


Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

The Democratic Party and the Power Interests—Walsh Apologizes for Them, Wheeler Attacks Them (in New York) and Roosevelt Would Reform Them—Socialism and the Utilities



SENATOR WALSH'S ENDORSEMENT

THAT excellent organ of the railroad workers, "Labor," has come out in strong praise of Senator Walsh of Montana and ardent advocacy of his reelection. It says that his Republican opponent is an Anaconda Copper Company man and calls attention to Senator Walsh's services in the matter of oil leases. We don't doubt the first statement about the Republican candidate and we share "Labor's" enthusiasm for Senator Walsh's work in the oil cases. But unfortunately that is not all there is to the story. And the part "Labor" has not told calls attention once more to the weakness inherent in the plan of rewarding one's friends and punishing one's enemies within the framework of the old parties, both of which belong to the same set of interests.

The plain truth is that Senator Thomas Walsh, nemesis of the oil interests, is playing in the Senate the role of apologist for other interests, even mightier, which seek from the government a concession potentially more valuable than Tesoro Dome. We do not say that Senator Walsh is Anaconda Copper Company's man. We do not know his motive, but the Anaconda Copper Company could hardly desire him to take a different line on the lease of the Flathead River power sites than he has recently taken on the floor of the Senate. The Montana Power Company is closely identified in personnel with the Anaconda Copper Company and is a subsidiary of the Electric Bond and Share Company. It is accused of very shady tactics among the Indians who own these sites and to whom it has offered less than its solitary competitor, Walter H. Wheeler. Only a year ago Senator Walsh publicly declared at Rollins College that water power might be the great issue in the next campaign. Yet in the face of these facts he is not only fighting but actually apologizing for the Montana Power Company. And "Labor" under its non-partisan program has little choice except to trail along with him. That is why the workers need a party with a clear cut program and some sort of discipline.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VERSION OF POWER

WHILE Senator Walsh helps the Montana Power Company, his colleague, Senator B. K. Wheeler, at a Jefferson Day dinner talks about public ownership and operation of water power sites as the next Democratic issue. Nobody seemed to think to ask him where he stood on the Flathead River sites in his own state. Nor did he outline any comprehensive program. Perhaps he meant his endorsement of Governor Roosevelt of New York for the Presidency to imply endorsement of Governor Roosevelt's policy.

But what is that? Roosevelt talks a good deal about state's rights, Jeffersonian idea, and no monopoly. He does not explain how he would deal with the power trust or any other great corporation which crosses states' lines on this principle. Some of his words may give encouragement to the people who quite futilely hope to break up chainstores and the big mergers by law. He is probably too intelligent to hope much from that outworn method, but he has utterly failed to see or to say that what we need in our times is not the philosophy of the little business man against the big business man but the philosophy of common ownership and control of things necessary for our common life. Only on such an economic basis can the individual in this age of collectivism enforced by a machine civilization get the chance which Jefferson in his simpler day desired him to have.

In this public utility field Governor Roosevelt still talks regulation and advocates a little government ownership only as a sort of yard-stick to make regulation easier. He has small trouble proving that the Republican program of regulation, most of which he vetoed, is not sound. He will have far more trouble to prove that his own program, which we suppose is the minority program of the Knight Commission, will work much better. There isn't any way out except public ownership and operation with non-political functional administration of public utilities. We cannot possibly get the best results by having the government piecemeal develop a few water power sites, turning over to private companies the distribution of power, although even that may be better than giving the whole business away to private companies. We want bolder thinking and planning.

THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM

THE danger is so real that public indignation at the private owners of public utilities, and especially power, will dissipate brain, energy, time and money in the impossible task of trying to reform the companies by regulation that it is worth while to restate briefly the points made in favor of public ownership and operation rather than by regulation by the Executive Director of the League for Industrial Democracy, in their own behalf and in behalf of the Socialist Party, to the New York Legislature.

1. There is an essential conflict in the effort to run a private utility for the private profit of absentee owners and at the same time for the public good. Directors bound to get maximum profits for stockholders will always fight effective regulation and in the fight will try to exercise private control of government itself through political machines and through such misleading propaganda as the power trust has used at great cost to the public as citizens and consumers.
2. Regulation means setting one body of men to set another body of men to work, a process which is the supreme form of bureaucracy and essentially wasteful.
3. State regulation is so hog tied by bewildering federal court decisions that not even experts can agree as to what forms of regulation may be constitutional.
4. Regulation at best cannot give advantages inherent in efficient public ownership and operation. These are: cheaper financing; planned and coordinated control; democratic control of giant power for public good, especially in the interest of consumers in general and particularly of the farmers, whose interests are now neglected.
5. State regulation is practically powerless to deal with holding companies which cross state lines and enable two or three men to control a whole string of utilities. These holding companies may be simplifying the process of socialization; they nullify regulation.
6. State regulation at best cannot adequately deal with national industries in which the state lines are arbitrary. Look, for example, at the New York Telephone Co. case which began August 20, 1920, and is still unsettled, and at the confusion of state and federal rights at Niagara Falls and on the St. Lawrence.

RE-ESTABLISH THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

A FIGHT has been begun to reestablish in America a right which is one of the proudest conditions of Anglo-American liberty. We mean the right of political asylum for political refugees from other lands—a right which Americans were proud to offer to the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, and which our courts defended for the protection of Russian exiles who sought sanctuary from the Czar. It is a right denied under our present immigration laws. Recently the attempt of an immigration inspector to arrest the famous anti-Fascist refugee, Borghi, at a Cooper Union meeting in New York resulted in the death of an innocent bystander. Borghi, had he been caught, could have expected only deportation to one of Mussolini's prisons or at best the choice of deportation to some country less liberal than our own. Following the Cooper Union tragedy the Italian paper, Il Nuovo Mondo, to its everlasting credit, took up this issue and stirred up certain individual Americans and certain American organizations to work together for the establishment of a committee to reassert this liberty which was lost in the narrow and intolerant reaction following a war waged for democracy. Success to this struggle.

Cast Announced for "Samson and Dalila"; Party to Share in Profits of Undertaking

The cast of principals for the first gala presentation of Saint-Saens' Biblical opera, "Samson and Dalila," has been completed. Eleonora De Cisneros, as New Leader readers have already been informed, will be the Dalila. Fortunato de Angelis, the well-known dramatic tenor, will sing the role

of Samson, and the San Carlo Opera favorite, Mario Valle, will be heard as the High Priest. The old Hebrew hero was entrusted to Prince Obolensky, the famous Russian basso. Michel Favesky will conduct the augmented orchestra and an unusually large

(Continued on Page Two)

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. X.—No. 13

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

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 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 Months	.75
Six Months	1.00

BUSINESS LINES UP FOR PARKER; LABOR AND NEGROES FIGHT HIM

Rochester Unions Urge Labor Party

Central Trades Committee, Making Canvass, Finds Independent Political Action Favored

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — (FP) — Events of the last few months justify the hope that the labor movement in Rochester is about to emerge from its long period of inactivity and domination by the Republican politicians. One factor in this awakening is the deadlock which exists in the city council between the city manager group and the Monroe County Republican machine, neither of which appears to be willing to give labor any recognition.

The Rochester Central Trades and Labor Council recently passed a resolution directing a committee to canvass local unions concerning the formation of an independent labor party. This committee is actively at work in the unions. Committee Chairman Richard A. Heaphy, an international organizer of the Metal Polishers Union told Federated Press:

"The progressive members of local unions affiliated with the Rochester Central Trades and Labor Council have for some time been seriously considering whether the present policy of the American Federation of Labor—'Elect your friends and defeat your enemies'—is the best and most efficient line of action for the trades unions in the political field.

Canvass Half Completed
"The fact that labor parties in foreign countries have risen from the smallest of minorities to dominant positions, and in several cases have taken over the government has fortified the argument that the trades unions of the United States should build a labor party to protect the interests of the working and middle classes.

"We feel that the policy of majority rule in our trades unions is a sound one. Union executives complain of lack of interest on the part of the average member, which is substantiated by average attendance at union meetings. We are of the opinion that lack of progressive action on the part of executives in the American labor movement is largely responsible for lack of interest by the membership. Therefore a committee is canvassing the local unions as to sentiment in regard to a continuance of the present so-called non-partisan policy or the formation of a labor party.

"To date over 50% of the affiliated local unions have been canvassed and the results show that the large majority favor forming a labor party. If the final results are the same, the Rochester Central Trades and Labor Council will have a very important matter to consider.

Typos Want New Party
"We feel that the question of a labor party is one that must be faced sooner or later by the American labor movement as the ever growing power of the controllers of finance and their control of both of the old political parties, their control of the judiciary to advance their own interests and their absolute domination of industry, make it necessary for the workers, organized and unorganized, to protect themselves on the political field."

At the April meeting of Typographical Local 15, the proposition to endorse the formation of an independent labor party was unanimously carried.

Heaphy stated that a complete report would probably be made by the committee to the central body within the next month.

DAVIS WON'T DISMISS WOOD

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Secretary of Labor Davis has refused to dismiss Charles G. Wood, an agent of his bureau of conciliation, whose removal from the federal service was demanded by the American Civil Liberties Union in a formal complaint. The charge against Wood is that he has during the past year misused his federal position by making war against Communists in the organized labor movement.

N. Y. Socialists Lay Plans To Win Trade Unionists; Policy Statement Adopted

Possibility of Starting Daily Paper to Be Studied — Reorganization Plan Defeated

THE city convention of the New York City local of the Socialist Party, convened last week-end to discuss questions of city organization, found much of its time occupied by a discussion of party relations to the trade unions and methods of winning trade unionists over to the Socialist party. A resolution re-defining the party's position on unionism coupled with specific recommendations for increased party activity among the workers was adopted. A resolution seeking to instruct Socialists along specific lines of propaganda among the unions was urged by a minority of a special committee on Policy and Practice. The majority report was carried 48 to 38 after an hour and a half debate Sunday afternoon.

The question of organization was disposed of Saturday. A motion placed on the agenda by the agenda committee called for termination of the present system of one party local for the entire city. It was proposed to return to the form of organization in a local by itself.

Pa. Socialists Meet May 31 In Reading

State-Wide Fight Will Be Opened to Build Party in Keystone of Capitalism

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PITTSBURGH. — Sarah Limbach, Socialist State Secretary, has issued a call for the 1930 convention of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania to convene at Reading on May 31. In this state, which has long groaned under the heel of an oppressive and ruthless oligarchy as America's industrial history has found parallel to, there has been of recent years, but little stirring of that discontent that the meaneast must feel at times in the face of such shameful brutality and exploitation as has long characterized the rule of the Mellons, the Grundys and their ilk, in Pennsylvania.

However from a soil riven by such bitter conflicts as have long characterized class clashes in the Keystone of American industrial capitalism, something was bound to eventuate. In Western Pennsylvania the crescendo of insolent brutality was reached in the Barakoski case when two of the agents of one of the Mellon baronies, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, beat to death John Barakoski, miner, causelessly and with extreme and barbarous cruelty. In the face of the storm of popular anger and outrage the ruling class of Pennsylvania refused to abolish their private armies of thugs and coolly exerted their economic power to reach into their farcical court of justice and snatch from punishment the representatives of the despicable Coal and Iron police system.

Little more than a ripple disturbed the deadly quiet that succeeded this event, but Pennsylvania rulers have probably gone too far. That no lesson has been learned is too clearly demonstrated within the very area of the Convention seat, the Socialist city of Reading, where within the textile mills of eastern Pennsylvania company lawyers live with bench warming judges to enact industrial peonage in the city of (ironically) Nazareth.

Socialists of Pennsylvania without too much ado but with high hope and some grim resolve, hope to gather in an event that will make political history in Pennsylvania and in the Union. In inaugurating a state bulletin to publish the Cause and its progress and advancing to a position for battle in the coming election when Jim Maurer will lead the charge against the ruthless power and its evil exercise which he among others has long known and fought. So throughout the state of Pennsylvania Comrades are being urged to spread the cry, ON TO READING!

May Day Observed in Score Cities

Socialist Party and Unions Hold Rallies in Cities Throughout the Country

1930 WILL see a more elaborate celebration of May Day as International Labor Day than any year in decades, according to plans of working class groups. Hardly an important industrial center in the United States but will witness impressive meetings in halls and demonstrations in public squares. The New Leader must go to press too early to record the May Day celebrations held. Early indications were that the New York meeting in the giant Coliseum will be a memorable one. Demonstrations were to be held by the Socialist party in a score or more of other American cities.

All groups will stress unemployment as a main May Day issue. From New York to Los Angeles, the Socialist party will hold meetings, jointly with local unions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and A. F. of L. affiliates such as the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, the International Pocketbook Workers Union and the International Fur Workers Union.

Socialists expect a capacity house at Bronx Coliseum to demonstrate "for unemployment insurance, a six-hour working day, old age pensions to mitigate the scourge of unemployment and poverty; against the use of the injunction in labor disputes," according to the party manifesto. "May Day should mark the institution of a campaign to take from the Supreme Court the power it has usurped to declare laws unconstitutional. Above all, the workers must organize in their own political party and in their unions for the purpose of reorganizing economic society so that the workers may receive the full fruits of their labor and industry may become the servant of all and not the property of a few."

Pageant Given
The Socialist demonstration in New York is backed by the Emergency Conference on Unemployment, representing 300,000 workers in several international unions and 60 local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Workers dance groups and singing clubs are giving a pageant representing labor's struggle, from slaves to robots, and at last to liberation and solidarity of all the peoples.

The Amalgamated will celebrate in all its strongholds and particularly in Philadelphia, last of the big non-union clothing centers which was organized last year—also in Cleveland and Montreal where strikes are on. It will hail the institution of worker-employer unemployment insurance, which has paid out to Amalgamated workers \$305,000 in New York this year, \$115,000 in Rochester, and \$5,000,000 in Chicago since 1923, with another half million coming May 1. At the same time the Amalgamated will demonstrate in favor of state unemployment insurance for all.

Senior Holds Six Meetings In Day on Western Trip

Communists Raid His Duluth Meeting and Succeed in "Capturing" Themselves

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO. — Addresses before six different groups in a single day, a struggle for a meeting with the Duluth Communists, and conferences with scores of party workers and others, were but part of the routine for Clarence Senior, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, during his trip west in connection with the Los Angeles meeting of the national executive committee.

On his arrival at the national office here, Senior has begun a report on the entire Western trip. He finds it altogether possible that the party may come out a few dollars ahead, financially, on the trip in addition to the vast amount of propaganda, publicity and organi-

No Help Offered by Government Against Lying Radio Speakers

The League for Industrial Democracy has complained futilely to the federal radio commission against indiscriminate and false attacks made on Norman Thomas, Socialism and Communism by a Detroit priest, delivering sermons over stations WJR, WLW and WMAQ under the auspices of the Radio League of the Little Flower of Jesus.

When complaint was made to the Goodwill Broadcasting Co. against the unfairness and untruthfulness of the attacks, it offered WJR facilities to Thomas for 30 minutes at a charge of \$40 a minute, providing no reference was made to the priest's utterances.

The radio commission, questioned as to the legality of the attacks, replied the government had no authority to censor the churchman unless he was obscene.

Vile Conditions In Ohio Jail Are Revealed

Men Beaten, Cruel Treatment Given Prisoners—Two Died Without Medical Attention

By Hyman Fish

CLEVELAND. — The appalling prison disaster that took the lives of 322 inmates of the Ohio State penitentiary has brought to light shocking conditions prevailing there. In a recent article in the Cleveland Sunday Telegram, Dan W. Gallagher, veteran newspaperman for 37 years, discloses information which for political reasons have been kept in the dark.

The antiquated prison built in 1860 is infested with vermin and bedbugs, yet no reference was made to the fact that throughout the whole prison, prisoners were forced to set fire to wads of paper and blow the flame into cracks in order to kill off some of these pests or else go without sleeping. Gallagher infers that this might have something to do with the terrible catastrophe.

There are very few people who can speak with the authority of Dan Gallagher. He was a frequent visitor at the prison and was usually given the run of the prison. He has talked personally with the prisoners and is in a position to disclose deplorable facts. Through his direct contact with the inmates he has heard from their own lips of the cruelties inflicted upon them.

Prisoners Left To Die
The greatest complaint is against Captain John Hall of the "night-watch," charged on two occasions with refusing succor to prisoners stricken with illness and whose dead bodies were found in their cells in the morning. The same Captain Hall, aged 71, who, according to testimony given by prisoners and guards before the investigating commission appointed by Governor Meyers V. Cooper, refused to issue orders to "open the doors." This order according to members of the commission would have saved the lives of every one of the 322 men burned to death in the great fire.

The article in the Sunday Telegram describes the horrible tactics used by Warden Preston E. Thomas, who was subjected to legislative investigation in 1913, "and was given a clear bill despite sworn testimony on the part of prisoners that terrible punishments were inflicted upon inmates."

Gallagher describes one case worth noting. "In February, 1927, I talked with Losteiner (an inmate) in prison, at that time he and 22 others were confined in what was known as the 'bridge,' a terrible place, denied all privileges, consigned to spend their days and nights in the foulest prison I have ever gazed upon. And when I say this I take into consideration the fact that I have engaged in newspaper work for 37 years, and have visited the major prisons of this country.

"The slop bucket in his cell was filled to overflowing. He told me they refused to empty it or permit him to do so—that it had not been emptied for nine days."

"Treated Like Beasts"

Losteiner, when asked why he and his 16 followers attempted to escape November 8, 1926, said: "We tried to escape because we

Overman Calls Fight Class Issue

Workers Against Confirming Reactionary Judge, Capital Is For Him, Senator Indicates

WASHINGTON — (FP) — When Sen. Overman of North Carolina, political water-baby to the Duke power interests of the Piedmont region, rose to defend the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of his state to the Senate debate April 28, he confessed the class issue involved.

"I have been overwhelmed, Mr. President," he said, "by thousands and thousands of telegrams and letters from all over the United States—from almost every town in the country—from members and unions of the American Federation of Labor, from Socialists, a few Communists and the colored people, protesting against Judge Parker's confirmation."

On the other hand, the aged Senator declared, he had received great numbers of telegrams and letters from lawyers, chambers of commerce and other business people, and from most of the judges in the Fourth federal judicial circuit, supporting Parker. And some of the Negro educators and business men, too, had endorsed Parker as a friend of their race.

Opposition Lines Up
Borah, Norris, LaFollette and other leaders of the opposition, waiting to begin what may prove the most effective counter-attack ever made against the encroachment of the appointive judiciary upon the right of the American people to determine by legislation the manner of their own government, smiled at Overman's confession of the class line that has been drawn through the Parker case. Working people—white and black—look upon the Parker nomination as a direct invasion of their remaining liberties. Business and professional people—except the progressive and independent few who hold to democratic ideals—look upon the nomination as a further guaranty that industrial unrest will be held in check for the long future.

Senator Allen of Kansas, sponsor of the notorious compulsory labor court in that state, and spokesman on the Senate floor for President Hoover, prefaced the day by a public statement denying that Parker was anti-Negro, and declaring that the Senate must not be frightened by organized labor. Allen said he disapproved of yellow dog contracts, but that Parker was compelled, when the issue came before him, to determine that these contracts were binding and that the United Mine workers must not ask signers of yellow dog contracts to join the union.

"Could a greater prostitution of the Senatorial prerogative be seen," he asked, "than that which would exist in the power of particular groups to force their political will in a case as full of meaning to American institutions as this one? The question is whether the highest court in the land is to reflect in future the politics of the moment, or to remain aloof and independent, subject only to the highest considerations of human justice."

Delay Is Refused

This pretense that judges know more about high considerations of human justice than do the people who are seeking liberation from industrial bondage, drew hot rejoinder from labor unionists who were canvassing the Senate membership against confirming the injunction judge. They were reinforced, in their caustic comments on Allen and his pretended reverence for courts, by testimony given by Ralph Hayes, former secretary to Secretary of War Baker, that Parker engaged in reprehensible practices in connection with his handling of the war fraud case involving a big harness contract. In that case the judge before whom Parker appeared found that Parker had shared in suppressing evidence of the innocence of the accused.

Significant of feeling in the Senate was Senator Borah's curt refusal of the request of Senator Simmons that the debate be postponed three days while Simmons mended political fences at home. Borah replied that the discussion

(Continued on Page Two)

Hoover Plea For Parker Is Attacked

Goldberg, Socialist Attorney, Says Dept. of Justice Memorandum Is Misleading

THE charge that the Hoover administration issued a "misleading statement" in support of the nomination of Federal Judge Parker is contained in letters sent to United States Senators Wagner and Copeland by Louis P. Goldberg, a Brooklyn attorney. Mr. Goldberg represents professionally may labor unions and is one of the leaders of the Socialist Party in Kings County.

In his letters, Mr. Goldberg discusses the Red Jacket case which has provoked the increasing opposition of organized labor throughout the nation, and contends that the claim of the administration, through the Attorney General, that in deciding the Red Jacket case as he did, Judge Parker was bound by precedent in the United States Supreme Court, embodied in the famous Hitchen case, is without foundation.

The Brooklyn lawyer, distinguishing between the Red Jacket and the Hitchen case, contends that elements present in the Hitchen case, upon which the United States Supreme Court based its decision, were lacking in the Red Jacket case. According to Mr. Goldberg: "The elements of deception and misrepresentation were entirely lacking, and the controlling authority. But one disposed to decide in favor of the employers, can conveniently be blind to such distinctions."

Mr. Goldberg's letter follows:

"My Dear Senator Wagner: "The people of this country have cause for gratification in the refusal of the Senate Judiciary Committee to confirm the nomination of John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court bench. Apparently the misleading statement issued by the administration in defense of Judge Parker's opinion in the Red Jacket case did not have the effect intended."

"The attorney general contended that Judge Parker and his associates felt bound by the United States Supreme Court decision in the Hitchen case. The statement set forth two important points involved in the Red Jacket decision: (1) That the mining of coal did not in itself involve interstate commerce, and (2) That any interference with so-called 'yellow-dog' contracts should be enjoined."

"The administration stated that upon the first point, Congress was controlled by the second. Corrado case, 268 U. S. 295. In that case, the Supreme Court held, at page 310: 'It is not the business of the court to stop the production of non-union coal and prevent its shipment to markets of other states than Arkansas, where it is produced. The decision tends to reduce the price of the commodity and affect injuriously the maintenance of wages for union labor in competing mines.'"

"There is nothing in the Parker opinion to indicate that there was any such evidence in the Red Jacket case. That the absence of such proof is fatal to the plaintiff's cause of action was determined by the United States Supreme Court in the first Corrado appeal, 269 U. S. 344. Judge Parker, upon this point, not only was not bound to decide the way he did but actually failed to follow the Supreme Court."

"Upon the second point, it is contended that the Hitchen case required Judge Parker to enjoin any interference of 'yellow dog' contracts. It is overlooked, however, that in American Foundries against Tri-City Council, 257 U. S. 184, the Supreme Court strictly circumscribed and limited the Hitchen opinion, as authority, to such cases in which deception and misrepresentation was employed in inducing a breach of the 'yellow dog' contract, stating at page 211: 'The plan thus projected was carried out in the case of the complainant company (the Hitchen Case Company) by the use of deception and misrepresentation with its non-union employees, by seeking to induce such employees to become members of the union contrary to the express terms of their contract of employment, that they would not remain in the company if they employ if union men, and after enough such employees had been secretly secured, suddenly to declare a strike against complainant to a strike in a helpless situation in which it would have to consent to be unionized.'"

"The unlawful and deceitful means used were quite enough to sustain the decision of the court without more."

"Peaceful persuasion to induce an employee to leave his employment and join the union would, under this latter decision, be lawful and not a subject of injunctive relief."

"In the Red Jacket case, the elements of deception and misrepresentation were entirely lacking, and the controlling authority. But one disposed to decide in favor of the employers, can conveniently be blind to such distinctions."

"The defenders of Judge Parker fail to understand the basis of the labor's opposition. That judges are influenced by their social philoso-

phy, economic views and political principles has long been recognized by statesmen, jurists and publicists. There is no such thing as an 'impartial' judge in cases involving important social questions."

"It can do us no good to deplore this situation. Where the law is definite and certain, all judges are bound to apply it. However, when interpretation is necessary, a broad progressive philosophy should be applied to apply it. Honesty, sincerity and learning are not sufficient. A proper knowledge and appreciation of the forces that make for social welfare and general progress are necessary."

"As William A. Robson has aptly put it in Justice and the Administrative Law: 'Society demands that its judges shall be biased in certain directions, no less insistently than it demands that they shall be unbiased in others. Ethical considerations cannot be excluded from the administration of justice, any more than from any other department of government.'"

In all civilized countries the judge must in fact possess certain conceptions of what is socially desirable and, at the same time, acceptable, and his decisions when occasion arises must be guided by those conceptions. In this sense judges are and must be, biased."

"Social progress is measured not by the number of new millionaires and big fortunes created periodically, but by raising the standard of living of the lowest economic stratum. Poverty breeds disease, epidemics, crime, immorality, abnormality and other social ills. Labor unions are organized for the purpose of increasing wages, raising the standard of living and improving the working conditions of the laboring masses. Anyone who opposes or impedes such progress is hostile to the best interests of society, and therefore a social menace."

"By these criteria, the nomination of Judge Parker is objectionable and should be rejected. The Senate should insist upon the appointment of one who from his past performances, may be depended upon to protect human rights when they are in conflict with mere property rights."

"For these reasons, I urge you to vote against the confirmation of Judge Parker's nomination when it comes before the Senate."

Senate Makes Parker Case A Class Issue

(Continued From Page One)

of Parker would be under way on Wednesday evening. Possibility that organized labor would be driven to defeat on the issue of the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, sponsor of the yellow dog injunction against West Virginia coal miners, as nominee for the Supreme Court, was seen April 24 when Senator Jim Watson of Indiana, majority leader, issued a new slogan for the Parker forces.

"This is not a labor issue or a nigger issue," he was quoted as telling shaky Republican Senators. "It is an issue of whether you are going to stand by your president, the head of your party, in a fight."

That message carried the hint of administration favor or hostility in the coming campaign, and since Hoover has retained Claudius H. Huston, power trust lobbyist, as his national chairman, the Senators knew that Hoover was in a position to use pressure upon their influential constituents without appearing personally in this disciplinary process at all.

McCulloch of Ohio, a new man appointed by the governor, was the first to confess panic. He had intended to vote against Parker, but now changed front. Goff of West Virginia, who likewise had been afraid to vote for the injunction judge who was also an enemy of political rights for Negroes, solved his own panic by declaring that he would not run for reelection. Other Republicans were given private talks by Watson.

One new development of the day was the appearance at the capital, as advocates of Parker, of two former legislative agents of the Ku Klux Klan. These men were assigned to work on Senators who were elected as pro-labor men, but who had been endorsed by the Klan leaders in various states.

Senator Heflin of Alabama, anti-Smith Democrat, went South on April 24 to campaign for his own reelection as an anti-labor, without securing confirmation of Judge Parker. Heflin had just published his own "labor record" as compiled by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, to show that he was a good friend of organized labor.

French Socialist Conference

The National Council of the French Socialist Party met in Paris on March 23rd decided to hold the ordinary Party Conference in Bordeaux. The agenda is as follows: 1. The statutory reports. 2. Beginning of the work of preparing a general Party program. 3. The women's organization. 4. Socialism, the agrarian problem and the agricultural crisis. 5. National defense and the organization of peace. National and international action for disarmament and against war.

Tickets have already been placed on sale at the general city headquarters of the Socialist Party, and at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. Tickets will be available at all Socialist institutions throughout the city, the Jewish Daily Forward, the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, the Finnish Socialist Hall, 2056 Fifth Avenue, and at various other agencies. Tickets will range in price from \$1 to \$2.50.

NEW YORK—(FP)—Daily News Record, textile organ, reports that several large mills in the Charlotte, N. C. section have recently cut wages 10% and that other mill employers of the region feel this was the wrong thing to do, with unions invading the south.

Jobless Fed At Socialist Food Depot

N. Y. Workers Open Relief Station on 25th St.—Charity Atmosphere Avoided

PROMPTLY at 11.30 a.m., Tuesday, the Women's Section of the Socialist Party opened its relief station for the relief of the unemployed at 55 West 25th street, Manhattan and shortly thereafter the first group of jobless men enjoyed a beef stew, bread and coffee.

The relief station is neat and clean and so arranged that the unemployed who partake of the women's hospitality are not subjected to public humiliation. Unlike the Bowery Mission, the jobless are screened from public gaze by window curtains. Upon the window in gold letters is the inscription, "Emergency Kitchen for Unemployed Men and Women. Women's Section of the Socialist Party."

The relief station is decorated with the attractive posters that were used by the British Labor Party in the elections last year. East person who is served receives a party leaflet and also a copy of The New Leader.

Those who have eaten at this relief station are self-respecting workers, men who are neatly dressed but all without funds and in need of food. Their lives dramatize the great human tragedy which has come to millions of workers who are unable to feed themselves and their families.

These jobless men tell tragic stories of women and children at home without anything to eat. In a number of instances food was taken to the children. One unemployed man had walked from 210th street, unable to pay his car fare down town. He had been looking for work since 5 o'clock Tuesday morning and his quest was fruitless.

The first group served on Tuesday were profuse in their thanks for the assistance given them. They proceeded to one of the parks to inform other unemployed men where they could get relief.

As information spreads regarding the Socialist relief station it is expected that the kitchen will be taxed to meet the demands of jobless men and women. A large number was expected on Wednesday.

The Socialist women raised the finances to open the kitchen by holding a theatre party last week at which nearly a thousand dollars were obtained. It is planned to obtain foodstuffs wherever possible as gifts to help keep the kitchen open as long as the need for relief is apparent.

Cast Is Chosen For 'Samson, Dalila' Benefit

(Continued From Page One)

The Socialist Party is making every effort to insure the success of this presentation for manifold reasons. It realizes that musically the evening will be one in which all opera lovers may revel, at which they aim to swell the treasury coffers by means of their participation in the sale of tickets for this event which occurs on Saturday evening, May 24.

Maurice Frank, the artistic director of the entire production, is well known for the lavishness and general excellence of the musical festivals presented under his direction. The Socialist Party and its aims are very dear to Mr. Frank's heart, his family having been among the party's pioneers in those days when it first struggled to gain a footing. Seats are now on sale at all Socialist headquarters.

Under an arrangement made with those in charge of this event, the Socialist city organization will share in the proceeds and enable all branches of the Socialist organization to derive a profit from the tickets they sell. The city committee of the Socialist Party has called on all branches to elect special committees to work for the success of the affair in their respective districts.

The Upper West Side Branch of the Socialist Party, which is raising a fund to acquire permanent clubrooms, has undertaken to sell a minimum of \$500 worth of tickets, and a special committee is at work planning the handling of the ticket sale. The newly organized Branch 2, of the 18th Assembly District, Kings County, was the second branch to appoint a committee for this work.

Tickets have already been placed on sale at the general city headquarters of the Socialist Party, and at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. Tickets will be available at all Socialist institutions throughout the city, the Jewish Daily Forward, the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, the Finnish Socialist Hall, 2056 Fifth Avenue, and at various other agencies. Tickets will range in price from \$1 to \$2.50.

NEW YORK—(FP)—Daily News Record, textile organ, reports that several large mills in the Charlotte, N. C. section have recently cut wages 10% and that other mill employers of the region feel this was the wrong thing to do, with unions invading the south.

International Survey Shows Large Number of Jobless In Many Modern Nations

Worst Depression Reported in Germany, Poland, Austria, Italy and the United States—Unemployment Insurance in Some Nations Provides Measure of Relief

IN all countries there are increasing prophecies of a rising curve of unemployment, and signs which seem to point to the truth of these evil prognostications. In the following survey, however, which refers chiefly to the months of the degree of economic retrogression. For although there is comparison with the corresponding months of the previous year, which shows that there has been a general increase as compared with that time, yet the course of events has not been uniform in all the countries.

The most disquieting figures come from Austria, Poland, Italy, the United States and Germany. In Germany there was, it is true, as much unemployment at the end of February, 1929, as at the end of February, 1930, but the spring recovery set in much more rapidly in 1929, no less than 120,000 persons previously in receipt of unemployment benefit finding work during the period March 1-15, 1929, against only 65,000 this year. But in most of the above-named countries the state of unemployment has changed but little since last year. Needless to say, the figures here given are for the most part official, and therefore far below the true ones, although they do enable us to make some kind of comparison for most of the countries in question.

Benefits Paid in Austria. The present state of unemployment in the countries specified is as follows: Austria: In the middle of March the total unemployment figure was 269,723 (about 14,800 less than at the end of February). In the middle of March, 1929, there were 225,035 persons in receipt of unemployment benefit. Besides these, there are 33,500 unemployed persons who are ineligible for benefit.

Belgium: According to information sent in by 1655 unemployment insurance centres, with a total membership of 608,594, on February 1, 22,468 or 3.7% of the insured persons were wholly unemployed, and 25,141 or 4.1% were on short time work. The corresponding percentages in the previous month were 2.4 and 4.5, and on the 1st of February, 1929, 3.5 and 3.9.

Canada: According to information sent in by the trade unions recording unemployment, with a total membership of about 200,000, 10.8% of the members were unemployed at the end of January, against 11.4% in the previous month and 6.3% at the end of January, 1929.

Czechoslovakia: According to official statistics referring to the 1,308,000 members of the trade union unemployment insurance centres, 30,170 persons, or 2.8%, were in receipt of unemployment benefit, at the end of December, against 17,108 or 1.6% in the previous month and 31,819 or 2.7% in January, 1929. According to the statistics kept by the German (Reichsbund) trade union centre of Czechoslovakia, there were at the end of January 10,721 unemployed or 6.6% among the 143,418 members of that centre covered by the report, against 6.3% in the previous month and 5.2% at the end of January, 1929.

Danzig: At the end of January the Labor Exchange of the Free City of Danzig had 19,232 names on its books as unemployed citizens of Danzig, against 15,773 at the end of January, 1929. The economic conditions of Danzig are strongly influenced by those of Poland.

Denmark: According to information sent in by trade unions recording unemployment, with a total membership of 278,283, the percentage of unemployment at the end of February was 21.3, against 20.2 in the previous month and 29.8 at the end of February, 1929. In the middle of March there were 53,440 unemployed registered on the books of the Labor Exchanges, against 54,417 in the previous week and 71,000 in the middle of March, 1929.

Finland: According to information sent in by the public Labor Exchanges of the larger towns, the number of registered unemployed on the 15th of March was 10,689, against 10,591 at the end of February and 3,190 at the end of February, 1929. 17,407 workers are also employed in relief work.

France: The number of unemployed registered on the books of the public Labor Exchanges at the end of February was 13,027, against 12,709 at the end of January. The number of unemployed in receipt of state benefit was at the end of January, 1,484; against 817 in the previous month and 1,604 at the end of January, 1929.

Germany: During the period between February 28 and March 15, the number of unemployed in receipt of benefit decreased from 2,378,521 to 2,313,000, or by 65,000. The number receiving benefits from the Emergency Fund rose, however, in the same period to 250,000 (by 3,000). Last year the maximum unemployment figure was also attained in February, when it was 2,620,000 (those in receipt of ordinary and those in receipt of emergency relief. The lions.

Great Britain: Of the over 12,000,000 persons insured against unemployment, 13.1% were unemployed at the end of February, against 12.6% in the previous month and 12.1% at the end of February, 1929. At the end of February the number of unemployed registered on the Labor Exchanges was 1,562,000, against 1,534,000 at the end of January and 1,430,000 at the end of February, 1929.

Holland: According to information submitted by the state-aided Labor Exchanges, with about 399,000 members, at the end of January 12.7% of these members were unemployed, against 13.3% at the beginning of the month and 16.2% at the end of January, 1929. At the end of January the 41 most important Labor Exchanges had on their books the names of 61,153 men and 8,005 women as in search of employment.

Hungary: At the end of January, 21,533 of the members of the "free" trade unions (or 14.5%) were unemployed, against 13% in the previous month and 10.9% at the end of January, 1929.

Ireland: In the fourth quarter of 1929 9.2% of the 280,000 persons insured against unemployment were unemployed, against 7.8% in the third quarter and 9.9% in the fourth quarter of 1928.

Italy: The number of unemployed registered in the Labor Exchanges as wholly unemployed was 468,231 at the end of January, while the number of short-time workers was 23,185. In the previous month the corresponding figures were 408,748 and 21,349 and at the end of January, 1929, 461,889 and 16,655.

Japan: Since there is no regular official registration of unemployment in Japan, all that can be done there, as in many other countries, is to estimate the numbers. It is however a widely-recognized fact that unemployment in Japan is increasing in consequence of the bad trade, and the closing of many works. The number of unemployed is believed to be a good deal in excess of 500,000. The Japanese government is said to be planning the introduction of unemployment insurance.

New Zealand: According to information on unemployment sent in by trade unions with a total membership of about 57,000, 5.6% of the members were unemployed in the fourth quarter, against 9.4% in the third quarter and 10% in the fourth quarter of 1928.

Norway: On March 15 the number of unemployed persons registered at the public Labor Exchanges in municipalities with over 5,000 inhabitants was 22,533, against 22,974 in February and 23,800 on the 15th March, 1929.

Poland: At the end of January 249,462 unemployed persons were registered at the public Labor Exchanges, against 186,427 at the end of December, and 161,000 at the end of January, 1929.

Little Change in Russia. The monthly average of unemployment in 1929 was slightly higher than that of 1928, being 1,490,000 in 1929 and 1,482,600 in 1928. No information is available for 1930.

Sweden: Of the 328,109 members of the trade unions recording unemployment, 45,636 or 13.9% were unemployed at the end of January, against 16.9% at the end of December and 14.9% at the end of January, 1929.

Switzerland: The number of registered unemployed at the end of February was 13,462, against 14,846 at the end of January, and 15,979 at the end of February, 1929. According to information from 128 unemployment insurance centres, with 240,796 members, 10,333 members (4.4%) were wholly unemployed at the end of January, and 10,710 or 4.4% on short-time. At the end of December the corresponding percentages were 5.3 and 2.3.

United States: According to the report issued by the Department of Labor, containing statistics based on 34,857 enterprises employing 4,792,669 persons, the degree of employment fell in January by 2.6%. The index figure of employment (1926=100) was in January 90.2, against 92.9 in December and 95.2 in January, 1929. According to information given in the March number of the "American Federationist" on unemployment among the trade unions, in February 22% of the members were unemployed, against 20% in the previous month and 15% in February, 1929. The estimates for the total number of unemployed throughout the whole country at the end of 1929 range between 3 and 5 millions.

N. J. Socialists Name Jager For U.S. Senate

Twenty Branches Represented at Convention Held in City of Camden

(By a New Leader Correspondent) CAMDEN, N. J.—New Jersey Socialists met in state convention here April 26 and 27 and nominated Henry Jager for U. S. Senator. The convention was well attended and proved to be an enthusiastic gathering of delegates and visitors. Seven counties and 20 party branches sent a total of 53 delegates to the convention.

State secretary Andrew P. Witte called the convention to order and Herman Wiener of Camden was elected chairman for Saturday. George H. Goebel of Essex County was elected, chairman of the Sunday session. William Kane Tallman of Hudson County was elected secretary of the convention.

The report of the state secretary showed that two new branches had been organized during the past year and that the membership in every organized county is steadily increasing. Prospects for the organization of two more branches one in Dover and one in New Brunswick, were also reported.

Arrangements have been made in six counties for a complete ticket of assembly and local candidates and reports to the convention indicate that congressional candidates will be placed in the field in eight of the 12 congressional districts.

Henry Jager was engaged as state organizer. The budget committee reported plans for financing the work of the state organizer which were adopted and the delegates were enthusiastic in pledging financial support of their organizations for the state organizer fund.

Cheering messages were received from National Secretary Senator Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas and from Workmen's Circle branches in Camden and other cities.

Substantial progress has been made for the building up of a more efficient party organization which will no doubt result in a large increase of membership. When the convention adjourned the delegates parted in a united spirit of Socialist solidarity, resolved to carry on the ardent task of building up a strong Socialist organization in the state of New Jersey with greater energy and enthusiasm than ever.

Illinois State Socialists Prepare For Campaign

Chicago.—With the old party primaries out of the way the State executive committee of the Socialist Party met in Chicago to plan for an active fight for the Socialist candidates. State Secretary Snow reported an increase in the sales of dues stamps and successful meetings for Miss Jessie Stephen of the British Labor Party down state. A well attended meeting was also held at which James H. Maurer was the speaker.

The state secretary was instructed to have state petitions for the Socialist candidates printed and circulated throughout the state. Arrangements for a big state campaign rally at White City in Chicago were also placed in the hands of the state secretary.

Sarah Blumin, active Chicago Socialist worker, was nominated for trustee of the University of Illinois as a substitute for Victor Fiorini who found it necessary to decline the nomination. The complete list of Socialist candidates is as follows:

Pof United States Senate the party is running George Koop, well known member of the Typographical Union. For Congressmen at large, Morris A. Gold and Dr. Emil Z. Levitt. For state treasurer, John T. Whitlock is being run and Meyer Halushka is candidate for superintendent of public instruction. George Chant, Florence H. Kirkpatrick and Sarah Blumin are candidates for trustees of the University of Illinois.

A speakers committee was chosen consisting of W. R. Snow, Henry Duell and M. Halushka and a committee on finance includes Meyer Weinrib, Fred G. Wellman and Andrew Lafin. The committee will meet once each month and George Chant of Elmhurst was re-elected state chairman.

PHILADELPHIA—(F P)—Efforts of "wets" in union ranks to pump up the booze question as labor's leading issue are condemned in the Philadelphia Union Labor Record which states that intonations are a far more serious threat to labor's liberty than prohibition.

VISIT Soviet Russia

First sailings in May MAY 24th S. S. OLYMPIA MAY 24th S. S. LEVIATHAN

All expenses \$295 Soviet Visa free included

New York—London—Leningrad—Moscow—New York

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN TRAVEL AGENCY, Inc. 100 Fifth Ave. New York City Chelsea 9074-71-72-73

Senior Holds Six Meetings in a Day

(Continued From Page One) to a luncheon group of 40; at 4 o'clock to the Industrial Commission of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A., on "Negro Labor and the Trade Union"; at 6 o'clock to a dinner of about 40 persons on "Socialism"; at 8:30 on "Social Legislation" to 30 persons in the group which is going to San Francisco this summer for industrial work, altogether about 350. In addition, he held three private conferences of five or six people each, talking about what they might do after they get out of school.

Tuesday, April 15th, Chas. Kolb, State secretary of Oregon, arranged a small luncheon to talk over things with party members and at 4 o'clock Senior met with some of the Y. W. C. A. people in Portland. April 16th Senior stopped off at Helena, Montana, between trains and had a talk with James D. Graham, about what might be done to build up the party in Montana and the northwestern section.

"Friday night, April 18th, we had a grand time in Duluth, where I spoke to an audience of 150 people on Socialist and Communist tactics," Senior said.

The Communists broke up the Duluth meeting. After Senior had finished speaking several people came up to the front and insisted on talking, rather than asking questions. The meeting was in an uproar with everyone shouting either "shut up" or "let him talk." "I suggested that instead of sitting there wasting the rest of the evening that we let the Communists capture the meeting, which we did. Thereupon everyone but fifteen Communists left and the Communists had the satisfaction (?) of talking to a 100% converted crowd for the next half hour or more."

"The next day the local evening paper gave us a very good editorial on the difference between Socialism and Communism. While I am not altogether satisfied with this as a policy, I think that was much better than using the police to kick them out and, of course, it was much better than starting anything ourselves, since we did not know how many members of the audience we could depend upon. However, everyone who was there who was not a Socialist was thoroughly disgusted and several of the local Socialists who had been fighting with the Communists got back into line."

"The next day at noon I spoke to the Saturday Lunch Club of 50 persons on 'Socialism in the United States' and got a very hearty response. In the afternoon I visited the Central States Cooperative Exchange in Superior, Wis. Monday and Tuesday of this week they are having a convention to try to oust the Communists, who have made inordinate and extravagant demands upon them. Recently they demanded that the head of the exchange loan them \$3,000 for Communist Party work. When this was refused they changed the demands to a \$3,000 outright donation. Of course this made matters no easier and now there is to be a knock down and drag out fight."

"The local daily Communist paper Tyomies, which was once a Socialist organ, carried several pages of instructions from the Central Executive Committee of the Comintern, as to what the Communists should do to the cooperative movement. The co-operators have reprinted this and translated it and are passing them out to the delegates to the convention. I imagine that they will mean a decisive rout for the Communists in the Cooperative movement. Especially in this organization where they have been so strong that they have made the Red Star the leading brand of coffee, soup, etc., which is sold by the Cooperative Wholesale Society."

99 Goldin, Inc.

Eyes carefully examined and glasses scientifically fitted—Moderate Prices. Office open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. C. GOLDIN, OPTICIAN, 1699 Lexington Ave., cor. 105th St. Formerly Polin-Miller Optical Co.

J. TORCH Artist's Materials Manufacturer of decorative paper stencils 115 WEST 14th STREET Near 11th Avenue Chelsea 3384

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold, Exchanged, Repaired and Rebuilt

Pearl Typewriter Exchange and Repair Co. 201 W. 36th Street 3111 Broadway Pennsylvania 4726 Longacre 3101

White Lilac TEA

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

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

Stafford Gets Orders To Kill Norris Scheme

Reactionary Milwaukee Congressman Told to Fight U. S. Operation of Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Rep. Stafford of Milwaukee, facing possible defeat in November at the hands of the Socialists who so often sent Victor Berger to the House, has received direct, personal orders from Majority Leader Tilson as to his action on the Norris bill providing for government operation of the Muscle Shoals power plant. These orders are to kill the Norris measure. Tilson, who spent two weeks as a guest at the White House, convalescing from an illness, has returned to the House to take charge of killing all plans for government competition with the power trust.

"Not a trace of this socialist Norris scheme must be left in the Muscle Shoals bill that comes out of your subcommittee," was Tilson's word to Stafford. It seemed that Stafford, after getting himself chosen as one of the subcommittee of the House military affairs committee to draft a substitute for the Norris bill which passed the Senate, had become wobbly on the issue. He had heard from home. Tilson had to speak sharply.

Rep. Douglas of Arizona, another member of the subcommittee, had lunch with Sen. Harrison of Mississippi, a power trust politician, and suggested that the power senators insist, when the House bill is adopted, that the Senate forthwith accept the House measure as a substitute for the Norris bill. But this trick was too raw for Harrison; he refused to make any move which would cheat Norris and the Senate progressives of the right to have a conference committee appointed.

The present Tilson scheme is that the House shall adopt a bill providing for leasing the Muscle Shoals plant to private interests, not openly identified as power companies, and that municipalities in the South shall be assured of a right to purchase the power at preferential rates. This last clause is expected to break down Southern opposition to private leasing, even

N. Y. Typos Stand Pat on 5-Day Week

3,000 Newspaper Printers Refuse to Arbitrate Five-Day Week — International Consideration Action

NEW YORK'S 3,000 newspaper printers are standing pat for the five-day week. They have no desire to arbitrate the issue, which they regard as outside the limits of controversy. Hundreds of experienced typesetters are out of work, others are working only part time. This situation they regard as more or less permanent, unless the work week is shortened to five days. Therefore they see no point in submitting their demand to an arbitrator. Instead they have asked the international executive council for permission to strike.

That is the present status of negotiations which have been dragging along for a year between metropolitan publishers and compositors. Pres. Charles P. Howard, due at the printers' home in Colorado next week for an important union meeting, will not be in New York for at least two weeks. He with Secretary Woodruff Randolph and two international vice presidents constitute the I. T. U. executive council, in whose hands lies the decision whether New York printers are to strike for the five-day week.

Publishers proposed a \$1 a week increase each year over a 3-year period, later withdrew that and now propose unrestricted arbitration of the points at issue. Big Six, basing its position on the A. F. of L. stand for the 5-day week as a method to relieve unemployment, can see no reason to submit a measure, said to be the only practicable method to put hundreds of men to work, to the decision of any body outside the union.

Publishers claim the 5-day week would be uneconomical—for them. Union officials hold that undoubtedly the shorter work week would mean an increase in labor costs of 15 to 20 per cent. But the "economy" argument they pooh-poohed. Jewish, Hungarian and many other publishers have granted the 5-day week, some with the hours as low as 30 hours a week on the night shifts.

"It's not a question of economy," union officers said. "It's the issue of whether the industry has any responsibilities whatever to the men who are now walking the streets. The New York newspaper publishing industry is not particularly known for its bankruptcy. As a matter of fact, it includes some of the wealthiest publishers in the world. They can't hide behind the screen of economy which shields the 12-hour day in the Southern cotton mills and every injustice under which labor suffers."

Obviously enough, in the week following the printers' vote to insist on the 5-day week, the American Newspaper Publishers Association met in New York to discuss labor conditions and newsprint prices. The A. N. P. has taken a resolute stand to keep the printing industry on a 6-day basis. In case of a showdown it is ready to mobilize all its resources of non-union printing schools, scab newspaper offices and strike guards to beat down the shorter work week. It claims to have fought the union successfully in several Southern cities in the past year and is in fettle for further battle, aided, it believes, by the unfavorable industrial situation.

The New York 5-day week struggle seems to be posed between two resolute forces, one irresistible, the other immovable. If it comes to an open fight, American labor will undoubtedly see one of the most memorable battles of its history.

Revolutionary Changes in Printing Industry Calls For Closer Unity of the Crafts

Teletypesetter Improved Gannett Boasts—Publishers Using Machinery as Club over Labor

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

REVOLUTIONARY developments in the printing of newspaper may within the next decade swallow up the jobs of thousands of union printers, and within a quarter century relegate a craft dating from Gutenberg's days, to the pages of history books. From two sides come mechanical threats to the army of printers who operate typesetting machines. One is the teletypesetter, which substitutes John Robot for the man at the Linotype. Another is the photo composing machine which entirely scraps both typesetter and typesetting machine. Both processes were reviewed before the recent publishers convention in New York by Frank E. Gannett, owner of a chain of dailies and owner of the teletypesetter process.

A year ago Federated Press recounted the advances in Gannett mechanism, improvements which came too late to be serviceable to him to fight the printers' strike on his Albany paper. At that time he was forced to photograde copy written on a typewriter in order to publish a non-union daily.

Gannett's New Boast Gannett now boasts that his robot typesetter has been at work in a small Illinois daily newspaper for six months. "At last," he said, "it is now ready for the market. A large number of machines are now going through the factory and the complete outfit will soon be available to publishers."

The machine is operated by a perforated tape produced by a machine printer for receiving telegraphed news. The machine printer itself displaced the Morse code telegraph operator. To begin with the teletypesetter will handle stock quotations and sports bulletins, but Gannett foresees the day when the complete newspaper, including wire and local news, will be teletyped. "The teletypesetter tape," he said, "can be transmitted with great rapidity and the composing

machine acts with greater accuracy than a hand operated machine."

The only worker left when teletypesetter gets going will be the linotype machinist. But even he will lose his job if Gannett is correct in saying that "I feel confident that some day photocomposing will displace metal casting machines." This device will photograph columns of type as they are set on a machine similar to a typewriter, backed by camera apparatus. The plate will then be engraved and given to the pressmen.

Revolutionary departures that will scrap press room workers are also foreshadowed in the prediction of Owen D. Young of General Electric that you will read your morning or evening paper through a device in the living room, operated by wireless mechanism.

Union's Stiffest Fight

The Intl. Typographical Union, facing in the 5-day week demand its stiffest battle since 1922 when it fought out the issue of the 44-hour week in job plants, must reckon on a new type of strikebreaker in the robot designed by Gannett and now in actual operation. If the pressmen and other printing trades unions will follow the union policy of working while the printers are on strike, publishers will be able to make shift temporarily while assembling scab crews.

Meanwhile the scab recruiting goes on apace, according to reports by Chairman H. W. Flagg of the "open shop" division of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. and Chairman Harvey J. Kelly of the special standing committee. Kelly speaks of "special defense preparations" undertaken by the committee, which are said to have caused many printers unions to relinquish 5-day week and other demands. In both Lawrence, Mass., and Hamilton, Ont., these "defense preparations" were undertaken. Discussing the 5-day week Flagg says: "In all cases involved in advance to take care of its publication in any case, a new agreement has been reached with demand for the 5-day week eliminated."

Reveal Vile Conditions in Columbus Jail

(Continued From Page One)

were being treated more like beasts than human beings. Guards are permitted to grab prisoners and throw them in the hole without first consulting the warden or other officers, and subject them to "standing punishment" which is just about hell on earth. I myself and five others were given "standing punishment" because we tried to summon aid for a prisoner, stricken ill in his cell, after another prisoner refused aid the night previously, had been left to die unattended in his cell. He was found lifeless the next morning. Time and time again inmates have been put in solitary confinement just because they tossed crumbs of bread to the sparrows. Prison guards called this a "vicious offense." The guards delight in torturing the men. The worst in the lot is the night captain. His name is Hall. Let a convict, in solitary in winter, complain of being cold and this Captain Hall will make it his business to shut off what heat there is and open the windows.

Lostner in his conversation with Mr. Gallagher went on to tell about a certain trusty by the name of Kish who became a favorite of Hall by torturing the prisoners. He would bring them water when they were thirsty and then slowly spill all of it on the floor. Kish is also accused of slugging the men. Night Captain Hall refused to respond to any signal of a man who is ill and desires or needs medical attention. When two men died in two nights the other in-

mates began to yell. "Take him out. You let a man die in his cell last night!"

"Hall was just laying for us to do this," claims Lostner. Hall called six other guards and they rushed to the cells. They took six of the prisoners and put them in "standing-up punishment." The guards fixed them in a steel girder that reached from the floor to above their heads, enclosing them all the way down in steel, so that they can't move, sit down or anything—a punishment that makes their feet swell and "men dippy" according to one of the six men confined.

Other prisoners corroborated Lostner's story. The swore he told the truth. "The bedbugs are fairly eating us alive," is the complaint of most of the inmates. Some of the prisoners spill gasoline in the cracks to kill off this vermin. "No wonder that under such conditions Ohio State penitentiary was the scene of a holocaust that took 322 lives. The wonder is that such a catastrophe was so long avoided," said Gallagher.

It is claimed that prisoners are freed at for the least offense. No investigation ever follows. The guards' statement, "I thought he had a weapon on him," was taken for granted. Many of the victims are of the colored race who are without influence or money and who are treated worse than any other group of prisoners.

Warden Thomas is accused of making pets of some of the criminals such as Prisoner Schooley, former councilman of Cleveland, serving time for land grafting, of Jake Nesbit, the slayer of his young wife at Troy, Ohio. These men are allowed the run of the place and are occasionally permitted to walk up town. They are even guests at the warden's table while the other prisoners are fed on mouldy bread.

Gallagher discloses the fact that prisoners who spoke freely at the investigation five years ago paid dearly for their testimony which was unanimously against Warden Thomas. After the investigation they were often put into the punishment cell. Before the investigation many of the men had been "good conduct men" but now they were down among the "untrustworthy."

The warden's court, as Gallagher saw it, was a disgrace. Men who had quarreled were told to "fight it out on the spot." Gallagher has seen cases where the prisoners declared that they would not fight for "the amusement of the warden." These refusals were usually answered by a severe punishment.

Thomas in his inefficiency has permitted irresponsible men to run his prison for him. "He and the likes of Captain Hall are done for, so far as Ohio State prison is concerned. But it took a terrible conflagration, with the loss of 322 lives, to bring it about," is the opinion of Dan Gallagher. Neither the Democratic administration of 1924 nor the Republican administrations before and after 1924 have attempted to alleviate these horrible conditions.

Conference on Old Age Aid Movement

Speakers Find Great Advances Toward Pensions Made in Last Few Months

PROGRESS in the Old Age Security movement in North America and the need for the extension of state provisions for the aged poor were reported by experts, economists, public officials, and sociologists at the Third Annual National Conference on Old Age Security held in New York City on Friday, April 25th. The conference was arranged by the American Association for Old Age Security and was held at the Grand Central Palace, culminating in a dinner at the Town Hall Club.

The enactment of an old age pension system in New York was hailed as a significant step forward and progress was also reported in the administration of the similar laws in other states. A report from Canada declared the experiment with pensions there successful. The need of pensions on the part of old women was declared to be greater than that of men.

"The Need for Old Age Security" was the subject of discussion at the morning session of the conference.

Harold A. Hatch of Deering, Milliken & Company, textile manufacturers, pointed to China's stability for thousands of years and its respect for the aged and declared that pensions would insure a long career to the American Republic.

Miss Lucille Eaves of Simmons College, spoke on "Old Age Hazards of Women." Telling of her recent studies of the aged in the City of Baltimore, Dr. Elinor Pancoast of Goucher College, Baltimore, declared that in January, 1930, there were 488 inmates who were over 65 years of age lodged in the City Hospital. Of this number 371 were men and 117 were women. "Residence at the Baltimore City Hospital is the only provision made by the City of Baltimore for its dependent aged," declared Dr. Pancoast. Sixteen homes for the aged in Baltimore housed a total of 1,105 persons past 65 years of age. The costs of institutional care varied from \$4.16 a month in the Maryland Baptist Home for Aged Colored Persons to \$99.20 in the U. S. Marine Hospital. Explaining this great variety, Dr. Pancoast said: "The figures are the result of great variations in bookkeeping. No institution was discovered which took into account investment and depreciation costs. One institution alone was estimated to be worth over \$3,000,000 in 1926."

Great Advance Made

Reviewing this year's progress in the Old Age Security Movement in the United States, Abraham Epstein, Secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, said that the year 1930 marked the greatest advance in old age pension legislation. "Although this was an off legislative year with only nine states meeting, active legislative interest was carried on in five states with the result that New York, the wealthiest and most populous state in the Union enacted an old age security law which with one sweep of the pen will extend help to over 50,000 aged men and women. For the first time in the history of the Bay State a Massachusetts Committee on Pensions also unanimously recommended the adoption of a pension law. Several bills were presented in the New Jersey Legislature with the result that a Commission to study the subject was created. There was also considerable discussion in the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Virginia."

At the Afternoon Session, "The Practicability of Old Age Pensions" was considered. Declaring that Canada's experience with old age pensions has been exceedingly satisfactory, Dr. D. Jamieson, Chairman, Toronto Old Age Pension Commission, outlined the history of Dominion Security legislation: Describing the workings of the California Old Age Pension law, Miss Esther de Turbeville, Chief of the California Division of State Aid to the Needy Aged, said in part:

California and Utah "The first of January, 1930, the date on which California's old age law became effective, brought with it the expected flood of applications. During the month of January, 1730 applications were received at the State Office; in February, 1969; and in March 779, making a total to April 1st of 3578 applications for State aid to the aged. April has begun with heavy receipts and it is expected that they will continue into May and perhaps June. It is estimated that before the end of the year there will be at least 5000 applicants registered. Only five counties remain to be heard from and it is known from correspondence that these five counties are receiving and investigating applications from the old people."

Dr. J. M. Paul, administrator of the Salt Lake County Old Age Pension Law told the history of the legislation in Utah and declared that the law did not prove a great burden to the state. He said that the average cost of the pensions per inhabitant was eight cents a month. In addition, he pointed out, the pensions removed a tremendous burden from the charity

organizations. To illustrate the kind of persons who find it necessary to appeal for state pensions in their old age he told the story of a civil engineer on the Oregon Short Line Railroad who, due to a long illness lost his savings and is now on the pensioners' roll. He said that pension costs were only one-third the cost of maintaining institutions for care of the aged.

Wisconsin's Act Wisconsin's experience with the Old Age Pension law was stated by Benjamin Glassberg, Executive Secretary of the Federated Charities of Milwaukee.

"The Old Age Pension law of Wisconsin," declared Mr. Glassberg, "was adopted in 1925, making Wisconsin the third state in the Union to adopt such a measure. There are thus far approximately four hundred and fifty pensioners on the lists in the few counties of the state where the law is in operation. The law being optional, only five of the smaller counties had adopted the Act. On January 1st, 1930, the Old Age Assistance went into effect in Milwaukee County. During the first week or two, several hundred applications were made. During the past few weeks, however, there has been an average of about two or three a day applying. The total number of applicants for the first three months since the law went into effect is 645. Sixty percent of the applicants are men. The number of cases actually disposed of is 303, and 158 of these have been granted pensions.

"Forty-six percent of those receiving pensions in the state outside of Milwaukee are physically disabled. Only 15 out of the 290 receiving pensions report any earnings. 34% have no other source of income. Almost half of the pensioners were in domestic service, 80 of the 290 having been housewives. Apparently this is an occupation to be avoided. In rural districts where one would expect that most people would own their own homes and farms, we find that 72% of the pensioners do not own their home or any land. Only 7% had any savings. Whereas 83% of the pensioners in Milwaukee County were granted \$20.00 a month or more, only 45% or half as many received such pensions in the five counties of the State. The average monthly pension is \$20.00 per capita."

The evening meeting of the Conference was held at the Town Hall Club and was addressed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, President of the American Association for Old Age Security; United States Senator C. C. Dill of Washington; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York; Congressman Roy C. Fitzgerald of Ohio; and Mr. John W. Hooley, President of the Electrical Contractors Association of New York, who outlined the recent pension plan adopted by the Electrical Contractors Association in conjunction with the Electrical Workers Union in New York City.

Old Age Pension League Organized in Detroit

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Detroit.—An old age pension conference held in the Eagles Hall, April 7, organized the Michigan Old Age Pension League. Every worker's organization of note in the City of Detroit was represented at the conference and the League will begin to function immediately.

Those elected to direct the destiny of the league are, President, Harry Riseman, a local attorney; vice-president, Thomas Armstrong, general representative of the Fraternal Order of Eagles; secretary, Patrick V. McNamara, president of Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 636; treasurer, James Daar, member of Metal Polishers' Local Union No. 1; Board of Directors, Frank X. Martel, Judge Frank Murphy, Mr. Slavin, Miss Julia Van Alsdale, Eugene Brock, Miss Catherine Burns, William Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth Walling, Richard Garity, Morris DeJung, Thomas Armstrong, William Burleigh, W. L. Adams, Alex Swartzensen, Walter Steward, F. J. Branton, and W. W. Denton.

Laundry Workers Settle New York Lockout

The lockout by the American-French Laundry, located at 478 Sixth avenue, of members of Laundry Workers' International Union, Local 280, has been settled. The union is waging a campaign for the employment of its skilled hand ironers and for the maintenance of sanitary conditions in places where they work. Representatives of the union state that the growing demand on the part of the public for hand-ironed instead of machine ironed work, because of superiority and economy of the former, has been of great help to the union.

The Laundry Workers' Union has been making a gallant uphill fight against the 12 and 14 hour workday which prevails in many of the non-union laundries and the success of the campaign has resulted in the formation of a so-called "left" organization whose aim seems to be, not the unionization of the unorganized, but the disruption of the union already in existence. Under the capable leadership of Manager L. Heikelman and Secretary J. Mackey, the union has shaped its tactics to meet the rapidly changing conditions. They state that a great help will be given the union if those in sympathy with its aims give their patronage to union laundries. It is expected that a big forward step will be taken at the meeting of Local 280, on June 2nd.

Miner Dying, 5 Lewis Men Under Arrest

Davey, Injured During Attack on Germer, in Serious Condition—Terrorism Continues

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

ROYALTON, Ill.—Barney Davey, one of the victims of the Royalton riot last week, is near death in a hospital at Zeigler. This riot was started by the partisans of John L. Lewis when they proceeded to beat up Adolph Germer, vice-president of the new miners' organization.

Because of the grave condition of Davey, George Willford, the provisional secretary appointed by Lewis, Ray Edmundson, who led the gang attack on Germer, and three other supporters of Lewis were arrested in connection with the riot. They are charged with assault to murder and were placed under bond of \$1,000 awaiting action of the grand jury.

That terror controls the Franklin county mining district was evidenced by fear that there may be further disorders. Both Pritchard and Hart, the county officials responsible for keeping the peace, after a conference with Germer and Alexander Howat, advised the miners' leaders to "leave the county." The local miners' union had invited Germer and Howat to speak and this action by the county officials may result in an appeal to higher authorities to obtain protection.

Several Meetings Held

Howat as president, Germer as vice-president and John Walker as secretary of the new miners' union have sent a statement to the newspapers in Franklin County which protests against the armed ruffians and their work. Germer declares that the situation is "dangerously approaching anarchy" in that county and he charges the agents of Lewis with responsibility for disorder.

Attempts at intimidation are being extended to other parts of the state but they are not successful. At Peoria William Deach, Powers Haggood and Secretary Walker spoke to a meeting of miners in spite of threats. The doors of the Labor Temple were closed to them as well as the Knights of Columbus auditorium but the meeting was held in the City Hall with four policemen present to prevent disorder.

At Du Quoin, ten miles from Franklin county, Germer and Howat spoke to several hundred miners. It is reported that Lewis agents made a house-to-house canvass warning miners to keep away from the meeting, but without effect. The sheriff and city officials were also approached with predictions that the bloodshed at Royalton would be repeated if the Du Quoin meeting were held.

The determination of the insurgent leaders to be heard is having a good effect and sentiment is turning against those who are using force to prevent any presentation of the cause of the new union.

JOHN H. WALKER RESIGNS

CHICAGO (F.P.)—Resignation of John H. Walker as president of the Illinois Federation of Labor temporarily relieve a William Green and the American Federation of Labor executive council of a most embarrassing situation. Walker is secretary of the reorganized United Mine Workers of America with headquarters at Springfield. This union though holding most of the soft coal miners organized in the field was by implication regarded as not regular by Green when he addressed the remnants of the old Mine Workers at their Indianapolis convention. President Lewis of the old union demanded that Walker, his long-time enemy, be removed as head of the Illinois state federation but Green hesitated to do more than suggest a resignation. Walker's resignation only postpones the day of reckoning, however, as Walker is one of the delegates of this reorganized union to the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. next October. There the credentials committee and then the convention itself will have to decide which union will be recognized.

The Southwest Interstate Coal Operators Association has ordered its members in Kansas to withhold the checked off dues of union miners, who have voted 1,700 to 40 for Springfield and against Lewis. The checked off dues will presumably be paid to the Southwest Interstate Coal Operators Association.

A Creative Summer for Your Child at the Pioneer Youth Camp In the Foothills of the Catskills RIFTON, N. J. SEVENTH SEASON Inter-Racial - Co-Educational For Boys and Girls 9 - 16 Years of Age Organized Group Activities Experienced Counselors Modern Facilities Endorsed By Labor and Educational Leaders Camp Director—Alexis C. Fern For illustrated folder address W. Walter Ludwig, Exec. Dir. Pioneer Youth of America, Inc. 45 Astor Pl. New York City Stuyvesant 7865

Out of Sorts?

That's Nature's warning

of delayed elimination of food wastes. Ex-Lax, the safe, delicious laxative, thoroughly cleanses the system. Tastes like chocolate—works like Nature.

Ex-Lax is the ideal family laxative, because it is a pure, delicious chocolate, combined with a harmless and tasteless laxative which is being prescribed by noted physicians. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

Keep "regular" with **EX-LAX** The Chocolate Laxative

FORUMS AND LECTURES

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM
The Church of All Nations
9 SECOND AVENUE
Speaker: CHARLES C. WEBBER
Subject: "Jesus and the Revolution"
Last Forum of the Season
Admission Free
Everyone Invited

THE GROUP
A Clearing House of Opinion
meets at
Auditorium—150 West 35th Street
Tuesday, May 6th, at 8:30 P. M.
FLOYD BELL
(Distinguished Author)
will speak on:
"LOVE IN A MACHINE AGE"

May 13th—SPRING FESTIVAL
Entertainment and Dance
May 20th—MORRIS HILLQUIT
will speak on "OUR CHANGING SOCIAL ORDER"
Admission
Members 50c Non-Members 75c
Membership \$1.00 for the year
Weekly notices mailed on request

The Bronx Free Fellowship
Assure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road
(Near East 172nd Street, Bronx)
Sunday, May 12th, 1930
8 P. M.—Leon Rorer, Land on The London Conference
9 P. M.—Howard V. Williams on "Wanted—A New Political Alignment"

Y. S. S. OSASTO
Lanesville, Mass.

Greet The New Leader
and All Comrades on
May Day
J. TISKKANEN, Secretary

Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Working-Men's Fraternal Order in Existence

75,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS

700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada
Insurance from \$100 to \$5,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5, \$10, \$25 and \$50 per week. Many branches pay up to \$100 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
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 6900

John L. Lewis and his provisional Kansas district officers to finance the Lewis war on the reorganized union.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (F.P.)—Representatives of the Illinois labor movement will be able to hear all about the trouble in the miners' union when the state federation meets in convention in Springfield in September. The headquarters of the reorganized United Mine Workers, with almost solid Illinois backing and with growing organization in Kansas and Ohio and elsewhere, are in Springfield.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT

FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Organized 1845
Main Office: 9 SEVENTH ST. (Cor. 3rd Ave.) NEW YORK
Telephone Orchard 3449

Over 60,000 Members in 344 Branches
Reserves on December 31, 1928: \$2,999,114.44
Benefits paid since its existence:
Death Benefit: \$4,149,091.77
Total: \$11,274,941.63

WORKERS! PROTECT YOURSELVES!
In Case of Sickness, Accident, or Death!

Death Benefit according to age at time of initiation in one or both classes:
Class A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$250 at the age of 16 to \$175 at the age of 44.
Class B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$500 to \$250.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18.
Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.
Sick Benefit paid from the first day of signing the doctor's certificate, \$5 and \$15, respectively per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.
Sick Benefits for women: \$5 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks.

For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spahr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

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 53,700. 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.

Workingmen 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

BORRISOWER
Progressive Society
BRANCH 183
Workmen's Circle
Sends Heartiest May Day Greetings to
THE NEW LEADER
Samuel Gross, Fin. Sec'y.

May the Coming Year See
The New Leader
a Daily
Finnish Socialist Party Local
BOX 1177
Maynard, Mass.
SVANTA KUKKULA, Sec'y

BRIGHTON BEACH BRANCH
Socialist Party
Greet the workers of the world in the spirit of fraternity and solidarity.
J. BASS, Secretary.

BRANCH 3 SOCIALIST PARTY
Paterson New Jersey
Sends heartiest May Day Greetings to the voice of labor.
B. BERKOWITZ, Secretary.

Accept our May Day Greetings with the fervent hope that The New Leader will become a daily in the very near future.

JEWISH SOCIALIST VERBAND
391 ATLANTA AVENUE, S.E.
CHAS. WEINTRAUB, Secretary.

Young Puts Mooney Case Up to Court

California Governor Declares He Has No Power and Doubts Prisoners' Innocence

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
S. C. Young has definitely passed the Mooney case on to the supreme court of California, claiming that he has not the power to pass upon it.

This statement was made in answer to a question put to him at a lecture he delivered at the open forum of the Union Church by a young man who asked him why he has not pardoned Mooney and Billings.

The governor did not get ruffled, but said that he had spent two months studying the court literature of their case and even though some of the testimony is discredited, there is sufficient evidence left, that was not discredited, to make him doubt the innocence of the prisoners. Besides the Constitution of the State of California does not permit him to pardon Billings, who is a second time offender, except upon recommendation by the supreme court of the state. Since both men were convicted upon the same evidence, he is doubting their innocence, he is quite willing to let the supreme court study the case and he will consider their recommendation. Until then he will not pardon the men, since that is not a matter of politics but a case where one has to act in accordance with his conscience, and no threats of unpopularity are going to sway him to pardon the prisoners while he is unable to do so with a clear conscience.

Question Is Put
A reporter then put the following question to the Governor:

"Governor, speaking again of the Mooney and Billings case, these men were convicted by a certain judge and a certain jury upon certain evidence. Now both the judge and the jury have stated that if they had known then what they know now about some of the evidence, they would not have convicted the men. How would you suggest that the state's legal procedure be reorganized, that such a declaration by the judge and jury should free the men automatically?"

The governor introduced his answer by stating that evidently the questioner was not aware that two judges had sat on the case. One of them is as emphatic about the men's innocence as the other is about their guilt. Also he has been informed that juries always say that the prisoners should be pardoned when the responsibility is no longer theirs and another man has to shoulder the responsibility. This being the case the governor was going to act in accordance with his own conscience regardless of popularity.

Van Doren Declares Humanism a Menace; Will Debate May 9

Carl Van Doren, editor of the Literary Guild, will attack "Humanism" as reactionary, unscientific, unrealistic and as "A Class Doctrine" in his debate with Prof. Irving Babbitt, of Harvard University, on Friday evening, May 9, at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Discussion Guild.

Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, also will take part in the controversy on the new humanistic movement. Harry Hansen, literary editor of the World, will preside. Prof. Babbitt will assail the ideas of Walter Lippmann as advanced in his "A Preface to Morals" and also the philosophy of experience as expounded by Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University.

"If humanism is an increasing influence," Van Doren holds, "there will be an increase of dogmatism in religion, Fascism in government, exploitation in industry, docility in science and dullness in the arts."

The Discussion Guild, which is sponsoring this literary event, directed the debates in New York in which Bertrand Russell appeared last year.

Thomas Lecture Story Brings Collegian Prize

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
Lewisburg, Pa.—The coming of Norman Thomas to Bucknell University under the auspices of our Sociological Society a year ago last fall gave the editor of our university paper an opportunity to win second place in the national news contest conducted by Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary journalistic fraternity, carrying a \$35 prize. The head lines of the story ran, "Huge Audience Warns to Wit and Personality of Norman Thomas."

I am sure that none of us who helped to pack our largest hall that evening will ever forget the splendid address which was given by the recent candidate for the presidency of the United States on the Socialist ticket. One of our strongest debaters remarked in my class the next morning that it was the finest thing he had heard during his four years at Bucknell University and that seemed to echo the sentiment of our student body.

Public Utilities Circulate Faked Thomas Interview; Charge Socialist Plot

National Electric Light Association Alleges Socialist Party Favors Government Ownership

A BOOK entitled "The Radical Campaign Against American Industry," just issued by the National Electric Light Association, contains as its text a false interview with Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader. The interview, which appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle of June 3, 1928, is reproduced in photo-static form in the book, as is a cartoon which appeared with the interview picturing the Socialist leader tearing up the Federal Constitution and considering it to a waste basket. The interview, which appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle of June 3, 1928, is reproduced in photo-static form in the book, as is a cartoon which appeared with the interview picturing the Socialist leader tearing up the Federal Constitution and considering it to a waste basket.

The well-paid researchers of the National Electric Light Association seem to have overlooked the fact—possibly intentionally?—that the Eagle a few days later published a letter from me correcting many misstatements in this interview which was the only one in my somewhat long experience in which I had reason to suspect a reporter of deliberately misrepresenting me," Mr. Thomas said.

For the rest, Mr. Thomas said, the book sets out to prove that the Socialist Party favors public ownership. "This is scarcely startling news and I want to thank the National Electric Light Association for their diligent efforts to make it public," the Socialist leader said. Referring to charges that public ownership advocates are lecturing in colleges, Mr. Thomas declared that this was true but that "professors in colleges were not privately subsidized under cover until the power trust found a way."

In Gay Red Binding
Mr. Thomas' statement follows: "The National Electric Light Association, which for certain purposes is the organ of the five holding corporations which dominate the whole power industry in the United States, has issued in a gay red binding the set of exhibits and the brief it unsuccessfully offered the Federal Trade Commission. The title page says the brief was 'offered' to the Commission. It would have been more frank to have it say 'offered and rejected.'"

"The title of this document is 'The Radical Campaign Against American Industry.' Principally it proves that a number of organizations and individuals, the Socialist Party, the League for Industrial Democracy, and I personally

prevail in Soviet Russia. We denounce the cruel persecution inflicted by the Soviet Government upon the Russian Socialists and workers who are starving for the establishment of democratic institutions as an indispensable means to the emancipation of Labor and the realization of the Socialist ideal. We send our fraternal greeting to the victims of this persecution and express our firm confidence that the Labor and Socialist International will continue its struggle against the political terrorism which, while practiced in the name of the proletariat, is in fact the blackest insult to the high ideals of Socialism."

"We recognize the duty of all workers and friends of freedom to come to the aid of the victims of this persecution. We applaud the work of the Relief Society for Socialist Prisoners and Exiles in Soviet Russia, and resolve on the formation of a permanent Labor Committee to assist this Society. We pledge our own moral and financial support to it in its task of disseminating information, rousing public opinion, and providing material relief for the Russian Socialist prisoners and exiles."

"We appeal to all Labor and Socialist organizations in America to contribute promptly and liberally to the Relief Fund which is being raised by the Society, and request our committee to give the widest possible publicity to the international call and to this resolution."

Resolution Adopted
R. Abramovich of the executive of the Labor and Socialist International reported on the situation of the political prisoners and exiles, declaring that political in the Russian prisons are doomed to extinction.

Other speakers were Sergius Ingerman and J. Weinberg, president of the Workmen's Circle. The conference adopted the following resolution.

"This Conference of delegates and members of Labor and Socialist organizations and others in sympathy with the struggle for economic justice and liberty, responding to a call issued by the foremost leaders of the International Labor and Socialist Movement, joins in the world-wide protest against the reign of terror that

being very prominent among them, believe in the public ownership and public operation of public utilities. This is scarcely startling news and I want to thank the National Electric Light Association from the bottom of my heart for their diligent efforts to make it public. I also want to thank them for attributing to our modest efforts an influence and power which it greatly enhances us to contemplate. There are, however, a few corrections and comments that may be in order.

"The National Electric Light Association publishes a photo-static copy of an interview and cartoon of me which appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle for June 3, 1928. Their well-paid researchers seem to have overlooked the fact—possibly intentionally?—that the Brooklyn Eagle a few days later published a letter from me correcting many misstatements in this interview which is the only one in my somewhat long experience in which I had reason to suspect a reporter of deliberately misrepresenting me. I discussed in answer to questions changes in the constitution, such as the direct election of President, etc., which Socialists think desirable. I never talked of 'tearing up' or 'wiping out' the constitution. This false interview furnishes the text for the National Electric Light Association's argument."

Charges Defends Utilities
"The power trust's bosom friend, the ex-Socialist, John Spargo, is quoted to the effect that he was one of various lecturers who discussed public ownership and Socialism under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy or of the Socialist Party long before public utilities were made any effort to reach these channels. Mr. Spargo virtually admits that in those days what he did was done openly and without any attempt at deceit. Professors in colleges were not privately subsidized under cover until the power trust found a way. Mr. Spargo also says: 'These paid lecturers did not attempt to present objective facts.' Well, maybe he didn't. His later career has rather increased Socialist suspicion that Mr. Spargo congenitally has little use for objective facts. But I can assure Mr. Spargo that at present we are deeply interested in objective facts and prompt of whatever we have done directly or indirectly to help discover them."

"For instance, the League for Industrial Democracy is proud of the fact that it originally set up the Committee on Coal and Power which is, however, an independent organization. This was in line with the educational function of the League which is not controlled by any political party and is not a lobbying organization."

"I do not know the budgets of all the organizations mentioned in this brief but I venture to guess they do not total in any year the cost of preparing and circulating this brief. I know that the budget of the League for Industrial Democracy for all of its work, much of it wholly unrelated to public utilities, has been around \$30,000 annually. The Socialist Party, for its national office, has had even less to spend. This against the millions of the power trust spent in propaganda and in 'good-will' advertising. We have acted in the open; they secretly, in their propaganda."

Power Trust's Anxiety
"In certain respects, the whole tone of this brief of the Electric Light Association is indicated by the entirely unsubstantiated statement in the summary which refers utterly without evidence of the colossal and expensive failure of government operation of the railroads during and after the war. The facts are that government operation of the railroads during and after the war succeeded when private operation was failing; that the much advertised deficit was properly incurred because it was cheaper to pay a deficit than to accelerate rising prices by raising freight rates during war years; that if the managers of the railroads sabotaged government operation—they, who were the same men who had managed the railroads under private ownership, were guilty of virtual treason in war time. Finally, it should be said that no Socialist ever recommended the guarantee of profits and certain other features of government operation during war time."

"If American industry means the profit takers, I hope they have some reason to fear both the immediate and the ultimate program of Socialism in its effect on their profits. If American industry means the great masses of workers as producers and consumers, I think they have a great deal to hope from the Socialist program. That is, they have a great deal to hope from the planned and ordered operation of basic industries and services for use and not for profit. The anxiety of the power trust is easily understood when one reads of the 105 per cent. profit on its expenses of operating subsidiaries, made in 1927 by the Electric Bond and Share Company. It is not an anxiety likely to be shared by the American people, not even by those who do not go all the way on the Socialist program but who are nevertheless aware of the demonstrated breakdown of regulation as it applies to public utilities in general and the power trust in particular."

Insull's Man Smith Wins Primary Race
Sam Insull, utility grabber, had his own little primary election victory in the nomination of his man Frank L. Smith for congressman at large in the Republican primary. Smith was the obliging politician who took large cash presents for his campaign fund for the Senate from Sam while Frank was still chairman of the state utilities commission from which Sam was constantly getting favors. The Senate threw Frank out but he may slip into the lower house in November. Curiously enough Smith also had labor endorsement for the nomination.

The great cause of revolution is this: That while nations move onward, constitutions stand still.—Maximalist.

John Spargo, Aiding Power Trust, Says He Was Not Objective—Isn't Now Either, Thomas Says

This brief but I venture to guess they do not total in any year the cost of preparing and circulating this brief. I know that the budget of the League for Industrial Democracy for all of its work, much of it wholly unrelated to public utilities, has been around \$30,000 annually. The Socialist Party, for its national office, has had even less to spend. This against the millions of the power trust spent in propaganda and in 'good-will' advertising. We have acted in the open; they secretly, in their propaganda."

Power Trust's Anxiety
"In certain respects, the whole tone of this brief of the Electric Light Association is indicated by the entirely unsubstantiated statement in the summary which refers utterly without evidence of the colossal and expensive failure of government operation of the railroads during and after the war. The facts are that government operation of the railroads during and after the war succeeded when private operation was failing; that the much advertised deficit was properly incurred because it was cheaper to pay a deficit than to accelerate rising prices by raising freight rates during war years; that if the managers of the railroads sabotaged government operation—they, who were the same men who had managed the railroads under private ownership, were guilty of virtual treason in war time. Finally, it should be said that no Socialist ever recommended the guarantee of profits and certain other features of government operation during war time."

"If American industry means the profit takers, I hope they have some reason to fear both the immediate and the ultimate program of Socialism in its effect on their profits. If American industry means the great masses of workers as producers and consumers, I think they have a great deal to hope from the Socialist program. That is, they have a great deal to hope from the planned and ordered operation of basic industries and services for use and not for profit. The anxiety of the power trust is easily understood when one reads of the 105 per cent. profit on its expenses of operating subsidiaries, made in 1927 by the Electric Bond and Share Company. It is not an anxiety likely to be shared by the American people, not even by those who do not go all the way on the Socialist program but who are nevertheless aware of the demonstrated breakdown of regulation as it applies to public utilities in general and the power trust in particular."

House Dictators Thumb Noses at Labor Plea

WASHINGTON (F.P.)—Legislative agents of the labor movement were informed April 21 by Speaker Longworth that he would not entertain a motion to suspend the rules, so that the postal workers' 44-hour bill could be brought to a vote. Chairman Snell of the rules committee told the labor men that he would not grant them a special rule under which the bill could be considered. And since the bills reported from the committee on post offices and post roads will not be reached on the regular calendar before the House adjourns for the summer, this and all the rest of the labor bills that remain under control of Longworth, Majority Leader Tilson and Snell are dead—so far as this year is concerned.

Joseph Karlin Dies; Was Active in Party

New York City Socialists, and particularly those who have been more active in organization affairs, and therefore better acquainted with him, mourn the passing of Joseph Karlin, for more than 25 years a member of the Socialist Party and one of its most devoted supporters.

The deceased, who was a brother of William Karlin, prominent Socialist lawyer and speaker, died on April 14, at the age of 54, after a prolonged illness. He was born in Russia and in 1892 came to the United States where he identified himself with the Socialist movement, serving it in every effort during the pioneering period when the basis for the present Socialist party was laid. He was during most of that period a member of the 7th Assembly District branch, the Bronx. At the time of his death he resided at 448 Central Park West, with his wife, Amelia, and his daughter, Margaret.

News of Karlin's death came as a shock to his numerous friends in the Socialist movement, who shared with the members of the family the loss they have sustained.

The great cause of revolution is this: That while nations move onward, constitutions stand still.—Maximalist.

Women Hold Institute on Employment

Miss Perkins Makes Disappointing Analysis of Situation—Socialist View Is Given

By Esther Friedman

IT IS MUCH to the credit of the League of Women Voters, few of whose members see visions of headlines or old age dependency for themselves, that they pursue their research and legislative activities in working class problems. Wage working women would do well to imitate such sustained will, intelligence and courage.

To a Socialist their New York City conference of about 200 women delegates last week was quite impressive. Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, received an ovation. It was refreshing to hear her alarm the sham of those "Forward America" posters that shriek out their lies on our highways. They are shamefully misleading, Miss Perkins declared. Unhappily, unemployment is not being dramatized though its consequences are tragic. What can be worse, she said, than a man beating the sidewalk in vain search for work? Miss Perkins quoted Mr. Hoover's dramatic statement in 1921: "There is no economic failure so terrible in its import as that of a country possessing a surplus of every necessity of life, in which members willing and anxious to work are deprived of these necessities."

Then followed a good quotation from Owen D. Young that "Unemployment is a major defect in our modern capitalist system." All these "imports" and "defects" were evidently just political palaver that disturbed no great nerves in or out of office. Miss Perkins didn't say so in just those words but she did say so in the conclusion that "this crisis (1929-30) found us unprepared. We had no program." Of course it wasn't going to happen again and now we would attend to the need of a long range plan.

I wondered as I listened where Miss Perkins was when Berger and London in Congress and Shipplack and Waldman in Legislature had time and again introduced just that kind of preparedness measures. Since the hard times of 1912, Socialists have repeatedly introduced practical bills including long and short range programs to lessen the suffering unemployment inflicts upon workers and their families. They were always referred to committees and there they died. Today, when the crisis cries to high heaven, the Wagner are beginning to commence to start, to talk of these "socialistic" and "paternalistic" measures, like public employment exchanges, public works, social insurance and such. Let us hope they will not be running like Alice in Wonderland and still staying in the same place till the next crisis.

Constructive work was already being done, said Miss Perkins. The worst is over. It will now be better. Buffalo, always the worst spot in hard times, still holds first place, because, in her opinion, the great corporations that operate in Buffalo cannot make rapid changes in management. However, something has been accomplished. The State Labor Department has succeeded in making contacts with the various personal managements who have agreed to confer with each other with a view to stabilizing the industry.

In Rochester Miss Perkins has not found that willingness among personal managements to meet and strive toward stabilization. But then, Rochester wasn't quite so badly hit as Buffalo.

Immediate relief is at hand in planned building of hospitals, prisons, (we learn that England is closing down prisons because of lack of inmates) and roads. It is to be urged that householders attend to their spring cleaning, repairing and gardening at once and give a job wherever possible.

Frankly, we were utterly disappointed. At the beginning our heart swelled with pride, being a bit of a feminist, at Miss Perkins' charm. She had such a punch too—at first. At the conclusion that pride resembled a pricked bubble.

Mrs. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation was not so optimistic that the worst is over. She urged the League's support for the bills pending in Congress to get the facts on unemployment and the public works program.

A delegate from the floor added the need for a shorter workday and work week.

In the fleeting five minutes given to hear the Socialist contribution to the problem the case for the Socialist Party was stated somewhat as follows:

"The recently reported 40% increase in million dollar incomes is proof of the fact that low wages, as maintains for example, in the candy and laundry industries we heard of this morning, and the general unemployment indicated by Miss Perkins, are not due to laziness of the workers, nor to the poverty of the country, but due to the grossly unequal distribution of our national wealth."

"Each year the workers' output increases but he lives almost the same mean, poor life, with added output of wealth."

Huston Makes Threats of Scandals If He Is Fired

Hoover and G. O. P. Forced to Keep Discredited National Chairman

WASHINGTON (F.P.)—Presence at the White House of Treasurer Nutt and Chief Counsel Burke of the Republican national committee has led to discovery that Chairman Claudius Huston has not only refused to resign, but has sent word to President Hoover, through Secretary of War Hurley, that if dismissed he may tell what he knows.

What Claudius Huston knows about the intrigues with the Klan on the one hand and the Negro machine leaders on the other, during the 1928 presidential campaign which brought Hoover into the White House, is a great deal. Hoover is so worried by what Huston "has on" him that he has carefully refrained from proposing that Huston get out. And Huston, in ill-mannered scorn, has sent a message to Hoover to the effect that if Hoover dares make the demand of him directly the fireworks will start. It is Huston's opinion that if Hoover is thick-skinned enough to use Huston, the water power lobbyist, as his agent in pulling the South away from the Democratic party on a religious issue, he ought not to run away when a Senate lobby committee shows

up some of Huston's stock-market operations in connection with his lobbying against public operation of Muscle Shoals. If Huston skated on thin ice by diverting to his marginal account in a brokerage office the fund advanced to him in trust by the Duke power interests, he remembers that he skated on much thinner ice during his Hoover campaign. He imagines that Hoover does not want the political curtains snatched aside.

Administration leaders, do not know what to do, to persuade Huston that he should quietly leave the stage. They have worked out a scheme for taking all funds away from the chairman, thereby possibly ending his dinners and private cars for chorus girls, and cramping his style at the poker table. But Huston has spent so much money in his carefree fashion that he cannot be expected to take placidly the sudden divorce of himself from the payroll and the expense account of the national committee. Hence his resistance to that move would probably be as bitter as though he had been removed from office.

Treasurer Nutt is said to be Hoover's preference for the chairmanship, if Huston can be gotten out without too much scandal. Nutt is a big business man. He shrinks from the sort of brawl that Huston promises to start if the administration pretends that Huston is the family black sheep.

Douglas Praises Work of the Socialist Party

PHILADELPHIA—Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the Philadelphia chapter of The League for Industrial Democracy, Professor Paul Douglas of Chicago University stressed the absolute necessity for a political party based upon the Socialist philosophy, to cope with the ever increasing problems of our economic and social order.

"Those who believe salvation can be obtained through a political Moses in either the Democratic or Republican parties are romanticists who refuse to face the hard realities of the situation. Both old parties are dominated by capitalist interests and unscrupulous politicians who will countenance no tampering with the economic order. They are committed to an outworn individualist philosophy which cannot cope with modern industrial problems. The vested interests will allow no tampering with the creed of rugged individualism."

Such was Dr. Douglas' answer to those misguided liberals and progressives who believe they can capture the machinery of the old parties.

Dr. Douglas believes the Socialist party is preparing the way for an American Labor Party. The main platforms of the new party must be social insurance to stabilize the "roller-coaster incomes" of the working class. Public ownership of power is a vital necessity in our modern world. All industry must come under an ever-increasing social control. To provide money for these schemes income and estate taxes must be greatly increased.

This party will be built by men and women with moral courage and vision who are willing to devote their spare time to propaganda work of all sorts—street corner meetings, distribution of literature, etc. It will be built by people like Socialists who recognize they have a moral obligation to leave the world a better place to live in than they found it.

Insecurity in his job due to technological progress, and a nearer old age dependency, as though his labors had little or nothing to do with the nation's growing riches.

"Whereas the fact is that this wealth is produced not on the stock market but in the mines, mills and workshops of the land. Yet this wealth goes in ever greater measure to fatten those already fat."

"The Socialist Party directs your attention to the constructive approach to the problem of unemployment, namely, the need to increase the worker's purchasing power."

"Time permits the mention of only two measures of relief. 'The first suggestion is not at all revolutionary. It is a measure that has long ago been our written and unwritten law:—That our government, city, state and federal, be the model employer for private employers to emulate: That is, to pay, and order to be paid on all public works, the union-wage-rate. 'The second recommendation we offer is based on the fact now disputed by no informed person that unemployment is not the fault of the worker but is 'a major defect of modern capitalism.'—is due to the way capitalists carry on industry. Therefore industry should stand this cost of relief; a relief established in most of the European countries. I have in mind Unemployment Insurance. That will do no more than stave off hunger and dispossession. The poorer countries of Europe can afford it. Why can't we?"

"The remedy Socialists propose for unemployment can be explained in a moment. It is however elementary just. It aims to increase the purchasing power of the service giving class in full proportion to the workers' increasing output of wealth."

What is war? I believe that half the people who talk about it have not the slightest idea what it is. In one short sentence it may be summed up to be the combination and concentration of all the horrors, atrocities, crimes, and sufferings of which human nature on this globe is capable.—John Birch.

The Socialist Relief Society Asks for Aid

Funds are Needed to Keep Home for Aged Comrades in Catskills Going

TO THE readers of The New Leader:

One of the most beautiful and most inspiring manifestations of class-consciousness and practical solidarity is represented by the Socialist Relief Society, Inc.

Founded in 1909 by class-conscious workmen for the benefit of old and disabled fellow-workers, this organization has continuously endeavored to keep step with the ever increasing demand for financial aid made by the veterans of the political and industrial Labor Movement of America.

Probably the most gratifying achievement made by this organization was the acquisition of a large farm in the foot-hills of the health-restoring Catskill Mountains at Catskill, Ulster County, N. Y.

Thus a beautiful dream came true, a permanent home for our aged was established! Since Spring 1920, the time of the purchase, the original buildings were remodeled and refurbished, several bungalows were built and a large wing was attached to the right side of the main building.

Today the Home takes care of more than 30 old comrades besides the required help. This however is by no means enough!

The unscrupulous intensification of modern manufacturing in conjunction with the ruthless and merciless exploitation of labor by our present capitalist system, has made the elderly worker undesirable as an object of further exploitation and producer of profits and has thrown scores of aged men and women on the industrial scrap-heap, out on the street. Amongst these unfortunate are some of the best, the most reliable pioneers of the American Labor Movement. Men and women that have all their lives toiled and sacrificed for the benefit of the working class are now in dire need of care and shelter; lack of space however, prevents their taking into the Home which they are so rightfully entitled to.

In due consideration of these grave facts, the last general meeting of the Socialist Relief Society has unanimously resolved to enlarge the home by adding a second wing to the main building. At the same meeting the undersigned Building Fund Committee was elected and instructed to raise, without delay, the necessary funds.

Fellow-workers! Comrades! and Friends!

We hereby appeal to your generosity, to your solidarity, to your humanity! Help us in our noble undertaking, make the erection of this needed wing possible by your liberal financial and moral support! Help us by spreading a kind word amongst your friends and neighbors; help us by circulating among them collection lists, which upon request will be cheerfully supplied by the financial secretary of this committee, Comrade Gottlieb Mayer, 2702 Bainbridge Avenue, New York City, and to whom you will kindly direct your remittances.

Fellow-workers and friends! There is nothing nobler, nothing more inspiring and nothing more necessary than gratitude to the pioneers of our labor movement. Let us show our enemies how the class-conscious proletariat appreciates the work of its veterans, how it honors them, how it takes care of them!

Within the limitations of capacity our home is open to any old and needy victim of the class-struggle without discrimination against any wing or fraction of the political or progressive industrial labor movement; the only qualification required is previous activity!

May we therefore hope that every class-conscious man or woman who reads our urgent appeal will fall in line with the many that are already doing their share as collectors or contributors to the Building Fund for the erection of the new wing to the Home. This committee also appreciates the receipt of names and addresses of individuals as well as organizations to whom collection lists might successfully be sent.

Please send all suggestions, requests for additional lists and your liberal donations to the financial secretary, Gottlieb Mayer, 2702 Bainbridge Avenue, New York.

Faithfully anticipating a nationwide response to our urgent appeal, we greet you!

Fraternally,
BUILDING FUND COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST RELIEF SOCIETY, INC.
Wm. Nemmer Chairman.

The Green Witch Inn
63 EAST 11TH STREET
Stuyvesant 0439

Delicious Home Cooking
Luncheon 50c and 75c
Dinner 85c. and \$1.00

Our place has been enlarged with an additional big room. Ideal for parties and banquets.

How to Save A Lot of Money

ONE enjoyable feature about returning to New York after a prolonged absence is that one has the opportunity to catch up with the fascinating doings of High Society, an opportunity that is denied one in the bituminous coal-fields. So for example, I come upon that weekly magazine, "The New Yorker," which chronicles the glamour of the city's ultra smart set and find out how to save \$12,000.

That is something I have always wanted to know. In all my contacts with Socialists and laborites I have only come across one person who could do this and do it annually, furthermore. This is John L. Lewis (erstwhile President of the United Mine Workers of America) who drags down a salary of \$12,000 a year and salts it carefully away living on the meagre pittance of \$10,000 a year expenses which the grateful coldiggers vote him in view of his magnificent struggles in their behalf, struggles which have resulted in reducing every organized field but Illinois to a "yellow-dog," company-union status.

But this advertisement in "The New Yorker" is not a bit of advice from John L. Lewis. It is an advertisement for an apartment house at 840 East Seventy-second Street, New York City where you can throw your pit clothes around in ten rooms on the seventh floor for only \$29,000.

This is one-third less than a similar apartment two blocks nearer Fifth Avenue than Number 340. So it's simple enough to figure out that by snapping at this bargain you are saving \$12,000.

There's the thrill for you. That's how John D. Rockefeller and all the other noble Captains of American Enterprise got along. Just saving up the pennies.

The advertisement has roused all the Scotch in my blood. I am now working on a plan much better than that. We have an apartment in a quiet little residential district just off Third Avenue. There is a quiet little Elevated Railroad runs right under our window and a most refined togery shop called "Sig. Klein's Clothes for Fat Men" right across the way and a couple of smart Cienfuegos and altogether the atmosphere is one of sophisticated charm and you'd just adore it.

If, by any chance, you happen to be the right sort of people you can rent this jolly little nest house for \$500 a month, thereby saving in the course of a year \$24,000 for what you would pay for a similar apartment if it were on Park Avenue at Sixtieth Street.

Think that over, boys and girls, and let me know by return mail.

This column last week fell down miserably, inasmuch as it should have been about May Day. But I got mad at the telephone company and spent so much time telling what I thought about them, that I never got around to May Day.

I agree heartily with what most of the writers in last week's paper said about this being a hopeful May Day, one of the most hopeful in many years.

At this time of year the great stirring in the earth is reflected in the hearts of all of us. Healthy signs of dissatisfaction in the labor movement, our own youth rising up with a program for more militancy within our movement, the advances on the political field, the widespread welcome accorded our program by all sorts and conditions of people, all over the country—these, I take it, are auspicious omens. We are, my comrades, citizens of no mean commonwealth, even though as yet that commonwealth has not taken physical form. It is the commonwealth of the spirit that counts in the long run. I am mystic enough to believe that. And the man or woman who accepts Socialism and fights the good fight to bring it to pass "in our day" has every reason to hold his or her head high these days.

I am just back from the most beautiful city in the nation. Washington, D. C. at this time of year is a joy forever. Its spacious park places even in the slum districts, its really magnificent monuments, even though the majority of them are in honor of stuffed shirt generals, its majestic vistas—all these peculiar to the Capitol City give us an inkling of what urban life in America might be, if we so willed it.

To be sure beneath the domes and among the towering columns and along the many parkways go a mean and despicable horde of petty politicians trying to look like statesmen. Only a pitiful few among them have any eye for the beauty of the scene or any comprehension of what are the implications of this city which was to have been the embodiment of the democratic vision. But not even the sight of a Kansas Congressman strutting down Massachusetts Avenue can dull the thrill of the arching fresh green of the trees or the flash of cardinal birds among their branches.

This city, made so largely of dream stuff in the first flush of Spring, is my idea of what we Socialists are after. Now the rest is simple. Eliminate the ugly realities of money-grubbing, a capitalist economy and all industrial feudalism, and through the years you will produce a race of men and women who can move across the wide steps of the Lincoln Memorial down there this side of the cherry trees by the placid waters, without constituting so many atrocious blots on the landscape.

I'd like to elaborate this a bit, but I have to pack up for a flying trip to Chicago where I am to bore the local comrades with a speech and then back again to Herrin where—Well if you've read this column you all know about Herrin and if you haven't you're just as well off.

McAllister Coleman.

Time

In Svithjod land there stands amid the snows A rocky mountain, so the story goes, A hundred miles this mountain wide does lie, A hundred miles it towers unto the sky; Once every thousand years—

mark what I say!
A little bird to Svithjod wings its way, And on this mighty mountain's rugged peak It rests its wing and whets its little beak; Once every thousand years—

mark what I say!
It wears this mass of rock so much away; Now, when this hundred miles of solid stone Is worn away by this small bird alone, Eternity has seen—mark what I say! The passing of a day, one single day.

If this is Time, oh ye who thirst for fame, How can ye earn an everlasting name?
—Joe Corrie.

The "yellow dog" on one end of a string and a judge on the other reminds us of the faithful maid caring for the animal of her employer.

The Life of Meyer London

Harry Rogoff Writes An Inspiring Biography of the East Side's Socialist Leader

By Hirsch Loeb Gordon

MOVEMENTS for material or spiritual uplift are usually judged by the personality and behavior of their standard bearers. And there is great truth in this seemingly superficial test of ideas, for the test of theories is through the medium of their practical application. The American Socialist movement has thus been fortunate in having had among its foremost leaders a man of such sterling qualities as the late Meyer London. In his unselfish devotion to the cause of the oppressed and exploited masses and in his fearless and valiant combats against protected and sanctified tyranny in its manifold disguises he exemplified the tenets of his party, "The Life and Work of Meyer London," by Harry Rogoff (New York: The Vanguard Press, 1930) has rightly been entitled: "An East Side Epic" for as every other great epic in literature, Rogoff's tale is a recitation of a great adventure undertaken and carried out by a hero.

We are continually "enriched" with verbose biographies of "great" Americans who "rose" from humble bootblackening to the presidency of gigantic trusts and mergers by diabolic schemes of merciless exploitation of laborer and consumer. Our children are trained to worship men who "rose" to prominence on pyramids of skulls, as leaders of blind masses of drafted heroes to untimely death in needless battles for the cause of competing capitalists. But Mr. Rogoff's excellent biography is a monument to a man who "has truly arisen," risen to the heights of courage and self-sacrifice in a struggle for genuine freedom, for real equality, for veritable redemption.

In a style which is as modest and as meaningful as the best utterances of London, Rogoff starts out with a masterful description of the spiritual and material misery in the wretched homes of the overcrowded East Side of 40 years ago into which our hero, a dreamy and studious Jewish youth from the Ukraine, landed October 1, 1891. His father's little printing shop was the rendezvous of radical visionaries and preachers of new social gospels and young London was there initiated in the art of oratorical contests with keen debaters who had at their disposal immense erudition in political and industrial data and the pabos of prophets. But with the innate thirst for knowledge of his race he threw himself into the study of English under Dr. Joseph Eron, the teacher par excellence of the New York Jewish immigrant for the last 40 years, and soon acquired a mastery of this strange tongue that aroused the admiration of his bitter political adversaries in the years to come.

Working hard during the day, attending classes during the evening and studying through tireless sleepless nights London graduated from New York University Law School seven years after his arrival to these shores. Endowed with a mentality and personality that assure the maximum success in the legal profession he remained till the last of his days the poor man's lawyer and preferred to live modestly but honorably rather than accumulate wealth as a tool in the hands of corrupt corporations.

When London enlisted in the fighting army of organized labor he aligned himself with the Socialist Labor Party where Daniel De Leon reigned supreme. He was soon promoted from the ranks



THE LATE MEYER LONDON

and was chosen to run on the S. L. P. ticket in the Assembly elections. But he felt De Leon's form of Socialist endeavor was incapable of entrenching itself in the American soil, that it had no appeal to the native workers and would, consequently, never become an American labor movement.

London allied himself, therefore, with the "insurgents" led by Debs to be known soon as the Social Democracy of America. Here too London's great merits were soon noticed and he became the perennial candidate for office on the Socialist ticket in the New York down town district. Tammany was there all-powerful and considered it as its invulnerable stronghold. London's daring challenge to Tammany was wisely compared by Rogoff to David's defiance of Goliath.

When the Russian Revolution began to send its emissaries here in order to win American public opinion and support for the cause of

the Russian revolution, London actually closed up his law office in order to guide the guests across the continent and bring them in contact with the proper institutions and persons. He did the same in a very critical moment in the life of the entire Jewish union movement of this country when 50,000 cloakmakers rebelled against the revolting shop exploitation and struck. This was in 1910. London was their counsel and their spokesman. He was the Moses who led the Israelites out of captivity. The victory of labor in that fierce combat was due both to the discipline and morale of the strikers and to the unerring strategic sagacity of their leaders headed by Meyer London. No wonder public opinion was on the side of the strikers. London created that public sympathy. His field-marshal communications to the press on the progress of the struggle, though cool, weighed and dispassionate, were so appalling with their sincerity and obvious justice that numerous lions of the "higher" metropolitan society offered him their help.

The political magnum opus of London was his career as the first and, thus far, the only Socialist Congressman from the east. He was first elected to Congress in 1914, on his third run for that office. Tammany was amazed; its stronghold was lost, and to whom? To an immigrant Jew who represented such an unpopular and "un-American" idea as that of Socialism. If it required the self-assurance of a Daniel in the lion's den to speak under the Socialist banner before a "Yankee" audience in time of peace, one had to be a real Bar Cochba to talk Socialism in Congress in the time of war. When the U. S. A. were still neutral London introduced in

May, 1915, a resolution of seven points which suggested as a basis for peace negotiations the evacuation of enemy territory, liberation of oppressed nationalities, plebiscite equal rights to the Jewish people, freedom of the seas, gradual disarmament and the establishment of an international court of arbitration, with the commercial boycott as a means of punishment for disobedience. How much misery would have been avoided if the Congress and the European belligerent nations had accepted this Socialist dove of peace! These seven points were afterwards presented as fourteen points and credited to Wilson who threw Socialists into prison, but they were three years too late, after the loss of millions of lives and wealth.

London opposed preparedness to the great ire of Congressmen who represented manufacturers of war supplies and ammunition or misguided "patriots." When Wilson asked the House of Representatives to declare war against Austria-Hungary, Meyer London, representing the "long Socialist vote," was the only one to say: No! It was certainly one of the most dramatic moments in the history of the United States. We can hardly over-estimate the grandeur of that lonely voice lost in the wilderness.

Until this country turns a huge mountain into a monument to Meyer London and to the noble ideals he so valiantly championed, Mr. Rogoff's enchanting epic of his life will serve as a tribute. This book will for long be a standard source of Socialist inspiration. The well chosen portions of London's public utterances one meets in every chapter of Rogoff's book are in themselves rare gems of Socialist thought. It is a milestone in American historical, biographical and political literature.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT

Socialists of France Win Another Seat

Fourth By-Election Victory in Three Weeks Brings Party Near Leadership

PARIS.—There is no weakening in the triumphal march of French Socialism in the by-elections. In the election in Saint-Girons on April 13, Mazaud was elected on the second ballot with 7,356 votes. Vidal, the reactionary candidate, secured 7,281 votes. Gauvain, the Communist candidate, who had received 263 votes in the first ballot, did not take part in the second ballot.

The Parliamentary Group of French Socialists has been strengthened in the last three weeks by four members. It is very near to outstripping the Radical-Socialist group and thus becoming the strongest group in Parliament.

Lake Constance International

The delegate meeting of the Social-Democratic Lake Constance International, which includes the areas of Germany, Austria and Switzerland bordering on Lake Constance, decided to hold the next rally in Bregenz (Austria). The representative of Bregenz, however, could not take over the responsibility for arranging the rally, in view of the prohibition of the Government for the assembly in 1928.

Austrian Government Plans A Fascist Army; Aims To Destroy the Socialist Defense Group

VIENNA.—The Schober Government wishes to secure permission from the powers to set up a militia. It has been hinted that Schober desired to make use of his journey to Paris and London during the last week of April to further this plan.

What the Government desires is not a democratic militia. What the Government is really planning is as follows: The Heimwehr and the Republican Schutzbund should continue to exist as voluntary organizations, but they should be placed under the command of army officers or officers of the gendarmierie, and in this way come to a certain extent under State control. This is falsely described by the Government as setting up a "militia!"

Of course this plan is inconsistent with the peace treaty. But the Government hopes to obtain the consent of the victorious powers for this plan by attempting to persuade them that the carrying out of this plan is the only means for the pacification of Austria. The strength of the Government is not sufficient to dissolve the Heimwehr and the Schutzbund; therefore both of them must at least be brought under the supervision, under the control, under the command of the State in order to prevent them from attacking each other.

Would Finance Heimwehr

What does the Government desire to achieve with this plan? The Heimwehr is in a state of disintegration, and it is necessary to save it. The pensioned generals, officers and officials of the gendarmierie who form the command staff

of the Heimwehr are in fear for their well paid position; it is necessary to provide for them at the expense of the taxpayers. The financing of the Heimwehr is under State control in order that public money be used for it. For the Austrian bourgeoisie does not wish to dispense with this military weapon against the working class.

The bourgeois parties also fear that the Heimwehr is getting out of their control; a further ground for placing them under the command of this Government.

And the Schutzbund? The Government knows that it could not secure foreign permission for bringing the Heimwehr alone under State control. It therefore explains that it is proceeding in a non-Party manner and that it will transform the Republican Schutzbund into a constituent part of the "militia" in the same way as the Fascist Heimwehr. But it is calculating that when foreign permission is once obtained the Schutzbund will be placed under the command of reactionary army officers and that the members of the Schutzbund will be so dealt with by the said officers that they will leave

of their own accord. Then the aim will be achieved. The Schutzbund will be abolished and the bourgeoisie Government will have at its disposal a Fascist-trained party army, drilled for the fight against the democratic Republic and the Labor Movement.

Propaganda Campaign In Belgium

The Belgian Labor Party has been carrying on a propaganda campaign throughout the country for some weeks, to make clear the political situation and demonstrate the unity of the Belgian Labor movement within the Labor Party as compared with the language conflict among the bourgeoisie. March 30th mass meetings in connection with this campaign took place in 41 places in the Charleroi coal area, and were attended by altogether 15,000 men and women workers. Speeches were made by the leaders of the Belgian Labor Party, including Vandervelde, De Broeckere, Van Roosbroeck, Anseele, Brunet, Destree, Huysmans, Mertens and many others.

"In the White House . . . haunted with the terrifying vision of possible exposure"

The most compelling account of reality ever written—the terrible details of the political maelstrom which engulfed President Harding—and his timely and strange deliverance by death—now disclosed to us by a man who, knowing all, speaks freely after a long silence—a simple narrative of startling dramatic facts that the whole nation is gasping over—"How Daugherty Made Harding President" . . . and ruled him . . . Mr. Daugherty doesn't ask, he demands! . . . how Mrs. Harding, "Child of Destiny," shadowed her husband . . . how the "teapot dome" scandal was brewed . . . how the "government" clique scooped in, as prohibition graft alone, over \$7,000,000 . . . how "Jess Smith Threatens to Tell Everything" . . . and suddenly commits suicide . . . and lastly, the details of how the President died . . . the most vivid yet fascinating series of climaxes ever exposed, revealing the most dramatic human episode in 20th century political history.



THE STRANGE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARDING

From the diaries of
GASTON B. MEANS

A Department of Justice Investigator
As told to MAY DIXON THACKER

GUILD PUBLISHING CORPORATION • 19 W. 44th St. • NEW YORK

The Chatter Box

To a Tired Radical

Because you've walked so long through desert climes,
Beneath a sky that burned a brilliant blue,
And thirsted deeply—your mind calls to view
A fountain and a tree of fragrant limes.
When they desired to pray and faith renew,
Temples arose and gentle breezes blew
To them the sound of dim and distant chimcs.

Do you remember that great mariner,
Columbus, reading charts with sober pout?
His crew who sighted land—how glad they were,
And how they hailed it with a mighty shout?
'Twas but a pale mirage, a blur;
Later came land—but this you know about.
Jennifer Goodman

An Open Letter To Ramsay MacDonald

Dear Comrade MacDonald:
Now that the great "Party" issue is settled between the Radicals and the Tories, and the headlines have veered over to prison fires and bootleg "salt making," you will permit my taking up with several matters of party policy and deed, so pertinent to our common cause.

I'm writing to you in this familiar manner so as to set you back into the atmosphere before your advent into premiership. Else whatever will be said here will carry a tinge of impertinence. Else you will envision in me a pesky little David performing the legendary stunt of flinging silly pebbles at a giant. But in proportion to our relative ages, I have given as much of my life to Socialism as you, and so it seems permissible to assume this equality of address between us.

For the life of me, I cannot reconcile your usual common sense to your continuing the role of leading a "labor government" in Great Britain.

When you announced your intention of halting armament rivalry and such among the nations, and strove so heroically to accomplish what has ended so sadly, I rooted for you . . . and the Labor Government. Gosh and little fishes, thought I, let this come about, and it were worth the spell of playing the rest of the silly game.

But now that this is over, and for the next five years there will be some pious posturing at disarmament between the international gunmen, your role as a Socialist Premier supported by a Labor minority over a hopelessly capitalist empire is disastrously unreal.

The Socialist ideal is entirely too priceless to be bartered by any one for a ribbon of office and a paragraph or two in the Blue Book of historical personages. This is it that so many of us who have and admire you for your gallant services to the cause, condemn and resent.

Of course, one can build up a whole philosophy of the newer revolutionary tactics. One can in very adroit phrase show how your present conduct in office, with no violent swerve or change creates confidence and a sense of respect for the Labor Party so that the next election will bring in the majority for which we wish and dream so earnestly.

Now, there is something fishy about such a process of thought or intent. We are either going in for a full Socialist program as soon as we acquire a parliamentary majority, or what are we using political action for anyway . . . ?

Just now, I imagine the Labor Government is being used as a sort of paw to pull conservative marshmallows out of the fire.

Unemployment, India, foreign trade, unbalanced budgets, onerous taxation, industrial disorganization, and all the varied pox to which all capitalist orders are heir, are yours to cure with hokum and herbs such as the witch doctors of fifty governments before you have used with miserable failure.

Why should you attempt to cleanse their stables with such futile implements as their strawlens brooms and raglike mops . . . ? Why should you waste your splendid intellect, your invaluable store of knowledge in *Weltpolitik* on such a stupid job, at best . . . ? Especially when you know that only by turning loose the rivers of Socialist program and tactics can those putrid stalls be swept forever clean . . .

Will it be enough to say to the world after a year or two longer of this hopeless padding, that you could not accomplish the Socialist task . . . because of what has been so obvious in the beginning . . . the task of a Labor majority . . . ?

By that time unemployment will have been aggravated, the colonies in ferment, trade and industry stalled to a mate, and the labor party split into a picture puzzle. Where then will be the use of any advantage gained by the middle class respect so subtly catered to by your present persistence in office . . . ?

The thing to do . . . as any sane Socialist can see . . . is to immediately exempt the legislation for socialization of basic industries . . . and to go down fighting under our true colors . . .

We should have no sins or ambiguous intent to hide. We do not deserve to win power for the decent and honest rule of mankind unless we come about that office decently and honestly.

Oh, we know how sweet the glow of the spot light is upon men of the caliber of our own Walkers, Whalens and Wilsons . . . and our Hoovers and Al Smiths . . . and your Lloyd Georges for that matter. But surely you are above that ridiculous lure and tawdry glamor. The torch light of our cause outshines that crabbed beam a millionfold.

And well we know the enervating heat of the power chamber. How it dries out the blood of tolerance and human kindness, and leaves us only the fierce urge of nerve and the stiff steel of dignity . . . You are of the land that bred Bobbie Burns . . . and you can never forget . . . "A man's a man for a' that and a' that." You have been a Socialist all these terrific years, and you will never be able to wear the toga of arrogance with any comfort . . .

Then what else can be behind your refusal to immediately perform your true duty as one of our faith and cause . . . ?

Sincerely, devoutly let us trust that you will act soon. All of us know the impossibility of carrying on with any hope of success in a land so rotten ripe with capitalism as Great Britain the program for Socialism unless we cut loose with surgical precision and completeness from the old order.

All of us dream of the day when you will be seated in the high seat of power with a Socialist majority behind you, to install law by law the whole plan of liberation from private ownership of public necessities and wealth.

All of us want that change to come without the violence of civil strife, and the bloodshed and suffering of a forced revolution . . . All of us have believed and are glad to continue to believe that the change can come about through political and legal acts.

If more education is needed to bring about the desired majority, then let us step down from the dizzying perch of power, the glitter of social pomp, and the whole undemocratic puffery of prideful piffle, and resume our places in the meeting halls, the street meetings, and the rostrum of the village, to continue in fact what was halted in brilliant fancy . . . And now is the time to do it with grace and decency.

Fraternally yours,

S. A. de Wit

UNION DIRECTORY

and Caps

NEW LEADER

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

Editor James Onal
Assistant Editor Edw. Levinson

Contributing Editors:

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



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

The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party supports the struggles of the organized working class. 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, MAY 3, 1930

The Prosperity Chorus

It seems only yesterday that the prosperity chorus was assuring us that American capitalism had realized happiness for all. Today it is apparent to all that the system has broken down. "It won't work." It condemns millions of workers to chronic want and unemployment.

But even during the period when the chorus was so often heard it ignored hideous social ulcers. One could ride anywhere in the United States and, looking from car windows, could observe old shacks where dirt and disease and poverty afflicted working class families. There is not a city in this country of which this is not true. With these shocking reminders staring us in the face the prosperity chorus continued to chirp its happy anthem.

Now that capitalism is unable to guarantee millions work at any wages the chorus has retired from the stage. The grim contrast between working class want and capitalist riches is today as glaring as it has ever been in our history. The contrast is all the more striking when it is compared with the increased productive powers of this post-war period. Suffering in the midst of plenty. What a contradiction!

Moreover, there is little doubt that the gulf between the workers and the possessing classes has relatively widened. While our capitalist class is immensely richer the working class as a whole is relatively less better off. Within the ranks of the workers there are also large numbers whose standard of living has improved little in the past thirty years. As for the jobless, wherein does their position differ from the wandering bands of the unemployed who made up Coxey's Army nearly forty years ago?

Our industries are ripe for socialization and the Socialist program should have a favorable hearing such as it never had before.

Concentration of Capital

In his speech at the Jefferson Day dinner Governor Roosevelt revealed his political philosophy. Pointing out the admitted concentration of capital he declared: "If Thomas Jefferson were alive today he would be the first to question the wisdom of this concentration of economic power."

The implication is that this concentration is a matter of approval or rejection, of whether it is wise or foolish. Whether wise or foolish it has continued for more than forty years. Republican and Democratic administrations have come and gone and concentration has proceeded regardless of which party has been in power.

Only one method has occurred to the wise men of the two parties in dealing with concentration. They believe that they found a way that would avert Socialism. This is the policy of regulation. The giant economic organizations were to be regulated by law. Roosevelt subscribes to this policy as do all Republican and Democratic politicians.

What has been the result? The complete failure of regulation. It is amusing how often members of regulation commissions have been so satisfactory to the big corporations that they have been promoted to service in the corporations. In fact, it could not be otherwise.

The men who make up the regulating commissions are often men who have served corporations in litigation before the courts. Their economic philosophy accepts the fundamentals of capitalism. As regulators they become holy smotherers. The corporations generally get what they want through the regulators and through the courts. The corporations even regulate the regulators.

The farce has become so glaring that the fundamental issue of nationalization cannot be put off much longer. The "wisdom" of concentration is not involved. It is the irresistible trend of capitalism and we have to accept it as a fact. The real question is whether the Hoovers and Roosevelts will restrain the tide with a feather or whether the tide will bear us into the Socialist harbor.

A Judicial Aristocracy

SENATOR ALLEN of Kansas in supporting the appointment of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court declared that "The question is whether the highest court in the land is to reflect in future the politics of the moment, or to remain aloof and independent, subject only to the highest considerations of human justice." That is, the judge becomes a holy man living in a vacuum when he takes his seat and is not influenced in his decisions by political and economic considerations.

This theory is utterly absurd. Appointments have often been made to the Supreme Court because of political and economic considerations. Moreover, there has not been an important property interest that has emerged in American economic history that has not had its judicial representatives in our courts.

In the closing hours of John Adams' administration the Federalist Party created new Federal courts and Adams appointed judges in the closing hours of the last day of his term of office. They became known as the "midnight judges" and their offices were created to preserve the interests of the classes who had been favored by Hamilton's measures. The courts were packed in the interest of slave property and the Supreme Court had to be reconstructed because of this packing. The railroad interests next promoted their lawyers to the bench and in recent years it is only too obvious that the great utility dynasts are safely entrenched in the Federal courts. Labor injunctions for more than thirty years are proof that trade unions are alien organizations before the robbed lawyers of the corporations.

"Politics of the moment"? It is only too evident that the politics of big property interests has dominated most decisions of our judicial aristocracy.

A Judicial Sample

AS though to confirm what appears above our attention is called to an amazing opinion expressed by a judge of the New York Supreme Court in granting an injunction. A firm of shoe manufacturers faced a strike of its workers. The latter contended that the firm discriminated against Communists and in dealing with this contention the court said:

"The action of the plaintiff in refusing to re-engage its workmen without first procuring from them a statement as to whether they or any of them were Communists was justified. Prior to this time the plaintiff had received a communication from the Labor Department of the National Government advising it against the employment of parties to a communistic organization which had for its main purpose the undermining of the government."

Is that opinion due to the political and economic views of the judge or is it in accord with the law? He does not approve of Communism. Neither do we, but is there anything in his oath of office that gives him the power to say that those holding political and economic opinions of which he disapproves should be enjoined and deprived of employment? Certainly not.

If this shocking political decision should become general there is no reason why judges should not eventually inquire regarding the political and economic views of every person brought before the courts and decide each case on the basis of those views. We will then create an outlaw class of untouchables.

IN A NUTSHELL

According to a recent bulletin of Source Research Council Inc. of Chicago one hope of relief for the farmers is "an important crop failure in some part of the world during the current year." Failure is the basis of success! Could the idiosyncrasy of capitalism be better stated?

Governor Roosevelt is alarmed over the power of the great corporations but we are sure that he meant no offense to John J. Raskob and General Motors.

The Democratic party must have funds in 1932 and Roosevelt dreams of the newspapers announcing that "Raskob General Motors to White House With President."

Roosevelt is certain that Thomas Jefferson "would regard with some misgivings some trends of American business life." Especially in the textile centers of the Democratic party in the South.

Good morning, noble freemen of the glorious republic. Have you been x-rayed, psychologized, measured, studied with a time watch, punched a time machine, received your number and been tagged like a terrier at the dog pound? Good! Now fight Socialism which may interfere with your "individualism."

Judge Parker defends his "yellow dog" decision because it follows a precedent of the Supreme Court. Parker prefers to be barker with the judicial pack rather than do a little thinking of his own.

Some of the many thousands standing in the bread lines today stood in line at the polls in the last national election. What they voted for is what they now receive.

The unemployed are in need of bread and a wise broker in Chicago declared that prosperity will come if we only have a failure of the wheat crop somewhere. It seems to us that the expounders of the capitalist system are afflicted with brain failure.

Never mind. We are promised speedy action on the tariff bill and if the walls go higher the labor skimmers may be considerable enough to leave us that extra shirt.

The Electric Bond and Share Company made a profit of 105 per cent. President Hoover should hurl this news at the skeptics who deny that prosperity is a fact.

The executive of the A. F. of L. approved the suggestion that the American flag be displayed throughout the land on May Day. We hope that the jobless in the bread lines were comforted by the news.

Capitalism's Grim Joke



The Unemployed Builder Has No Home.



The Unemployed Bootmaker Needs New Shoes.



The Unemployed Textile Worker Needs New Clothes.



The Unemployed Baker Pawns his Clothes for Bread.

Now We Understand

COMMISSAR EARL BROWDER explains the economic crisis to his fellow Bolsheviks in the celebrated newspaper, The Daily Worker. An uneven development of a deepening tempo found right here in the United States! The great philosopher has the floor:

"The crisis is made much more serious by the fact of this extreme fluctuation in the industries, more than if the industries had more steadily declined down to the same or even a lower point. This unevenness and its sharpening by extreme fluctuations, are factors which result in extending the crisis and deepening it."

"Further, we have the unevenness of the tempo of the general development of the crisis. Thus in the first months of the crisis was a very sharp and rapid development, and then with January we have a slowing down of the rate of development of the crisis. There may even be an upward turn of economy."

"If we take a line representing the general course of economy, the development of the crisis from the highest to the lowest point is not one of a general downward trend—plunge downward, a partial recovery, and then a downward line again."

"There are many other facts that could be cited, supporting this conception of the deepening of the crisis aside from the declining factors of economy in all spheres."

Bucks Stove and Range Quits

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—After 84 years in the field, the Bucks Stove & Range Co., St. Louis, has closed its doors and quit, claiming inability to meet non-union competition. Bucks attracted nationwide attention years ago as plaintiff in the historic Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison injunction against the A.F.L. The labor men were ordered to jail for violating an injunction against publishing the fact that Bucks was a scab shop. The union men won a reversal of the sentences by the U. S. Supreme Court. Labor finally drove the firm into line and for years it has been a union shop.

Socialists are Socialists because of their love of freedom and their horror of slavery and they insist upon the equal freedom of all. They want nothing and will accept nothing that is not granted to all upon the same basis.—Eugene V. Debs.

France Orders More 'Booze'
Government Reverses Prohibition, Plans Greater Distillation; The Socialists' Position

By Emil Vandervelde

(Special Correspondent of The New Leader)

Brussels, April 15, 1930.

MY FRIENDS OF THE New Leader have asked me for a monthly article on events in France and Belgium. I yield to their desire, because I attach the greatest importance to having the contacts between the Socialists on both sides of the Atlantic as frequent and as close as possible. But, in picking up my pen, I am asking myself what there is at present in the domestic political life of the French-speaking countries calculated to be of interest to American readers.

There is one question, however, which interests both the "drys" and the "wets" and which just now is preoccupying the French much more than the London Naval Conference, the Government of M. Tardieu or the posthumous revelation of Clemenceau's quarrel with Marshal Foch or General Pershing. It is the wine question.

France, as you know, is the country where the cultivation of the grape plays the greatest part in the national economy and where wine crises make the most troubles for Governments and Parliamentary majorities.

Since the American vines enabled the growers to triumph over the phylloxera, it is not merely in Champagne, in Burgundy, in Bordeaux, or Cotes du Rhone, where the agricultural population derives its principal means of existence from cultivating grapes and producing wine, but in all Central and Southern France.

But while for years the production of French wine has not ceased to increase, the foreign market for it tends to become narrower. The Volstead Act closed the doors of the United States against it. Argentina, with its vineyards in the Province of Mendoza, can almost supply itself. Russia, which has its own vineyards in the Caucasus, no longer furnishes, in the persons of its boyars, customers for the cellars of Champagne. Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal are formidable competitors. Belgium, the classic land of cellars of Burgundy, puts a high tariff on wines. Everywhere protectionist barriers are being erected and, although France occupies first place in Europe in the per capita consumption of alcoholic drinks, she finds herself absolutely unable to absorb the over-production of her vines and breweries.

The French Government, however, neglects no effort, nor recalls before any means to serve the interests of alcohol capital and to force its wines and spirits upon other nations. The general headquarters of the European press propaganda against American prohibition is located in France. The diplomatic pressure applied, in Belgium and elsewhere upon Governments that raise the duty on wine or try to strengthen their anti-alcohol legislation, either as

Vandervelde Joins Staff of The New Leader

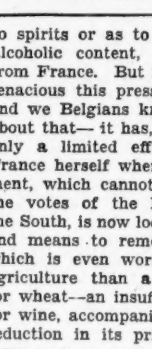
WITH the accompanying article, Emil Vandervelde becomes a regular contributor to the pages of The New Leader. Negotiations have been completed as a result of which Vandervelde will contribute to The New Leader a monthly article dealing with political, Socialist and labor developments in France and Belgium.

A detailed list of Emil Vandervelde's accomplishments would require a full issue of The New Leader. He is known, with J. Ramsay MacDonald, as one of the two outstanding figures of the world-powerful movement of Socialism. His qualifications as a student measure up fully to his standing as a day-by-day party leader.

Vandervelde is president of the Socialist and Labor International. He has sat on the council of the League of Nations; has served in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies since 1894; has held portfolios in government cabinets, including the office of Secretary of State and Minister of Justice; he is a professor in the Free University of Brussels. He served as president of the International Socialist Bureau from 1900 to 1918; he defended the Socialist Revolutionaries in Russia in the famous Moscow trial of 1922.

Vandervelde is one of the most brilliant orators and clearest writers of current day political life. He has written historical works, on Socialism, on evolution, on agriculture, on imperialism, on alcoholism, on the Russian Revolution.

Vandervelde is the first of a number of foreign correspondents with whom The New Leader is negotiating for monthly letters of comment and news. Announcement will be made in early issues of New Leader correspondents in England, Austria and Germany.



to spirits or as to wines of high alcoholic content, comes mainly from France. But no matter how tenacious this pressure may be—and we Belgians know something about that—it has, and can have, only a limited effect. It is in France herself where the Government, which cannot exist without the votes of the Deputies from the South, is now looking for ways and means to remedy something which is even worse for French agriculture than a poor market for wheat—an insufficient demand for wine, accompanied by a heavy reduction in its price.

That's how it happens that at this moment a Governmental project is being discussed at the Palais Bourbon which must strike Americans as an impossible monstrosity and which is intended to relieve the present congestion in the wine market by organizing the compulsory distillation of a fixed quantity of the existing stocks. So, in order to maintain, or to elevate again, the price of ordinary wine, the wine growers are to be encouraged—I mean obliged—to manufacture spirits. In short, while making pretty speeches about the necessity of combating alcoholism, one will broaden its ravages by adding to the home distillers the still greater calamity of compulsory distillation. The State monopoly of alcohol, with forced consumption, has already poisoned French Indo-China. Now France herself, together with the neighboring countries, is menaced by a similar poisoning by alcohol capital.

The Socialist Party, of course, cannot help but be disturbed by this policy and the consequences it is bound to entail. The General Confederation of Labor many times has come out—not for a dry regime, American style—but for the absolute prohibition of hard liquor. And now, on the contrary, its production is to be intensified. I venture to say, however, that the French Socialist Party, for reasons only too apparent, is not in a position to wage war upon alcoholism with as much energy as, for example, the Belgian Labor Party. Among the members of the Parliamentary group of the French Section of the International there are many Deputies representing grape growing districts. Among the party's militants there are a number of former workers who, driven from the factories because of their political views, have been obliged to make their living by running saloons and selling drinks.

Therefore there is a striking contrast, from this point of view, between France where, unhappily, the organization of labor remains weak, and Belgium where the militants hounded by the bosses always find asylum in the Houses of the People, the centers of the political, cooperative and trade union organization.

A quarter of a century ago the consumption of spirits per head was greater in Belgium than in France. Our little country was not only the paradise of capitalism (Marx), but also the paradise of alcoholism. Today, thanks to propaganda and to legislation, the situation is entirely different. Since 1919, through a law principally initiated by the Socialists, the retail sale of hard liquor is forbidden in public places. Only the sale of a minimum quantity of two liters for consumption at home is

still tolerated, and despite this toleration, which we ardently hope to see disappear, the annual consumption of liquor with an alcoholic content of 50 per cent has fallen since 1914 from six liters to two liters per capita. It is only half that of France, which tends to increase.

I believe I have said enough to show that the problem of alcohol is quite different in France, or in Belgium, than in the United States. Even those in Europe who are trying to keep in close touch with the experiment of absolute prohibition being tried in America have some trouble in drawing the line between the optimism of the drys and the pessimism of the wets. But when we see, in such regions as Normandy or Brittany, the evil resulting from the intensive and chronic alcoholization of a whole people; when we recall the time when in Belgium, with a population of 7,000,000, there were 200,000 dens where gin (our whiskey) flowed like water, it is not necessary to be a total abstainer to envy the nations which, to a greater degree than we, are escaping from the disastrous grip of alcohol capital.

Some months ago the Belgian Government named an official commission to study eventual modifications of the liquor law of 1919. This commission has recently ended its work. It decided, in brief, for the maintenance of the status quo so far as the prohibition of the retail sale of spirits was concerned. As a result of representations by France, Spain and Portugal, it proposes to allow the sale of wines with an alcoholic content of as much as 20 per cent (which is certainly too high). It demands more severe penalties for fraud and for speakeasies, the so-called "private circles." Naturally, its conclusions have merely an advisory value, but it is as sure as day that if the advocates of "liberty for alcohol" attempt an offensive against the law of 1919 they will find themselves opposed by a majority of the Chamber composed of the bloc of working class Deputies—Socialists and Christian Democrats—reinforced by some right-thinking men of the other parties.

Wine Crop Destroyed

(A few days after the receipt of Vandervelde's article came the news from Paris that two thirds of the French wine crop has been destroyed by frost. The better crop of white grapes around Rheims suffered most from the two-day frost. From 75 to 100 per cent. of this crop was wiped out. In no district did more than 60 per cent. of the grape crop escape. Thus it appears that as a result of reduced wine output, the French alcohol interests may be able to command a higher price than would otherwise have been possible. So much for the relation between production and profit under capitalism.)

Trade Union Leadership

An Iowa Labor Journal Does Some Plain Speaking

Dissatisfaction with current trends in the labor movement is found in criticism that is appearing in labor union journals. "The Unionist and Public Forum" at Sioux City, Iowa, is a stimulating and intelligently edited union weekly which has been discussing the problems of American trade unionism with vigor and insight.

The following lead editorial in the issue of April 17 is an example of this discussion. However, in our judgment, it errs in attributing lack of inspiration solely to leaders of the unions. The membership cannot be acquitted of responsibility. Too many members are not awake to the new problems of modern industry and modern trade unionism and we indulge in illusion when we assume that official representatives of the unions are holding back a restless rank and file. Patient education alone will bring more satisfactory progress. Nevertheless, this editorial is interesting in that it reveals a dissatisfaction that should help members to think.

(From "The Unionist and Public Forum")

BY QUOTING so frequently the words of H. H. Broach, International President of the Electrical Workers, we do not wish to be understood as ready to swallow everything he has said, or may say, with our eyes shut. But in his book, "Union Progress," he has said many things that we will all do well to use for the stimulation of thought. Here is one:

"Power is like Dynamite. It is highly dangerous. It makes reckless fools of most men who taste it." (Page 70.)

We do not have to try very hard, to imagine that President Broach had in mind some very present facts and conditions when he wrote these words. Anyhow, we have in mind some very present facts and conditions when we read them.

Labor Unionism in America

reached the peak of its influence during the War. A. F. of L. leaders had Presidents and Senators and Courts at their feet.

If ever men with power showed themselves reckless fools, some of the A. F. of L. leaders have done so since the War.

Having played the game with Presidents and Senators and Courts and Dollar-a-Year men during the War, some of these labor leaders went blindly with the successors of these Princes of Power after the War.

Some of the Union leaders undertook to go with Harding and the Ohio Gang in the quest for "normalcy"; and with Coolidge and the Industrialists in the praise of "prosperity." They undertook to use the prestige and influence of the vast membership back of them, as trading material in the game they were playing in Washington and New York and in many of the State capitals. And while these leaders were busy with their game, the membership back of them was fading away in numbers and in unity of spirit; and its education was being neglected.

Meanwhile these leaders had built themselves up into princely salaries, surrounded by treasures that figured in millions. Some of these leaders have made, and are making, reckless fools of themselves. And the rank and file of workers know it. All one needs to do to assure himself beyond a doubt that they know it is just to put his ear to the ground anywhere and listen.

One may publish pages every week of the Big Talk of these leaders, but the rank and file will not read it. They have grown sick of it. They have lost their interest to do anything effective. Committees do not function—unless it be individuals who want for themselves some of this power and pelf that they see these leaders trying to hold.

And now some of these leaders seem determined to spend what is left of their life in the desperate fight to hold what they have.

The question is whether they possess the mental and moral purpose to face the situation, and to come down where the people toll, and adjust the method and spirit of their leadership to the human need about them.

The need for the preaching and practice of the essential principles of Unionism was never greater than now.

The rising tide of discontent with the present condition—dues! dues! till it hurts, to support the absentee futility of Big Talk devoid of leadership—no one can stem the tide. Wise and sacrificial leadership can guide and serve it. But no human device can silence it.

When our Revolutionary Fathers decided to start a new chapter in history, they began by making their appeal in "a violent respect to the opinions of mankind." If any labor leader thinks he can "carry on" without displaying a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, he is indeed a reckless fool.

For 30 years we have accepted the utterances of A. F. of L. leaders in good faith, and have put back of them whatever we might possess, because in the main we felt a sincere response to them from what seemed to us a decent moral sense within our soul. And it has cost us much, and brought us nothing—not but a clear conscience and a good fight.

We propose to continue to do so, no matter what some foolish leaders may try to do. We propose to continue to support the A. F. of L. leaders just so far as a decent moral sense within will permit. And we propose to continue to give the leader the benefit of every doubt, and to utter our warning and protest only when the time comes that to do otherwise would be a violation of the decent moral sense within.

After 25 years of unflinching following, the time came about five years ago when we began to know in our own heart that certain leaders were reckless fools, powers of resistance to disease.

for instance, John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers. And now some others seem bent on following in his footsteps. We hope most of the leaders will see the need of the times; will sense the hunger of the rank and file who toll; will grasp the opportunity for new vision and sacrifice.

The average man is a hero worshiper. That is what we are. But he must have something heroic to worship and follow. He cannot be fooled forever by just Big Talk.

What a lot of our leaders need is to come down off their distant pedestal of big salaries and fading power, join the Common Laborers and look at life from their point of view.

If they will renew their human touch, and give the word that means just what it pretends to mean, we will follow as loyally as ever.

We hope they will not insist on fighting just for the spoils of of what has been built by past sacrifice.

But if it must be a fight, let it come!

Negro T. B. Death Rate at Highest Level in Decade

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Unemployment and consequent undernourishment is largely responsible for the fact that in 1929 the tuberculosis death rate among St. Louis Negroes reached its highest peak in 10 years. Sec. J. T. Clark of the Urban League says in his annual report.

"Lack of proper food, bad housing conditions and the strain of trying to exist without a job," contribute to an alarming mortality rate among Negroes, Clark thinks. A sharp increase in Negro deaths from heart disease and pneumonia is due to the nerve strain of poverty, ill-fed bodies and lowered powers of resistance to disease.