics be sincere and organize a labor party."

Prolonged cheering greeted his remarks.

LABOR'S FRIENDS

IN PENNSYLVANIA

WASHINGTON—(F.P.)—Now that "Old Joe" Grundy, head of the anti-union Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association and candidate for the Republican nomination for senator, has identified W. A. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and most notorious labor-baiter in the state, as the financial backer of the Vane gang, the bewilderment of Pennsylvania trade unionists as to who is the real "friend of labor" in this primary is made worse.

For Atterbury—if he has been the source of the mysterious slush funds handled by the Vane machine in past elections—was the real power in the secret conclave at Philadelphia which named J. J. Davis for senator and Francis S. Brown for governor. Nor was Grundy's turning of state's evidence any less interesting because he is the new boss of the Vane gang is Cunningham, still awaiting federal prosecution in the District of Columbia because he refused to tell the Senate slush fund inquiry committee, two years ago, where he got a certain \$50,000 cash which he used just before election day. The finger of suspicion points to Atterbury, who at that time was engaged in his war of extermination against the Federated Shop Crafts.

Fascists Kill Two In Revolt on Lipari

(Continued from Page One)
(both from Lipari) were wounded with the butt-ends of rifles, and died from their wounds. The number of other exiles who were wounded is not known. It is only known that the State doctor named Fenech, refused to attend to them. A truly Fascist doctor!

Nitti's Book Banned In Italy

The civil population of Lipari was not spared any more than the exiles by the savagery of the militia who were bent on massacre. Actually 25 civilians were wounded, including the very peaceable director of the Savings Bank, who wears an official decoration.

The officers responsible for these bandit activities continue to parade the streets of the island, and are proud of the approval of their political and military chiefs. Among these officers a special place should be given to Lieutenant Della Citterna.

The news which we are in a position to give proves that sooner or later everything is known of what happens in this Italian hell. But now there is something better than book by Francesco Nitti, one of the three who escaped from Lipari. It has already appeared in America (Publishers—Putnam, New York, and in France, Librairie Valois) and it will soon be published in German.

Its title is "Escape." Thirty months of deportation are told in this book in a style of penetrating and striking simplicity. The criminal savagery of the warders, the miserable conditions of the material existence of the exiles, the humiliation of a life without any intellectual interests, are denounced for ever.

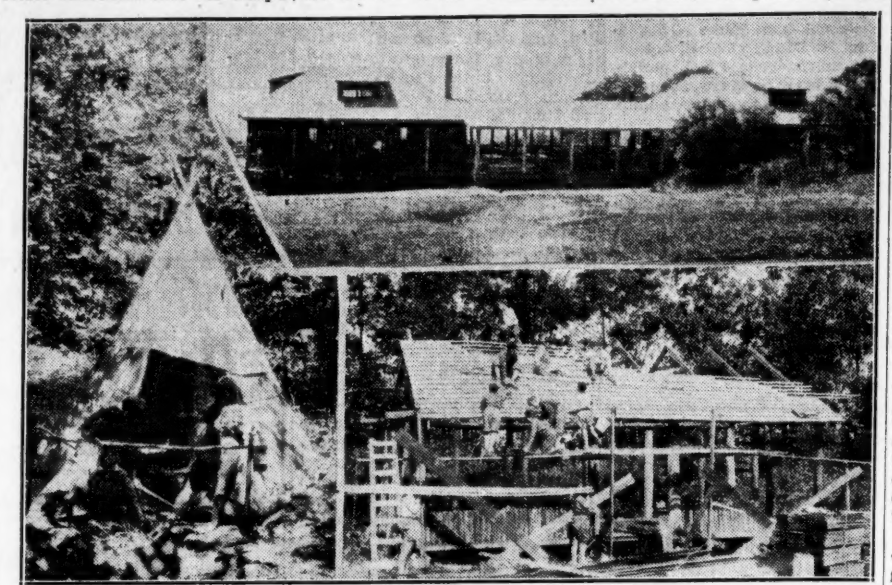
This book has been compared with the books of Pelloux and Remarque, and the comparison will not seem strained to those who read it. And it must be read by all anti-Fascists. An Italian book-seller has been jailed for selling the book.

Eye carefully examined and glasses scientifically fitted—Moderate Prices
Office open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
OPTICIANS
100 Lexington Ave., cor. 16th St.
Formerly Feltz-Miller Optical Co.

99 Golden, Inc.

Pioneer Youth Camp Offers Summer Haven For Children Of Workingclass Parents

ACCOMMODATIONS for 110 children of trade unionists and unorganized workers in addition to a limited number of children from homes of parents sympathetic to the labor movement will be provided this summer in the national experimental camp of Pioneer Youth of America at Rifton, New York. An illustrated folder announces that the camp's



Scenes at Pioneer Youth Camp

seventh season will begin June 28 continuing for 10 weeks until September 5th.

High up on a picturesque forested mountainside in the foothills of the Catskills, six miles south of Kingston, the camp site of 140 acres commands a view of the countryside for miles around. The camp has excellent facilities including modern plumbing, a large social hall, dining hall, artesian well, lake, and swimming pool. Within a quarter mile of the main building, the children 9-16 years of age are grouped in the five tent colonies according to ages, the boys and girls living in separate quarters. Although all campers live in tents, the main hall and several smaller buildings provide for rainy day and indoor activities.

Pioneer Youth has won a unique place in the camping world for its creative educational quality of its camping. With no set program, awards or prizes, the activities are based on the individual child's interests and capacities as developed through integrated group activities. New activities develop as the children's interests grow.

In the shop are tools and materials for many kinds of work. Airplanes and boats are made as are also primitive musical instruments such as tom toms and cigar box violins. Arts and craft activities are closely related to camp needs. A tree house in an old maple, an Indian teepee, a lean-to for overnight hikes, and a large rough hewn open log cabin built by the intermediate boys were among the construction jobs done last summer.

The lake provides boating and canoeing and a cement rimmed swimming pool with constantly changing water proves so enticing.

Labor Budget Held To Be Disappointing

(Continued from Page One)

It is true we are, but first we must wait for the bill which will mean the Government to set up an appropriate department, which means at least another twelve months wasted. The bill will be passed. Of that there is not a shadow of doubt since the Liberals are already pledged to support such a measure. Duties on lace, cutlery, leather, fabric gloves and glass mantles are to be removed this year, but those on automobiles, clocks, watches, motion picture films and musical instruments remain. I feel sure that this must have caused Snowden some heart-searching for he is a staunch Free Trader; but, as he points out, there has too many financial problems to solve to allow of him discontinuing these meantime. It is a pity, nevertheless. Britain depends so largely on her export trade and tariffs are no encouragement.

Of course it needed courage to increase the income tax by sixpence in the pound, equal to 12 cents on five dollars, because this now makes it about one dollar and twelve cents on every five dollars. At the same time those middle class and professional people liable to pay tax will find, owing to various concessions made them, that they will actually pay less under the increased tax than they were paying previously, which will certainly enlist their sympathy and support for the Government. The London "Times" recognizes this in its taunt that these concessions look like a "carefully calculated bribe for the support of the 'black-coated' vote at the next election."

Higher Inheritance Taxes

Death duties are raised from forty percent to fifty percent and legislation is promised to prevent payment being evaded as it has been of recent years by the transparent dodge of turning estates into private holding companies. The nation has been robbed out of thousands of late years by such devices. Even the late Earl Balfour, of whom better might have been expected, was guilty of this mean practice. The super-tax is graded more steeply, but of the

ing that almost everyone swims, many twice a day. Games as baseball and basketball are played on the athletic field as are also handball, volleyball, and tennis. Situations related to camp life provide material for dramatics. Ancient landmarks aroused interest and the result was a play about old Rifton. A send-off to two counselors who left for the World Youth Peace

mature young men and women will work with the children on the basis of group needs, their relation to the children being not primarily that of supervisors but resourceful, competent friends whose help and counsel are worth seeking.

The health of the campers is carefully safeguarded. All are medically examined and a registered nurse, a camp mother, and a

Conference required pageantry and folk dances. The camp orchestra furnished music for plays, pageants, and comic opera. Overnight trips and hikes, a nature trail through the woods and a large telescope for astronomy are among the means by which the children become acquainted with woodcraft and nature lore.

Numerous community projects such as the camp store, bank, postoffice and library are conducted by the children and help to develop a sense of social responsibility and a democratic camp procedure. The older boys and girls are planning to hold again this year a conference over the Labor Day week-end on some social or industrial problem.

Alexis C. Fern, formerly director of the Modern School at Stetson, N. J., and on the Board of the Manumit School will direct the camp this season. He is a pioneer in the progressive educational movement and well qualified to continue the camp's development begun and for six years conducted by Joshua Lieberman, whose plans prevent his directing the camp this season.

Fern and Walter Ludwig, executive director of Pioneer Youth, who will be in camp frequently during the season, have selected a competent camp staff. Last year's campers are related to learn that Henry Paley, formerly of the City and Country School and now science teacher at the Bklyn. Ethical Culture School will return to direct the junior division. With him will return many of last year's staff including David Sinclair, son of Upton Sinclair, who will be division leader of the senior boys and in charge of camp construction. An educational staff of 18 socially

doctor within call, are on the staff to provide necessary physical attention. The food served is wholesome and well chosen with an abundance of fresh vegetables from neighboring markets.

Though the Pioneer Youth Camp refuses to employ the methods of indoctrination or propaganda, its whole procedure tends to develop in children an inquiring spirit rather than acceptance of the status quo, reasoning cooperation rather than obedience to authority, and to create a resistance to militarization and exploitation. It is this contribution that has won for it the endorsement of labor people, educators and parents.

Officers and members of the Board of Directors include Thomas J. Curtis, A. J. Muste, Maud Swartz, Eva A. Frank, Fannie M. Cohn, Andrew J. Kennedy, Rosalyn Schneiderman, Solomon Fillin, Evelyn Preston, Henry T. Hunt, Frank R. Crosswell, Henry R. Linville, A. I. Shipplacoff, Arthur L. Swift, and Norman Thomas.

Professors William H. Kilpatrick and Edward C. Lindeman are educational advisors to the organization.

Among the 13 national labor bodies and 160 local unions endorsing Pioneer Youth are the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York and Vicinity, the I. L. G. W. U., the American Federation of Teachers, the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers. Children from homes representing over 70 unions have been registered in the camp.

A descriptive folder of the camp, rates, and other information may be had by telephoning Stuyvesant 7865 or writing to Pioneer Youth of America, 45 Astor Place, New York City.

surplus so loudly proclaimed in the last campaign which was to enable us to raise at least \$500 million dollars from all unearned incomes over 2500 dollars a year, representing a capital of 50,000 dollars invested at five percent, never a word. No wonder the left wing group is beginning to raise criticism. This was a definite promise made and should have been fulfilled. All very disappointing.

No statement was made as to the enormous sums in relief given by the De-rating Act of 1928, passed by the Conservatives, whereby all agricultural land was relieved from paying rates or municipal taxes, and productive industry, including breweries, luxury trades, and others making enormous profits even on watered stock, was relieved of the payment of 75 percent of these taxes. That loss has to be made good and one Socialist at least expected a re-cast of legislation on this head. A business-like budget, yes, but absolutely lacking in imagination or daring. The Government will have a hard task meeting the criticisms within its own ranks.

On the other hand, it is difficult to see what good can come of carrying revolt into the voting lobbies as a small group of L.L.P.s have been doing. By dividing the House on their motions and amendments they put their colleagues in the position of seeming reactionary merely because they stand by their party. This is mistaken tactics I feel sure. These colleagues resent the suggestion that they are less sincere in their desire to help the unfortunate masses in Britain. All of them, or at any rate the majority, have devoted their lives to working for the uplift of the toilers. The policy of separating the sheep from the goats does not persuade them they are in the wrong. Recently I have seen a number of letters from Socialist M. P.'s all of whom hold the opinion that the dissident group is suffering from inflated ego. Except in one or two cases, this is not true by a long way, but see how misrepresenting feeds upon itself. Unless the revolt is stopped, soon there will be open enmity between old comrades, surely an unfortunate state of affairs.

I think the real trouble lies in

Michael Cody, N. Y. C. Socialist Labor Newsboy Passes Away

Socialist Veteran Dies Unattended in New York Hospital—Was Ill for Years

A SILENT sufferer from illness and old age for many years, Michael Cody, famous peddler of Socialist and radical papers, died on March 28th in the New York City Hospital. For sixteen years, Cody was a standing feature of all radical meetings. He could be found in all kinds of weather, wintry or warm, at the doors of the meeting halls selling first "The Weekly People," and later "The New Leader." For most of these years, the Socialist Labor Party organ had been his chief love and he loyally not only sold, but "recommended" "The Weekly People." Other papers, he would sell but he could not recommend them. Later The New Leader became Cody's favorite. About two years ago he became dissatisfied with The Weekly People's articles on evolution. Soon after the publishers of The Weekly People declared the old man a nuisance and ordered him to stay away from the paper's offices.

Finding Cody faced with starvation, The New Leader then forwarded him gratis as many papers as he could sell. The five or six dollars he would make weekly served to keep a roof over his head and supplied him with meals. His devotion to Socialism won him the interest of many comrades who patronized him regularly and occasionally supplied him with clothes and a few extra dollars.

Ill For Years

Ben Belsky was among the Socialists who helped care for Cody in his last years, supplying him clothes and medical care when the aged newsboy could be induced to accept it. For a year or more Cody had been seriously ill, yet he stuck to his post. Cold nights he would find shelter in the lobby of the Rand School until the late hours of the night. On a bitter cold night, March 9th, Belsky encountered Cody shivering in the hallway of a 14th street building. A bundle of radical papers was under his arm. It was obvious that the man was in no condition to continue on the streets. At other times Belsky had taken Cody home and seen to it that he got attention until he was on his feet again. This time, Belsky took Cody to the Bellevue Hospital. There it was found that he was suffering from arteriosclerosis. Pneumonia set in to complicate his condition. There was slight chance of improvement. He was moved from Bellevue to the City Hospital. When Belsky called at the hospital early this week, he found that Cody had passed away on March 28th, with neither friend, comrade nor relative at his bedside.

Cody was buried at Calvary Cemetery on April 1st, a niece, Anna Eggermann, taking charge of the burial. Cody was independent to his end. When he died, he had a small sum of money in a bank which went to pay for his funeral.

Born In Ireland

Michael Patrick Cody was born in Ireland, Ballaghmuty, County Longford, on August 15, 1863. His father was a gardener. He came to the United States when he was four years old. After attending grammar school in New York City for a time, he went to work at the age of twelve in a wall paper factory. He later worked as a railroad fireman, in a machine shop, on an ice machine, and as an iron worker, housepainter and street laborer for the gas company.

He was a member of Local 224 of the Knights of Labor, and a member of the House Smiths Workers' Union from 1886 to 1892. He took part in the house smiths strike in '91 when 3,000 men walked out. From boyhood to 1886, Cody was a member of the Greenback Labor Party. In 1886 he joined the Single Tax Party, and in 1892 joined the People's Party. The Socialist Labor Party claimed Cody from 1897 onwards, until his fight with the Weekly People.

Cody will be missed at the radical meetings of the future. There was a simple, dogged devotion about him that won the admiration of all.

Candidates For Office In Workmen Sick and Death Benefit Society

The names of candidates for office in the current elections of the Workmen Sick and Death Benefit Society were jumbled by the printer in last week's issue of The New Leader. The candidates for which the support of the members was urged were: for president, William Meyer; for vice-president, Ludwig Schmidt; for recording secretary, Richard Pohle; for national secretary, Walter Bretz; for treasurer, William Wassman; for members of the national executive, Joseph A. Weil and Jacob Muhler; for members of the control committee, Herman Volter, Andreas Baumeil, August Deutschmann, Fred Marx, Fritz Lang, Fred A. Schwartlag, I. Phillips, G. F. Schnell, and Otto Kolisch.

N. Y. C. Socialist Convention Next Week

Sessions Saturday and Sunday Will Show Great Growth of Party

WITH a membership gain which by that time will have exceeded 1200 during a six months' period, delegates representing 70 Socialist party branches in Greater New York will assemble in convention on Saturday, April 26, to receive reports indicating a new high water mark in the growth of the local Socialist movement.

Of the 150 delegates attending the convention, there will be many from the branches that have been organized since the last municipal elections, while the representation from many of the old branches will reveal a larger membership in all branches, and a phenomenal increase in about a dozen of the leading branches.

The convention, called in accordance with the terms of the by-laws under which the New York City Socialist organization functions, and which provide that there be an annual convention in the spring of each year, will deal mainly with organization problems, all others being incidental to the task of building a larger Socialist organization in New York.

Many Problems Up

The influx of new members, the spreading of Socialist activities over a wider field, and the decision of the last convention to restore the county form of organization, with a city office retained for the purpose of doing those things that are city-wide in their scope and coordinating the work of the counties, have given rise to the problem with which this convention will be called upon to deal.

Methods for maintaining the city office, in the event the decision of the convention should be to reestablish county organizations in at least the three counties in which the Socialist vote is the heaviest, will be among the matters to come before the convention.

An Agenda Committee, appointed by the City Executive Committee, and of which Julius Gerber is chairman, will submit as one of the topics to be considered the following proposal:

"Shall the organization of the party in Greater New York be so reorganized that the city organization shall consist of county committees in each county of the City of New York, with a city committee to be composed of members elected by the city convention, and representatives of the various county committees?"

The formation of county committees in four of the five counties comprising the Greater City has been decided, it is explained, the problem of tying up the work of the county committees with that of the city committee. Under the present arrangement, the city committee is selected partly by the Central Committee, and partly by additions made by the city committee itself. Counties, as such, have no representation, although those elected from the Central Committee are drawn from all counties.

Items On Agenda

Advocates of the change believe that having the city committee composed of representatives elected by the various counties committee a more immediate and direct line of communication can be established between the city committee and the work of the counties.

Free Youth Is Publication of the Young People's Socialist League. It aims to present progressive youth. It invites contributions of news and views.

Heywood Brown Declares Himself Socialist

It was Yipsel Day at the Rand School last Sunday. After the last of the Red Flag, sung by 300 young people that crowded the small room on the fifth floor, Heywood Brown, the educational director introduced Heywood Brown as a man, who although not a Socialist, had proved himself a great humanitarian and who through his column in the Evening Telegram had done more than his share towards the practical relief of a small portion of New York's great army of unemployed.

Brown immediately disclaimed the last part of this introduction, placing emphasis on the fact that although he was not a dues paying member of the Socialist Party, he was a Socialist in every sense of the word, and later, when heckled by a number of Communists in the audience as a bourgeois liberal, Samuel Friedman, who was conducting the forum period, came to Brown's defense, stating that his position was one of practical Socialism and not very far from Marxian Socialism.

The speaker covered a multitude of crimes in his address, telling of his experiences in helping New York's unemployed through his "Give a Job" campaign in his home and through the employment agency he has established at 120 West 86th street.

Mr. Brown also stressed the fact that at this time he was not interested in any theorizing about the employment problem but had resolved to do as much as he possibly could toward the practical relief of as many unemployed as possible. "Men are hungry and must be fed," he said, "men are homeless and must be sheltered. This is not the time to hand them any political philosophy phrased in jargon that they do not understand," he continued. "Feed them, shelter them, give them jobs and then present your propaganda in language that they comprehend. What the Socialist and Labor Movement needs is another Debs, a man who can speak the language of the workers, a man who can translate the work of the intellectuals in these movements into everyday workingman's English."

Mr. Brown's address provoked a great deal of discussion, but the Communists in the audience insisted on getting off the subject. All of this Mr. Brown took in a fine spirit of comradeship. After singing of the International had closed the meeting, he very courteously granted requests for

Conference Called to Aid Russ Politicals

Session Will Be Held at Peoples House on Monday Evening, April 21

THE continued privations which Communist political prisoners suffer in Russia is the occasion for calling a conference under the auspices of the Relief Society for Socialist Prisoners and Exiles in Soviet Russia to meet Monday, April 21, 8 p. m., in the Rand School, 7 East 15th street.

The following proposals of the Agenda Committee will also come before the convention:

1. Report of the Executive Committee.
2. Election of a Committee on By-Laws.
3. Election of such other committees as the Convention may find necessary.
4. Report of Committees:
 - (a) By-Law Committee.
 - (b) Other Committees.
5. New Business.

"If it is necessary, the Convention may adjourn to a definite date to give the By-Laws Committee time to prepare by-laws in accordance with the decisions of the Convention."

Many Greet Panken on His Birthday

FORMER Judge Jacob Panken's fiftieth birthday, to be celebrated in this city at a banquet to 5th Street, on May 1, will assume the character of an international event as a result of a large number of tributes that have come to the committee from leading Socialists throughout the world.

Practically every European country is represented in the greetings that are now coming to the committee in charge of the arrangements, and leading Socialists, who are also leading statesmen occupying high positions in their respective governments, join with leaders of the American Socialist and labor movement in honoring Panken on his fiftieth birthday.

Many of the leaders of the European countries were associated with Panken when he was the American Socialist party's delegate to the international Congresses of the Socialist and Labor International.

While drawing tributes from every branch of the national and international Socialist and labor movement, Panken's ten years of service on the Municipal Court bench, during which he acquired a host of friends on both the bench and of the bar, will bring a contingent of prominent judges and lawyers.

A musical program will be enacted as part of the evening's festivities. A subcommittee, consisting of representatives of the various major groups interested in making the affair representative of the devotion of the Socialist and labor movement to Judge Panken, is now completing plans for the event.

Reservations, at \$2.50 per person, can be made by addressing Meyer Gillis, treasurer, Room 601, 7 East 15th Street. Tables, for those who want to reserve tables, seat ten.

FREE YOUTH

his autograph by a large number of Yipsels who crowded about him, hanging around his neck and on his legs. We venture to suggest that if Mr. Brown were to look in his pockets he may still find a Yipse! or two.

An appeal for members by the director brought responses by eighteen young people who signed Y. P. S. L. interest cards and the collection netted a total of over eighteen dollars.

CIRCLE SIX JRS. PAPER
Congratulations are due Circle Six Juniors of Brooklyn for their venture into Y. P. S. L. journalism. The first issue of the Appeal to Youth, ten-page monthly, made its appearance this week and is certainly set a standard for other Y. P. S. L. publications to follow. The first issue contains a number of articles on Socialism, a humor page, an article on child labor, a feature page which includes dramatic reviews and announcements of circle and league activities and an appeal for subscriptions. Copies may be obtained from the city office.

CLEVELAND YIPSELS
Word has just been received from Cleveland that suits brought by a number of Yipsels against the Mills Restaurant have reached a successful termination.

The suits were brought when Frank R. Crosswell, Talbot White, Frank J. Manning and Joseph Miller were discriminated against by the management, being forced to sit in an insecure corner of the balcony, being served by an insulting busboy and charged a dollar fee for service. A criminal suit cost the management a fine of \$50 and costs and the lawyers for the Mills' Restaurant have now offered to settle the civil suits out of court.

NEW YORK CITY NOTES
League Dance: Yipsels are requested to keep in mind that the dance to raise funds for national organization and maintenance work will be held at the Rand School Saturday, April 19. Tickets are 50 cents to members of the League and 75 cents in advance and \$1.00 at the door for others. Music will be furnished by the Columbia Collegians, under the direction of Dick Williams. A number of valuable prizes will be awarded.

League Hike: The first general league hike of the season will take place this Sunday to Palisades Interstate Park. Yipsels are urged to meet at the New York side of the Dyckman street ferry at 10 a. m.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. This circle reports that its April membership drive is in full swing and that most of the members get a "Threshold of Life" which will be held in the Rand School auditorium on Friday, May 9, are now ready and may be obtained from the organizer at 7 East 15th street.

Circle Six, Juniors, Brooklyn. In spite of the league hike, this circle met this Sunday evening at 8:30.

"WHAAAT YOU SAY?"

Benton, Illinois.
WELL, she's here all right. I mean Spring. Came tip-toeing in on a moonlight night last week. There was a whispering of her coming in the corn-fields and along the willows in the bottom lands of the Big Muddy. But she was a complete surprise to those of us who had gone to bed under blankets and who awoke to find a thermometer of 90 degrees registered on the thermometer in front of Joe's Barbecue next morning.

Sudden as the temper of these people of Southern Illinois, so outwardly languid and slow-moving but none the less stirred to tremendous passions by what seem the most trivial matters to an outsider, was the arrival of Spring. Greens and soft pinks and purples fairly exploded on the bushes and trees of this little town, hiding away all the dirt and ugliness that a winter of "rains and ruins" had accumulated.

Now in the court-house square in the evenings the youngsters, the boys in red and yellow corduroy trousers and white shirts thrown open at the neck, the girls in summer fluffiness, sit for hours in their parked cars listening to the radio broadcasting in the drug-store. Above them a crystal moon hangs in a heaven of stars and for this little breathing-space the town forgets the sullen hatreds that have torn it to pieces time and again, forgets the youth in the jail who is soon to be tried for the brutal killing of a city official, forgets the hanging of the gangster Birger who gave the boy ten dollars for the job, forgets the bitter factionalism in the miners' union and remembers only that life is somehow good.

But lest anyone imagine that because of the rare and fleeting beauty of an early Spring, I am going small town, let me hasten to disabuse him. Not even the magnificent canvass of a crimson sunset over the prairies is sufficient compensation for the mental and spiritual starvation which I always suffer when I am exiled to one of these places.

I suppose that deep within me there is the spirit of a gangster. At all events I have not sufficient independence or integrity or whatever it is that is needed to get along for weeks on end on my own resources without the comradeship of those who have the same interests as I have.

It may be that in their own homes and among their own people these small-town natives are the simple, great-hearted, hospitable folks that The Saturday Evening Post tells us they are. I'll probably never find out because the attitude of the small-town towards a New Yorker is that of the debutants in the ads towards the lad who is suffering from halitosis.

To begin with there is the difference in language to be overcome. Rarely do I speak a single sentence without being asked to repeat it. The "whaaat you say's?" rattle round my discouraged ears like machine gun bullets every time I essay the simplest speech. I finally pinned a friendly soul down and said to him very slowly and as distinctly as possible, "Why is it that everyone down here in Egypt asks me to repeat everything?" He looked at me for a perplexed moment and then said "Whaaat you say?"

It must be that I talk too fast or mumble my words or something. At any rate I can never hope to reproduce the strange nasal notes that rasp the balmy airs of this southland.

And then my ideas of amusement are not on all fours with those of the inhabitants. For example, riding with my mouth open round and round a small town square is not my idea of a wof of a time. Neither am I passionately attached to the talkies. The biggest kick I have gotten so far out of these latest triumphs of America's inventive genius was at Harrisburg the other night where I was waiting for Adolph Germer to get through with a local union meeting of the miners. Right in the middle of a supposedly dramatic scene in which the hero was telling her all about it, the synchronization went blawie. We were consequently treated to the sight of a young man moving his lips in passionate avowal of eternal love but with no sound forthcoming. The words boomed across the theatre a half second later just as the young lady was supposed to be saying, "But Mr. Booby, you have only known me for half an hour. How can you tell what kind of a girl I am?" The words arrived simultaneously with the appearance of the rival suitor who was mouthing what turned out to be, "Pardon me, I hope I am not intruding." It was weird but swell.

The elimination of the automobile and the talkies from one's scheme of things amusing leaves only the violation of the Eighteenth Amendment to be considered. And here I must admit that I have woefully failed to live up to a reputation that some of my loving friends have cooked up for me. It is the flesh that is weak not the spirit that is unwilling. The native form of release from the monotony of a machine age takes the shape of a particularly noxious smelling liquid, familiarly called "mule." It is innocent enough appearing but one drink of this mule lava is enough to make an ordinary human send in a contribution to the Methodist Board of Morals and Temperance or whatever they call the damned thing. Mommer! No wonder they have periodic massacres down here. Three shots of that and a man is justified in thinking that he is an Illini Indian and scalping his wife's mother. The progress of mule in one's innards is marked by a series of internal explosions of sufficient potential energy to supply power to an entire city lighting plant. Drinking usually has some relation to sociability but in a group of men drinking white mule sociability has about as much chance as a Socialist candidate in the Fifteenth Assembly District of Manhattan.

You guessed it. I've only been out here a month and I'm homesick as anything. I want to carry on a conversation that doesn't sound like a monologue in a deaf and dumb asylum. I want to walk down the street without having people look at me as though wondering what part of my anatomy offered the best target for a Colt revolver. I want to eat some food that is not fried into the consistency of peanut brittle. I want to read a paper that has something in it beside death notices and comic strips. In the language of these dear people, "I want out of here."

McAlister Coleman.

"The workers of Great Britain," says President Green of the A. F. of L., "from which country we inherited our system of law and equity, have never been harassed or restrained in the exercise of the normal functions of trade unions through the issuance of such an injunction as was approved by Judge Parker in the Red Jacket case." Right you are, Bill. You might have also added the significant fact that British workers do not follow the policy of "nonpartisan political action" which brings a yellow dog judges to the supreme bench.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT

French Socialists Win Two Seats In By-Elections

While the Tardieu Government painfully seeks from one vote to another to maintain its majority in order to continue the reactionary course of French policy, there are signs of an extremely important change of opinion in the country itself. The electorate is going towards the Left and is strengthening the ranks of the Socialist Party, whose determined opposition to the Government of opportunists is finding a powerful echo in the country.

A clear proof of this development is provided by the results of the by-elections which took place on the 30th of March, when the Socialists gained two seats in Bergerac (Dordogne) and Dreux (Eure-et-Loire). In one case the gain was at the expense of the Radical-Socialists, and in the other of the Republican Socialists—in both cases therefore at the expense of bourgeois Left Parties. The newly elected members are Raymond Berenger and Simoumet.

Just as significant as the weakening of the bourgeois parties is on the other hand the falling off in the votes of the Communists, who continue their criminal policy unchanged, by maintaining their hopeless candidatures against the Socialists even when this can only benefit the reaction. More and more workers are recognizing the role of handmaidens which the Communists are thus playing, and they refuse to help them in this. The Communists accordingly show a falling off in votes down to one third, from 1,885 to 518 as compared with the last elections in Bergerac and from 232 to 104 in Dreux.

NEWARK, N. J.—(FP)—Firemen of Irvington, a Newark suburb, have organized and obtained a charter from the Intl. Fire Fighters Union.

Honor Herman Diamond
The 70th birthday of Herman Diamond was celebrated by the Lemberg organizations of the Polish Socialist Party on the 29th March. In view of the sitting of the Sejm, especially in view of the important division, none of the Socialist members of the Sejm could go to Lemberg for the celebration. After the session of the Sejm Comrade Kurylowicz arrived in an aeroplane. Friedrich Adler sent a telegram on behalf of the Labor and Socialist International.

Preparations Pushed For "Women's Day"

In many countries—Belgium, Germany, Austria, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia—active preparations are already being made for Women's Day.

The Socialist women of Belgium have decided to devote one week in April to canvassing for their paper "La Voix de la Femme" (Woman's Voice). The final and culminating day of this week is to be celebrated as "Women's Day" and the slogan is to be: "Women Must Read." In Sweden "Women's Day" is to be celebrated from March 9th to 17th, in Austria and Switzerland from March 23rd to April 13th, and in Czechoslovakia on March 16th.

At the meetings, which, as in previous years, are to be given a character of special solemnity, all the questions to which the International has devoted special attention in recent times will be raised, viz: the protection of working women and women's nationality. The special and deliberate object of every meeting will, however, be to demonstrate in favor of international solidarity, equal rights for women, peace and Socialism.

A special number of the German paper, "Die Genossin" (The Woman Socialist), will be issued in connection with Women's Day.

The women Socialists of Austria will issue, as in previous years, a special publication entitled "The Women's Day." Further details in the manner in which the Women's Day is celebrated will be given later.

Pamphlet Published On Russian Political

A 52 page pamphlet by R. Abramovitch, in which the situation of the political prisoners in the Soviet Union is described, has appeared in the series of pamphlets published by the Committee of Enquiry into the Conditions of Political Prisoners set up by the Labor and Socialist International. (Verlag I. H. W. Dietz Nachfolger G.m.b.H., Berlin). The pamphlet tells of mass arrests and searching of homes, of the situation in the prisons, of hunger strikes and suicides, of banishment by administrative action, of the concentration camps and of the terrors of the Solovietki Islands.

In the foreword signed by Louis de Brouckere and Arthur Griespen, the chairmen of the Committee of Enquiry into the conditions of Political Prisoners it is stated that: "It is a tragic thought that the same men who fought for decades in order that 'all chains should fall' in Russia, in order that the 'Schlusselburg', the 'Peter-Paul' fortress, the Siberian mines, and all the other symbols of repression and persecution under which they themselves had suffered so much, should disappear from the face of Russia—that these same men should now have prepared a new and worse hell even for their brothers of yesterday, for their old comrades in arms!"

"They have thereby betrayed in the worst and saddest manner the very ideals for which they once fought—they, who are so quick to 'brand' alleged 'acts of treason' on the part of our best comrades, and have such a propensity for scenting treason in all other sections of the world working class."

"The Labor and Socialist International will not cease from attacking this system until the chains have been broken, and the victims of the cruel terror which has lasted in the Soviet Union for twelve years and is now tending towards a new climax, have been released."

Polish Renegades Decline

The so-called "Revolutionary Fraction"—the group which has broken off from the Polish Socialist Party and is working in favor of Pilsudski—is in a continuous decline. Thus 28 members of the "Revolutionary Fraction" of the Koszyki district party in Warsaw, including the chairman and secretary of the district party, disappeared with the policy of the Government Socialists, returned on the 26th March to the Polish Socialist Party which they had left a short time ago.

Horthy Regime Denies Demand for Amnesty

While counter-revolutionary Hungary celebrated with great festivities and military processions the tenth anniversary of the Government of the bloody Regent, Nicholas Horthy, the demand of the Social Democrat Deputy Gyorky, that a general political amnesty should be included in the Jubilee Act was rejected by the Prime Minister, Count Bethlen, with a hypocritical reference to the danger of Bolshevism. The Regent's decree declaring an amnesty refers primarily to the offense of insulting the person of the Regent and to minor misdemeanors punishable with not more than six months' imprisonment. All other victims of the counter-revolution, whose only crime was to take a political part in the events of the revolutionary period, and all the unfortunate victims of Horthy's justice must continue to languish in the Hungarian prisons.

All political refugees are excluded from the so-called amnesty. The decree declaring an amnesty contains the following clause: "All those persons whose offense was committed abroad or for whose arrest a warrant has been issued are excluded from the amnesty."

The excuse of "the danger of Bolshevism" is a sheer impertinence, as all the world knows that Horthy refuses to amnesty or allow back into Hungary not only the Communists but also the Social Democrats and even honest bourgeois Democrats like the aged Pastor Hock or Professor Jaszi.

Herald Denounces Govt. Of India on Meerut

The London "Daily Herald" of March 21st, writes as follows on the Meerut trial:—

"It is twelve months since the men now on trial at Meerut for sedition were arrested. Even now their trial proper was scarcely begun. For twelve months, without any crime yet proven against them, they have been held in an Indian jail. That in itself is grave enough. Unfortunately it is not the only unpleasant feature of the case. The majority of the accused men were arrested in places where they had been for some time past living and working. Had they been charged, according to normal procedure, in these places they would have had the right to be tried by a jury. Instead, they were taken off to a district with which they and their activities had only the flimsiest association, but in which they have no benefit of jury. Nor, during the lingering preliminary proceedings before the magistrate, has it become at all clear of what definite offences they are charged."

"The magistrate has said of at least one of them that his activities have been confined to Trade Union work. Is that adequate ground for criminal proceedings? Twelve months ago, we repeat, these men were arrested. For twelve months they have been held in jail. They have been denied trial by jury. To this day the precise nature of their alleged offence remains obscure and unrevealed. The Secretary of State for India has declared that he cannot interfere with the course of justice. We would urge him to consider whether this is the course of justice. The charges should be made specific and definite and this trial speeded up. The longer it drags on the worse will be the effect in India and the more difficult the already difficult situation."

LA CROSSE, Wis.—(FP)—The annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor will open in La Crosse July 15.

From The New Leader Mail-bag

The "Quietest" Policy In the Unions

Editor, The New Leader:

Following publication of my letter in the New Leader, March 15, and the editor's answer thereto, I had decided to let the matter rest. I was inclined to believe that The New Leader realized the weakness of its original contentions, and I did not want to press the matter further lest it take on the semblance of a quarrel. That was something which I wished to avoid, however much an important principle was involved.

Since the appearance of The New Leader's answer to Emerich Steinberger, it becomes impossible to remain silent. That answer is an answer which I, for one, protest against as outrageous intelligence and doing violence to straightforward discussion. The answer misstates the situation, reads into Steinberger's letter statements never made by him—very much like setting up a man of straw in order to conveniently knock him down, and winds up by injecting something entirely foreign to this discussion—a device commonly resorted to in order to cloud discussion and turn attention into other channels. That is something which emphatically I object to and protest against. It has no place in the councils or in the ranks of the Socialist movement.

Let me be specific. 1—Originally The New Leader stated that the Central Trades and Labor Council repudiated the LaFollette endorsement in 1924. I questioned the charge and suggested that it was a "rump" group of members of the Executive Council which did the repudiating. "Rump" group, as everyone knows, means unofficial. I did not say "rump meeting."

2—In reply to me on this point, The New Leader reiterated its charge, to wit: "It was not a 'rump' group that repudiated LaFollette and endorsed Davis. It was the Central Trades and Labor Council." The language here is plain; it conveys the idea that the central body did the repudiating outright and directly; there is no hint or suggestion that a different body, a subordinate body, did the repudiating, and that the parent body was to be "constructed" as repudiating LaFollette because it did not reverse the minor body.

3—Steinberger takes up the charge, confirms my contention, contradicts The New Leader, and challenges the editor to quote the minutes showing the central body as taking such action as alleged. The editor doesn't meet the challenge; he cannot. Thus the original charge of the Leader breaks down.

4—The editor, however, is compelled to answer. He does. "But, how?" By clouding the situation. The editor now states that it was a last-minute action of the executive council which voiced support of the national Democratic ticket, and thus over-rode the action of the central body. And since the central body never reversed the executive council in the matter, it

therefore, "by construction" repudiated LaFollette. Thus The New Leader's original charge is now undergoing a "transition stage," it's in "the phase of transition," to speak in the dignified and high-sounding language of certain adjectives. The "by construction" postulate we'll take up later.

5—Fact is, it was not, as the editor now states, the Executive Council that performed the repudiating; it was individual members thereof—eleven of them. I called attention to that feature when I stated it was a "rump group of members." Steinberger also, in his letter, twice specifically states it was "individual members who declared in favor of Davis." Steinberger a third time called attention to this individual capacity in which those members acted, when he stated that the central body is not bound by the opinions of its individual delegates.

In face of these statements, and ignoring them, the editor comes forward with the statement that it was the Executive Council which did the overriding of the parent body, and makes the statement as though it were admitted by us. Indeed, the editor's statements to the effect that "what is now called a rump meeting of the executive council," when the fact is that neither of us ever so characterized the action; the editor's further statement that "John Sullivan, then president of the Central Trades, presided at that meeting of the executive council," and, "the action of the executive committee was taken at a rump meeting, as Comrade Steinberger insists," when fact is that Steinberger nowhere made any such statements, much less "insisted" on such a version, show the editor as misreading and twisting our statements out of shape. That's the reason for my protest. It's a misrepresentation of my contentions and Steinberger's. Small wonder, then, that the editor tries to turn the discussion into other channels by injecting altogether foreign matter at the end of his answer, and injecting it with bold-face type. This kind of thing might get past others; it does not get past me.

6—As a final rejoinder to The New Leader's answer, I might cite the report of the New York Times, November 7, 1924, regarding the proceedings of the Central and Labor Council on this matter. I cite the newspaper version as I have no access to the authentic documents. From that report it appears that the members who signed the repudiating document were accused before the Central body as having "sold out." In their defence they pleaded that their action was a result of the demands of the rank and file of their unions." This is sufficiently indicative of whether or not they signed as the "Executive Council." The Times further reports the following which bears significantly on the present discussion: "In reply to a question from the floor Vice-President Mulholland, who presided, said he understood that the action of the Executive Board's

members was individual and was not taken officially." The Central body apparently accepted that explanation and exonerated the parties accused of "selling out," it gave them a vote of confidence. The sum total of the matter is therefore this: It was individual members, in their individual capacity, of the Executive Council; there was no action of a subordinate committee for the parent body to reverse. That's the answer to the strained effort to foist, "by construction," the charge upon the Central Trades and Labor Council that it repudiated the endorsement given.

EDMUND SEIDEL.
New York City

In answering the above intemperate letter we shall cut through the tortuous and involved reasoning and questioning of motives and go to the heart of the issue which is: Did the Central Trades and Labor Council repudiate LaFollette and come to the support of Davis? Our answer is an emphatic yes. The response to our clear assertion is long and casuistic pleading.

The incident over which we differ happened nearly six years ago. At the national convention of the party in 1928 the editor read an address of the country to the Socialist delegates which carried a reference to this incident. Before submitting the final draft it had received the criticism of comrades Hillquit and Thomas. It had also passed through a committee of the convention. It was adopted and referred to the National Executive Committee for further critical scrutiny. Some minor alterations were made in it. The address was printed in The New Leader about the time of the convention. Despite this publicity in The New Leader and the reading of the address in the convention the statement regarding the Central Trades and Labor Council went unchanged till it was repeated in The New Leader a few weeks ago.

It has required nearly two years for two members to discover that the statement is incorrect. As it appears in the pamphlet published by the national office of the party under the title "Your Unions Your Future" it reads:

"In the year 1924 the American Federation of Labor for the first time withheld its approval of a Democratic candidate for President and supported LaFollette. A few weeks before the election the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City and vicinity issued a statement in support of Davis, the Democratic and Wall Street candidate. Why? Because in New York the trade unions have been for many years a tail to the Tammany kite."

The New Leader has no desire to misrepresent any section of the trade union movement or any of its responsible officials. It has been eager to ascertain the facts. It is capable of making mistakes but we insist that it has made no mistake in this matter. Now for the facts.

Comrade Seidel refers to the N. Y. Times account of the incident which appeared in the issue of November 7, 1924. We regret to say that he has either misunder-

stood or has misrepresented the Times story. He gives the impression that the vote came in the central body on whether the officials had "sold out" in repudiating LaFollette. Had he quoted the leading paragraph of the story he would not have been able to give this impression. That paragraph reads:

"After two hours of wrangling last night, the Central Trades and Labor Council adopted a resolution endorsing the action of those members of the Executive Board who switched their allegiance from LaFollette to Davis last week. The vote of confidence was passed by a large majority against the protests of a vigorous minority led by Abraham Lefkowitz and Joseph Golden-berger of the Teachers' Union and William Kohn of the Upholsters' Union."

The vote did not occur on whether the officials had sold out. The account indicates that there was severe criticism of the officials but the vote was on approval or condemnation of the support of Davis. That was the only issue.

The officials claimed that their repudiation of LaFollette was not official but as individuals. Comrades Seidel and Steinberger accept this version and both insist that the central body did not approve the officials' action.

Whether the officials acted in their individual or official capacity may be determined by the statement which they sent to the press and which appeared in the morning papers of October 11, 1924. We quote The Times version as it carries the document in full. Here are the opening sentences of their statement:

"We, the members of the Executive Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, representing 700,000 members, after deliberate consideration, have taken the following action in conjunction with the Building Trades Council of New York, Long Island and vicinity. 'It is a September meeting we endorsed the candidacy of Senator LaFollette. We now realize that Mr. LaFollette has no chance, etc.'"

This is followed by reviewing the record of Davis and claiming that the decision to support him was due to his favorable labor record and also because of demands of many members that this support be given.

Now consider the statement we quote above. The members of the executive committee do not say that they are speaking as individuals and at no place in the document do they say this. They mention the organizations they represent and also add that they represent "700,000 members." It is a statement of officials, not of individuals.

Moreover, nobody doubts that the first action in September when the Executive Committee supported LaFollette was official. Neither Seidel nor Steinberger will contend otherwise. With this fact staring us in the face, note the second sentence quoted above: "In a September meeting we endorsed the candidacy of Senator LaFollette. We now realize that Mr. LaFollette has no chance," etc. Then follows the endorsement of Davis. This sentence also shows that

the members were acting officially and as regarded their action. As individuals they could not reverse the previous action of supporting LaFollette and they do not pretend to act as individuals. The two sentences show that the support of LaFollette and the repudiation of LaFollette were both official. After the election at a meeting of the central body on November 6 some Tammany apologists pleaded that the executive members had acted as individuals. Comrades Seidel and Steinberger accept the version of these Tammany apologists, not the cold facts recorded in the statement of the executive itself.

If further evidence of official action were needed the document repudiating LaFollette provides it. The statement was not signed as individuals but as officers. It was signed by Sullivan as President and by Coughlan as Secretary. Those who signed as members of the executive were Costello, Walsh, Keating, Quinn, Curtis, McCaffrey, Quigley, Behling and Basil and the unions which they represented were added.

It may not have been a full meeting of the members of the executive. Few such meetings in any organization are fully attended, but that every phase of the document repudiating LaFollette bears an official aspect is evident to every intelligent reader. When the central body approved the action of the executive that central body also made the action its own and the repudiation was made as completely official as it is possible for a body to make it.

Here let us draw an analogy. Suppose the organizer, the secretary and a majority of the executive of Local New York of the Socialist Party had issued a statement two weeks before the national election in 1928 in support of Hoover. Assume that the statement followed the same form as the one in which the Central Trades and Labor Council repudiated LaFollette. Is there a single party member who for a moment would tolerate the casuist pleading that the action was that of individuals? We leave the answer to our readers.

The fact is that a few comrades are following a quietist policy on the most important questions that have faced the labor movement in this country. That policy is deadly. Wild and irrational criticism of the trade unions is no more desirable than the quietism which trends are an accomplice of those trends that are destroying labor organizations in the United States. What is required is sympathetic discussion and criticism, aid to every labor organization in trouble, avoidance of exaggeration, honest endeavor to ascertain the facts, and intelligent educational work within the unions. Those who make it their business to question our motives when we try to engage in helpful criticism and do little or nothing within the unions to help the members to more progressive policies render no service to the labor movement, including the Socialist Party.—EDITOR, The New Leader.

The Chatter Box

LO ZIEGFELD will get you girls, and boys, for that matter, if you watch out and join the May Day Pageant Chorus of dance and song that the famous impresarios, Stuyvesant and Stanley, are rounding into shape these Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings in the Studio Room of the Rand School.

The joy of playing and the pleasure of genuine training in the fine points of drama and Terpsichore are yours for the visit and registry. . . We leave it to the intelligent workers to recognize your part. . . Help the revolution with song and dance. And remember May 1st is not too far away.

Another Open Letter to J. P. Morgan

MY DEAR JAY PEE: Sorry I could not come to Maine last week and join in at the launching of your two and a half million dollar yacht. Have been a trifle busy trying to find work for several of my unemployed friends, and just couldn't break away with any grace. You know how those common folks are. . . They'd think I'm ritzy or something.

Gosh, I wish I could dish up enough gumption and be as hard-boiled as you are about things as they are here. The way you can stand up before a country that's just gasping for a few dollars to keep paying rent and food bills and spit a \$2,500,000 joy boat right into its face is superb. Marie Antoinette with her cake formula and Nero with his fiddle are just historic pikers alongside of you and your brass gall stunt.

Tell me, Jay Pee, do you expect anything like a revolution to take place here, that you prepare yourself with such a sumptuous getaway. . . ? If so, I can't blame you. I suppose you've been figuring it out with yourself a long time.

If a revolution did take place, and the people took over all the industries that you now own and control, you'd be in a fine soup, eh! There would be no use for stock-jobbing, mergers, dizzy financing, and the like. You'd be a white-collared gink without a job. Why, you can't even play a decent game of golf.

Just sitting in a plush chair before a long mahogany table and scaring a lot of pot-bellied bankers and bosses into borrowing money from you at profitable rates isn't the right training for useful work in a real people's republic.

Maybe you'd make a kind of deck washer on a Staten Island ferryboat. Your experience with yachts and such matters might help to land such a place.

This prospect, of course, wouldn't suit you. How could you keep up three country estates, the numerous town homes, and the English castle. . . ? So you have made your decision to take no chances. If the overturn takes place, you won't be caught napping like so many of the Czar's bunch of blue-blooded parasites.

You'll have a swell home on the international oceans. And with plenty of gold in the boat's money chest. . . let 'er burn. . . fellows, let 'er burn. . . You understand me, big boy, I'm giving you credit for being careful and far sighted. But I'm just a bit peeved at the uncultured manner in which you slapped the news of your luxurious purchase into the public face.

You might have kept the matter to yourself. You know how to keep things out of print. You've done tougher jobs along that line before. You managed to keep the international loans out of the public ear until we were dragged into the war to save the necks of your partners and your own. Don't you gasp every now and then at the thought of what would have happened to you and your gang if we had stayed out of the bloody business, and Germany had won the war. . . ? I'll bet you do. And even after the war, twelve years after, does even one of our sad gold star mothers realize that her boy died so that you could live and make money enough to splurge a mere two and one half million dollars on a pleasure boat. . . ?

You could have spared us that vulgar gesture with a telephone call to your publicity headquarters. That graceful hulk of gold plated railing and silver plumbing could have slid down into the sea and not a splash been recorded. You could have squatted your well-nourished quarters on the soft deck chair and gone to the Sandwich Islands for all the dubs on the headline would give a hoot.

Instead, you had all the newspapers parade your extravagance before the pinched faces and starved stomachs of seven million out-of-work. . . just like any Mrs. Yiff-niff, whose husband had suddenly become rich enough to afford a West End Avenue apartment and a Buick.

We know the kind of low exultation such a lady would feel by showing off before her East Side neighbors as she came honking the horn and stopping off before the stoop of her old tenement home on Christie Street. . .

Of course, I'm expecting a little too much from you, considering the life and tales they tell of your sire. Every time I pass a certain theatre in the tenderloin, I am reminded how delightfully human the old gent was in his. . . (let us be charitable and just say) emotional nuances. . .

Apparently you have not improved. If anything, you show retrogression. The old man would not have been dumb enough to pull such a deliberate ball of provocation in a time of national hardship. I'm sure he didn't launch the old "Corsair" right after the panic of 1907. No sirree, he waited until the full effects of the calamity were spent before he did any blowing out.

I can see by now that you're yawning, and calling for the Wall Street Journal. After all your being bawled out by a pennant columnist in a radical journal is muchly lik: a rhinoceros being buzzed by a giddy gnat. . . The very disproportion of the contending forces may be amusing for a while. Well it has lasted too long.

And yet I cannot close this letter with an easy flourish. If I were emotionally uncontrolled, it would be relieving to fling a threat of immediate revolt against your unforgeable insolence. It might soften the bitterness to shout out a warning of what the "conquering armies of the proletariat" will do to your "class". No wonder the weak ones become impatient and howl for barricades and blood.

But the poor lads on the breadline are too far gone in body and mind to even bother about who or what you are. They have their remaining faculties concentrated on little slips of paper that mean coffee and bread or a plate of soup. Or they sit on park benches and peruse "Help Wanted" ads. No use asking them to join in protest or rebellion.

And those who are working, and still have some self-respect left, they're too much worried about keeping what little they have, to bother about the breadliners or you. Single track minds running on single track desires. You cannot make a "red army" out of them. This you know and I know. So we stand apart facing each other, you parading a palatial yacht before my outraged soul. . . and I praying for strength and patience to go about the long task of educating and preparing the people for Socialism.

Yours for the Revolution,

S. A. de J.

JONICA—Has Music, Mirth and Appeal

The Stage

The Movies

Music

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

SUMMER IS EARLY

"JONICA" Book by Dorothy Heyward and Moss Hart. Music by Joseph Meyer. Lyrics by Wm. Moll. Craig Theatre.

THE summer starts innocently, if warmly, with the ramblings of Jonica, who comes out of a convent (and a story by Dorothy Heyward, half-author of "Porgy") to be a Pullman to a wedding. She is intended merely as a maid of honor, but when a sweet young thing arrives parading at a stag party arranged for a bridegroom's farewell to freedom, there are many things that may be imagined as about to happen. Especially when the friend of the bridegroom are artists who specialize in painting moods. But then, you see, New York is hot in the summer.

The mood of the musical comedy shifts from the pearly innocence of the convent-maid, Jonica, well captured by Nell Roy, to the more active sophistication of her fellow-passenger, the actress in the Pullman, played with sweet cynicism and disdainful mockery by Joyce Barbour. It moves, also, from sentimental ballads to swift up-to-the-moment satire on crime waves, carried mainly by Harry Shannon and Jerry Norris. Bert Matthews also makes the time pass quickly, and colorful stir of pleasing (if not exciting) music and chorus complete a blend that the summer vacationist in New York City is likely to enjoy.

ETERNAL CHILDISHNESS

"THEY NEVER GROW UP." By Humphrey Pearson. Theatre Maque.

This next of Walter Greenough's Theatre Assembly offerings is an overdone satire, showing the effect of the movies and of early dime novel reading. We used to hear of young New York gamblers going West to be badmen; and Jacob Riis strapped on a revolver for his first day out of Denmark in New York. But here we have a big business man, a successful manufacturer, who turns Wild West. And from what happens to him, this country can be thankful Henry Ford decided to collect Wayside Inns and Mary-bad-a-little-lamb Schoolhouses, instead.

But the pulpit of passion from Mexico carried all before her—it being an unwritten law in such cases that passion comes from women no more than half-breeds; and off rushes the Wild West manufacturer for further revolutions. Claude Cooper, as the chauffeur, has some entertaining moments; but Otto Kruger must have been sent put to it to engage his talents in this attempt at burlesque that unfortunately is played seriously.

Wanted—A Revival Theatre On Broadway

There is an idea for some astute producer, and a boon for the public, buried in the lessons of the past few seasons in the theatre. These seasons have been bad. Of course, some plays have gone well; there have been tremendously successful hits—the musical comedies that have made good (but who can count, who wants to count, the expensive ones that faded?); and other pieces, the "Street Scenes," the "Strictly Dishonorables" and lesser yet paying ventures (but many have had to count the failures). On the whole the seasons have been bad. And on the whole the producers that have continued, through these lean years, to make money, are those who have some sort of repertory system. Eva Le Gallienne, the Theatre Guild, bringing its road company to New York. The Shubert troupe at Jolson's, reviving Victor Herbert and other old favorites, adhering fairly strictly to a two weeks' run—and sending out six or more road companies with the various comic operas. The time is ripe—any time would be, but now from the viewpoint of producer as well as public—the time is ripe for a revival theatre.

There is a saying, of some wise man, that every time he sees a new book, he reads an old one. Certainly it is often true, in the theatre, that when one sees a new play one wants to see an old one. There are good plays of many seasons, successes many of them, some perhaps not, plays not in the rank we call classics, yet valid and theatrically effective, and fit to be revived. The Guild road company, this season in New York, is offering to crowded houses three of the Guild's former hits. "Seven Keys To Baldpate" was given a paltry try at the Ganssevoort Theatre in the Village. How many good plays, hits of their season, get another chance in New York? It is scarcely necessary to name plays—every producer will think of many; every theatre-goer will think at once of a few—that cry for revival. Some, like "Cock Robin," like "him," were too clever or too smooth or too subtle for their

The One and Only



John McCormack continues at the 44th St. Theatre in his first talkie-single, "Song of My Heart."

time; the new age will give them warmer welcome. Others were valid in their day, and like "Beggars On Horseback," like "The Firebrand," like "Milestones," like those that come to your mind, would be likely to repeat that success. Many, of course, like "After Dark," or "Neither Maid, Wife, nor Widow," or "Under the Gaslight," have dated so clearly that they are done today as burlesque—of these our times have had enough. But of genuine revivals (with possibly slight adaptation to the season's mood) there have been few, and the field for their favor is wide.

The immediate advantages to producers, in the saving in settings (often the original sets, surely the designs, will be available) and in other costs, are obvious; but there are further benefits in the triple audiences waiting. Most good plays have left a lingering memory, the feeling of which remains as the details fade; those that have seen and enjoyed the play will want to renew the pleasure. Those who, when the hit was first presented, somehow—for how many reasons!—managed to miss it, will be eager to fill this gap in their experience. And the new generation of theatre-goers, always on the watch for what is good, though not always able to recognize it, will have heard the name, and will be curious to see the play. Although the passage of time may have made its technical novelty grow less, I venture to think something of an audience could be gathered these days, for Elmer Rice's "On Trial." In these years, at least, when four out of five plays make us wish we had stayed home, some astute producer could combine profit for himself with pleasure for us, by reviving some of the successes of years not too far past.

J. T. S.

Nat D. Kane

Teacher of Piano & Theory

Special Courses for Adult Beginners Also Children

160 West 73rd St. Endicott 8788

Conductorless

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., April 26, at 8:15

Soloists

Henry Cowell

Serge Kotlarsky

Mitya Stillman

Bach... Cowell... Brahms

Tickets \$1, \$2, \$2.50 at Box Office and at

22 E. 53rd St. Steinway Piano

Philharmonic Symphony

TOSCANINI, Conductor

Carnegie Hall, Sunday, April 28, at 3:00

(LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON)

CHERUBINI... HAYDN... HÖGNER... ELGAR

Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW

TRIPLE OF MONSTER MOUTHS

1000 NEW FOREIGN FEATURES including

UBANGI SAVAGES

Direct from Africa's Darkest Depths

By Popular Demand—HUGO ZACCHINI

New Star Free Games—MORE ACTS MORE

PEOPLE, MORE ANIMALS THAN EVER!

Admission to all seats \$1 to \$3.00 incl. Tax. Children under 12 Half Price Afternoon Shows Sat. Tickets at Garden Box Office, Globe Desk, and Local Agencies

Maurice Schwartz Heads Big Bill at the Palace

Maurice Schwartz, distinguished Yiddish dramatic actor and founder and director of the Yiddish Art Theatre, is making his debut at the Palace Theatre this week. This is the first time he has been seen and heard on the English speaking stage and he is supported by a splendid, selected cast of Broadway players. Mr. Schwartz is appearing in his most celebrated role, that of "Shylock," in an especially arranged English version of "The Merchant of Venice." This booking is particularly fitting, coming as it does on the 366th anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday, which falls on Wednesday.

The foundation of the Schwartz' artistic and financial success, the Yiddish Art Theatre, is the outgrowth of a small company of itinerant players. Ludwig Satz, Jacob Ben Ami and Muni Wisenford—the Paul Muni of the talking films—are probably his three most famous pupils. Horace Heidt and His Californians Orchestra are making their first appearance since their European triumphs of the past winter. There are fourteen members who play a total of 220 instruments. They blend youth, novelty, and melody with expert technique.

Ben Blue, popular comic from Earl Carroll's last "Vanities," remains for a second riotous week. He still has his gang of "stoges" with him, but he is doing an almost entirely new, rollicking comedy turn. The "It" boys have a new array of trick costumes. Peter Higgins, favorite young tenor, of radio, sound pictures and RKO vaudeville fame, is another important feature on this program of stars. His first sound picture, "Painted Angels," in which he supported Billie Dove, was highly successful. Nina Olive, former star of "Hold Everything," is appearing in a musical comedy hit called "All Right." Helen and Agnes Harrington, in "A Garden of Song," by Mann Holliner and Albert Nichols; Beebe and Rubys Company, seven modern gladiators, in "Hail the Romans"; and Lestra LaMonte, in "Paper Creations," with a large company complete the delightfully entertaining bill.

New York's Minstrels

New York's first minstrel show in years opens tonight (Saturday) with "Kilpatrick's Old-Time Minstrels" at the Royale. The group has a goodly number of attractive sounding specialties. Rosamund Johnson has rearranged some of his music for the group. There will be performances every evening including Sunday, with a top price of \$2.50.

VIRTUE'S BED

New Sophisticated Comedy Drama

By COURTNEY SAVAGE

with ARA GERALD

"SO INTERESTING I'D LIKE TO SEE IT AGAIN."—Bride Dudley, Eve. World.

\$2.50 Best Seats Nightly

Including Saturday

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St. E. of W. Ave. Eves. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

Hotel Universe

A New Play by PHILIP BARRY

OPENS MONDAY EVE., 8:10

Martin Beck Theatre

43rd STREET WEST OF BROADWAY

Eves. 8:10—Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

A MONTH

IN THE

COUNTRY

By IVAN TURGENEV

GUILD THEATRE

52nd STREET WEST OF BROADWAY

Eves. 8:30—Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The Apple Cart

Bernard Shaw's Political Extravaganza

MOVES MONDAY

ALVIN THEATRE

55th STREET WEST OF BROADWAY

Eves. 8:30—Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Talented Actress in New Play



Ara Gerald, who has to her credit a reputation as a talented and skilled artist, plays the leading role in "Virtue's Bed," a new play by Courtney Savage, now holding forth at the Hudson.

Conductorless Symphony Orchestra in Last Concert

At the sixth and last concert of the season is to be given by the Conductorless Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall on Saturday next, Henry Cowell will play for the first time anywhere his own concerto for piano and orchestra. It is in three movements respectively designated as polyphony, tonalistic and counterpoint.

This concerto was completed in 1929 and its materials consist in part of some new type of sonorities from the piano. The piano is used in part as a percussion instrument—as though it were a great gong, as though it were a whole family of cymbals as though it were a tam-tam. This is done by means of placing together whole scales of tones as a chord. This gives a quality similar in character to that of some fine percussion instruments. The reason for using a piano for this purpose instead of the usual percussion instruments is that not only are there many more varieties of percussion sound producible from the piano alone than from all the percussion instruments in the orchestra put together, but also the actual tone quality of the piano in these sounds is not just the same as that of the orchestra instruments.

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

"BIGGEST LAUGH IN YEARS."

—Darnett, Eve. World.

SAM H. HARRIS presents

JUNE MOON

By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

Broadhurst

WEST 46TH ST.

Evenings at 8:30

Mats. Wed. & Sat.

All priced seats at Box Office.

Tickets for "June Moon" will never be sold at cut rate. Orchestra \$2; Balcony \$1 to \$2.50. No Tax.

THE BLUE GHOST

"Berie, ghostly, uncanny things happened so fast and furiously that the weak gasped, the strong gulped and even the blasé blinked."—Eve. World.

FORREST THEATRE

49th St. West of Broadway

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

CIVIC REPERTORY

14th St., 6th Ave. Eves. 8:30

50c, \$1, \$1.50. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director

MONDAY—PREMIERE

ROMEO AND JULIET

Tues. Eve., "The Cradle Song."

Wed. Eve. and Fri. Eve., "Romeo and Juliet." Thurs. Mat., "Peter Pan." Thurs. Eve., "The Living Corpse." Sat. Mat., "Peter Pan." Sat. Eve., "Open Door" and "Women Have Their Way." Mon. Eve., April 28, "Cherry Orchard."

"All Quiet on the Western Front" At The Central Theatre

"All Quiet on the Western Front" Universal's super-production of Erich Maria Remarque's novel which proved one of the best sellers of the decade, will have its Broadway premier at the Central Theatre, on Tuesday, April 29th.

The premier will be attended by Carl Laemmle, President of Universal; Carl Laemmle, Jr., who produced the picture; Lewis Milestone, the director, and other officials who are making a special trip from the Pacific coast to be present. Also prominent executives from other companies, and persons of importance in the literary, artistic and social worlds; the author himself has been invited from Europe.

"All Quiet on the Western Front" marks a departure in motion picture production. In securing the film rights, long before the book had established its record breaking gait in Germany and at a time when it was little known elsewhere, Carl Laemmle agreed with Remarque that in transferring it to the screen no liberties would be taken that would in any manner change the treatment the author had bestowed upon the subject. Advance reports indicate that the picture has been made in strict accordance with this understanding and with rigid adherence to the text in the creation of the dialogue as well as the scenes, although its character must have stirred temptation in the path of scenarioist, director, dialogue writers, and cast.

Casting the group of unsophisticated school boys who under the influence of the stirring oratory of their professor, abandon their classes to enlist in the German army and thereafter undergo a baptism of horror and routine of hardships that slowly yet inevitably transforms them into hardened veterans, atrophying all natural emotions except a passionate loyalty to each other, presents unique difficulties. This quartette rendered familiar by the Ayres, Russell Gleason, William Bakewell, Scott Kolk, with Wolheim as the redoubtable Kat and Owen Davis, Jr., as the little Peter who battled for life so desperately that he came back from the death room.

"All Quiet on the Western Front" has bigness and the spectacular for its fiery background, before which the pathetic figures of the principals move, affording an instance wherein background and atmosphere involved far greater effort and expense than visualization of the central narrative itself. Two thousand soldiers with full field equipment, miles of embattled trenches, complete towns and villages literally shot to pieces

Celebrated Yiddish Star at the Palace



Maurice Schwartz, founder and director of the Yiddish Art Theatre, is scheduled to play an engagement at the Palace Theatre beginning this Saturday. Mr. Schwartz will produce excerpts from an extensive repertoire which will include condensed scenes from "The Merchant of Venice."

by explosion and fire are a few of the many incidents in support of the statement that no expense was spared in the making of "All Quiet on the Western Front." It is expected that few pictures will make more real the grim horror of war.

Another Hit at 55th St.

The first dramatic sound and talking picture from Germany ("Bride 68") will be held over for another week at the 55th Street Playhouse. This is also the first film in which the voice of Conrad Veidt can be heard from the screen.

"Bride 68" was produced by Tobis, the foremost producer of talking pictures in Europe, and was actually the first full-length feature picture recorded by Tobis in Europe.

"Asphalt," the latest Erich Pommer production for Ufa, is to follow "Bride 68" into the 55th Street Playhouse. "Asphalt" is a silent picture with Gustav Froelich (seen here in "Homecoming"), Heinz Schlettow and Betty Amann.

"Dora Mowbride" at The Little Theatre

With Louise Carter in the title role, Louis Isquith is producing tonight (Saturday) at the Little Theatre, "Dora Mowbride," by Adeline Leitbach—who has another play accepted for early production. "Dora Mowbride" deals with the life of an orphan brought up in questionable surroundings.

"SONG OF THE WEST"

JOHN BOLES

VIVIANE SEGAL

JOE E. BROWN

Warner Bros., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

WARNER BROS., N. Y. & Bklyn.

STRAID

Notre Dame Glee Club and Nancy Carroll In "Honey" at Hippodrome

Direct from their University in South Bend come the Notre Dame Glee Club members to the New York Hippodrome for a four day engagement commencing Saturday, April 19th. Easter Saturday. Although this singing organization of the great college of the mid-west is as famous as its football team, it is seldom seen in the East. The last appearance being at the Belmont Theatre in 1927.

The thirty-five soloists will be heard in an appropriate Easter-tide recital which will be conducted by Joseph Cassanta. Professor Cassanta has been in charge of the club for several years and while one of the young conductors on the concert platform is rated among the best.

The Hippodrome engagement will be the only New York presentation this season of these vocal greats for, immediately after, they will return to the University to resume their studies. As an added interest, the University of Notre Dame has sent along a large part of its athletic trophies some of which are on display in the lobby of the Hippodrome.

On the RKO vaudeville show that will hold the stage the entire week are: Edith Evans and Roy Mayer; Steve Freda and Johnny Palace; Grace Doro; Meaham's Canines and Gaynor and Byron.

Nancy Carroll in "Honey" in which Harry Green, Lillian Roth and "Skeets" Gallagher play important parts in the screen diversion.

Palace

HARRY ROGERS Presents

Formed Yiddish Dramatic Actor

Maurice Schwartz

Acted in English in an Expertly Arranged Version of "The Merchant of Venice"

LESTRA LA MONTE

IN "PAPER CREATIONS"

NINA OLIVETTE

Former Star of "Hold Everything"

JIM McWILLIAMS

"THE PLANTIN"

2nd Week by Insistent Popular Demand

The International Comedian and Dancing Star

BEN BLUE

In a New Edition of "THE OLD HOKUM BUCKET"

PETER HIGGINS

The Popular Young Radio Tenor

First Appearance Since His Conquest Abroad

HORACE HEIDT

AND HIS CALIFORNIANS

Most Versatile Orchestra in All the World

HIPPODROME

6th Ave. & 43 St.

Exclusive N. Y. Engagement

DAYS: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, ONLY APRIL 19th

Notre Dame Glee Club

— ALL WEEK —

NANCY CARROL in

"HONEY"

with HARRY GREEN, LILLIAN ROTH and SIX RKO ACTS —

UNION DIRECTORY

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNITED

Business Agent.

BROTHERHOOD OF

man, Fin. Sec'y-

Office: 31 W. 15th St.: Orchard 1357

9102. Leon H. Rouse, President;

is every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

That Employ Union Workers

6-5757. A Snyder, Manager

Workmen's Educational Association

and Caps

1114

NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement.
Editor James O'Neal
Assistant Editor Edw. Levinson
Contributing Editors:

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



Published Every Saturday by the
New Leader Publishing Association,
People's House, 7 East 15th
Street, New York City.

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

The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party supports the struggles of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1930

Fat Head Legalism

PRESIDENT HOOVER through the Department of Justice has presented his answer to laborites who object to the appointment of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court. One of the strongest criticisms of the President's choice is Parker's approval of the "yellow dog" contract in industry. This alleged "contract" is an arrangement whereby a powerful corporation acts as a "person" in requiring the workman as a "person" to sign a "contract" pledging himself not to join a union.

President Hoover presents a cool legalist defense by declaring that "Judge Parker was dealing with points which had been settled by the Supreme Court which he was bound, under his oath of office, to follow." We shall not argue the point.

In the campaign of 1860 the Dred Scott decision became an issue. The Supreme Court had rendered a decision which practically made slavery national throughout the republic. The Republican Party was pledged against the extension of slavery outside of the southern states. That party had to either oppose the Supreme Court decision or accept it and disband as a party.

Lincoln, Seward and other leaders did not hesitate in their choice. They refused to accept the decision and they fought all its implications. Had Lincoln been a Hoover he would have said "the points had been settled by the Supreme Court" and let it go at that. But Lincoln measured up to the expectations of those who opposed the trend towards oligarchy. Hoover takes refuge in an icy legalism that strengthens the most abominable and absurd legal fiction of the Supreme Court.

A German economist once said that "the worst form of inequality is equal treatment of unequals." Fat head legalists are unable to understand the full import of this profound truth.

A Utopia of Happiness

THROUGH house organs of big corporations and occasional news stories that drift into the office of *The New Leader* we are able to survey the "service" character of these powerful firms. They are presented as brotherly and Christian institutions. Piety is the chief output. Profits are not a consideration. Really, a Utopia of Happiness has been realized by this modern capitalism.

One of the general practices of this new capitalism is to rob workmen of inventions that enrich the exploiters, give the workmen a "prize," and insert his picture in the house organ with some mushy reading matter. The net impression is that by robbing the workman of his inventions the corporation is really doing him a kindness. The baths of drunken sailors fail us in our effort to characterize the conduct of these corporation swine.

A case in point is pending in Illinois. The inventions of one workman enriched a steel corporation nearly four million dollars. The inventor received a "prize" of \$200 and an increase of \$15 per month. Protesting against this treatment, the presiding hog of the corporation argued the ethics of "Christian Truth" with the victim, offered him a special reward of \$500 which was refused and the controversy is now in court for settlement. Specimens of the corporation piety appearing in the house organ of the firm were read in court. Here is a sample:

The welfare of the man is more important than tools and machinery, for man thinks, and acts, and acts as he thinks. Therefore, we must practice humanitas as well as mechanics.

This sanctimonious hypocrisy is a phase of the new capitalism. The house organ hokum has attracted the attention of some sentimentalists who never probe beneath it or even suspect that it conceals a depth of meanness that is more revolting than the frank brutality of the old slave-drivers. We prefer the honest sweater to

these contemptible swindlers and a large number of them has been spawned since the war made us "safe for democracy."

The Pennsylvania Primary

THE Republican primary contest for U. S. Senator in Pennsylvania is a struggle between two brokerage factions of the upper section of corporations that rule that state. Whether Grundy or Davis wins the nomination is not of the slightest concern to the workers, organized and unorganized.

Two feudal capitalist interests seek control of the Republican machine, the Mellon-Grundy gang and the Vares-Davis coalition. The Grundys, Vares and Mellons are equally smeared with the most degraded sort of political practices. It is like going to a garbage can for roses for working people to take any interest in the struggle of these two mercenary capitalist groups.

And yet some labor organizations are active for one group or the other. The railroad brotherhoods are for the Vares-Davis alliance. The president of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, however, sends a burning call to all working class voters to support the Mellon-Grundy gang. Thus organized labor is about as united as a tapeworm in political action, each faction choosing a corrupt machine upon which to lavish its affection.

It is this sort of thing that has made labor sterile of power in this country, that divides and paralyzes its organizations, drags it into a contest between two mercenary groups of politicians, and makes it share in responsibility for the low estate of American political life. As for beneficial results, there are none.

One can only hope that in the next few years members and officials will abandon this futile dissipation of funds and energy and turn to a party of their own.

Roots of Unemployment

AN editorial in *Unity*, a progressive religious weekly, is pessimistic because the British Labor Party has not solved the unemployment problem. It declares that more men and women are out of work in England and that "it would seem as though, if anything could be done about unemployment in England, it would have been done before this." It adds that "the capitalist theory seems to fail as triumphantly as the Socialist."

All Labor and Socialist parties have been careful to point out that unemployment is so deeply rooted in the capitalist system of production that no permanent or satisfactory solution is possible without collective ownership of our great industries. The Labor Party does not have the power to eliminate private and corporate owners.

England, like other nations, is a part of international capitalism. It may be even doubted whether complete nationalization of industry in one country would fully solve this problem. And yet something has been done by the Labor Party. The increase of unemployment in England pointed out by *Unity* is deceptive. At least 150,000 of this apparent increase is not an increase at all. Many idle workers were denied unemployment benefits under the Tory Government. When the Labor Government included them in such benefits the number on the unemployed register was increased by that number but it did not add to the number of the unemployed.

The International Federation of Trade Unions has issued a survey of the leading nations showing how world-wide is unemployment. It is a problem of capitalism everywhere and not till capitalism is carried into the tomb to rest with feudalism will there be a satisfactory solution of unemployment.

IN A NUTSHELL

President Hoover holds that the objections to the appointment of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court are "invalid." Well, many labor men feel like an invalid for having supported Hoover in 1928.

Perhaps Hoover and his supporters think that "yellow dog" contracts supported by Parker are desirable on the ground that so many dumb animals voted for him for President.

And, by the way, did Socialists throw away their votes in 1928 or should they have voted for Hoover in order to "get something now?"

The railroad brotherhoods supported Hoover also to "get something now" and the members can write down their expenditures as a permanent loss.

Then Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is getting both election and financial returns. The Federal Trade Commission has whitewashed the aluminum dynasty of which he is feudal chief and it is reported that he enjoys Andy's "check and double check."

We may add that independent political action at least has the virtue of not contributing to the absolute and independent power of "yellow dog" judges.

The postal employees are also receiving election returns. Hoover's Postmaster General advises Congress to reject the shorter work week for them. Really, wouldn't a big Socialist vote have been a terrible calamity?

Well, never mind. Relief is finally in sight and social justice for the masses is just around the corner. President Green and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor have issued a call to organized workers. "Every state and city central body and local union should appoint a non-partisan political campaign committee," they declare in this call. Having done that we will "get something now." For our comment turn to the Scriptures and read Hebrews, 13:8.

A Socialist On The Tariff

NOW that the \$1,000,000,000 tariff gouge seems to be about to pass, it is interesting to see what warnings were given by Meyer London, Socialist Congressman, ten years ago. He described trenchantly the protectionist theory, which he said was this:

"The great mass of people are dumb anyway. They do not know their business, they have no money. The fellow who has a little money is a clever man. The fellow who amasses money shows his intelligence beyond any doubt. Therefore he should be put in charge of the government. Let the other fellow keep quiet. We are going to give full play to the trusts. We are going to take care of the workers ourselves provided he does not give us too much trouble."

London challenged the tariff lobbyists to stand by their professions of faith to the worker, in whose name the protectionists always profess to speak. He offered a bill making the levying of duties on imports conditional upon the maintenance of labor standards—no duty should be levied on an article imported from abroad unless in America under decent labor conditions, a working day of not more than eight hours, a working week of not more than forty-four hours, no children under sixteen to be employed, wages and other terms of employment to be determined by collective bargaining.

Of course, the protectionists did not agree to this bill, their professions of friendship for the workers never have meant anything—and never will. When the workers organize a Labor party, and not until then, will Congress pay any attention to the legitimate demands of the people who work for a living by hand or brain.

Wanted: A Free Judge

IT seems there are many ways of impeding justice unknown to laymen but at the command of big business. A favorite method is in one way or another to get the honorable judges linked up with their concerns as stockholders and then smile at futile efforts of outsiders to get justice.

The experience of a New York process server who went into the court of Federal Judge Mack and asked for a summons on the Electric Bond and Share Company is illuminating.

"I am sorry," replied the judge, "but I hold stock in that concern and do not feel at liberty to act in the matter."

"May it please the court," replied the server, "I would be gratified if the court could direct me to some federal judge who is not similarly disqualified. I have already been refused by four judges for the same reason. Is there any federal judge who does not have such stock?"

If Judge Mack had any reply to this question it is not recorded. Perhaps if the facts were fully known these would be an explanation of the crusade a number of years ago led by an Oklahoma editor for lynching at least one federal judge each year just for moral effect. — *The Federation News.*

In The Labor Press

A LABOR PARTY NECESSARY Our article two weeks ago on "Labor Politics" brought a complimentary letter from a reader who has been active in labor and non-partisan politics during the Farmer-Labor movement in Wyoming, in 1920. The writer agrees with us that a third party movement is inevitable.

He says, "It has long been my axiom that 'Labor cannot be divided on the political field and win any more than Labor can win divided on the industrial field.'"

"The only use that the old political parties have for the union leaders, is to use the clientele behind them. I claim," says the writer.

The writer states that the spectacle of the representatives of Organized Labor going before the last two national conventions pleading for favorable planks, nauseated him and that he was glad to see the members of the Labor party in the parade the booze and religious bugaboos out to divide the workers who should be concerned with economic issues.

"If Labor had its own party and its own program it could educate the people as to the need of old age pensions, government relief, unemployment or else universal insurance, child labor laws, anti-injunction laws, etc.," says our correspondent and adds that "before we come to this it will be necessary to decapitate most of the present labor leaders or else go off without them."

—The Iowa Unionist, Des Moines, Iowa.

YOUTH TO THE FRONT

With the enthusiasm of youth and with language that, while perhaps not the cream of classical English, but extremely pointed, Nick Burkhardt, delegate from the Electricians' Union, addressed the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council on the needs of young blood on labor committees.

Our Labor Party Committee is made up of old birds," said the youthful Nick, "and their hardened arteries won't stand for them getting on their toes. We had a city election yesterday and a white collar guy beat a union man in the Seventh Ward. Where was our labor party bunch? I say that when a committee doesn't deliver the goods, give them the works."

The sincerity and pep displayed by the young delegate brought a round of hearty applause from the members of the assembly, the members of the labor committee applauding as heartily as the assembly.

The matter of getting young blood to take an active interest in union affairs is a big problem throughout the country. Recently the Butte Painters' Union held an election and by mutual consent of the older members, a full lobby project to relieve the youth of the union was carried out. Other unions should follow the example.—*Montana Labor News.*

Married Women Workers

Why Mothers Work Away From Home; The Attitude of the Labor Movement

By Pauline M. Newman

SHALL married women work? This question is not new. It has been asked for many years! A uniform answer which would satisfy those concerned has not yet been found. The views on this subject are so divergent that to expect a unanimous and satisfactory answer is to expect the almost impossible. It is not merely a question of married women's right to work—her right to live her own life after she has been married. If this were all, the answer would be simple—at least for the intelligent and progressive-minded women.

But the problem is more complicated. Family life, the care of children, the constantly rising standard of living with its greater demands upon the earning power of either man or woman for comfort and luxuries, the replacement of men by machines, the lack of sufficient jobs, the economic status of both the married and unmarried women—all this and more enter into the consideration of this solitary question.

In prosperous times this question is apt to remain in the background. But when confronted with the problem of unemployment—as we now are, it is but natural to have it come to the fore again. In this country, even more so in Europe, the subject of married women in industry is agitating the minds of the leading men and women in the labor movement.

The number of married women in industry in this country has increased at a tremendous rate. Turning to the census we find that in 1920 we had nearly two million married women gainfully employed. Nine out of every hundred married women had become wage earners. Even more striking is the data reported in a survey made by the Bureau of Women in Industry on women's work in the city of Birmingham, N. Y., in 1926. At that time, almost half

(48%) of all the women studied were married.

It has already been said that the gainful occupation of married women is a subject likely to lead to argument. Probably most people have an opinion on the matter—consider it right or wrong, and are prepared to defend their positions. Yet if all the complex aspects of the problem are taken into consideration the impossibility of an off-hand solution becomes quickly apparent. There is the point of view of the unmarried woman, no longer young, whose sole support is what she earns. She is frequently resentful of the married woman wage earner who is a competitor for her sorely needed job. And yet, in many cases it is the substantial wage of the husband and father which drives married women into wage earning.

Let me quote from a recent report of the Federal Women's Bureau: "Which does the more harm, the employment of married women or poverty? Which is the better off, the extremely poor family where the mother stays at home or the family with the better income where the mother works out? In which family is there the least delinquency among children, the higher educational standard? This is the crux of the whole matter, but unfortunately we really have not enough facts to give the correct answers. The Children's Bureau, through its infant mortality studies, has in some localities brought out what seems to be a fairly definite relationship between infant mortality and the employment of mothers outside the home. But in other localities where conditions are somewhat different—either the family incomes are higher or the women employed in different industries—this relationship seems to be much less marked.

"In Manchester, N. H., the mortality among the babies of mothers who went out to work during the first year of the baby's life

was 227.5 per 1,000, compared to 133.9 for babies of mothers who remained at home and were not gainfully employed. In New Bedford, Mass., the rate was 167.8 for the babies of mothers working away from home and 108.8 for the other babies. But in Manchester and New Bedford, which are textile centers, the families were poor and there was a large percentage of foreign born among the families studied. In Akron, Ohio, where rubber is the chief industry, which pays higher wages, the family incomes were higher and living conditions better, and the death rate for the babies of mothers who went to work during the first year of the baby's life was only 88.2 while the death rate for the other babies whose mothers stayed at home and were not gainfully employed was 77.2, a very much smaller difference than in the communities where the families were poorer.

"Common sense will tell us that under exactly similar conditions babies fare better when their mothers are at home. But when the question is complicated with that of the decrease of poverty incident to the employment of mothers it is difficult to see a straight path of action, for there has been established a very definite relationship between infant mortality and the size of the family income. What we must decide for the future is how we are going to get the necessary increases in the family income to keep down the infant mortality and to keep up other family standards."

What, on the other hand, of the work of the married women whose family income is above the minimum, but who work in order that their earnings may give added advantages of education and training to their growing children? And what again of the young married woman who has no family? Shall her skill and training be wasted and she herself become largely parasitic in her mode of living,

rather than continue at work?

What we seem to be confronted with is a problem which at one end of the scale grows largely out of economic conditions—the underpaid, uncertainly employed male breadwinner needing the assistance which the earnings of the wife and mother alone can give under present conditions, if the family is not to become dependent. But, complicating this situation is that of the trained woman who, though married, finds herself insufficiently occupied with her home duties or desires to continue her wage earning for the satisfaction the work brings as well as for the monetary returns. And fundamental to a consideration of the whole situation must be a realization of the changed theoretical outlook on the whole position of women—the belief which today has gained acceptance in large and influential sections of our society of the right of any woman, married or unmarried, to determine her own way of life—including her occupation.

There is no immediate solution to the problem. It is interesting to read that at a recent meeting of the International Committee of Trade Union Women, the discussion of married women in industry led to the passing of a resolution opposing any and all measures which would tend to prohibit married women from entering industry. To seek such measures would be a contradiction of the aims and principles of the labor movement—a movement which has always pleaded the right for each to labor and the equality of men and women in our economic life. I am ready to subscribe to this attitude. I would add, however, that since the married women in industry are here to stay, we should concentrate our efforts to enlist them as members of our respective unions. They would add to our powers as an organization, and eliminate unnecessary competition with respect to wages and hours.

Celebrating Murder

Horthy's Jubilee Recalls His Instigation of the Death of a Socialist Editor

HUNGARY.—The official Hungary, the White Guard Hungary, has just celebrated the tenth anniversary of the regency of Miklos Horthy. But another anniversary should be recalled which belongs to Horthy's jubilee, as at one time the gallows belonged to his victory and today corruption belongs to the stabilized rule of the Hungarian counts.

In the train of the Rumanian army which had overthrown the Hungarian revolution, the marauding bands of the White Admiral Miklos von Horthy entered the unfortunate country. 70,000 workers and peasants were imprisoned, 5,000 were murdered, many tens of thousands had to fly over the frontiers in order to save their bare lives. Drowned in blood and filth the last liberal aspirations in the country became extinct. But one—Bela Somogyi, the editor of the Social-Democratic "Nepszava"—continued in spite of the frightful terror the most courageous and self-sacrificing fight in the country itself against the White Horthy. For this the valiant Social-Democrat was condemned to death by the officer bands in Siofok—the headquarters of Horthy.

"The fellow must swim," declared Horthy, at that time the "Commander-in-Chief of the National Army." But the carrying out of the deed had to be postponed because Budapest was still occupied by the Rumanians at that time. Horthy was at length able to carry out his deeds of heroism—murder and arrest—in the Transdanubian district.

Finally on November 16th the Imperial Admiral was also able to "conquer" Budapest, that is, to march into the capital of Hungary with his hands as the Rumanians left Budapest.

Edmund Beniczky who was Horthy's Minister of the Interior in the first period of the Hungarian Counter-revolution, who held this office when Somogyi and his friend the young proletarian poet Bela Bacsó were murdered, and who conducted the police investigation when giving evidence, made the following statement on the history of the murder of Somogyi:

"The reports on the cruel deeds of the officers found a very unfavorable echo in the foreign press. Hungary was faced by the peace negotiations. An attempt was made to advise Horthy to moderation. A deputation of the leaders of the counter-revolution, consisting of Count Julius Andrássy, formerly Foreign Minister under the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, George Pallavicini, Andrássy's son-in-law, Josef Karolyi and Stefan Bethlen, at present Prime Minister in Hungary, went to Horthy and asked him to put an end to the extravagance of the officers.

"Horthy was very indignant at this demand and defended the shameful deeds of his officers. When the deputation asked him whether there would be a pogrom on the entry of the army to Budapest, Horthy answered that there would be no pogroms but some people would 'swim.' (In the Hungarian criminal language to 'swim' means to swim in the Danube as a corpse.)

"Horthy then took out of his drawer a newspaper article which described the cruelties of the officers, and said 'those who write such articles will swim.'"

For some months Somogyi was able to live in Budapest unmolested, if not unwatched.

At the beginning of February the "Nepszava" submitted to the censor an article which was forbidden. The censor sent a brush-pot to Gerhardus Hotel, Horthy's headquarters, where it was read

to a company of officers at table presided over by Horthy. The article aroused general indignation. A member of the company made a remark: "It is really high time to throw this rascal Somogyi into the Danube." His Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, brought the meal to an end with the words, "There has been enough talk, now at last we must act!" And action was taken!

At 8 o'clock on the evening of February 17th, Somogyi and Bacsó were stopped by the officers of the Ostenburg White Detachment and called upon to follow them to the town command. They entered a motor car, which did not drive to the town command in the inner city, but to the Donau meadows. The vehicle suffered a mishap on the Neupesterstrasse.

In the Neupester Donau meadows Horthy's officers murdered the two men in a bestial manner. They were wounded with bayonet stabs—more than ten wounds were found on Somogyi's corpse alone—their eyes were cut out, and the death shot was then given. The "national heroes" naturally did not forget to rob the murdered men. Gold watch, wallet and purse were taken from the corpses by the officers. The bodies were then thrown into the Danube.

This murder, which was committed during the peace negotiations, was exceedingly unpleasant for the political leaders of the counter-revolution. Prime Minister Huszar promised in Parliament to set on foot a strict investigation and to make an example of the culprits. The police succeeded within a few hours in finding out the culprits and the facts of the case. It was proved that the culprits, First Lieutenant Soltesz, Captain Kovarcz and Lieutenant Megay—all members of the Ostenburg detachment—had driven

away Somogyi with car No. III 36 of the Army High Command. The car was seized on the day. In it were found the blood stained trousers of the murderer Megay. Somogyi's gold watch was found in the possession of First Lieutenant Soltesz.

Beniczky's police had found out the murderers—but nobody was arrested. Horthy extended his protecting hand over his associates in murder. He could not sacrifice them because he himself was the instigator of the murder.

The Army High Command took the confiscated car away from the police, called in the documents of the investigation, and entrusted First Lieutenant Sefcsik with the military investigation of the affair—a man who a few days previously had murdered the Social-Democratic Party Secretary Nikolaus Cservenka. And the result? The murderers were richly repaid by the counter-revolution. They obtained good posts as hush-money.

Since then ten years have passed by. Dozens of simple men, who occupied modest posts under the revolution are in prison today. Thousands must still suffer want as fugitives in all the countries of the world—but the murderers of Somogyi were without exception amnestied by Horthy. The murderer and robber Soltesz was given a position in the Hungarian War Ministry, the others were accommodated in civil State offices—and Horthy, the instigator, has been for ten years the head of the State of Hungary.

On the occasion of Horthy's jubilee the working class in Hungary and the emigrants abroad remember the noble martyrs of Socialism, and derive from their heroic death new enthusiasm for the decisive fight against the counter-revolution and for Socialism.

Socialism and Americanism-IV

My Country, 'Tis Of Thee

By Alfred Baker Lewis

I WAS scheduled to speak one fourth of July night at Lawrence, Mass., a great textile center, and I went down that afternoon to the Lawrence common where there was a great patriotic celebration. Some 8,000 people wound up the celebration by singing the hymn of America (and glorious it is, too), My Country, 'Tis of Thee. I turned to the man next to me and said, "It certainly seems a shame to me; I'd be willing to bet \$10 any time that of all that crowd singing My Country 'Tis of Thee, not one out of ten of them owns enough of his country to bury a cockroach in."

The fellow next to me grinned at the expression, and then, as the truth of it struck home, for Lawrence is a textile center where the pay is notoriously low, he scowled. "By golly," he said, "you wouldn't lose at that!"

The truth is that our glorious national anthem has been made a lie by the way the Democrats and Republicans run the government. While they were loudly protesting their Americanism, and telling us how patriotic they were, they have allowed the great plutocrats and trusts to reach out and grab control of our country.

In 1913, at the time of the investigations made by the industrial relations commission in Washington, it was testified that 2 per cent of the people then owned 60 per cent of natural resources and capital equipment of the country. At the other end of the scale, 5 per cent of the wealth was divided among 80 per cent of the people. A report issued in 1926 on National Wealth and Income by the federal trade commission, based on investigations in 1923, showed that 1 per cent of the people owned 59 per cent of our industrial wealth. In other words, the concentration of the ownership of wealth, bad as it was in 1913, had grown nearly

twice as bad 10 years later, during a period in which both Democrats and Republicans had held office. These figures tell an alarming story. The picture they present constitutes a serious threat to the stability and effectiveness of our political democracy. Yet neither Democrats nor Republicans, even those who are indorsed by organized labor, tell us anything about it.

I was speaking once on the street corner when a man with an American Legion button interrupted me and said, "Look here, Mr. Speaker, you have been talking for half an hour and you have not told us yet what's the trouble with our America."

"That's easy to do, buddy," I told him. "The trouble with our America is that it isn't ours. It belongs to the landholders and capitalists, the Wall Street gang and the money trust, the oil barons, and the coal kings and railroad owners. It's their America, not ours."

The figures already quoted show that that is the truth.

The Socialist Party is the only one that wants to have America, with its great industries and natural resources, its banks, railroads, mines, mills and factories, owned and controlled by the people of America. Not till we have Socialism will the producers in America be able to sing My Country, 'Tis of Thee, and sing the truth. Under the Democrats and Republicans, our national anthem has been made a lie.

(Nevertheless, in another sense, the useful workers do own America, even though they do not have possession and control of it. If a crook steals your watch, you still own it although you haven't got it. We, the workers, have made America what it is, but the industrial and financial crooks have taken it away from us. It is our country all right, and we intend to use all peaceful and legitimate means to regain possession and control of it.)