

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Who Won in Pennsylvania?—Prohibition Will Not Down—The Admirals Foster Hatred—The Manual of Militarism—Labor's Defense On India

EXPLAINING PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS

PENNSYLVANIA primary results furnish a tangled maze for any political observer to explain. Ex-Governor Pinchot won the gubernatorial nomination. He made a spirited fight against public utilities and especially the power trust. Is that why he won? Or did he win because he was a militant dry and the wet vote was divided? Or did he win because he was a "good government" candidate against the Vane machine? But in that case, what was he doing making common cause with Uncle Joe Grundy? Jim Davis, making common cause with the Vane machine, soundly trounced our Uncle Joseph. He spent \$10,500 of his own money against Mr. Grundy's \$290,000. But how much the Vane machine directly and indirectly spent for him no one will know. Was Davis's victory a victory against Grundy's tariff hogging? Then why did the genial Jim declare himself a high protectionist? Did Davis win as a friend of labor? Then what price this sort of friendship? What has he done in ten years in the Cabinet for labor? And has labor nothing to say about his pet scheme for alien registration which may well be the beginning of an employer's checkup on the workers?

Labor surely is in no enviable position in this bewildering contest which found General Atterbury and the Vane machine side by side with the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia. Perhaps we may rejoice that the results in Pennsylvania show that the voters are not as dumb as they sometimes act. Perhaps Pinchot's success means new vigor in the campaign against government by the public utilities. But what a pity that it is all so uncertain and that there is no clear cut, philosophy, program or party, which has triumphed after so hectic a campaign. Yet such a situation calls attention once more to the emphatic need of the Socialist Party. In Pennsylvania it ought to go into the fight with banners flying with Jim Maurer as the standard bearer. About him there are none of the doubts that there are about Pinchot. And none of the Socialist candidates for the Legislature in the Kensington district of Philadelphia, is bound by the ropes of bad political alliances which would have tied the labor candidates in the Republican primaries had they by some miracle been successful.

MORROW AND THE PROHIBITION STORM

Mr. Dwight Morrow has any ideas on anything but prohibition the newspapers are concealing the fact. If he is going to reform New Jersey politics he is making an amazing beginning by appearing at an Atlantic City meeting under the patronage of the notorious Nucky Johnson who, if half the things said about him are true, is one of the worst political bosses in America. In short, Mr. Morrow's campaign illustrates once more some of the things wrong with American politics. Here is a man of unquestioned ability, a former partner in the House of Morgan, which comes close to being the reigning dynasty in America. And in a time of unemployment, of the great growth of mergers, of steady encroachments upon civil liberty, and of various difficult foreign problems, the Jersey electorate is apparently letting him get away with an opening speech which never mentioned anything but prohibition. Thus, once more the prohibition issue is being cleverly used to distract the voters and to check a real and effective new political line-up. Each day makes me surer that we Socialists ought to line up on certain principles in regard to prohibition which I have been preaching for some six years. As Socialists we declare that bread is more important than beer; that prohibition, however important it is, is not and cannot properly be made primarily a partisan issue; that the attempt to do so plays directly into the hands of the stand-patters; that in order to deliver our politics as far as possible from this curse public opinion should force all parties to give legal efficacy to the result of a popular referendum. In such a referendum, I should urge that the Socialist Party in New York State urged in 1925 as a more clear cut and definite proposal for dealing with the liquor traffic in states which want it than Mr. Morrow has made. But I should urge it rather as an individual opinion than as an opinion primarily derived from Socialist convictions. I am happy to observe that the Maryland Socialists have taken a stand for reference to a referendum. This is not dodging an issue. It is trying to put the issue squarely before the people who, in the long run, are going to decide, irrespective of political parties, by legal or illegal means, what they want done about the liquor traffic.

THE ADMIRALS' PEACE-TIME WAR

It is a shocking performance which our Admirals are giving in Washington abetted by their Senatorial friends. The whole experience of history, especially the history of democracy, is against giving power and political decisions to professional fighting men. They are notoriously incapable of giving it without bias. Yet we have a spectacle of one Admiral (Hough) telling the Senate Committee that he did not feel that we had got as much as we might have. While another (Nulton) says that he does not see why Britain should tell us anything about the kind of cruisers we ought to have. That is to say, he is against limitation of armaments by agreement, in which his colleagues in England and Japan agree with him. Now the consequences of all this is, as several newspaper correspondents have pointed out, that the defeat of the Treaty by the Senate, in view of the fears of Senator Johnson and some of the Admirals, will be taken in Japan as a direct bid for a naval race. So disastrous would this result be that those of us who are anything but satisfied with what was achieved by the Treaty must rally to its support. So far as Japan is concerned, the Admirals are not even honest with the public. They know that there is no conceivable American naval preponderance that will enable us to fight Japan in Japanese waters and no conceivable ratio to permit Japan successfully to fight us in American waters. I heard a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy declare that none of the naval plans contemplate holding the Philippines in the event of war though they may be recovered at the end of the war. Why then stir up bad blood and force upon the millions of unemployed in America and the desperately poor workers and peasants of Japan, the cost of a naval race?

THE MILITARISTS' CODE

It is time that our people understood just what is the spirit of the militarists of the Army and Navy who want no reduction and limitation of armament. Thus, the War Department's official manual for military training in camps and colleges continually harps on the danger of what it calls "collectivist" activities, meaning not great mergers but labor activities. It calls internationalism "an impractical and destructive idealism." And in the land of Jefferson and Lincoln it thus defines democracy: "A government of the masses. Authority derived through mass meeting or any other form of 'direct' expression. Results in mobocracy. Attitude toward law is that the will of the majority shall regulate, whether it be based upon deliberation or governed by passion, prejudice, and impulse, without restraint or regard to consequences. Results in demagogism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy." Generals and Admirals who share this opinion are no fit instructors for our youth and no fit guides for our foreign policy.

THINGS TO WRITE ABOUT

If you believe that wiring or writing the Senator from your state or the Congressman of your district does any good—and sometimes it does—here are some practical suggestions: (1) Urge your Senators to vote for the Shipstead Resolution directing the Federal Power Commission to grant no more power leases pending its reorganization. This may help to block the outrageous Flathead lease and will certainly prevent any more alienation of water power by a Commission which is being legislated out of office. (2) Urge your Congressman—note that "your"—to vote for the Norris Bill for public operation of Muscle Shoals which has already passed the Senate. (3) Urge both your Senators and your Congressman to kill a tariff bill which has passed the power of any tinkering to make it decent.

WEDGEWOOD BEN'S INDIAN STATEMENT

The only hope I see in the Indian situation is that while the Labor Government talks like any imperialist government in Parliament, it may be quietly and unofficially negotiating with Gandhi. Certainly the facts tragically give the lie to Wedgewood Benn's claim that the newspapers are exaggerating the seriousness of affairs in India. Why then the censorship? Why the belief in the adequacy of nationalism—a point which some of British friends make in opposition to Indian claims. But the answer to nationalism is not imperialism but internationalism. And internationalism cannot exist when a dependent people is possessed of a great grievance and revolt against an imperial power.

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India Would Accept Status Of Dominion

Slocum Says Gandhi
Would Compromise—
Sees Delay As Fatal—
Benn States Govern-
ment View

By George Slocum
(Mr. Slocum is the London Herald
Correspondent in India)

BOMBAY, May 9.—(By Mail)—Both the tragic vanity of Gandhi's honestly meant campaign of non-violent resistance, and the profound and dangerous nature of the forces his largely abortive movement has stirred up are being revealed by daily developments in India.

Abortive it has been in the strict sense of the word. The struggle against the salt tax and the clumsy attempts to manufacture illegal salt were at best but symbols of defiance calculated rather to impress Oriental than Western imaginations.

But in a deeper political sense Gandhi's movement has succeeded possibly beyond its leader's intentions. It was—in words uttered by the Nationalist leader, Jayakar, today—a movement of despair.

It was meant to convince the authorities of the nation's cynical disbelief in promises of a new Constitution for India.

And in the case of Gandhi's followers this despair has taken, as it frequently takes, a form of wild courage.

Now that the personal example and restraint of Gandhi are withdrawn, and the State prisoner at Poona can only follow in dismayed silence the results of his leadership, public demonstrations of disobedience are increasing and are more and more destined to end in tragedy.

Thus has ended the most recent and most sensational of the manifestations which have accompanied Gandhi's second crusade—that at Sholapur.

Beyond its particularly gruesome character, however, the riot at Sholapur has no special political significance.

It is but another tragic incident in the movement which Gandhi and his friends have created to mark at once their honest despair and their fanatical determination.

It may even have served some purpose if it brings home to the civil registers the fatal illogicality of their hoped-for non-violence, and to the authorities, both in India and in London, the real strength of the demand for a new pledge of British sincerity.

I have found among all parties here signs of conviction—secret or avowed—that any further delay in making an announcement regarding the scope of the round table conference will prove fatal.

There is every reason to believe the majority of the nation, even Gandhi himself, would accept a frank offer of Dominion status, with safeguards for minorities and for special British interests of a satisfactory, if non-permanent, character.

BOMBAY, May 10 (By Mail)—The momentary lull in the ominous sequence of violent incidents which seemed to presage a storm on a national scale, may be seized to take stock of the situation in India.

No situation more pregnant with menace, capable at once of a generously bold or a blindly tragic solution, has confronted statesmen and administrators in our time.

The general view is that a climax is fast approaching.

Congress Party Leads
Even officials who were hitherto believed to be secretly hostile to the Viceroy's policy now seem reluctantly convinced that the time has come to reach agreement before it is too late.

In any such agreement the claims of the Nationalist Congress party cannot be ignored. Congress is now unmistakably the predominant political force in the country.

Its demand for complete independence made at Lahore in December last would not debar its leaders from accepting an honest offer of Dominion status, even if accompanied by very considerable safeguards.

But the influence of Congress leaders is increasing, and a settlement which might be possible to day might tomorrow be rejected as inadequate.

The civil disobedience campaign and the imprisonment of its instigator have aroused a united feeling in the country to a degree unknown in India.

In prison or out, Gandhi is still the greatest political, as he is the greatest moral, force in India.

LONDON.—While preparing for
(Continued on Page Two)

Ohio Election Code Attempt to Throttle Minority Parties

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CLEVELAND.—The Attorney-General of Ohio has just issued his interpretation of the new election code—a code which practically means the death of much labor legislation. In order to have a minor party's candidates on the ballot with the name of the Party at the head, 15% of the total vote cast in the last election is required on the nominating petitions—a total of 390,000 signatures. Unless this number of signatures is solicited the candidates will have to be listed as independents. Even to be cast under this heading 26,000 signatures are required for each candidate.

"It is a menace and a detriment to the progress of Labor's fight for independent political action," says Sidney Yellen, Secretary of the Socialist Party of Ohio.

MacDonald Wins Twice On Job Policy

Parliamentary Labor
Party Backs Him—At-
tacks in Commons is
Then Beaten Off

LONDON.—The unemployment policies of the British Labor government won two endorsements during the last ten days. The issue was first fought out in the parliamentary Labor Party, where Sir Oswald Mosley's resignation from the cabinet was made the occasion of a full discussion. After attacking the policies of Premier MacDonald and J. H. Thomas, Sir Oswald mustered some 30 votes in favor of his program as against some 220 who voted confidence in the official policies.

The second fight on the Labor government's unemployment policies came Wednesday in the House of Commons. Premier MacDonald again scored a victory, but this time it was due to abstention from voting by some 50 Liberals. The Labor M. P.s displayed greater solidarity on this vote. Only five of the 30 odd who had voted against MacDonald in the party conference voted against him in Commons. The vote was 270 to 241.

The Commons debate took place on the heels of a bye-election in Nottingham in which the Conservatives had held a seat at an increased proportion of the vote, while the labor vote had dropped from 11,000 to 7,000. The Tories fought on the issue of safeguarding, or protective tariff. The Conservative attack in Commons took its cue from the election result and declared the Labor government had failed to improve the employment situation because it refused to follow other nations in the setting up of tariff walls.

Premier MacDonald said that in countries which had ultra-protective unemployment was growing today and had reached totals far above England's. If protection would cure unemployment, what had Mr. Baldwin to say to this?

Instead of doing nothing, he said, the government had plans for expending nearly \$800,000,000 to give work to the unemployed. Mr. MacDonald emphasized that he could not follow Mr. Baldwin's panacea of safeguarding. In an eloquent speech, Mr. MacDonald pleaded that the conditions under which the British economic machine had been built had changed and that new conditions must be met, but they should not be met by old plans like protection.

"World unemployment," he said, "is a feature of world capitalism which can never be cured until conditions have accommodated themselves to new industrial and economic facts that have been born in the last quarter of a century."

MacDonald said henceforth he would take a personal hand in the situation.

Oswald Mosley accused the Cabinet of muddling through with half-measures instead of a comprehensive plan. Britain was in danger of sinking into the economic scale, he said, unless something radical was done, and urged that the government should forthwith take the lead in brave action. In great detail he criticized the work of J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, in attacking the problem.

Mr. Thomas, who is in charge of the government's employment work, closed the debate. While congratulating Sir Oswald on his speech, he said he did not approve of the methods suggested. There seemed, said Mr. Thomas, to be a growing realization of the seriousness of his position and instead of a motion to cut his salary, which was being debated, he said he thought the motion should be to increase it.

Rail Company Unionism Hit By High Court

Supreme Judiciary Decision
Orders Southern
Pacific to Deal with
Clerks' Organization

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—With-out dissenting vote the Supreme Court upheld, May 26, the Railroad Labor Act as applied in behalf of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees against the Southern Pacific lines in Louisiana and Texas to compel the company to deal with the bona fide labor union.

Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson of the district of Southern Texas had granted to the Brotherhood an injunction forbidding the company from setting up a company union in order to evade the provisions of the Railroad Labor Act. When his order was ignored, he sentenced three of the S. P. officials to jail for contempt. The company was fined in the circuit court of appeals at New Orleans, and now it has been defeated in the Supreme Court.

Rich dividends were paid the labor movement and the liberals throughout the country for their fight against the confirmation of Charles E. Hughes as chief justice, when Hughes read this decision. It showed that the entire court—with the possible exception of Mr. Reynolds, who was sick and did not sit in the case—had been impressed with the "constitutional" of labor's case. It is true also that Donald Richberg, as chief counsel for the 18 associated standard rail labor organizations who joined in support of the Railway Clerks on this issue of company unions, delivered a forceful and logical argument both at New Orleans and at Washington. But rail labor men felt that all the logic and justice in the world would not have saved their case in the minds of all the Tory majority of the court if the fight on Hughes and the rejection of Parker had not been recent history.

Labor To Press Fight
In an opinion which took 25 minutes in the reading, Hughes wiped out the pleas made on behalf of the Southern Pacific in excuse of its defiance of the federal law which requires that the company deal with the representatives of the union which is created by the free, undictated will of the greater number of its employees.

The facts were clear: The Southern Pacific had tried to ignore the union of its railway clerks, and at the same time to compel its clerks to join a company union which it created for the purpose of avoiding discussion of wages, hours and conditions of employment. The decision lays down broad rules which outlaw all company union tyranny in rail employment, and which declare the right of all rail employees to agitate for bona fide labor unionism in the industry.

It is not expected that every railroad company throughout the United States will bow to this decision without further resistance. But the action of the Supreme Court makes easier the joint effort of the rail labor organizations to challenge each company in turn, and step by step to restore the genuine labor unions on all the roads.

After a careful study of the text of this decision, the rail labor executives and Richberg will attack these company unions with more than an even chance of success—always provided the men employed on the roads can be aroused by an appeal to their self-respect.

"Fed Up" On Liberalism, Broun Joins Socialist Party

Noted Writer Signs Ap-
plication Blank At
Meeting To Discuss
Unemployment

HEYWOOD BROUN, forty-one years old, newspaperman, born in Brooklyn, reader of "The New Leader" and member of the Actors' Equity, according to his application blank, has joined the Socialist Party.

This announcement was made at a crowded meeting of the Amalgamated Cooperative Branch of the Socialist Party last Tuesday at which Broun gave his reasons for joining the Party and talked on unemployment. When Edmund Seidel, who presided, held up Broun's application blank there was an outbreak of applause. Broun was proposed by Norman Thomas. He said:

Roosevelt Gets Demand Of Socialists For Probe Of Tammany Scandals

Hunting A Job
Thin Hope of Job Some Day
Only Fare of Unemployed

Most of the Jobless, However, Have Already Passed
Into the Hopeless Class of the Unemploy-
able—An Attempt at Selling Papers—

By Job-Seeker

I'VE got something to go to tomorrow. I'll be on my feet again in a week or so."

These words, or others to the same effect, I have heard from the lips of at least 30 young men at all hours of the night in parks and subway stations. In at least 75 per cent. of these cases, the fellows in question are simply bolstering up their self-confidence, and they eventually come to the point where they have a child-like and pitiful faith in the promise of the morning. After countless days and nights of wearily dragging blistered feet over the sidewalks of New York, they eventually settle on a park bench, with one sleepy eye on the watch for a police officer, and dream of the happy thrills they hope will be theirs when at last an application for a job is accepted. Many of them are by this time so wracked with hunger and weariness and mental anguish that even if a job should come their way, they would be unable to hold it.

These fellows represent simply another division of the great idle army that throngs New York. Somehow, I feel that they are deserving of greater sympathy than many other classes, for despite their reverses, they have not yet lost their ambition. They still can be rescued, before they sink to that hopeless, desperate group who have long since given up hope of finding work and who live by panhandling, petty racketeering, and various charities.

I went one day last week to a large garment manufacturing building in Seventh avenue. I had met a young man, quite by chance, who, when he learned I was out of work, gave me the address with the confident assurance that "You'll get a job there, all right. You're just the type they are looking for." I found the building at 715 A. M., and there were some 150 men, ranging in age from 16 to 50. On inquiry, I found that one of the firms in the building had hung out a sign announcing that a place was open for an errand boy. There had been no newspaper advertising, and the firm had not resorted to employment agencies, so that the crowd was attracted solely by the sign in the lobby.

A couple of traffic policemen lined the applicants up, and with 150 head of me, I decided to try my luck elsewhere.

Reams of editorials could no doubt be written on the sorry sight in the most prosperous nation in the world of 150 men of all ages clamoring for a chance to run errands at a salary of not over \$15 a week. It is sufficient here merely to mention that it is a sad commentary on the American industrial system.

Unemployment has now become so general that it is by no means confined to craftsmen, but has hit hundreds of men in various professions. Depending solely on my (Continued on Page Three)

Six Young Socialists Arrested at Dry Rally; Handed Out Leaflets

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BOSTON.—The Young People's Socialist League on Sunday distributed leaflets at the mass meeting of those in favor of prohibition. The leaflets read in bold type, "Why Worry About Booze When There Are More Important Issues? What About the Millions of Unemployed? What About the Destitute Aged Workers? What About the Wage Cuts and the High Cost of Living?" They called upon the people not to be fooled by fake issues but to come to the Socialist Party meetings on Fridays at 21 Essex Street, and to learn about the real issues of importance to workers.

Six young Socialists were arrested, of whom five paid a fine of two dollars. Lawrence B. Cohen, Jr., has had his case continued and intends to make an issue of it. Joseph Bearak is the attorney, as usual.

Senators Kill Injunction Bill For the Session

Judiciary Committee,
After Two Years De-
liberation, Asks Mit-
chell to Pass On It

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—Senate conservatives have killed possibility of consideration of the Shipstead anti-injunction bill by forcing the judiciary committee, by a vote of 8 to 4, to refer it to Attorney General Mitchell for his legal opinion. Two Democrats, Overman and Stephens, joined with six Republicans in staving off action on the bill. A vote to report the bill favorably was tied 7 to 7 in the committee. For the first time in two years, according to Senator Norris, the idea that it be referred to the attorney general was suggested.

President Green of the A. F. of L. declares labor intends to call the committee "to meet its responsibilities" and report on the measure.

Grundy Spent \$332,076 In Pennsylvania Primary

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Senator Joe Grundy's campaign for re-nomination in the recent Republican primary in Pennsylvania cost at least \$332,076, the Nye slash fund inquiry committee discovered at its initial hearing in Washington, May 26. The accounts submitted by Grundy's committee showed that his personal contribution to his own fight was \$291,000. Secretary of Labor Davis, the Atterbury-Vare candidate who defeated Grundy, admitted that he spent and pledged out of his own resources \$10,541.45, and that he had heard of \$10,000 more that was spent in his cause.

Members of the committee smiled at Davis' modest report of expenditures, since they had visited Pennsylvania during the primary and knew that the Davis campaign was quite as expensive as that waged by Grundy. The task of the committee is to make the Atterbury-Vare machine disclose the facts as to how much money was raised and spent, and how.

Reimbursement to Berger Estate Proposed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reimbursement to the estate of Representative Victor L. Berger (Socialist), of Milwaukee, Wis., of \$9,856 as unpaid balance of salary because of his conviction under the espionage act, subsequently reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, is proposed in H. R. 12209, introduced by Representative Cooper (Rep.), of Milwaukee, Wis., May 6.

Waldman Places Facts of Pier Lease "Fee" Before the Governor— Other Charges Made

CHARGING that the silence of the New York city administration in the face of the Judge Vause pier lease exposures and the Board of Standards scandals, "leaves the entire city administration under a cloud," Louis Waldman, co-chairman of the Socialist Party, committee on public affairs, has made public a formal request on Governor Roosevelt for the appointment of a Moreland Act commissioner to investigate the conduct of the New York city government. The Socialist demand for an investigation was forwarded to the Governor at Warm Springs, Georgia, and at Albany, late last week but in accordance with the Governor's wishes was not made public until he had received it. Mr. Waldman's letter declared the conduct of the probation department, the appointment of James F. Geraghty to be Commissioner of Licenses, and the appointment of H. Warren Hubbard as Commissioner of Public Works, also warrant investigation by a Moreland Act Commissioner. Declaring that the city administration took no initiative toward exposing the Vause and Board of Standards scandals, Mr. Waldman declared, "apparently in our city, without external pressure, the criminal law does not apply to men high in political life."

The Socialist leader declared a Moreland Act investigation should determine the reasons for approval of the pier leases to the United American Lines by the sinking fund commission, of which Mayor Walker is a member; who was "influenced" by Judge Vause so that the lease was obtained; and to what use the \$250,000 paid to Judge Vause by the steamship company was put. Mr. Waldman pointed out that Mayor Walker has failed to take any action to determine the disposition of the fund. He recalled that the Mayor, on his return from Bermuda, expressed his friendship for Judge Vause and his confidence in him. The former Socialist assemblyman declared that a trial of Judge Vause on a perjury charge may not be able to ascertain the facts about the disposition of the \$250,000 since evidence concerning it would have to come from men who might be involved.

Mr. Waldman's letter follows: "His Excellency, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Executive Mansion, Albany, New York. Warm Springs, Georgia. "Dear Governor:

"Disclosures of shocking and wholesale corruption in New York City demand your immediate investigation of the affairs of the city through a Moreland Act Commissioner. Its complete silence in view of the nature of the revelations, leaves the entire city administration under a cloud, and the public good requires that responsibility for the corruption be fixed at once. The guilty should be punished and, if holding public office, be promptly removed.

"For reasons we shall presently indicate, only a thorough investigation by a Moreland Act Commissioner can bring all the facts to light. He, alone, would have authority to subpoena witnesses and examine documents and records relevant to the inquiry, unhampered by the strict rules of evidence incident to a criminal trial.

"Briefly, the situation is this: County Judge W. Bernard Vause, a well-known Democratic politician of Kings, received, in 1926, the sum of \$250,000 from the United American Lines for the procurement for the company of a lease from the city for ten years on Piers numbers 84 and 86 North River. A reputable firm of New York attorneys appeared of record for the company and attended to the legal matters, for which, according to their own evidence, they received the fee of \$10,000. They claim that the employment by the company of Judge Vause in connection with obtaining the lease, and his receipt of \$250,000 was totally unknown to them.

Questions Sinking Fund Action
"The people of New York City are, naturally, anxious to know why, with competent attorneys representing it, the United American Lines had to retain Judge Vause and pay him \$250,000? What was he to do, and why this huge sum? If he was hired as a 'fixer' whom was he to fix?"

"The lease was signed on June 29, 1926. Such lease could only be granted by the city through the

Sinking Fund Commission which consists of the following: The Mayor; the President of the Board of Aldermen; the Comptroller; the Chamberlain; and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Judge Vause held none of those offices, was not a member of the Sinking Fund Commission and his personal vote was not required to sanction the lease.

"Upon whose advice and recommendations did the Sinking Fund Commission act when it approved of those leases? If the \$250,000 was paid to Judge Vause to influence obtained? Was money passed to anybody? If so, how much, and to whom? The people of our city are entitled to answers to these questions and get at the truth. It is said that the sum of \$35,000 was paid to one, Frank Baxter. Who is he? Is the name real or fictitious?"

Says Administration is Involved
Although the matter has now been before the public for over two weeks, neither the Mayor nor the other members of the city administration have made a single move to investigate the disposition of this slush-fund and determine why the United American Lines paid \$250,000 to Judge Vause for obtaining the lease, in addition to the fee of \$10,000 which it paid to its attorneys of record. Clearly, the honor of the administration is at stake. But those concerned prefer to keep silent. The only word from the Mayor upon his arrival from his vacation in Bermuda was that Judge Vause was a friend of his and that he had confidence in him.

"If the \$250,000, given to Judge Vause was to be used as a bribe, then the company should not be permitted to escape either. The giver as well as the receiver is guilty. We do not share Mr. Tuttle's view that the trial of Judge Vause on the perjury charge will, at least reveal where the \$35,000 went to and who Frank Baxter is. It may or may not. If the money was corruptly used, it was used by insiders. The prosecution cannot take a chance and call witnesses likely to be friendly to Judge Vause, because the testimony of a witness called by the prosecution is binding upon it. Under our law of evidence, a party calling a witness vouches for his veracity and may not impeach him. The recent trials involving the bribe paid to Albert Fall, in our national oil-lease scandals, illustrates completely the impossibility of getting at the truth in a case of this kind in a criminal prosecution. The investigation under the leadership of Senator Walsh clearly revealed the criminal acts of Doheny and Sinclair in bribing a cabinet officer. Before a jury, under the rules of evidence as they are, it was impossible to convict. We are, therefore, convinced that only a Moreland Act Commissioner could adequately investigate the affairs of our city and get at the bottom of the present scandals.

"On the heels of the lease scandal comes that of the Board of Standards and Appeals. It has been openly charged that the Board of Standards and Appeals was guilty of greatly improper practices; that it was selling gasoline station permits and making illegal decisions in zoning cases. One Dr. William F. Doyle, a former veterinarian, has been what is known among lawyers, as the "attorney general" of the Board of Standards and Appeals. Huge fees were paid to him, usually in cash. He, invariably, obtained favorable decisions from the Board. Only two days ago (on May 21st) the Board of Aldermen voted down a resolution to investigate this department.

"The same attitude was shown in the complaint against the Probation Department of New York, whose chief Probation Officer, Cooley, is now under indictment. In official circles the complaints were not acted upon until the subject became a public scandal.

"The city administration's brazen refusal to act in these matters creates a cynicism in the various municipal departments and tends to undermine honest government. Its sinister influence on public morals is incalculable.

"Incidentally, it should be noted that although the failure of the Columbia Finance Corporation was the subject matter of last grand jury indictments, last February, Judge Vause was not touched. Under the pressure of federal indictments, the case was reopened and the county grand jury indicted him for grand larceny. Apparently, in our city, without external pressure, the criminal law does not apply to men high in political life."

Let it be remembered that one honest endeavor is worth ten fair promises.—F. Henderson.

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L. I. D. Conference To Study Racketeering, High and Low

"Folly of Work" Topic for 4-Day Session at Camp Tamiment, June 26th to 29th

THE choice of rackets is fully as broad as the field of legitimate professions, in most cases equally respectable, and by far more remunerative. These are the findings of a sub-committee of the League for Industrial Democracy assigned to choose a subject for discussion at the 16th annual June Conference of the League.

With so many congenial and remunerative "rackets" to choose from, work has been found to be folly. Under the general heading of "The Folly of Work—Racketeering High and Low," twenty authorities on assorted rackets will address the four-day conference to be held at Camp Tamiment, Forest Park, Pa., from Thursday, June 26th to Sunday, June 29th, inclusive. Stuart Chase, Heywood Brown, Norman Thomas and Professor Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago, are among those who will discuss the rackets that beckon to every young man and woman.

More Rackets Found Legal
In surveying the field of rackets, the program committee has found the substantial rackets largely within the law. Therefore, while the conference will give due consideration to the puny racketeering that places gang-murders on a stabilized cash basis, other sessions of the conference will consider what the committee feels are more exalted rackets: real estate, public utilities, insurance, mergers, advertising and politics.

The conference will open Thursday evening, June 26th, with a session devoted to the scope, risks and wages of organized gangsterism and municipal politics. Professor Douglas will talk on racketeering as it is practiced in Chicago, often called the birth-place of racketeering. Courtenay Terrett, of the staff of the New York World and the New York Evening Post, author of a series of newspaper articles on the subject, will trace the machinations of New York City gangsterdom.

Friday morning, the conference will touch on the higher realm of "racketeering" with a discussion of less known phases of the real estate business. Professor Karl Scholz of the University of Pennsylvania, will be among the speakers. A prominent representative of the single tax point of view will

Thin Hope of Job Some Day Jobs' Only Hope

(Continued from Page One)
nerve, I dropped into the lobby of a mid-town hotel, not so far from Times Square, the other evening. I was tired from a day of unsuccessful job-hunting, and the prospect of sinking into a big armchair was indeed pleasant.

Business was slow, and the lobby was nearly deserted. After a time, I fell to talking with the night clerk, from whom I learned that the hotel housed some 85 men—actors, salesmen, writers and other unfortunates—who owed bills ranging from a week to two or three months. In most cases, the men had been patrons of the hotel intermittently in more balmy days, and the management felt it would be poor business to turn them out. They were apparently making a genuine effort to find work, and there was nothing the hotel could do.

Adages in every language since the world began have recognized the fact that misery loves company, and in no field is this more evident than among the groups of unemployed in New York. The comradeship goes even farther, and the spirit of sharing is quite general. I stood one evening with a group of young fellows I had met during some weeks of job-hunting, when another who knew us all, approached. A cigarette in his mouth, and a clean shirt, proclaimed to the practised eyes of the others in the group that he had recently acquired funds from some source. Frankly, before any of us had a chance to comment upon his comparative prosperity, he remarked that he had received \$25 from a fellow-townsman he had met quite by accident in New York. He invited us all into a cafeteria, and spent something in the vicinity of \$3.50 feeding the half-dozen in the group. Under other circumstances, such an expenditure would be hardly worthy of mention, but when it is recalled that the donor

also take part in the discussion at this session. Donald Richberg of Chicago, noted attorney, and a participant in many vital cases affecting the consumers and the public utilities, will join with Professor H. S. Raushenbush of Dartmouth, in an analysis of the returns and technique of racketeering which they have found to exist in the vast edifice known as "the public utilities."

On Saturday morning, racketeering aspects of finance will be put under the microscope by Abraham Epstein, who will talk on the insurance companies, John T. Flynn on investment trusts, and Leon Henderson on loan agencies. Mr. Epstein is an authority on both public and private insurance and is the secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security. Mr. Henderson is associated with the Russell Sage Foundation.

Thomas, Brown, Chase on Sunday
The labor movement as a field for racketeering will be discussed Saturday afternoon by Professor David J. Saposs, co-author of "History of Labor in the United States" and Benjamin Stolberg. Mr. Saposs is connected with Brookwood Labor College. Mr. Stolberg is well-known as a commentator on men and tendencies in the labor movement. Saturday evening, Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist party, will draw on his fund of experiences of forty years of public life in New York City, for an address on "Rackets of New York." The Saturday night session will be followed by the presentation of a full-length play, written by McAllister Coleman and associates, dealing with the exploits of racketeers through the ages.

The vast structure of advertising and publicity, programmed as "The High Cost of Ballyhoo," will be dealt with Sunday morning by Stuart Chase, author of "Men and Machines," B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, and Mr. Coleman. The concluding session Sunday afternoon will be addressed by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Brown who will present their conception as basic features of current business and manners.

Camp Tamiment, where the conference will take place, is located at Forest Park, Pennsylvania, in the Pocono Mountains. The camp is a few hours of travel from New York City and Philadelphia and is accessible by automobile over excellent roads. Particulars concerning reservations may be obtained from the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th street, New York City.

was himself out of work, the \$3.50 represented an appreciable percentage of his total resources.

While this article is not meant to be personal, it is necessary in the explanation of one interesting incident to inform readers that I am tall, thin, and blonde. One night, with a small amount of money in my pocket, I inquired of a news hawker as to just how he began, and acting on his advice, bought ten copies each of three morning papers. I was pretty unsuccessful. Because I have none of the appearance of a newsboy and perhaps because I am positively not a salesman, I felt that I was fortunate enough to have sold just half of my stock, realizing a profit of 33 cents on my original investment, although it took me something like two and a half hours to do it. Discouraged, I finally gave the papers to another youth, who, by the way, had once been a department manager in a large retail store in the west, and he had little difficulty in selling them. That was a week ago, and now he has established a regular business, having secured a canvas money-vest, a tan and other accoutrements of a metropolitan newsboy.

Some idea of the desperation that grips many job-hunters may be gleaned from an incident reported to me by two young men not long ago. They had been out of work, penniless and homeless for more than a week, and when they tried panhandling, even that was almost profitless, because so many are reduced to it. At last, they came to the conclusion that a few days in the workhouse would be better than a continuance of the life they had been living. They dared not simply apply at a police station, for in their home state, the law says that homeless and workless men are vagrants, and as such, they are sent to a state farm for two years.

At last, having been told that panhandling is a misdemeanor in New York, they deliberately approached a patrolman—a hard looking officer who appeared to be of the type that enjoys making an arrest—and asked him for the usual "few nickels for a cup of coffee." To their surprise, the officer asked them a few questions, and then took them to a station, where they were given sandwiches and coffee, and funds with which to get a room for the night. Whether this practice is general with police officials, I don't know, but in this case, it was most certainly deserved.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—The Colored Central Labor Council, disbanded some time ago, is again in the limelight for reorganization. Numerous colored members of the organized labor movement have signified their willingness to cooperate.

House Votes Itself Orgy of Red-Hunting

Fish Wants Wholesale Deportation—Underhill Warns of Fate of Once Sturdy Elm Tree

WASHINGTON (F.P.)—By an unrecorded vote of 210 to 18 the House passed, late in the afternoon of May 22, the resolution reported by the rules committee providing for a special investigation by a committee of five members of the House, of Communist propaganda in the United States. This measure was jammed through after 40 minutes of debate, during which Rep. Ramseyer of Iowa, Republican, denounced it as a witch hunting scheme designed to distract the attention of the country and Congress from unemployment and business collapse. The 18 members who stood up to be counted in opposition to the scheme included 10 Republicans and 8 Democrats.

Ramseyer told the house that when the business men and labor leaders had come before the House committee in the past year they had spoken frankly of the real problems before the country—of widespread unemployment on the one hand and bursting granaries and warehouses on the other, and of the inability of the masses of the people to earn enough to buy the goods and crops produced. They had not been alarmed about agitation to overthrow the government. He urged that the House, instead of starting a hunt for sedition in colleges and schools and in a trading corporation that does business with this country to the amount of \$200,000 a year, should investigate the need for adjusting American plenty to American misery and want which goes side by side with our surplus of goods.

Fish Grows Hysterical
Rep. Fish of New York replied in a heated denunciation of the Third International, which he said was aiming at the destruction of capitalist industries in this country. World revolution, Fish shouted, went along in the Communist platform with war on religion and on capitalism. Strikes, riots and crime, he said, were fomented by Communists in this country under this program. He appealed to the Democrats, many of whom had applauded Ramseyer's argument, to remember that the Communists were creating turmoil in Southern textile towns, and were stirring up the Negroes to new demands. Finally, in a burst of emotion, Fish demanded that Congress "deport every alien Communist."

Chairman Albert Johnson of the immigration committee, another fanatical red-hunter, asked how Fish would deport 1,000 Russians now awaiting deportation for radicalism, in view of the absence of any Russian treaty or permission by Russia for them to return. "Then deport them all to some distant island!" yelled Fish. Johnson asked what island Fish would select, and Fish ended with an appeal that the House realize the awful menace of Communism.

Under the resolution (H. Res. 220) the committee to be named by Speaker Longworth is to "investigate Communist propaganda in the United States, particularly in our educational institutions; the activities and membership of the Communist Party . . . and all affiliated organizations and groups thereof; the ramifications of the Communist International in the United States; the Amtorg Trading Corporation; the Daily Worker; and all entities, groups or individuals alleged to teach, advise or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or attempt to undermine our republican form of government by inciting riots, sabotage or revolutionary disorders."

Days after Grover Whalen's "red documents" have been exposed in New York newspapers and on the floor of the House of Representatives as crude forgeries, Int'l. Labor News Service, sponsored by Matthew Wolf of the National Civic Federation, prints them.

The documents, said by Whalen to have been intercepted in Amtorg correspondence, were printed in a Russian print shop at 210 E. 10th St., New York, and offered to New York newspapers and news services. When all refused to pay for them, the National Civic Federation induced Whalen, soon to retire as police commissioner, to make them public under the authority of his office.

Memorial Meeting for Meyer London Friday

A memorial meeting in honor of Meyer London will be held on Friday, June 6 at the Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, under the auspices of the Meyer London Athletic Association. Four years ago the Socialist leader died as a result of an automobile accident. Among the speakers will be Harry Rogoff, whose biography of Meyer London was recently published under the title, "An East Side Epic." Other invited speakers include Norman Thomas, B. C. Vladeck, Charles Solomon and Marx Lewis. There will also be an appropriate musical program.

Socialists in Chicago Fight Transit Steal

Proposed Ordinance Would Constitute Perpetual Franchise, Is Charge Made by Party

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO—The Socialist Party has thrown its full rearguard behind a campaign to defeat the referendum on reorganization of the transit system to be voted on July 1st.

"One of the worst public utility steals in the history of America," was the way in which A. W. Stammeyer, chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Cook County Real Estate Board, characterized the proposed Chicago traction ordinance. The occasion was the traction dinner sponsored by the Public Ownership League of America. In addition to Mr. Stammeyer, Wm. H. Holley, Chicago attorney; O. F. Carpenter, former president of the Chicago Liberal Club, and Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League, spoke against the ordinance.

They stressed the following features as the most objectionable ones:

1. The proposed ordinance, while ostensibly providing for the purchase of the traction system by the municipality or its agent, is in reality a grant of a perpetual franchise to the privately owned traction company which is to operate the lines.

2. In the light of Supreme Court decisions bearing on the subject, the ordinance grants a guaranteed income of from 7 1/2 to 8 per cent on capital stock of which fully fifty million dollars is pure water! Some estimates place the amount of watered stock at as high as \$100,000,000.

3. Coupled with this is the fact that no adequate provision is made by the ordinance for the amortization of capital stock, which means that the car-riders are to go on paying a guaranteed income to the privately owned traction company on an ever-increasing percentage of watered stock.

4. The proposed ordinance puts the \$61,000,000 now in the municipal traction fund into subways which are to be owned by the city, but used by the privately owned traction company. Compensation to the city for the use of the subways is to be paid after almost all other expenses have been met—including interest, sinking fund, and dividends on preferred stock.

All public spirited organizations in Chicago are being called upon to send representatives to a general committee which is to outline the plan of attack on the ordinance. The Socialist Party is throwing itself into the fight with all the force it can muster. The opening gun was fired by the County Delegate Committee which released the following statement to the press and sent a copy to every member of the city council:

"Whereas, the proposed traction ordinance which is purported to be a settlement of the long-standing transportation problem of Chicago contains many points disadvantageous to the people of Chicago, and is entirely one-sided in favor of the private interests who will own the new transit corporation, therefore be it resolved that the Socialist Party of Cook County does hereby condemn the aforementioned ordinance and recommends its defeat in the referendum vote on July 1st."

Milwaukee Leader Thinks More Idealism Would Help in India

MILWAUKEE—(FP)—"A little more idealism regarding India and a little more audacity in dealing with unemployment would seem, to a person standing off and looking on, to be desirable," declares the Milwaukee Leader, Socialist and labor daily, in a criticism of the MacDonald labor government of Great Britain.

Police Disperse Inter-racial Dance Of Cleveland Young Socialists

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CLEVELAND—Because he objected to white and colored people dancing together, the police inspector at the recent Inter-racial Dance given by the Cleveland Young People's Socialist League, ordered the musicians and the dancers to leave the hall. The dance was in full swing, colored and white workers were gilding across the floor in rhythm to the music of Symphon's Singing Synchopators, when the Inspector commanded the music to stop and the frolicers to leave the hall. Objection was voiced by everyone.

A half-hour before stopping the gaily, the Inspector remarked to the custodian: "I hate to see colored and whites dancing together, it shouldn't be allowed." He immediately took the law into his own hands. The dance permit gave the League permission to frolic until 12:30 a. m., but the officer said that he had charge of this dance and that dance had to end at 11:30. He went as far as to say that there was a law in Ohio closing all dance halls at 11:30, which upon investigation

Rand School Graduates 18 Full-Time Students

Kennedy Tells of Meeting Students at Work in Far-away Vladivostok

THE twenty-fourth commencement of the Rand School, held on the evening of May 24 in the Debs Auditorium of the school, proved to be the occasion for the gathering of a large body of enthusiastic and joyful young friends of the Rand School. There was one touch of formality which seemed a little strange to former students. President Algermon Lee presented certificates of achievement to eighteen students who have done the equivalent of two years' study at night in the Workers' Training Course. Following is the list of these graduates:

Abe Belsky, Bert Brastow, Gertrude Bronitsky, Eli A. Cohen, Morris Feldman, Anna Gittler, Eugene D. Jones, Lillian Kaplan, Sarah Kovner, Lena Kritzer, Anna Kula, George McFarland, Rose Mintz, Irving Nelson, Reba Pushkoff, Jack Shur, William Stein, and Alexander Walker.

Three of the graduates are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one each of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, the Millinery Workers' Union, the Elevator Operators' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Amalgamated Association of Engineers, seven of the Young People's Socialist League, one of the Urban League, and six of the Socialist Party—some of them being members of two of these organizations.

Mrs. Mailly Is Speaker
Anna Zuckerman of the Young Circle League delivered a brief address for the Junior Class and Anna Kula of Local 41 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Eugene D. Jones of the Urban League, spoke for the Seniors. John C. Kennedy, representative of the Brookwood Labor College, told about meeting a graduate of the Rand School in Vladivostok, Siberia. This man, now in charge of the International Sailors' Club which is doing an important work in Vladivostok, said to Mr. Kennedy: "Here I am putting into practice what I

learned in the Rand School." Paul Porter, field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, proved that a commencement address need not be long or dull. He spoke of standing recently on the steps of the Harvard School of Business Administration and looking down toward the Charles River. A professor of the school told him that frequently during the winter men out of work have drowned themselves in the Charles and their corpses have been washed up to lie in the front yard of this famous and richly endowed school in which business administrators are being trained.

"Harvard," said Porter, "may know a lot about business but it can't keep the corpses of capitalism from landing on its front lawn. To do that we need Socialist education given by schools like the Rand School."

Entertainment Given
A very delightful entertainment by friends of the school and party followed. Martin Kearn was very effective in his piano numbers. Ahmed Williams interpreted Negro spirituals with wonderfully fine artistry. Bessie MacDonald and Duncan MacAskill gave very spirited Scotch numbers to the accompaniment of a bag pipe, and young Andrew Kuybida of the Ukrainian Workers' Center of Passaic, N. J., quite captured the audience with his Ukrainian dances. Sam Friedman led the audience in the singing of Socialist and labor songs. He proved that the young Socialists of New York are learning to sing.

As usual, the social features of the commencement extended far into the night. Former students and teachers naturally enjoyed talking of old times. But the most notable feature of the occasion was the fact that the participants were looking forward rather than back.

India Would Accept Dominion Status

(Continued from Page One)
the India-British round table conference which is to follow publication of the Simons report on India, the Labor government will continue to enforce law and order in India, England stands by her promise of greater Indian self-government. This was the substance of a statement made in Commons Monday of this week by Wedgwood Benn, the Labor government's Secretary of State for India. Mr. Benn deprecated the extent of the revolt in India, said it was a sporadic disorder that was taking place, and asserted that the situation was being exaggerated in the press.

The view of the opposition, as expressed by Earl Winterton, Conservative, in general coincided with that of Mr. Benn. The Tory leader said a few thousand Indian malcontents were being given publicity out of proportion to their importance.

Wedgwood Hits Government
The government found itself assailed by Colonel Josiah Wedgwood from the Labor benches. He said the government was ruling India by the bayonet and that the rule of the bayonet promised to be the program for some time to come. He did not share the hopes which the government placed in the round table conference. In fact, he thought that when the time came, the Indians would probably have very little to do with it.

Wedgwood Benn, in reply, said the government realized as fully as any government could that vital interests of the British Empire were at stake in India. However, he continued, "in spite of what one reads in the newspapers about events in India the vast majority

of the people in India are living under a benevolent, settled and ordered government." Although the Indian government was fashioned by British hands, it was operated very largely by Indian hands, he added.

He spurned the idea that India was threatened with chaos. India's trade was in good shape this year, with a favorable balance in foreign trade of more than \$250,000,000, and the budget had a surplus this year. India had just floated a \$35,000,000 bond issue which had been oversubscribed. He pointed out that Indian bonds were higher on the London market than they had been on January 1.

Cites Trade Growth
In the last twenty years, said Mr. Benn, India's overseas trade had been doubled. The number of jute mills had been almost doubled and the production of tea and cotton had increased 50 per cent. In twenty years the number of members of cooperative societies had grown from 300,000 to 3,500,000. England, he said, had done magnificent work in India with the help of the Indians. In the past ten years more progress had been made in industrial legislation than in the preceding half century. England stood on her promises to give a greater degree of self-government to India.

The Minister pointed to the role given to India in the London naval conference. He paid tribute to the excellence of Indian military organization and, all in all, gave a picture of India as a very fortunate country indeed under British direction.

As a rule, Mr. Benn said, the Mohammedans had held aloof from the recent disturbances, with the one exception of Peshawar.

True wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing and to do what is best worth doing.—Humphreys.

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Philippine Freedom O.K'd By Senate Body

Resolution Not Likely to Be Acted on During Current Session of Upper House

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Philippine independence, to be approached by a five-year period of readjustment, was endorsed May 23 by the Senate committee on insular affairs, by a vote of 8 to 4. This decision was taken just 24 hours after Secretary of State Stimson, former governor-general of the Islands, had pleaded with the committee to abandon all talk of independence and instead declare for at least 30 years of undisturbed American sovereignty in the archipelago.

To turn the Islands loose, Stimson declared, would be to invite disturbance of "stabilized conditions" throughout the Far East, and to bring the Filipinos to economic ruin. He predicted a steady infiltration of Chinese into the Islands, once they were permitted to govern themselves, and he warned against this Chinese invasion as a menace to Christianity—the present dominant religion in the Philippines.

Two Republicans—Nye and Cutting—and six Democrats—Pittman, Harris, Broussard, Hayden, Tydings and Hawes—voted for the independence measure. Four administration Republicans opposed it—Bingham, Goff, Metcalf and Robinson of Indiana. Johnson and Vandenberg, Republicans, did not vote.

Action To Be Delayed
This resolution, fathered by Cutting and Hawes, is aimed at a gradual breaking-in of an independent Philippine republic, with a progressive application of American tariff duties to the products of the Islands. It furnishes an interim regime; requires a majority vote of the people of the Islands for ratification of the constitution to be drafted by a Filipino convention; permits Congress to reject this constitution within three months after its submittal to Washington, and for a 5-year period provides a High Commissioner in place of the present Governor-General as representative of the American government in Manila.

It requires that the new constitution include a provision that the Philippine government shall "sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States not later than two years after his proclamation recognizing the independence of the Philippine Islands."

This plan will not reach the Senate floor before adjournment for the summer. It will be taken up next winter, and will probably pass the Senate. The House, however, will probably take no action. The new Congress, which is expected to be Democratic in the House and Progressive-Democratic in the Senate, may pass the bill. Its motive will not be the moral obligation of the United States to make good its promise of freedom to the Filipinos, but the fact that Philippine sugar is taking away the home market from Louisiana cane sugar and Colorado beet sugar, while Philippine copra and cocoa oil are competing in this country with butter, milk, cottonseed oil and other American products.

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Springfield Claims 80% Of Ill. Miners

Green Advises Against Unseating of Anti- Lewis Men in Peoria City Council

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(FP)—While both the reorganized United Mine Workers union and the old Indianapolis union have been making broad claims as to their strength in Illinois, the only popularly organized bituminous district in the country, first figures in detail are now being published by Sec. Walter Nesbit of the Illinois district siding with the reorganized or Springfield union.

According to these figures seven eighths of all the Illinois miners are paying dues to Nesbit's office. The remaining one eighth is divided between some paying to John L. Lewis' Illinois provisional officials appointed from Indianapolis and those paying to neither faction.

"Of the 302 miner locals in Illinois," Nesbit says, "244 are paying dues to my office as of April 1 of this year. Of the remaining 58 locals some have joined us since. Our total paid up membership on that date was 38,268. Those exempted because of unemployment but affiliated with us numbered 13,678, making a total loyal to the reorganized union in Illinois of 51,944. This is over 80% of the entire Illinois union miners."

Green Opposes Suspension

Pres. William Green, who has been supporting Lewis as the "regular" unionist, nevertheless has written Sec. George Russell of the Peoria central body that miner locals affiliated with the Springfield U.M.W.A. are not to be ousted from their positions in A.F. of L. city central bodies. Green wrote: "I sincerely hope that such action will not be necessary. I trust that ultimately an agreement can be reached which will preclude the necessity of such action as would require local unions affiliated in a central body to be suspended or expelled."

This is in contrast to Pres. Green's previous action requesting the resignation from the presidency of the Illinois State Federation of Labor of John H. Walker who is secretary of the reorganized miners.

Court Hearing On

Whether the new miners union injunction against Pres. Lewis is still valid is not so immediately important as to whether Lewis violated the writ while it was still undisputedly in effect. This was the first ruling handed down in the legal battle in the state circuit court at Springfield between the reorganized union with headquarters here and the Indianapolis union headed by Lewis.

If pushed to its logical finish it would mean that Lewis may have to sit in jail for contempt even if the subsequent reorganization proceedings in March put a new legal face on the controversy. The hearings are expected to last several days and the decision may come early in June.

Peoria Strikers Return

PEORIA, Ill.—(FP)—The strike of Peoria coal diggers against a coal company that refused to recognize the "provisional" officers, appointed to run the union by John L. Lewis, is over. The Lewis faction lost. Twelve hundred men are involved and have been striking with the Lewis group since January. The strike was ended by a vote of the men.

Kansas Convention

"Provisional" Union

WICHITA, Kas.—(FP)—John L. Lewis got a stiff rebuke from the Kansas Federation of Labor when delegates from his "provisional" district were refused seats in the convention at Wichita. President R. T. Woods of the Missouri Federation of Labor, speaking as the representative of President Green of the A. F. of L., declared that the miners headed by former District President Alex Howat, now president of the reorganized United Mine Workers, should not be seated. Perplexed by the situation, the convention decided to seat neither group.

Delegates gave a gloomy picture of industrial Kansas, declaring that such depression had not been known in 20 years. Turning to politics, they "burned up" Senator Henry J. Allen, father of the anti-union industrial court law in Kansas, for voting for confirmation of Yellow Dog Parker, and praised Senator Capper for his refusal to follow the lead of the reactionary Republican organization. Other actions of the convention were:

Rejection of George E. Blakely, Emporia carpenter for his seven term as president; insisted that candidates for public office must place human rights above property rights, especially in such issues as labor injunction and yellow dog contract; endorsement of the 5-day week and 6-hour day as the labor goal; urged repeal of the industrial court law; condemned insurance companies for setting up bars against employment of men over 40; commended Negro organizations for their help in the fight on Yellow Dog Parker; named Salina for the 1931 convention city.

Catholic Conference Raps Col. Industrial Slavery

Priests Urge Wage Rises and Old Age Pensions— Ryan Criticizes Pres. Hoover

DENVER (FP)—Hiding behind the high-toned phrase "laissez-faire," which he translated as meaning "dog eat dog," the American industrialist has taken the swag and blamed the resulting poverty of millions on God, Father Bolger told the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, meeting in Denver. Conditions in colorful Colorado were described by Bolger and other priests in terms not mentioned in the advertisements.

Speaking on wages and charity, Father O'Dwyer said that "low wages and unemployment are the greatest causes of poverty. The most careful planning will not stretch a low wage beyond a certain point, and attempting to necessities will inevitably produce serious results."

Health Center To Aid Cases of Compensation

Labor Institution Ex- tends Services to New York Unionists—Work Wins Praise

A recent conference held at the Union Health Center, New York City, the question of utilizing the equipment and services of the Center to assist union members to get a thorough examination for their injuries and claims for compensation, was taken up. The need for sending a competent and experienced physician before the referees to fight for a proper consideration of the compensation claims of the union members was also considered.

It was decided that the resources and services of the Union Health Center be freely used by the various affiliated unions by sending their members to the Center for preliminary, as well as later examination, X-ray, etc. Arrangements are to be made by the Health Center to send a representative physician to act as expert in assisting the union members in securing just compensation for their injuries.

Among those who participated in the conference were representatives of the Paper Cutters Union, Paper Handlers, Moulders, Lithographers, Moving Picture Operators, Sheet Metal Workers, and others. The Health Center is equipped to begin work with pension cases at once. For further information call Stuyvesant 7063.

The following letter from a member of a big union to his secretary, speaks for itself:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"It gives me great pleasure to note that our union has recently become formally affiliated with the Union Health Center. I have recently had considerable work done at the Dental Department, and wish to express my satisfaction with the service rendered, the work done and the very reasonable charge made. I am sure that the work performed would have been much more expensive at a private dentist's."

"I feel certain that if these very satisfactory facilities were better known to our members, a much greater use would be made of them."

"Fraternally yours,"

"E. P. C."

Readers of The New Leader are cordially invited to visit the institution.

Cannon and Bright To Discuss A. F. of L. Policies Next Friday

Joseph D. Cannon of the Jewelry Workers Union and Leonard Bright of the Labor Age meet in debate on Friday evening, June 6, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, New York City, to discuss whether progressive workers should favor the present policies and tactics of the American Federation of Labor.

Joseph Cannon, who will uphold the affirmative, spent his early years in the labor movement as an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners. Within recent years he has been executive secretary of Local New York, Socialist Party, organizer of the Cleaners and Dyers Union and at present is on the organizing staff of the International Jewelry Workers Union. The speaker for the negative proposition was for eight years president of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union, No. 12646, and is now the business manager of Labor Age as well as secretary of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action.

Issues raised by the latter organization have aroused considerable interest among the progressive workers of New York. To clarify these issues is the purpose of this debate. Admission is 25 cents, the proceeds going to Labor Age and the Socialist Sunday Schools of New York.

Laissez-faire, the economic doctrine that all will be for the best if society does not interfere in economic processes of buying cheap and selling dear, brought the attack of Father Bolger who asserted that it had resulted in owners getting more and workers less. "It has simply been taken for granted," he said "that employees have no particular rights in comparison with capital." Pointing out that two out of every five old persons are dependents, he prophesied that old age pensions will be practically universal in America in a few years. "The reason why millions are unprovided for today is simply because for a hundred years many men have not believed that other men have a right to a decent livelihood."

Defends Mexican Labor

Problems of Mexican wage earners were discussed by Thomas F. Mahoney, who attacked the family wage system which results in exploiting not only Mexican laborers but their wives and children in the Colorado sugar fields. "The wage for an entire family averages \$600 to \$850 a year, or less than the subsistence wage for one man," he declared.

In fixing wages, the sugar company dictates to the farmer and the laborer himself has no voice at all. In the wage contract the sugar company is the sole arbiter, but it refuses to guarantee payment to the laborer. If the farmer goes broke, the Mexican worker is out of luck, the sugar company will not pay him. Since there is no time limit set, workers may be compelled to work in the fields until late in the winter under the penalty of losing what he already has coming to him, Mahoney said. He urged that the state should make wage claims of laborers a first lien on the crop.

Child Labor Attacked

"The contract also provides that the worker shall be given a habitable house and suitable water near at hand for drinking and domestic purposes," continued Mahoney. "Children under 11 years of age shall not be allowed to work in the fields. Both provisions are openly and flagrantly violated. Extensive and detailed reports from many agencies show that contract child labor, non-enforcement of compulsory school laws, bad housing, with lack of sanitation and an attendant high death rate among women and children of these workers prevail."

"These investigations have proven beyond all question the existence and exploitation of child labor in the Colorado beet sugar fields. Young children from 8 to 15 years old work sometimes as much as 16 hours a day in the intense heat of the summer and the raw cold of late fall. In many cases the compulsory school laws of the state are not enforced. In some places over half of the children were out of school because they were working. The local school boards, which are responsible for the enforcement of the laws, either neglect them or are afraid to enforce them on account of politics."

Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic social welfare department, rapped President Hoover's efforts to cure unemployment by optimistic statements.

Barber's Union President Honored At N. Y. Banquet

Brady Criticizes Tactics of European Labor— Shanessy Appeals For Solidarity and Honesty

JAMES COLMER SHANESSY, who spent six months in a primary school and then went to work at the age of 8, was the honor guest at the Hotel New Yorker when labor leaders held a testimonial dinner for the president of the Journeymen Barbers International Union. They lauded Pres. Shanessy as the leader in the movement for Sunday closing. Conditions in New York barber shops before the war were described, when men worked far into the night, lodging above the shop in miserable rooms set aside by the boss. Many received room and board only, relying on tips for spending money.

In the glittering banquet hall of New York's newest and biggest hotel, Sec. Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor brought out the tragedy of working class life in 1930, when he denounced unemployment and old age dependency as the two "chronic fears of American workers. After paying tribute to the barbers' union for cutting the working week 10 to 15 hours in recent years, Morrison predicted that within 15 years nearly every industry would be on the 5-day week basis.

Unemployment Morrison declared as intolerable in a country as rich as the United States. He urged old age pensions as insurance against want. "When unemployment and old age dependency have been abolished in this country," he said, "the aims of the A. F. of L. will have been accomplished and poverty abolished."

Brady Gives Advice

Peter J. Brady, president of the

Business Men Run Laborite Out of Town

Anaconda Copper Com- pany Seen Behind Out- break Against Montana Trade Unions

HELENA, Mont.—(FP)—Anaconda Copper and Montana Power, not satisfied with their grip on the Montana press and radio, are inciting mob violence against labor men obtaining signatures for the workmen's compensation initiative. James Anderson, laborite, was ordered out of Helena, in Madison county, near Butte, by a mob of business men.

Pres. James D. Graham of the Montana Federation of Labor immediately appealed to the attorney general for protection and informed the sheriff and county attorney of Madison county that they would be held responsible for the safety of the labor men.

Nearly every newspaper in the state is subsidized by the copper-power interests in their fight to keep Montana in the same class with the southern states in compensation. The Federation is getting signatures for two initiatives liberalizing the law by introducing a state fund for compensation and providing a decent amount of protection for those maimed in industry and the dependents of those killed.

False Stories Spread

In ads, editorials and "news" stories, the copper press is misrepresenting the labor initiatives. Disension is charged in the federation executive board where none exists; absurd statements are made that the federation is seeking signatures only in rural districts; scare head stories are circulated that the 150,000 "employers" in Montana will be responsible for accidents to their employees. These lies cannot be answered as fast as the Associated Industries spread them, placing labor forces under a severe handicap. The "150,000 employers" canard is particularly effective, as it tries to bind home owners who occasionally hire painters and others to the Anaconda-Montana power machine. Under common law, the federation points out, anyone who employs another is responsible for accidents unless the worker is negligent.

That insurance men are incensed against the labor amendments doesn't worry the federation. It has been common for insurance companies carrying compensation accounts to fight injured workmen in the courts, although employers pay them to take care of accidents.

Mexican Artists Sing And Dance at Unity

When Unity House opened its doors Friday to receive the advance hosts of its annual army of summer vacationers, the occasion was marked with an exceptional musical and dance program. Ramon and Suquia, dancers, and Polo, Joby Takavera and Nicholas Alvarez Sahagun, musicians, who won the audience at the New York May Day rally with their Mexican dances and songs, provided the principle entertainment at Unity House on the opening program.

Chicago Honors Panken At Dinner June 7th

CHICAGO.—Judge Jacob Panken of New York, one of the best beloved men in the Socialist movement, is to be the guest of honor at a Jubilee Banquet to be held at the Amalgamated Temple, Ashland and Van Buren Streets, June 7th, at 8 P. M. The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Jewish Socialist Verband, and the County Office of the Socialist Party.

Reservations at \$2 per plate may be made by telephoning Seeley 2555 or writing to the County Office, 2653 Washington Boulevard. Those wishing to attend the banquet should make their reservation immediately as there are only a few places still available.

Virginia Labor Backs Danville Mill Workers

Gorman Intimates Strike of 20,000 May Be Called—Cherry Elect- ed President

PETERSBURG, Va.—(FP)—Delegates to the Virginia Federation of Labor convention in Petersburg saw a new force enter their movement when United Textile Workers Local 1685, the biggest single local union of any craft south of the Potomac sent a delegation of 20 to the convention to ask for help in their campaign to unionize the Riverside & Dan River mills at Danville.

The federation, concerned hitherto with the old established building, printing and railroad trades in Virginia, met with the delegation of 20, which included half a dozen mill girls, calculated on the size of the conflict which would involve 20,000 workers and dependents in the big mill town, and then voted to cooperate in seeking an agreement with the Dan River management.

Gorman Suggests Strike

Being prodded into action by the mill, which has discharged 100 unionists in recent weeks, the young union may order a strike within two weeks, Vice Pres. Francis J. Gorman of the U.T.W. intimated. If so, it will develop into the major industrial struggle of 1930, taxing the strength of the A. F. of L. resources. To Gorman the impending conflict seems decisive for this year at any rate in the campaign to unionize the south. He claims over 4,000 members, or 90% of the workers at the Danville mills, hitherto the stronghold of an elaborate "industrial democracy" which had been hailed by open shop personnel experts as an outstanding example of harmonious industrial relations. When the management instituted a 10% wage reduction in face of big profit statements recently, the union campaign started.

Pres. Paul Aymon of the Tennessee Federation of Labor told Virginia delegates the story of the rayon strikes at Elizabethton last year. "We asked the governor of Tennessee for mediators in this labor trouble," he said. "The governor and the men who control him sent us mediators all right. Six hundred of them showed up, wearing brown uniforms and carrying Springfield rifles."

Teachers Plan Drive

The American Federation of Teachers will undertake a union drive in the Old Dominion on the invitation of the Virginia Federation, concerned over a threatened 10% cut in Richmond teachers' wages. Vice Pres. Thelma M. Borchardt will be in charge. The convention voted to work for extension of the 10-hour law to all women workers; to endorse the state fund for workmen's compensation and increase benefits; to condemn "canned music," labor injunctions and the yellow dog contract. Resolutions to condemn Senators Glass and Swanson for voting for Yellow Dog Parker were laid aside in view of their other "services to labor." Fred Cherry was elected president to succeed R. T. Bowden.

Ludwig Lore Honored On Quarter Century With Volkszeitung

Men and women of German descent long active in labor and Socialist affairs joined with labor leaders to pay tribute to Ludwig Lore on the completion of 25 years' service with the Volkszeitung, oldest labor daily on the American continent. Lore has been editor since 1919.

A. J. Muste, of Brookwood Labor College, Organizer Herman Gund of the Amalgamated Food Workers, Editor Justus Ebert of the Lithographers Journal, Editor J. B. S. Hardman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and a dozen others praised Lore. Active in the German Social-Democratic movement before coming to this country in 1903, Lore joined the I. W. W. in Colorado and later became a leader in the German federation of the Socialist Party. He held a high position in the Workers Party until 1924, and has since been the leader of an independent Socialist movement.

Two hundred and fifty joined in the testimonial dinner to the German editor at the New York Labor Temple.

Radio Bars Attack on Chain Stores

Rochester Broadcaster Finds Small Merchants Indulging in "Politics" —"Trust-Busting" Repeated

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The fight against chain stores by small merchants and their allies has taken an interesting turn in this city. Forced to the defensive by the drive of massed capital against small retailers, the latter turned to radio broadcasts in an effort to beat back the invading enemy and now it seems through some mysterious power the enemy has evicted the broadcaster of the merchants.

Walter F. Cherry, a young Rochester attorney, had contracted with Station WHEC for thirteen broadcasts against the chain invaders and after having delivered three his speeches were brought to an end by denial of the use of the station. Cherry was told that his campaign was political and that only in a political campaign would such addresses be permitted.

Mr. Cherry answered by announcing that he was a candidate for the state senate and would seek the nomination. The station objected that his campaign was not genuine whereupon he obtained the endorsement of the Rochester Civic Defense Committee, an organization of more than 500 business men. The Central Trades and Labor Council has endorsed the fight against chains which ranges it in this fight with the local business class against the invaders.

Radio Commission Ruling

Endorsement of Cherry's candidacy by the business men did not give him access to Station WHEC which advised him to get a ruling from the Federal Radio Commission. Cherry wired the commission that he was an independent candidate for the state senate and had been denied use of the station, urging a ruling on the issue. The answer was as follows:

"Commission has no power of supervision over local contracts between stations and individuals. Your recourse is to state courts. If station grants your opponents time on air, same privilege and rights should be granted you under radio act."

Cherry interpreted the answer as support of his right as a candidate to use the station, adding that if his opponents next fall broadcast over WHEC he would take action. The manager of the station did not change his attitude and Mr. Cherry, with the aid of his allies, is gathering 1,500 signatures to his nominating petition. After getting the signatures Cherry will again demand access to the station.

Should the candidate be again refused the Civic Defense Committee intends to issue a newspaper, carry on its own campaign, and distribute the paper free for the first two or three issues in every Rochester home. This is a method that has been followed in Omaha in fighting chain stores.

Recalls Trust-Busters

This struggle has all the interest of the fight against the trusts thirty years ago. Even the verbal shots of that period are similar to those heard in Rochester. In one broadcast Cherry denounced the chains as "parasites" which are "sapping the life blood of every community in America." The old merchant conservatives have turned radical so far as their special interests are concerned and they seek allies wherever they will be able to keep out the monster that seeks to devour them.

Just as organized labor thirty years ago followed Bryan and independent capitalists in a fight to destroy big organizations of capital in the field of production, so it is in this fight ranging itself with an intermediate class in the field of distribution. It has no program of its own and accepts the one that has been formed in sheer desperation by merchants whose backs are to the wall.

The fact that a radio station is apparently ranged in support of the besieged merchants has given added interest to the struggle. The reaction of the merchants and their allies is one of dread. It is as though advance guards of an army had invaded the city and were heralding the coming of the main army that would evict them from their homes, commandeer their assets, and reduce them to a humble status in society.

This class antagonism is splitting up the old solidarity of merchant and big capital. For the moment action takes the form of a futile effort to sweep back the tide with a broom. Eventually the irresistible character of this economic transformation will dawn upon many and a more intelligent program will issue out of the struggle. The kings of capital and finance will teach us the need of collectivism in distribution as well as production and thus the fight for public ownership will emerge as a natural consequence.

It is in terms, then, of relationship of men to each other that we must learn to think today.—Henri Barbus.

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

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A Clearing House of Opinion
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AUDITORIUM—150 West 85th Street
Tuesday evening, June 3rd, at 8:30 P. M.
INDIA IN REVOLT
Speakers:
T. H. K. REZMIE will speak on
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Discussion Will Follow
Admission, Members, 50c Non-Members, 75c
Weekly notices mailed on request Organized 1918

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June 28-Sept. 5—Seventh Season
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Rate for ten weeks' season—\$210
Special rates to trade unionist children.
Endorsed by
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Unity House

BUSHKILL, PENNA.
in the POCONO Mountains
All Camp Activity—With Hotel Accommodations
Open All Month of June
Owned by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Operated for service rather than profit.

SHINGLE COTTAGE, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y. "Shingle Cottage" is again open for the season. Old friends and new are again extended a cordial welcome to enjoy our homelike accommodations. Rates \$15-\$18. Make reservations early.

DEBATE

"RESOLVED THAT THE WORKERS SHOULD FOLLOW THE PRESENT POLICIES OF THE A. F. of L."
Affirmative, Joseph D. Cannon, International Jewelry Workers Union.
Negative, Leonard Bright, Manager, Labor Age.
Chairman, Dr. Wm. E. Bohn
FRIDAY, JUNE 6th, 8:30 P. M.

Rand School

7 East 15th Street
Admission, 25 Cents
Proceeds are for benefit of the Labor Age and the Socialist Sunday Schools.

MASS MEETING

To Protest against British atrocities
IN INDIA
Rand School Auditorium
7 East 15th Street
Wednesday Evening
June 6th, 1930

Mr. A. J. Muste, Mr. Sallendra N. Ghose of India and others will speak. Auspices India National Congress of America, 31 Union Sq., New York City.

Branch 24 Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of America

Meets 7:30 Every Monday
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243 East 84th Street
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Main Office:
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A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Fifty-three branches throughout the United States. Membership 53,000. Assets \$800,000. Insurance in force \$60,000,000.
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TERRORISM UNDER CUBAN DICTATORSHIP

Machado's Rule of Murder and Repression Shielded
By Newspapers' Suppression of the Facts

By William E. Walling
(Prepared for the International Committee for Political Prisoners)

AMERICAN public opinion, it is known what is going on in Cuba, while opposed to all intervention even under the Platt Amendment, would certainly throw its moral weight behind the spirit of that amendment,—by which we guarantee a Cuban government "adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty."

But the American people have not been allowed to know the facts. Machado and his powerful friends deny everything and there has been no public report or investigation in this country upon which we can rely. Hence the importance of the proposed Senate investigation to be carried on in Washington. The American people have a right to the facts. Possession of the facts they would certainly cease lending either financial or moral support to the dictator.

And the facts are perfectly well established. In public manifestos and signed statements Cuba's leading citizens—at the risk of their lives—have described the situation.

Among those who have spoken out openly are: The President of Cuba's First Constitutional Assembly (Capote); a former President of the League of Nations (Torriente); two former Vice Presidents of Cuba (Varona and Capote); seven former Cabinet Ministers (Torriente, Hervis, Bru, Marti, Capote, Iturralde, Bazan); four former Governors (Penate, Betan-

count, Iturralde, Bazan); a former President of the Senate (Alvarez); three former Presidents of the House (Gomez, Coyula, Zaydini); an ex-member of the Supreme Court (Cabarroca); The President of the Veterans of the Cuban War of Liberation (Betancourt); leading and distinguished Senators, professors, editors, etc., such as Dolz, Beauville and others too numerous to mention.

Not one of these is a radical. Most of them are conservative and they represent all parties. Three were presidents of the Conservative party, two were presidents of the Liberal party in the House, one was the Populist leader.

In addition it may be pointed out that the Mayor of Havana, the most important office in Cuba after the President, was elected as an independent Liberal and Populist against Machado's hand-picked candidate. And since he would undoubtedly be reelected, Machado has had self-government abolished for Havana, which contains two-thirds of the industrial population and the larger part of the educated classes of the island.

Now what are the facts about the Machado dictatorship—as the leading Cubans I have mentioned see them? The facts are these:

1. The constitution has been illegally "amended" in such a way that the entire government is based on a mere coup d'etat. But this constitution was solemnly ap-

proved by the United States after the Spanish American war, nearly thirty years ago, solely because it guaranteed "life, liberty and property."

2. The Crowder Code providing for fair elections was approved by the United States as well as all Cuban parties. It has been practically abolished, the three parties have been amalgamated under Machado, and the elections have been reduced to a farce. As there can be no constitutional government without genuine elections, can we be indifferent to this violation of our pledge to the people of Cuba? Are we not morally responsible in view of the very active and concrete moral support our government has hitherto given Machado?

3. There is no freedom of press, speech, assembly or organization for any opposition, no matter how legal and moderate it may be. Yet there is no disorder in Cuba and there have been no personal assaults—indeed nothing to cause such repression. The only violence has been by the dictatorship with the frequent and unpunished assassinations of its critics.

Here is the present situation as accurately stated in the last manifesto of the opposition (all their papers having been suppressed, they are compelled to have recourse to manifestos). This manifesto is signed by Carlos Mendota, the best-known opponent of the dictatorship and by Torriente,

Hevia, Penate, Alvarez, Gomez and others, moderates all, representatives of all three political parties and among Cuba's most distinguished citizens. This manifesto says that the present situation resembles in many respects the Spanish despotism we and the Cubans overthrew.

"A whole series of attacks on persons, a multitude of assaults, a certain number of mysterious and unpunished political murders were sufficient to make terror rule, so that under its shadow the constitution could be reformed, terms of office extended and measures adopted which not only allowed elected persons to remain in office for terms longer than those for which they were elected but gave the ruling despotism the means to elect again and again anybody it chose to office."

Of the political assassinations the most important have been those of labor leaders and editors. One of the latest assassinations of labor leaders, that of Santiago Brooks, occurred November 7, 1929. A considerable number occurred a few years ago, inaugurating the Machado regime. For example, that of Robert Grant, a railroad man and an American. Ambassador Ferrer coolly defended this assassination in a letter to President Green on the ground that Grant was a bad man and would have killed somebody if he had not been killed.

Secretary Iglesias of the Pan-American Federation of Labor refers to two assassinations in his report, that of Enrique Varona, president of the Railroad Union of Northern Cuba, and Alfredo Lopez, who had committed the arch-crime of trying to organize the all-important sugar workers. Iglesias also mentions the reports of labor leaders who had mysteriously disappeared and points out that the Cuban workers generally live under "the fear of being persecuted or something worse."

To make this fear effective the government requires its police or other agents to be present at every labor meeting—and they can dissolve it when they like. They do not hesitate to intervene in union elections. It may be seen that there is neither freedom of speech, assembly or organization under such conditions as these and that Iglesias is right when he insists that the very first condition needed for a real labor movement in Cuba is the enforcement of the constitutional guarantees of individual liberty.

No amount of corruption, or threats or even assassinations could compel some of the chief unions of Cuba to put their necks into the yoke of the dictator or to give him their cordial endorsement. That assassinations cannot do it is proven by the fact that these unions believe, rightly or wrongly, that one of their leaders was recently publicly assassinated by a police official for refusing to sign one of the Machado telegrams to President Green protesting against the A. F. of L.'s action in endorsing a Senate inquiry into Cuba.

That the man, Santiago Brooks of Guantanamo, was assassinated there is no question—and this fact of Cuban labor has presented documents to prove that he was shot by a certain police official in the presence of other members of the union executive committee for refusing to sign a telegram of protest to the American Federation of Labor. All the witnesses, it is alleged, were arrested and put under duress by the government, whereupon Machado issued another story of the killing.

In whatever manner Brooks was killed, a large part of organized labor in Cuba, in spite of the fact that they believe he was killed by the police, refused and still refuse to sign any pro-Machado telegrams. In other words they are not and cannot be intimidated by the dictator.

Some of these organizations have bravely refused to elect the officers selected for them by the police who have charge of their meetings. An example occurred

at the time of both my visits to Cuba this year and two years ago.

Four editors opposed to the government have been among those mysteriously assassinated. These were Major Armando Andre, director of "El Dia"; Bartholome Sagara, director of "El Voz del Maestro"; Julio Mella, director of "Cuba Libre"; and Captain Aguilar, director of "La Campana." One of the leading newspapers of Havana, "La Prensa," was recently violently suppressed, and a dozen opposition newspapers have been either suppressed, seized or mulcted and enjoined by the magistrates' courts, a process so unfair that even the editor of Machado's own organ "El Mundo" has condemned it. Among these papers were "El Nacional," "Union Nacional," "Union Nacionalista," "El Libre" and "Hatuey."

Each time I have been in Havana several newspapers or weeklies were seized or suppressed. Another most effective method has been to stop them in the mails. Another method has been for officials to advise the editors to take a trip to Europe—a most effective means since the assassinations, fines, seizures, etc.

Besides, reporters are frequently imprisoned or deported. This has happened half a dozen times lately. Sergio Carbo, editor of the leading weekly, "La Semana," was recently forced to flee to the United States.

The latest outrage (in March) was the destruction of an opposition paper being printed in the office of an American daily, "The Havana American," and the seizure of the whole edition of the last-named paper on the day following for protesting against the damage it had suffered during the original outrage.

Labor leaders and editors are not the only opponents of the government to be assassinated with impunity. On May 28, 1928, Colonel Blas Maso, a well-known veteran of the Cuban war of liberation was shot while sitting on the porch of his home in a populous suburb of Havana. He had been working for Dr. Rafael Iturralde, President Machado's Minister of War, to succeed Machado as President. The Cuban police declared they were "not able to clear up the mystery" of Maso's death.

The right of assembly has been denied to all political opponents of Machado. When I was in Havana two years ago the absurd pretext was that they were not organized as a regular political party (Machado having illegally taken away from them that right).

This year only the regular (Machado) political parties were permitted to hold political meetings during the three or four months of the sugar harvest! Such meetings held in Havana could scarcely affect that harvest, for the most part many miles away. But if they did how does that justify a presidential decree suspending the constitution?

The opposition was allowed to hold no public meeting for more than three years! And it was only when the facts began to seep into the United States that a meeting was finally permitted (on April 19, 1930). Although that meeting was held in the open and it was raining, the conservative press of Havana reckoned the attendance at 20,000—a huge demonstration for that city.

For protesting against the so-called constitutional assembly and other acts of the dictatorship, scores of university students have been expelled or exiled and the University of Havana repeatedly closed, sometimes for weeks at a time.

When the constitution becomes deadwood, when no opposition organization or publication is tolerated, when judges and officials are the servants of the dictator, there can be no personal liberty. The police use the courts to suit the dictator's purposes, always finding some "legal" pretext when they feel one is necessary.

For example, newspapers are ruined by the confiscatory decisions of the lower correctional courts—which may later be declared invalid by the higher courts after the damage is done—an evil so glaring that even Machado's own paper, "El Mundo," has denounced it.

A very large part of the working people are either Spanish or of Spanish parentage. In either case they are seized on the slightest pretext and deported without trial. Ambassador Ferrara offered as a mitigation of the assassinations of certain labor leaders that they were not Cubans but Spaniards!

More prominent opponents of the government, such as Iturralde are "advised" to take a vacation in Europe or the United States.

The death-rate of political prisoners is extraordinarily high. Many are shot "while trying to escape"—the well-known "ley de fuga." Others strangely commit suicide after a short term in prison and after having shown a strong love of life before their arrest! Many persons disappearing and supposed to be under arrest are not to be found on any of the prison books, and so are not protected by habeas corpus.

Hence leading Cubans go so far as to say that "no political prisoners exist." This seems to be true at times, though arrests are ceaseless. It is not true when 150 intellectuals are arrested at one time, as happened three years ago, some being held several months and finally dismissed without trial! All were accused of Communism, even the President of the Rotary Club of Santa Clara!

The same convenient and easy accusation (Communism) was used in the wholesale dissolution of labor unions in 1925 and again in March, 1930, at the time of the general strike, when eleven unions were dissolved against the protest of practically the entire labor movement of the island. The "Associated Press" estimated the numbers engaged in this protest strike at 200,000. Investigation by Santiago Iglesias, Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, by the present writer and by others shows that the charge of Communism is often a mere pretext without foundation and when true does not necessarily imply any conspiracy against the state.

As old fortresses, like the Cabana of Havana, and old warships, like the Maximino Gomez, are used as prisons in this tropical climate, it is scarcely necessary to portray prison conditions in detail nor to say that the death-rate from disease is startling.

This is a dictatorship which the Senate lobby investigation proved is openly sustained by American Big Business in Cuba and there is, therefore, no reason to suppose that all the essential facts are not thoroughly known and understood by the State Department.

Every possible proof has been given that the administration of Mr. Coolidge approved the Machado dictatorship. President Coolidge's strong praise of the Machado regime on his visit to Havana two years ago—when he said Cuba was "free, prosperous, enjoying all the advantages of self-government" and "the genuine expression of public opinion at the ballot-box" is sufficient evidence.

Our word is law through the influence our State Department has repeatedly exerted over the government of the island, partly through "preventive" intervention under the Platt Amendment, partly through the dependence of the government and the island on Wall Street—a dependence which has been openly recognized, accepted and approved by the State Department.

It is a dictatorship dependent financially and politically on the explicit or tacit approval of the American Government. Shall we, the American people, permit that approval to continue?

N.Y. Socialists Seek \$1,000 Monthly Fund

Committee Opposes Curtailment of Activities During Coming Summer Months

PREPARING for what local Socialists believe will be the most intensive summer period of political activity the organization has engaged in for many years past, the executive committee of the city organization is issuing an appeal for a special sustaining fund of \$1,000 a month to tide the organization over the summer period and into the State elections without curtailing any of the party's activities.

The total sought to be raised as a result of the drive which is now under way, and which will soon reach most party members and sympathizers, will be \$5,000 for the five months' period. Mark Lewis, executive secretary of the Socialist Party, will be in active charge of the drive.

Questions of financing the party activities during the summer occupied the attention of the city executive committee at its last meeting. Julius Gerber, chairman of the Finance and Budget Committee, reported that the enlarged program of activities, begun after the last municipal election and continued without let-up even when finances ran low, will strike a snag, and require a reduction along certain lines unless the budget was raised. The raising of the budget would not only enable the committee to continue operating under the present plan, but would enable an expansion during the summer, when, in other years, a falling off in income compelled retrenchment.

No Retrenchment Wanted
It was agreed by the committee members that the splendid progress made along all lines since the elections of last year would be halted if any retrenching were attempted at this time, on the eve of a State election, and when preparations for the State convention and campaign should be more elaborate than they have been in the past.

At a meeting of the Budget Committee last Saturday afternoon, Gerber, Joseph Stein and Dr. Louis Sabloff made a survey of the requirements for the next few months. It was unanimously agreed that expansion instead of curtailment was justified by the prospects of raising more funds and by the needs of the party organization.

It was pointed out by Lewis that the present pledge fund of the party is inadequate, and does not reflect the extent to which party members may be expected to contribute to the sustaining fund once they become acquainted with what is needed. Approximately 60 members contribute to the sustaining fund a total of less than \$150 a month. Ten times the number now contributing may be hoped for if a special drive is made.

In the appeal that is going out most members and party sympathizers will be asked to pledge \$1 a month for the next five months, a lesser number will be asked to contribute \$2.50 a month for the same period, while it is hoped that throughout the city fifty can be found who will contribute \$5 a month during the same period.

The reduction in dues from \$6 to \$1 a year will enable many members to join this pledge fund without increasing the amount

Tammany Standards Board Found Peddling Permits In Violation Of The Law

By HENRY ROSNER

THE Board of Standards and Appeals of the City of New York is at present under investigation by United States Attorney Tuttle and District Attorney Crain. No event in recent months depicts so completely the inadequacy of the Walker administration.

The Board of Standards and Appeals consists of five members. The Chairman of the Board and three Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor for a period of six years. The fifth member is a ranking officer in the Fire Department who is selected by the head of that department. It has immense discretionary powers of a quasi-judicial nature. "Where there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the law, the Board shall have power in passing upon appeals to vary or modify any rule or regulation or the provisions of any existing law or ordinance relating to the construction, use, structural changes in equipment, alteration or removal of buildings or structures or vaults and sidewalks appurtenant thereto, so that the spirit of the law shall be observed, public safety secured and substantial justice done." In this fashion are the duties of the Board of Standards and Appeals defined in the City Charter.

Perhaps a case in point would demonstrate more clearly what function the Board was intended to perform under this law. Supposing that the Board of Estimate, which has sole jurisdiction over zoning the city, had specified that a particular area hereafter was to be restricted to residences. However, prior to such zoning, the district had contained two stores with an intervening vacant lot. Under such circumstances, the owner of this lot could with justice ask the Board of Standards and Appeals to grant him permission to build a store. He could undoubtedly claim that failure to comply with his request entailed "unnecessary hardships" upon him. In short, just under such exceptional circumstances was the Board of Standards and Appeals empowered to permit variations from existing statutes and regulations.

A Favored Veteranian
It has not, however, kept within its powers. A wealth of evidence has piled up indicating that it has taken the law into itself again and again. Furthermore, it has done so under rather suspicious circumstances.

Case after case reported by reliable observers reveals that the present Chairman of the Board, William E. Walsh, acts in very dictatorial fashion towards the average applicant who appears before him. There is one individual, however, who invariably receives the greatest courtesy whenever he represents a client. His name is Dr. William F. Doyle, and he is a veterinarian who was formerly chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau.

He apparently specializes in cases before the board which had which they actually pay for the maintenance of the city organization. Some of them who are contributing in other ways and to branches, will want to take advantage of the exceptionally favorable conditions which obtain for the building of the Socialist party by contributing more than they have in the past or ordinarily.

previously been lost by lawyers even though he himself is not an attorney. He has had extraordinary success. The records reveal that he represented 92 clients in 1929; of this number 42 had previously had their applications denied. Yet he was able to obtain a reversal and approval in 41 of the 42. Of the remaining fifty, he withdrew eight, had eight denied and prevailed in 34. Most of his clients were granted permits because the Board not only exceeded its power, but also acted in a clearly anti-social fashion.

Here is an excellent case in point.

A Typical Incident

The Marben Realty Corporation bought a piece of property on July 5, 1927, at Cedar and Burnside Avenues in the Bronx. At the time the purchase was made, it knew that a zoning ordinance restricted its use to some sort of residential dwelling. Three months later, it applied to the Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of the Bronx for permission to erect a large public garage on the site. The Superintendent promptly denied this application, pointing out that it was contrary to the zoning law. Thereupon, Dr. Doyle filed an appeal from this decision with the Board. A public hearing was held on May 15, 1928. The people in the neighborhood fought aggressively for a denial, arguing that if such a garage was constructed, the noise and the smells connected with its activities would destroy the value of the neighborhood for residential purposes. As a result the permit was not granted. However, the case was reopened after a letter was written by Doyle to the Board. At the close of another hearing permission was granted to construct a garage. Fortunately for the opposition, the Supreme Court has power to reverse the decisions of the Board of Standards and Appeals. Both the Division held that the Board had acted without authority and had no power to grant permission to construct a garage in a district which had been zoned for residence.

This instance is typical and could be multiplied many times. The Courts again and again have held as they did in the case just described. Unfortunately, litigation is very expensive and many groups protesting the action of the Board are unable to afford an appeal to the courts and hence must suffer.

U. S. Attorney Acts

These facts have been known for some time. Mr. Edward Bassett, a national authority on zoning, who is on friendly terms with the Walker administration, as is evidenced by the frequency with which he is consulted on matters relating to his special field, has publicly stated: "Of the 500 boards of its kind in the country, there is none that has so persistently taken the law into itself as the Walsh Board. The time has come when this Board should be kept within the two covers of the City Charter." Despite these charges, Mayor Walker made no effort to investigate the administration of the Board of Standards and Appeals. It was not until a Mrs. Lottie Culter, testifying in a bankruptcy proceeding, had stated that she spent close to \$10,000 to get a gasoline permit that an investigation was precipitated by U. S. Attorney Tuttle and District Attorney Crain.

Both are endeavoring to cover whether part of the fees re-

Camp Eden to Open for Year Decoration Day

Improvements Have Made Socialist Resort More Attractive Than Ever Before

CAMP EDEN will celebrate its sixth season on Decoration Day. Camp Eden is located 50 miles from New York City, high up in the heart of the Storm King Mountain Range on the side of one of the mountains overlooking the Hudson River. It covers an area of 145 acres at an altitude of 800 feet. A sparkling crystal lake within the Camp grounds, fed by numerous springs, affords guests excellent swimming, boating and water sports. The beautiful country with its picturesque hills, sylvan paths and rugged woodlands constitutes an immense natural park.

Camp Eden, owned by the Jewish Socialist Verband, is a Socialist institution. It is not conducted for profit, but solely for the purpose of providing an ideal vacation resort where one may find healthy sports and recreation in a wholesome atmosphere.

The Camp prides itself on its table board. The Camp diet is abundant, nourishing and healthful. The Camp takes great care in the preparation of menus. Pure ice-cold drinking water comes from natural springs on the premises. New private bungalows, floored with modern sanitation, up-to-date equipment, a beautiful social hall, a large dining hall, hot and cold showers—all these mean greater enjoyment and comfort.

Swimming, boating, hiking, baseball, volley-ball, basketball, handball and tennis are some of the sports enjoyed by our guests. Dancing, masquerades, concerts, camp fires, our own orchestra and other social activities.

Rates are \$18.00 per week for adults in tents and \$20.00 per week in our Bungalows. Week-ends \$4.00 per day for adults. Children with parents \$11.00 per week and \$14.00 in our Children's colony. Counsellors in charge of children's activities afford mothers opportunity to enjoy their stay at Camp. Trains run at frequent intervals from Grand Central and 125th St. stations and stop at Cold Spring. Fare \$1.85 each way.

Make your reservations in the New York offices, 175 East Broadway, Room 303, Phone Drydock 4972, also 62 East 106th St., Lehigh 1734.

ceived by Dr. Doyle for his services was not used to bribe members of the Board. There are certain disadvantages in criminal proceedings of this type. It is extraordinarily difficult to get evidence of such malfeasance in public office. Consequently, both investigations may result in a white washing of the Board because it was impossible to prove criminality.

Although it might be impossible to send Dr. Doyle and his friends on the Board to jail, an investigation by the Mayor's Commissioner of Accounts would disclose that Mr. Walsh and his colleagues had repeatedly discharged their highly important duties in a manner which was inimical to the city's best interests. Then, the Mayor could ask for the resignation of the present Board and appoint men who would be faithful to their tasks. The Mayor has yet to take his step. His policy has been one of deliberate silence.

Sensational Offer!

The Life and Work of

Meyer London

By Harry Rogoff

THE STORY OF AN IMMIGRANT BOY Who Became—Not Rich—But the Idol of the Millions of Workers of New York's Famous East Side and the National Spokesman of American Socialism. Arrival in New York—Building the Unions and the Socialist Party—The Fight for Social Legislation—The One Sane Man in a War-mad Congress—A Tragic Accident—A Brave Death.

Three Hundred Thousand Lined the Sidewalks When Meyer London Was Borne to His Grave.

Every Socialist Home Should Have This Book.

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An East Side Epic \$1.00

The Life and Work of Meyer London

(Through the generosity of an admirer of the late Meyer London, The New Leader is able to offer a Limited Number of "An East Side Epic," sold in all book-stores for \$2.50 for \$1.00. Orders will be filled in the order of their receipt. Enclose 10 cents for postage and mailing.)

THE NEW LEADER
7 East 15th Street,
New York City.

Enclosed please find \$1.00 (and 10 cents for postage) for which you will send me AN EAST SIDE EPIC, the Life and Work of Meyer London.

NAME AND ADDRESS

(SIGNED)

ADDRESS

HIT 'EM HARD, HUMANISTS

IT'S just everywhere boys and girls. We don't mean colds in the head nor unemployment nor sex. We mean Humanism.

Don't take our word for it. Take the word of the ad writer for the book, "The Critique of Humanism." He has a grand ad in "The Publishers' Weekly" for May 17th which begins:

"The battle of the century is on! On street-corners, in lunch-rooms, clubs and homes, the new religion of Humanism is ripped and defended in furious debate."

So! It must be that we have missed this, running around Southern Illinois. Very few coal-miners out there have heard about this battle. Of course it might have been something to do with Humanism that was behind the assault and battery on Adolph Gerner at Royalton last month. Maybe one of the John L. Lewis gang mistook Adolph for Professor Irving Babbitt and brass-knuckled him on general principles. Or perhaps the Lewis gangster who slugged Adolph with a black-jack figured Gerner was Malcolm Cowley. Anyhow I hadn't realized that this was a knock-down, drag-the-man-out, eye-gouging, free-for-all until Ben Blumenberg showed me the ad in "The Publishers' Weekly."

And then I went into "Joe's Third Avenue Cram House and Businessmen's Quick Lunch"—to telephone. I said to telephone. And who should be there but my old friends "Hee-Haw" Hannigan and "Loolee the Loop." And what do all you little boys and girls think they were talking about? That's right. You are quite smart and if you keep up this high average of intelligence who knows but what some day you may get into the City and Country School and have books written about your group reactions to Thirteen Differentiated Projects Ranging from a Case Study of the Female Rhinoceros to the Visualization of the Rape of Pocahontas in Colored Putty.

Anyhow you guessed it. Hee-Haw and Loolee were chewing the fat about Humanism. Something like this.

HEE-HAW: "Didder see the kay-o Hartley Grattan handed Paul Elmore More?"

LOOLEE: "Watter mean kay-o? Paul had him on the ropes in the second and if it hadn't been for that dumb referee with his long count, that Grattan chubb would be listening to the birds still."

HEE-HAW: "Boloney. Grattan had everything. How about that crack in the snoot about authority and function which Hartley landed in the third?"

LOOLEE: "Nothin' to it, nothin' to it. Did you see the quick comeback on what a ham Rousseau was, that Paul pulled in the fifth?"

HEE-HAW: "Whadher mean Rousseau was a ham? One more yawn like that out of you and they'll be calling up Campbell's Funeral Parlors for you."

LOOLEE: "Is that so? I'm here to say that Jean Jacques was a cock-eyed frog and that any bird that trails with him is plain ga-ga."

HEE-HAW: "You big, lousy soandso. Stick up your mitts."

(They clench and roll around in the saw-dust. Humanists and anti-humanists line up and commence throwing clam-shells at one another. Irving Babbitt comes in through the rear and hurls a broken beer-bottle at Henry Russell Hitchcock Jr. Allen Tate bites Charles Francis Potter in the gaiter. Charles goes pottering around the place with a Chicago pipe in one hand and a Thompson semi-automatic in the other. The Battle of the Century is on again.)

We've had our first swim of the season and we want to do a little blowing about it. The winds were howling down the gulch. The atmosphere had arrived straight from the Byrd expedition. We are not quite sure, but we think it was two penguins who came by the house where we sat by the nice warm fire, just as someone suggested that as long as we were in the country we ought to go swimming.

Someone is always suggesting health-giving things for us to do whenever they get us in the country.

And quite rightly so. We are not complaining, just explaining. Of course you shouldn't go to the country and just sit around the fire like an old cat. What good does that do you? Suppose the temperature is around fifty in the sun? Ain't it May? And in May you should rush around picking flowers and things and go swimming. Make a man out of you.

Of course it was a woman who suggested that we make the most of our opportunity and go swimming. Any man who had done that would have been slain on the spot by his fellows. Nothing to do under the circumstances but assert your manhood and go Tarzan and climb into a clammy bathing suit and rush out to the river, down which they have been pouring ice all Spring.

In with you now, head over heels afeet 'dret, big, 'normous man. Doesn't that feel fine? That is, when you get used to it. See the pretty lady. She isn't shivering. No that isn't a polar bear on that rock. No you don't see a dog-sleek coming. No that isn't Russell Owen on the bank. Swell isn't it? Why can't we do more of this? So tonic and invigorating! Makes you glow all over.

Did you say gssggglo? If it is glowing, I'm the Sultan of Siam and Jim Onal is Rudy Vallee. Not even a photographer around so I can get my picture into the Westchester Section of the Sunday Times with the title, "Daring New York Newsman Dares Ice Baths." "Snowbird Coleman Says He Sleeps in a Frigidare."

At any rate I have the glow that comes from the recollection of noble achievement, nobly achieved. Veni, vidi, vici. For the benefit of any Harvard men who may be among my readers I will say that these three words mean that I went swimming in the river opposite Mary Fox's place in Westchester on May 24th, 1930 which almost everybody agrees was one of the coldest May 24ths on record since the May 24th when a man froze to death at high noon on the Newtown Creek in 1876.

McAlister Coleman.

If the League for Industrial Democracy completes its symposium on "The Folly of Work" at Camp Tamiment this year it will be necessary to place a few representative owners of steel, coal, railroads and super power on the program. This will be supplementing theory by fact and experience.

A million dollars of gems stolen by unknown yeggs have been found in four New York banks. If the gang at Washington get their tariff swindle through about a billion of loot taken from us will also be deposited in banks but there will be no recovery of it by the police.

The admirals are howling for more ships and guns and a navy that will protect us from the bow waves. Why not put the admirals in padded cells with pools, toy shops and tin marines to play with?

Our Weekly Foreign Letter

Socialism and World Problems

International Executive Tackles Problems of India, Russia, Disarmament and the Economic Crisis

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BERLIN.—Negotiations between the British Labor government and India to the end that "a fully responsible and fully autonomous" government may be established in India, are expected by the Labor and Socialist International, a resolution adopted at the May session of the Executive of the International declares. The resolution reiterates the Brussels resolution of the International upholding the right of India to self-determination. It trusts the British Labor government to facilitate coming negotiations by considering the possibilities of an early political amnesty.

It is perhaps significant to note that those in attendance, who gave unanimous approval to the resolution, included William Gillies, of the British Labor party. Gillies has acted frequently as the international link of the party. He is in full accord with the policy of the MacDonald government and his approval of a resolution advising the possibility of an amnesty preceding Indian negotiations has given rise to conjecture as to the extent to which he may be anticipating official government policy.

Other outstanding actions of the session of the International were the adoption of resolutions pointing out the dangerous militarist tendencies, particularly in Italy and France. A manifesto to the Russian revolution against the danger of driving the peasantry to civil war and against the renewed political terrorism perpetrated on non-orthodox followers of the Soviet government.

The International held a number of meetings in the Party House of the German Social-Democratic Party here from May 5th to 13th. The Executive met from the 11th to 13th under the presidency of Emil Vandervelde.

The following members were present: Bernardo Delom (Argentina), Otto Bauer, Austria; Louis de Broeckere, Emile Vandervelde, Belgium; F. Soukup, Taub, Czechoslovakia; A. J. P. Z. Olenbauer, Youth International; Adolph Popp, International Women's Committee; J. van Roosbroeck, Treasurer of the L. S. I.; Friedrich Adler, Secretary of the L. S. I.; Pierre Renaudel, France, also attended the meeting as a member of the Disarmament Commission.

Vote of Confidence
During the discussion of the Report of the Secretariat, in which Moeller, Kaplanis, Delom and Brockway took part, Bauer and Diamond thanked the International for its practical solidarity in the fight against the Fascist attacks in their countries. In view of the criticism of the work of the L. S. I. which was made at the Dutch party and at the Dutch Party Conference, the chairman proposed that the acceptance of the report of the Secretariat should be accompanied by an expression of thanks for the exceedingly successful work of the Secretary and his collaborators. The Executive received this proposal with applause and adopted it unanimously.

On the basis of the report by Van Roosbroeck, the treasurer of the International, it was decided to adopt a new system of affiliation fees and to entrust a Commission with the work of drawing up a draft proposal. The Commission met and submitted a draft which was adopted after a short discussion. This plan introduces a new principle, on the practical application of which negotiations are to take place with the various parties. The affiliated parties were also urged to build up the Matteotti Fund, from which the International assists the Labor movement in countries without democracy. The Fund is now exhausted.

De Broeckere and Bauer reported on behalf of the Disarmament Commission of the International, which had met prior to the meeting of the Executive. The resolutions proposed by this Commission, one of which deals with the general problem of disarmament and the other with the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, were passed unanimously with a few slight alterations, after a discussion in which Albarde, Brockway took part.

Disarmament Resolution
The resolution sees the treaty made at London as "an important, if modest, step towards the limitation of naval armaments," and views with concern the fact that the London Conference did not succeed in bringing the naval powers to the European Conference into the agreement.

The fears expressed by the L. S. I. in its Paris Manifesto of the

March 8th, 1930, have been confirmed. In particular, Italy gave way to preoccupations of prestige which caused it to claim a parity without any relation to its present armaments. France, in turn, invoked absolute needs, which, if they were maintained, would constitute a permanent obstacle to the limitation of naval armaments. The result was a partial failure of the Conference.

"If France announced an extended naval program at the beginning of the Conference, and did not abandon it, the Italian Fascist Government, which avoided making its real intentions known at the Conference itself, announced new naval armaments immediately after the Conference. Therefore, there is a serious danger of competition in naval armaments which has been emphasized by the Italian program."

"The nationalist and militarist spirit of the Fascist regime is the greatest danger for peace. It thus threatens to endanger world peace even more than formerly. The Executive therefore thinks it necessary that the strongest possible pressure be exerted upon the despotic and warlike Italian regime in order to induce it to limit its armaments and prepare it for the conclusion of a treaty on the limitation of armaments."

"There is a very real danger that Italian pretensions may be utilized to justify the maximum expansion of the Italian navy. The Executive relies upon the French Socialists to exert the strongest pressure upon the French naval program and for the adherence of France to the London Naval Treaty."

The Executive has no illusions about the fact that the French naval armaments can endanger the continuation of the work begun by the London Conference and even the results already achieved there, and it therefore attaches the greatest importance to the fight of the French Socialists against the development of French naval armaments. The Executive recalls that the London Conference is not concluded, but only adjourned, and that the adherence of France and Italy to the London Naval Treaty would create the basis for a further limitation of the armaments of all naval powers.

"The Executive further declares that the proposed building of the German cruiser is a violation of the naval staffs of other States with a welcome pretext for the technical renovation of war fleets and an end to the arms race. Without denying that the building of this cruiser does not go beyond the limits of the armaments allowed by the Versailles and without failing to recognize that the non-fulfillment of the armaments limitation in Germany is a serious danger to the international disarmament, the Executive encourages the German Socialists in their efforts to bring about the realization of the German Social-Democratic Party against the building of cruiser B as a valuable and necessary support for the fight of the Labor parties against the strengthening of naval armaments."

The Executive expressly draws the attention of the Labor and Socialist parties of all countries to the fact that the same spirit of militarism which reveals itself in Germany in naval armaments is also expressing itself in new forms of land armaments.

The provisions of the Treaty of Versailles have given France and Belgium advantages if the case of an armed conflict with Germany should arise. The result is that the frontier fortifications which France has begun to construct and which Belgium is planning to construct are of their importance be regarded simply as defensive measures. The war showed that the beginning of an offensive campaign requires the protection of fortifications. The Executive welcomes and supports the fight of the French and Belgian Socialists against this new tendency of nationalism and militarism. It is further emphasized that demilitarized zones should be created on both sides of the frontier, in which no fortifications could be constructed nor troops stationed. On all these dangers arising from armaments on land and on sea, the Executive calls upon the Labor and Socialist parties of all countries not only to continue their fight for international disarmament, but also to fight in every way against nationalism and militarism and for the reduction of armaments."

Appeal to Russian Workers
Abramovitch spoke on the situation in Russia. Otto Bauer reported on behalf of the Eastern Commission of the L. S. I., whose meeting preceded that of the Executive. A long discussion then took place, in which Suchomlin, Wibaut, Gvardjaladze, Niedzialkowski, Soukup, Wels, Gillies, Compton and Crispin took part. The report by Bauer was thereupon adopted unanimously, and it was decided to appoint a Commission to draft a manifesto to the workers of the Soviet Union. The text of a manifesto prepared by the Commission was unanimously adopted after a report by De Broeckere, Belgium, on behalf of this Commission. The manifesto says:

"Workers of the Soviet Union!

"We make our appeal to you at a serious moment."

"We are well aware that attempts have been made to persuade you that the Soviet Government is the world's 'Social Fascist' and 'Traitor to the Working Class'."

"But millions of workers, who have joined together in the hard school of the political and trade union struggle, have overcome the greatest difficulties and created powerful trade union, economic and political class organizations in order to fight with their hands against the 'Social Fascist' and 'Traitor'."

"Could you really believe that these millions of fighting workers do not understand their own interests, and 'betray' themselves?"

"Half of these millions of organized workers we make our appeal to you. 'Deep concern for the fate of the Russian revolution weighs upon the Socialist workers of all countries. They hear of the hunger in your towns. They know that your conditions of labor are often more unfavorable than those of the workers in the capitalist countries. They know of the failure of the forcible methods adopted for the collectivization of the peasantry. They hear with horror of the continuation of the intensification of the bloody terror."

"The L. S. I. fears that the continuation of this false policy will open up a chasm between the two classes on which the Russian revolution is based—the workers and the peasants. If this should happen, it would be a catastrophe, not only for the peoples of the Soviet Union, who would be robbed of the fruits of their great revolution, not only for the working class of the Soviet Union, whose heroic fight would be devoid of result, but also for the Labor movement, for democracy and for peace throughout the world."

"Supported by decades of experience gained in the political struggles on the part of the working class of Europe, the L. S. I. declares to you, workers of the Soviet Union, that the Russian revolution, the means is in your hands to avoid a catastrophe and bring about a peaceful solution of all the great problems of the revolution."

"The Soviet Government pretends to govern in the name of the workers and the peasants, but it compels them to take the necessary steps. Whatever may be your opinion, whether you are a Communist or whether you belong to no political party, you must ally with the Socialists in order to save the revolution."

"Above all, the alliance of the workers with the peasants must be re-established. Only in this way can the peasantry achieve the development of their economic system on co-operative lines. But this must be done on the basis of the results already achieved there, and it therefore attaches the greatest importance to the fight of the people of the Soviet Union for the restoration of the peasantry. Economic freedom for the peasantry is the basis for the building up of a food supply assured for the towns, and the peasant war over as a friend and ally of the workers."

"Freedom, which is as indispensable to the workers and peasants as air and water, must be restored to the people of the Soviet Union. Freedom of speech! Freedom of association! Free and secret election of representatives of the workers to the soviets! No more mass executions! An amnesty for the political prisoners! Let there be an end to the imprisonment of the women who lay in the prisons of the Tsar as fighters for the freedom of the working class, languishing in the prisons of the Soviet Union in the concentration camps, and in the places of banishment in Siberia!"

"The Executive of the L. S. I. demands, the peoples of the Soviet Union will go forward in a peaceful manner, but conscious of their aim, towards democracy and socialism, on the basis of freedom of the creative forces of the masses for the establishment of the Soviet Union."

"The Executive of the L. S. I. demands that the next Congress of the International should be held in Vienna at the end of July, 1931. This proposal was agreed to after a short discussion. Otto Bauer expressed hearty thanks for this decision on behalf of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party. The next meeting of the Executive will be held in Zurich at the end of August, 1930."

India Taken Up
Under the heading of extra-European problems, the problem of India in particular was carefully considered. After a discussion, De Broeckere moved a resolution, which was unanimously passed in the following form after a few slight modifications had been made:

"The Executive recalls the Brussels resolution recognizing the right of the Indian peoples to self-determination. It considers that this right can be exercised in the most effective and certain manner through negotiations between the Labor Government and the representatives of all parts of the population of India."

"It trusts in the Labor Government to assist in making these negotiations possible, to facilitate them by considering the possibility of an early political amnesty, and to conduct them so as to lead in the quickest way to the creation of a fully responsible and fully autonomous Government."

Resolution on Unemployment

A report was made by Robert Grimm, Switzerland, on the World Economic Crisis and Unemployment. The resolution on this question, which he proposed, was passed unanimously. It follows:

"The international economic crisis shows that the anarchy of the capitalist mode of production is becoming more and more incompatible with the vital interests of the masses of workers in all countries."

"There are abundant stores of foodstuffs in the world. But the capitalist organization of the world economic system makes the abundance of foodstuffs a destructive world agricultural crisis."

"The rationalization of industry increases the productivity of labor to an unexpected degree. But the capitalist organization of the world economic system makes the increase in productivity a source of unprecedented unemployment."

"The international crisis is still further intensified by the excesses of Protectionism, both on the Continent of Europe and in the United States."

"The capitalist class takes advantage of the crisis to depress wages, to make reactionary attacks upon the labor movement, and to revise legislation, and to revise taxation in a reactionary manner."

"The L. S. I. calls upon the Labor and Socialist parties to offer the strongest possible opposition both to these reactionary attacks and to the policy of Protectionism."

"While millions of workers and salaried employees are unemployed, the workers and salaried employees who are employed are being driven by rationalization to a more and more exhaustive strain upon their muscles and nerves."

"The L. S. I. demands that the workers of all other countries, and that they are therefore en-

national reduction of the hours of labor be demanded."

"This fight presupposes, however, that the eight hour day, the result of past fights for the shortening of hours of labor, be not a point of departure for the coming fight for the future reduction of the hours of labor still further, shall be guaranteed."

"The L. S. I. therefore reminds all its sections of the necessity of using every opportunity to secure the ratification of the Washington Convention."

"The L. S. I. also expects all sections to take advantage of the international economic crisis to make the working masses of all countries conscious of the necessity of the fight against the capitalist order of society and imbue them with the will to fight for the organization of world economics on Socialist lines."

Colonial Board Created

On the question of the Right of Asylum the Executive submitted a number of reports from organizations of Socialist lawyers in various countries. Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, Secretary of the International Alliance of Socialist Lawyers, reported on the material already accumulated, and expressed the desire that no decision on the complicated problems involved should be made until the next meeting of the Executive, in order that an opportunity might be provided for reports to be presented by the countries which had not yet been able to state their attitude. After a discussion, in which Modigliani, Longuet and Abramovitch took part, it was decided to deal with the question again at the next meeting of the Executive.

Adelheid Popp gave a full report on the activity of the International Socialist Women's Committee, which was unanimously adopted.

It was decided on the motion of the Dutch Party to appoint a permanent commission of experts on the colonial problem. Wibaut made proposals with a view to the International paying more attention to world economic problems, especially to the economic work of the League of Nations. It was decided after a long discussion, in which Wels, Bauer, Gillies, Brockway, Adler and Vandervelde took part, to ask for a report on the organization of the economic work of the International, and to instruct the Secretariat to enter into negotiations with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance on this problem.

Vienna Gets Congress
The Bureau of the L. S. I. proposed that the next Congress of the International should be held in Vienna at the end of July, 1931. This proposal was agreed to after a short discussion. Otto Bauer expressed hearty thanks for this decision on behalf of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party. The next meeting of the Executive will be held in Zurich at the end of August, 1930."

Del Lavoro Italiani
The Partito Socialista Unitario dei Lavoratori Italiani, which is affiliated to the L. S. I., and the Partito Socialista, have called a Unification Congress. It may be assumed from the preliminary negotiations that the united party will make a request for affiliation to the International. The following proposal was unanimously adopted: "The Administrative Committee of the L. S. I. shall be empowered to accept the united party into the L. S. I. on behalf of the Executive, should no unforeseen objections arise."

Discussion On Palestine
The "Achduth Haavodah" Party in Palestine, which is affiliated to the L. S. I., has amalgamated with the "Hapoel Hatzair" Party. The following resolution with regard to the acceptance of the affiliation of the newly formed Party "Mifgeith Poale Ezerisrael" was passed on the motion of the Secretariat:

"1.—The Mifgeith Poale Ezerisrael shall be recognized as the Jewish section of the L. S. I. in Palestine. There is at present no other Party affiliated to the L. S. I. in Palestine."

"2.—According to §16 of the Constitution of the L. S. I. on small national groups, the groups of members of the Poale Zion Confederation in other countries which the Party to be affiliated to the L. S. I. has not yet reached, shall be transferred to the Mifgeith Poale Ezerisrael Party, chief section of the Poale Zion Confederation. This allocation is to be made, however, only in so far as the members concerned do not already belong, in the countries in which they live, to another Party affiliated to the L. S. I."

"3.—The allocation of the Congress votes for Palestine to be made by the Executive as soon as the data on the membership, etc. are provided."

"4.—The L. S. I. renounces the arrears of contributions from its Palestine section for 1928 and 1929, totalling 3,806 francs, and requests it to use this amount for the Socialist prisoners in Soviet Russia who belong to it."

Kaplanis submitted detailed memoranda on the situation in Palestine and the tasks of the "Leagues for the Organized Jewish Workers Ezerisrael." After a discussion, in which Abramovitch, Plistner, Diamand, Kaplanis and Adler took part, the following resolution was passed:

"1.—Without expressing any judgment at the present moment on the importance and prospects of the realization of the Zionist aspirations in Palestine, on which question there are differences of opinion in the Labor and Socialist International, the Executive of the L. S. I. declares that the Jewish workers who have immigrated to Palestine are confronted with the same tasks in the class struggle as the workers of all other countries, and that they are therefore en-

titled to the same measure of solidarity as all other sections of the International working class. The Executive of the L. S. I. has noted with satisfaction that the Party in Palestine affiliated to the L. S. I. has always emphasized in its declarations its common class interests with the Arab workers in Palestine, and opposed the idea of the establishment of a domination of the Jewish nation over the Arabs in Palestine."

"2.—The Executive of the L. S. I. notes that in order to further its interests its Palestine section utilizes the 'Zionist Organization' and the 'Jewish Agency', in so far as they have become public bodies. It expects its Palestine section to carry on an uncompromising struggle within these institutions against the attempts of international Jewish Zionism to subject them to its domination. The 'Zionist Organization' and the 'Jewish Agency' are national institutions. There can therefore be no question of the L. S. I. participating in them. If certain Jewish members of parties affiliated to the L. S. I. take part in these rather complicated institutions in the interests of the working class in Palestine, they are responsible for the results of their actions to the Party to which they belong, whereas the L. S. I. rejects all responsibility for such activities on the part of individual Socialists."

"3.—The Executive of the L. S. I. in general opposes the foundation of 'Leagues' of all kinds which extend beyond the framework of the L. S. I. as well as participation in these 'Leagues'. The Executive of the L. S. I. leaves the decision with regard to the membership of the 'Leagues' to its Palestine section and takes note of the declaration that the membership of these 'Leagues' is to be limited to Jews."

"4.—The Executive of the L. S. I., which regards the multiplication of international Congresses on special political problems as unsuitable, notes that the proposed 'World Congress for the Organized Jewish Workers Ezerisrael' is to be not an international arrangement but simply an arrangement within the national Jewish limits, and that neither the L. S. I. as such nor any of its sections apart from the Palestine section is invited to attend it."

The discussion of a proposal by Diamand and Plistner that the resolution should be amplified by a paragraph on the duties of the groups outside Palestine which are affiliated to the Palestine section, was postponed till the next meeting.

Gillies On The Bureau
Various questions of organization were settled. Thus, the number of Congress votes to be allocated to the Parties in Holland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the United States of America, was fixed. A Commission consisting of Adler, Crispin and Plistner was appointed to ascertain why the resolution passed in Brussels in August 1928, which called upon the independent Socialist Party to transfer its members to the great Polish Socialist Parties, has not yet been carried out. The Executive also adopted a report presented by a Commission consisting of Adler, Modigliani and Soukup on the organizational differences in the Party of the Russian Socialist Revolutionaries. The agreement arrived at in the Commission between the two groups in the Party, which concerns its representation on the Executive of its Foreign Delegation, is to be ratified within three months, failing which it will not come into force.

Gillies was elected to the Bureau of the L. S. I. in place of Cramp, Great Britain, and Albarde, in place of Vliegen, Holland. Compton was elected to the Committee of Enquiry into the conditions of Political Prisoners in place of Cramp, Great Britain, and Taub in place of Czech, German Socialist Democratic Party in Czechoslovakia.

De Broeckere was asked to take the place of Vandervelde as chairman of the International during the latter's absence in China, which he is to visit for purposes of study.

Thomas Urges Against Heavy Prison Sentences To N. Y. Communists

In a letter addressed to Chairman Maher, of the N. Y. Parole Commission, Norman Thomas, Co-Chairman, Socialist Party Public Affairs Committee, has requested the Commission to impose the lowest possible sentence on William Z. Foster and his Communist colleagues.

"The real offense of these men was for leading or attempting to lead an unlawful parade," Thomas wrote. "For this minor offense, ordinarily treated as a mere violation of a city ordinance, they have been arrested, treated as felons, and held for a considerable time in prison without bail, and finally given an indeterminate sentence running to a maximum of three years."

"Of course, you do not sit as a court of appeals on the work of the judges of Special Sessions, nevertheless, it is entirely within your power to consider all relevant facts in determining the length of stay of these men in prison. I urge that the nature of the act for which they were convicted, the treatment that they have already experienced, and the social consequences of vindictive sentence all warrant you in giving these men the lowest possible sentence, not as a matter of leniency but of justice and sound public policy."

Up in Massachusetts, the holy land of witches, Coolidge, piety and censorship, a New York publisher has been fined \$300 for selling a novel by Theodore Dreiser. Now all together, rise to your feet, hats off, salute the flag, and sing:

"Oh, say can you see... The distinguishing sign of slavery is to have a price and be bought for it—John Ruskin."

The Chatter Box

As I Walked With Life

I HAVE heard the anguish of a thousand souls. I have seen the sorrow on their pallid faces. I have watched a solemn mass in their slow procession As I walked with Life.

I have heard the pleadings of little children. I have seen the hungry and the poor. I have watched them die a million times As I walked with Life.

As I walked with Life A pain stabbed deep into my heart. My body quivered and I cried. Someday, I said, the golden sun will rise And with the dawn of day The marching soul of Debs will come To wake us up.

For even now it seems I hear him call, 'Arise, my comrades! And gather all To strike! And make each blow—a blow of power!'

I have heard and seen and watched my fellowmen. And by the last true drop of blood, I vowed The Cause would find me firm and keen and strong— As I walked with Life.

DOUGLAS B. KRANTZOR.

Price

(Appropos the Harvards Scrub-women Affair)
In Gothic hall that reaches toward the sky The flower of your youth go down by. The gleaming torso of a splendid past. Marble forms whose beauty shall outlast A hundred financiers, a thousand stores. This college hall holds wealth of ages, pours The cream of beauty for the favored lad. He lightly takes the gift, thereby to add A surface glow, lives gracefully and well And measures out his moments by a bell.

He does not know that when he's sleeping sound Old women come with pails to make the round Of marble halls at thirty cents an hour. To keep their bones together they must cover Before the statues with a steaming rag And know that if their straining thighs should lag Starvation waits them in the street below. The bleeding book of history will show The growing slave, who, drenched in sweat and tears, Raised a marble palace for his peers. Through Greece and Rome his steps lead today That art may have a clean and spotless way.

DORIS KIRKPATRICK.

There is a certain comrade who in his great and humble way will be terribly disturbed by this mention here, but I cannot for the life of me refrain from blurring out with full indecorum all this admiration for his priceless endeavor for the Cause. Just as soon as he heard that your present writer had removed to Flushing, and that mention was made of starting a branch of the party there, he edged in from we-know-not-where and commenced as intensive a campaign of canvassing and organizing as ever it has been a joy to witness.

Rest days and workday nights hold no greater pleasure for him than to go forth among the enrolled voters, or attend party meetings or go through the hundred and one hard factual tasks of working up an organization. And always he keeps reminding his confederates of meetings to be held, what lecturers must be procured, what dues are to be collected, and what social affairs must take place to improve the membership morals.

And always he keeps to the rear, directing, urging, inspiring, and developing organizers to carry on. And never does his patience lag nor his hope falter. Personal misfortune, a child in the hospital, his good-wife seriously ill, his business affairs in the doldrums, or his own health impaired... none of these highly important matters deter him from his constant interest, his indomitable will to rush on for Socialism.

Often the bell rings at home... He is on the wire explaining his inability to come to the meeting... but he must go to the hospital, or a small matter of fever and gripe prevents his presence. But he has already attended to the letters announcing the meeting, he has managed to get Gus Claessens as the lecturer, and has phoned six new members, (procured by his personal canvass) and all of them have promised to be present at the meeting. His voice breaks a bit over the wire, and one is conscious of his physical exhaustion. But above the regret and disappointment so patent in his tone, one perceives the fine power of his spirit... the unbreakable stuff of his heart.

All of this sounds superlative, all of this suggests a dependence on words for effect. But I cannot convey to you how honestly I strive to be moderate in my praise and affection for this comrade.

Turksib—Russian Triumph at 8th St. Playhouse

The Stage

The Movies

Music

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

SHE IS... AND WHY!

"LET AND SUB-LET" By Marjorie Stanley, Biltmore Theatre.

THE grand old game of farce takes a leap forward when warm weather nears, and the present cool spell is no more than a short hold-off. Therefore Marjorie Stanley tries a trick Shakespeare has often used, mixing identities for the fun to follow.

The Blair family is about to start to Europe; but daughter Jane is missing. Distracted as they are, the family sets out without the girl, whereupon—of course—she pops up. The Blair house has been subtle; and Jane pretends to be the niece the new tenants (how thoughtful of them to have a niece!) are expecting from the west.

The arrival of the niece naturally complicates the situation, but it has already been considerably complicated in an amusing first act; and the remainder of the play has rather to unravel the complications. This is always a bit more difficult to manage so that the audience will be at once in the dark and eager to follow for the final light of enlightenment; and here the present intricacies fail to leave us altogether guessing. But Dorothea Chard brings good charm and humor to her part; and the uncle she adopts is a pleasing mixture of incompetence and geniality, and those who seek mild amusement for mild weather will be satisfied. What more can such persons ask of a cigarette—or an evening's farce?

Swami Yogananda to Lecture At Carnegie Hall

Swami Yogananda, educator, psychologist, and metaphysician, will give a short lecture course in New York, beginning June 4. The lectures announced so far are on June 4, 6, 7 and 8 at Carnegie Hall. They will be given at 8 p. m. and there will be no admission charge.

Swami Yogananda came to America in 1920 as a delegate from India to the International Congress of Religions in Boston. Since that time he has been lecturing and conducting courses throughout the country. He has been very favorably received, and numbers many famous people among his students, among them Luther Burbank, Madame Gallucci, Alvin Karpis, Luigi von Kunitz, conductor of the New Symphony Orchestra of Toronto; Vladimir Rosing, famous tenor; George Liebling, pianist-composer, and many others.

The "Yogoda" system, which he discovered, teaches harmonious and full development of body, mind and soul; a practical, scientific technique of concentration and meditation and a method of recharging them from inner cosmic energy. Yogoda is derived from "Yoga" which means harmony or equilibrium, and "da" meaning that which imparts. Hence the full meaning of the word is a method which can impart harmony and equilibrium for the perfection of body, mind and soul.

"Nina Petrova" at 55th

One of the newest of the UFA super-productions, completed at the studios in Neu Babelsberg, "The Wonderful Lies of Nina Petrova," is having its first showing in America at the 55th Street Playhouse.

This silent UFA production, which tells a romantic story of pre-war St. Petersburg, the love of a young impetuous dancer for an impoverished colonel and the succeeding tragedy that befalls them, was produced by Erich Pommer, guiding genius of the UFA company for many years, who has been responsible for those artistic successes: "Dr. Caligari," "Variety," "The Last Laugh," "Homecoming" and "Hungarian Rhapsody."

The title role of "The Wonderful Lies of Nina Petrova" is played by Brigitte Helm, who will be remembered as the fascinating robot in "Metropolis."

On the same bill will be a Laurel and Hardy talking comedy.

A Talented Frenchman



Maurice Chevalier is the gentleman from Paris who continues to pack them in at the Rialto Theatre with his latest picture, "The Big Pond."

The Ebullient Flag Waver



The gifted George M. Cohan who was last seen on Broadway in "Gambling," is reviving one of his former hits, "The Taverne," which is playing a limited engagement at the Fulton Theatre.

Sidney Ross and Elmer Rice to Produce Plays

On the eve of sailing for a trip of two or three months in Europe, Sidney Ross, formerly associated with Kenneth Macgowan, the Actor-Managers and others, announced that he has definitely decided to embark on a career as an independent producing manager next season. Although his program for his first season on his own responsibility is still incomplete, Mr. Ross discloses the fact that he has made special contractual arrangements with Elmer Rice, author of "Street Scene," and that, among other plays which he will bring to Broadway next fall and winter are "The Potter's Field" by Paul Green, author of "In Abraham's Bosom," and a new play by Lynn Riggs, author of "Big Lake." Mr. Ross also announces that he may interest himself in bringing several plays and dramatic companies from Europe to this country under arrangements which he expects to make while abroad.

In acquiring the producing rights to the existing and future plays of Elmer Rice, Pulitzer prize play winner, Mr. Ross will have the author associated with him as the co-producer of one or more of his plays next season. The primary purpose of his trip is to confer with Mr. Rice, who is now in Europe completing several new plays. Paul Green's "The Potter's Field," a new play by Lynn Riggs, and any foreign plays and companies which he may sign up in Europe will be produced and presented under his own name alone.

First goal for Mr. Ross on his European trip will be the premiere of Maurice Browne's production of Shakespeare's "Othello" at the Savoy Theatre, London, as his friendship with Paul Robeson, who will have the title role, dates back to Robeson's days at the Provincetown Playhouse. Mr. Ross expects to extend an invitation to Browne and Robeson to collaborate with him in bringing their "Othello" to this country next season. While in London he will also initiate negotiating with other English playwrights and producers.

In Paris, in addition to conferences with Elmer Rice, Mr. Ross expects to confer with Alexander Tarriff, founder and director of the Kamerny theatre of Moscow. In the French capital he also expects to confer with Constantin Stanislavsky, of the Moscow Art Theatre, and with Mrs. Norman Hapgood, who has been engaged in translating Stanislavsky's new book on the theatre. He will also discuss with Simon Gantillon, author of "Maya," the possibility of bringing his other plays to this country.

In Ziegfeld Production



The Perfect Fool, the Jester, Ed Wynn, himself, continues merrily on his fooling way in Simple Simon, now at the Ziegfeld Theatre.

Warner Baxter On Hippodrome Screen

Warner Baxter in "The Arizona Kid" which was so favorably received by the critics will begin a week's engagement at the RKO Hippodrome this Saturday, May 31st. Mona Maris, Carol Lombard and Mrs. Jimenez play important parts in this thriller of the wild and woolly.

An ideal spring vaudeville show featuring Dave Harris in "Varieties," a little of everything; Naughton and Gold, Scotch Comics; Helen Justa and Brother Charlie, colored steppers; the two Daveys, comedy jugglers; Mr. Marlino's Russian Canine Actors; and the Libby Dancers in "Sports A La Mode," a youthful revue of beauty, speed, humor and originality.

Roxy in Summer Dress

The summer season and its attendant accessories of comfort and convenience have been installed in the Roxy Theatre. The giant cooling system, the largest of its kind in the world, has been set in motion. A corps of upholsterers have put into condition the summer chair covers, draperies and hangings, amounting to 24,000 individual pieces. Three tailors are constantly at work keeping in immaculate condition the uniforms for the house-staff of 125 men. There are different uniforms for day wear and evening wear. Fresh flowers, plants and foliage have been distributed in the lobbies, corridors and auditorium to carry out the vernal atmosphere.

New Woodmanstein Inn To Open Season

The opening of the new Woodmanstein Inn near Pelham Parkway, the Bronx, was announced by Joseph L. Paul, veteran restaurateur and formerly of the Knickerbocker Grill, the Colony restaurant and Castles-by-the-Sea. The Inn which was recently damaged by fire has been redecorated and rebuilt.

The restaurant was once owned by Col. John Jacob Astor and was adjacent to the old Morris Park race track. It was originally managed by James B. Regan for whom Col. Astor subsequently built the Hotel Knickerbocker.

New Director at City Theatre

An announcement of interest to many is conveyed in the report that Jack Lyons has been engaged to produce the new summer revues to be presented at the City Theatre on East 14th Street.

Joe Lyons, the new stage producer at the City Theatre, was the former partner of Tom E. Howard, and the team of Lyons and Howard was a byword in vaudeville and burlesque. Mr. Lyons will present for the first time in any burlesque theatre his satirical comedy of a job on shore leave entitled "On Leave," the locale of which is laid along Riverside Drive in the neighborhood of 96th Street. Other original presentations that Mr. Lyons will offer at the City Theatre are "Life" and "What Will Her Old Lady Say?"

Paul Robeson in 'Othello' Heads London Shakespeare Season

With the premiere this week at the Savoy Theatre, London, of Shakespeare's "Othello" with the American negro actor, Paul Robeson, in the title role, Maurice Browne will achieve a distinction, that of sponsoring a most ambitious Shakespeare season in a generation in the West End theatres of the British capital.

Already internationally acclaimed for his discovery of the outstanding British war plays, "Journey's End" by R. C. Sheriff and "B. J. One" by Commander King-Hall, Mr. Browne, in association with Charles Cochran, has undertaken London's first international theatrical festival since before the war, beginning at the end of May. That the Shakespeare season should occur simultaneously is partly the by-product of this International Festival and partly happy accident.

Closely on the heels of tonight's premiere of "Othello" will come three productions of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," one in German, one in English, and one in French, all running about the same time. The German "Hamlet" will be that of Moissi, inaugurating the International Festival at the Globe Theatre. At the same time at Maurice Browne's other London theatre, the Queens, the Old Vic production of "Hamlet," in English, of course, will be running with the title role in the hands of John Gielgud. This young actor is accounted London's greatest Romeo of this generation and was briefly seen in this country two years ago in Gilbert Miller's production of "The Patriot." The French Hamlet will be that of Georges Pitoeff and his wife, following Shaw's "Saint Joan" in their repertory.

At the Roxy, Will Rogers remains for second week in "So This Is London"—the stage presentation boasts of a condensed version of "Carmen" with Jeanne Gordon.

"Back Pay" at the Strand



Corinne Griffith and Grant Withers are seen in "Back Pay," adapted from the popular novel by Fannie Hurst. This is Miss Griffith's last picture for the talking screen.

"Turksib" New Soviet Film At the Eighth Street Playhouse

"Turksib," the Russian film acclaimed by the Manchester Guardian as the finest example of Soviet cinematography, had its American premiere showing at the Eighth Street Playhouse (formerly the Film Guide Cinema) last week.

"Turksib" was originally intended to be a document of the building of the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad, which now links for the first time in eternity the natural resources of these territories. Viktor Turin, the director, however, by means of montage (editing) has finally wrought a film that has won recognition as a fine work of cinema construction.

The railroad, which was completed about a month ago, was engineered by Bill Shatov, a former American workman, and is regarded as the greatest engineering feat of Soviet Russia.

It is interesting to note that the railroad construction, which is one of the first items on the Five-Year

Belle Bennett Plays Lead in "Courage" at Winter Garden

Flappers, ingenues, screen "bad women" and other such characterizations have no place in the historic career of Belle Bennett. The stage and screen celebrity does not want to be versatile. She wants to remain the screen's most lovable player of mother roles.

Her first outstanding hit in a mother part was in "Stella Dallas." Few people of the stage or screen have made so auspicious or lasting an impression as did Miss Bennett in this picture. Her performance still is considered one of the best portrayals to reach the screen.

In "Courage," the current feature at Warner Bros. Winter Garden Theatre, this talented actress plays another mother role. In the picture, she eclipses even her work in "Stella Dallas." She plays the part with more restraint than in her previous success. Her characterization has the relieving effect also of a sense of humor.

Miss Bennett, who is herself the mother of two children, has a family of seven in "Courage." Marian Nixon plays the role of the eldest child, while Carter De Haven, Jr., Leon Jeanney, Dorothy Ward, Charlotte Henry, Don Marion and Byron Sage enact the younger members of the group.

Sunday Concerts at Warner Bros. Beacon

A series of Sunday afternoon concerts for residents of midtown Manhattan will be inaugurated next Sunday (June 8) at 1 p. m. at Warner Bros. Beacon Theatre, Broadway at Seventy-fourth street. The Vitaphone orchestra of forty-five musicians which provides the score for films made at Warner Bros. east coast studios, in Brooklyn, will play from the Beacon orchestra pit, Harold Levey directing.

Artists of note in the concert world will appear as soloists on various Sundays. For the opening concert, the soloists will be Douglas Stanbury, baritone who won a great measure of popularity at the Roxy, and Maximilian Pilzer, violinist, who some years ago led the Capitol grand orchestra.

The regular program of feature photoplay and "shorts" will be shown in conjunction with the concert.

Lectures

Swami Yogananda, A. B.

(Formerly of Yogoda)

WILL GIVE

4 Soul Stirring Lectures

At CARNEGIE HALL

7th Avenue and 57th Street

June 4, 6, 7, 8 at 8 P. M.

June 4 — "UNRAVELLED WAY OF OVERCOMING NERVOUSNESS"

All Welcome! Admission Free!

"Back Pay" at Strand

"Back Pay," perhaps the most celebrated of all Fannie Hurst's stories, finally has found its way to the audible screen, with Corinne Griffith in the featured role. It is the attraction this week at Warner Bros. Strand Theatre in New York.

Some years ago, "Back Pay" was dramatized by the author as a starring vehicle for the late Margaret Lawrence. A year later it was produced as a silent picture with Seena Owen in the featured role, and now it is an all-talking production from the First National Studios.

Also on the program at the Strand is Horace Heidt and his Californians in a Vitaphone "short," and "The Wedding of Jack and Jill," a Vitaphone Variety in Technicolor featuring the thirty Vitaphone Kiddies in a fantasy of childhood dreams. A special feature is "Anchors Aweigh," a song of (and by) the U. S. Navy.

Garrick Gaieties at Guild

The Theatre Guild now plans to present "Garrick Gaieties" at the Guild Theatre during the week of June 2. The cast has been selected, sketches and music obtained and rehearsals have been under way for a fortnight with Olin Howland staging the dances and Philip Loeb supervising the production generally.

Sketches in the production will be by Newman Levy, Benjamin M. Kaye, Ruth Chorpennig, Louis Simon and Sterling Holloway, Carroll Carroll, H. Alexander, Landon Herrick, Leopoldine Damrosch and Gretchen Damrosch Finletter and Dorian Otvos.

The principals of the revue will be Albert Carroll, Sterling Holloway, James Norris, Otto Hult, Ray Featherston, Theodore Fetter, Edwin Gilcher, Donald Stewart, (no Ogden in that name) Roger Stearns, William Hadden, Nan Blackstone, Ruth Chorpennig, Imogene Coca, Hildegard Halliday, Edith Meiser, Cynthia Rogers, Edith Sheldon, Thelma Tipson and Velma Vavra.

Kate Drain Lawson, technical director of The Theatre Guild, is designing the settings and the costumes will be designed by Mrs. Lawson, Louis M. Simon and Henri-Pene Dubois.

Lawrence Leslie in "The Last Mile"

Lawrence Leslie, who will be remembered for his performances in "Meteor" and "Remote Control," will play the part of "Killer" Mears in "The Last Mile" now in its sixteenth week at the Sam H. Harris Theatre. He will enter the cast on Monday evening, June 2, and continue with the play for its run through the summer.

8TH STREET PLAYHOUSE
FILM GUILD CINEMA
52 WEST 8TH STREET — SPRING 5005
Amazing Soviet Film Document on Construction of Turkestan-Siberian Railroad
"ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING FILMS THAT HAS COME OUT OF RUSSIA"
— N. Y. TIMES.
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE
Double Feature: Sunday to Tuesday YOUNG EAGLES "BETTER OLE"
Double Feature: Wednesday to Saturday Young Man of Manhattan HAROLD LOYD in "WELCOME DANGER"

GEO. M. COHAN
And His Company in
THE TAVERN
An American Satire
Fulton Thea., 46th St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:40; Mats. Wed & Sat

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS
Hotel Universe
A New Play by PHILIP BARRY
As the subscription season for this play is over, excellent seats are available for all performances.
Martin Beck Theatre
45th STREET WEST OF BROADWAY
Evs. 8:30—Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

VIRTUE'S BED
New Sophisticated Comedy Drama
By COURTNEY SAVAGE
with ARA GERALD
"SO INTERESTING I'D LIKE TO SEE IT AGAIN."—Slide Duvie, Eve, World.
HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St. E. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

The Theatre Guild Presents
THE NEW GARRICK GAITIES
OPENS WED. EVE., 8:30
Guild Theatre
52nd Street, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

55
TH STREET PLAYHOUSE
Just East of 7th Ave.
POPULAR PRICES
Beginning FRIDAY, May 30th
American Premiere!
THE NEW UFA SUPERPRODUCTION
"The Wonderful Lies of Nina Petrova"
with Brigitte Helm (of "Metropolis"), Warwick Ward (of "Variety") and other German stars.
A SILENT GERMAN masterpiece, telling a richly romantic and sophisticated story of pre-war St. Petersburg, with its dances and duets, city of love, life, laughter and tears.

The Comedy Hit from the French
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with
FROIRE FOSTER
CLARENCE DERWENT
MUSIC BOX THEATRE
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In New Garrick Gaieties



An old standby of the Garrick Gaieties is Albert Carroll, pictured above. He will be seen in the new edition which comes to the Guild Theatre early next week.

Maud Adams Returns

The Erlanger offices have exchanged contracts with Maud Adams for her return to the stage early in September. This will be Miss Adams' first appearance in any play in thirteen years—since her last appearance in Sir James M. Barrie's "9 Kisses for Cinderella."

Her absence from the theatre meantime has been due to the lack of a suitable medium. Negotiations and rumors of her return have promised Miss Adams' return to the stage from season to season, and have at times almost been accomplished. But it has fortunately remained for the Erlanger offices to find, and obtain Miss Adams' warm liking for, a modern romantic comedy now in process of completion by a well known American playwright.

The comedy is of a quality familiar to Miss Adams' public and her part is of a prominence and nature comparable to her famous roles of the past. That the piece has not merely comic values but an underlying vein of sound thought and right facing toward life was not the least of the reasons that persuaded Miss Adams to come under the Erlanger management.

As laid out by the Erlanger offices Miss Adams' tour will begin the middle of next September briefly adjacent to New York, later to be followed by her appearance in one of the local Erlanger theatres.

CAPITOL

Broadway and 51st Street
Major Edward Bowes, Mrs. Dir.
MIDNIGHT PICTURES NIGHTLY 11:30

MARION DAVIES

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THE FLORODORA GIRL

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
With Lawrence Gray, Walter Catlett

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Laurel Hardy in "Hay Wire"

HIPPODROME

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WARNER BAXTER

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LAWRENCE TIBBETT

In M-G-M's Technicolor Romance

THE ROGUE SONG

Daily 2:30-3:30

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B'way at 48th St. Sat. Midnite 11:45

In Story of Mother Love



"Courage," which had a long run on the N. Y. stage, can now be seen on the screen of the Winter Garden Theatre. Belle Bennett, pictured above, has the lead in this interesting production.

Operettas to Go On at Jolson's

Encouraged by the great success of their series of operetta revivals at Jolson's Theatre earlier this season, the Messrs. Shubert are making preparations for a more ambitious program next season. As was the case this year, there will be 24 weeks of outstanding operetta hits of the past several decades. It is planned to begin the revivals sometime early in October, and to continue into April.

It is likely that the forthcoming series will include several of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operas, as the early returns include many votes for these works. Favorites to date are "The Mikado," "The Pirates of Penzance," "Pinafore," "Iolanthe" and "The Gondoliers." Naturally, the operettas of Victor Herbert are in great favor. Other operettas and comic operas for which there have been a large number of requests are "Floradora," "The Queen of the Harem," "The Blue Bird," "The Blue Paradise," "The Student Prince," "Blossom Time," and "Katinka."

"If I were you, I would make a special, an extra-special effort to see it."—Quinn Martin, WORLD.

"COURAGE"

"Equals 'Stella Dallas.' Belle Bennett walks away with the picture."—Irene Thier, DAILY NEWS

WARNER BROS. REFRIGERATED

WINTER GARDEN

Either B'way or 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Corinne Griffith

"BACK PAY"

Fanny Hurst's Greatest Story

THREE MEN Shaped Her Destiny! Then LOVE CAME TOO LATE!

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Will Rogers

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Gala Condensed Version of "CARMEN" with JEANNE GORDON, Metropolitan Opera Star, Entire Roxy Company and brilliant cast.

Theatre Parties

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

NEW LEADER

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

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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the program 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 31, 1930

The Cuban Terror

NOTHING in post-war history, not even the sadist brutalities in Hungary and Fascist Italy, exceeds in horror what has happened and is happening in Cuba under the dictatorship of Machado. The International Committee for Political Prisoners is to be congratulated for its story of what is occurring in the island, a story which appears on another page in this issue.

What happens in Cuba is of special interest to us considering that under the Platt Amendment the United States exercises an ill-concealed protectorate over the island. It has intervened on two occasions for financial and political reasons but this regime of murder has continued for years without inviting even an investigation.

Moreover, this hideous regime is supported by American business and financial interests in the island. President Coolidge went out of his way to praise the Machado regime when he visited Cuba which gave an official approval of it. Calvin went so far as to praise "self-government" in the island at a time when editors were in exile, Machado opponents had mysteriously disappeared, trade unions had been destroyed, and decayed bodies of his victims had floated ashore in the harbor of Havana.

Senator Shipstead has been unable to get any action on his resolution to investigate the dictatorship. We urge our readers to write the Senator in support of his resolution. There should be a tremendous wave of protest all over the nation. The American people have been made accomplices of the bloody rule in Cuba. Those who have been murdered, those in jail, and those who survive under the terror cry out against this monstrous thing. We should answer this pathetic cry.

Yankee "Service"

AN editorial in a recent issue of *The Business Week* presents the curious reaction of American capitalists towards Russia. They observe Germany and Great Britain doing a good business with Russia and this evokes the envy of the Americans who are especially in need of trade. Nobody loves the Bolsheviks, declares the writer, and trading with them is probably the "long-run" interest of the United States.

Approval is given the American policy of not recognizing Russia and yet "business men will trade with Russia anyway, if they feel like it." This may help the Bolsheviks to complete their program of socialization which may be followed by "destructive price competition" but "we do not expect business men to guide their conduct by such considerations, and do not believe they should be coerced into doing so."

But there is also the danger of the Russians repudiating debts where credit is involved, especially if they stabilize their socialization program. This, however, is the "long-run" risk and it is not an immediate danger as the Russians have too much at stake to "risk destroying it soon by credit default." The final conclusion is that American business should "make all the hay it can in Russia while the sun shines."

The only factor considered in the editorial is the matter of profits for American business. This attitude reminds us of the statement of Wendell Phillips that the Yankee would risk a leap across hell if he saw a dollar on the other side. It remains his code of life and it offers its own commentary on his professed ideal of "Service."

"The Progressive"

WE NOTE that in some labor publications Gifford Pinchot, who has won a nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, is acceptable. This habit of accepting professionals on the ground that they measure up to the needs of the working class is an old one in American politics. Pinchot was Governor some years ago and "Jim" Maurer, then president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, declared that the un-

ions obtained less from this "progressive" than from reactionary executives.

If we call the roll of this breed it includes William Jennings Bryan, the child of the famous Dayton trial; Theodore Roosevelt, whose main contribution to politics was a loud noise; Woodrow Wilson, whose dictatorship exceeded anything ever charged against Wilhelm Hohenzollern; "Al" Smith, floated by General Motors and a gift of Tammany Hall; Herbert Hoover, now being deflated within fifteen months after assuming office. Who will be the next Moses? Probably Governor Roosevelt.

And what is the test-applied to these politicians? That they must be "progressive"? All right, but what is a "progressive"? There is no consistent answer. One thing we do know about the "progressives." There is no instance of them ever having constituted themselves a separate labor group in any legislative body with a thorough labor program and fighting for it. That is a test which they never will meet and it is the only one that distinguishes a genuine labor group from the professionals. For that reason we have had labor unions that have supported a "progressive" for President only to later learn that they had approved the "yellow dog" contract. Little Rollo with his tin soldiers could not do worse.

Capitalism in Court

GRATE economic changes have always been registered in politics, sometimes destroying old parties, or making a new political combination out of fragments of the old, or forcing to the front a minor party. This has happened in this country a number of times, especially with the rise of factory production, the ascent of the cotton magnates in the South, the expansion of industry into the West, the coming to power of railroad property, the rise of capitalist production in the South in the past twenty years, and so on.

Considering this history, it is certain that the industrial revolution of our period, bringing merger property in production and distribution to power, destroying the old merchant class, bringing scientific management to agriculture, impoverishing the farmers, and transforming great masses of workers into robots facing a life of insecurity, will bring a new political alignment in American politics.

There is no philosophy and no program that correlates so well with all phases of this industrial revolution as the Socialist program and philosophy. For this reason there should be a marked and steady growth of the Socialist movement in this country.

But this growth is not a matter of automatic development independent of human will and desire and education. The great economic changes of our time must be interpreted to the masses if those changes are to be registered in political organization and power. This means intelligent work, persistent agitation in meetings, distribution and sale of literature, and participation in political campaigns.

All the trends of our time cry out to Socialists, "Work, Education and Organization." Capitalism has no defense before the bar of Socialism.

IN A NUTSHELL

While millions of unemployed workers walk the streets Congress is also unemployed in dealing with this distress.

The lines of the jobless who crowd soup houses throughout the country are simply an extension of the lines of voters who supported capitalism.

The bowl from which the workmen eat is filled with the produce of the national labor, and what prevents them from fetching more out of it is neither the narrowness of the bowl nor the scantiness of its contents, but only the smallness of their spoons (i.e., their wages).—Marx.

We are not certain what is meant by the "flexible clause" in the tariff bill but we presume it permits stretching schedules when our capitalists think they are in need of more money.

No reform, moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper classes of society. Each and all came from the protest of the martyrs and victims. The emancipation of the working people must be achieved by the working people themselves.—Wendell Phillips.

The news service of the American Federation of Labor declares that the labor injunction creates serfs. Righto, and voting serfs have created the labor injunction.

My faith in the people who govern is infinitesimal; my faith in the people governed is illimitable.—Charles Dickens.

Just how progressive must a progressive be to be really progressive? And how will you define this peculiar hybrid of American politics?

They who crouch to those who are above them always trample on those who are below them.—Thomas Henry Buckle.

If we understand most of our professional patriots it is a crime against "Americanism" for workers to organize, strike, and vote for themselves although they will concede us the right to work and vote for anything else.

Quit going to war. Stop murdering one another for the profit and glory of the ruling classes. Cultivate the arts of peace. Humanize humanity. Civilize civilization.—Eugene W. Debs.

Together with pensioning aged workers in industry we favor pensioning and retiring old ideas that have consigned aged workers to neglect.

If you do not think that cooperation is necessary, watch what happens to a wagon if one wheel comes off.—Exchange.

What puzzles us is that every successful exploiter of the working masses is also opposed to Socialism on the ground that it would enslave us. He is a capitalist not for his own interest but for ours!

Texas, A Gap In Civilization

By Frank R. Crosswaith

FIFTY-FOUR years ago, Thomas Huxley delivered a lecture at Johns Hopkins. On that occasion the noted physiologist declared: "I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness, or by your material resources, as such. Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation. The great issue about which hangs a true sublimity and the terror of overwhelming fate, is what you are going to do with all these things." Huxley's voice has long since been silenced by death, but the question he asked of America fifty-four years ago is very much alive today.

There are some people who assert that a fitting answer to Huxley's query is to be found in the fact that the United States is now the richest nation in all recorded history; that her meteoric rise to dizzy financial heights—since she helped make the world safe for democracy—has added greatly to her prestige and influence in world affairs, and that the invested interest of her parvenu rich is now world wide. Those who accept these views point with pride to her factories and marvelous transportation systems, to her numerous industries and her unlimited natural resources, as well as to her imperial jaunts in the Western Hemisphere, as a most convincing reply to Huxley's skepticism.

Others with a keener and more civilized sense of social appraisal recognize in such orgies of barbarism as was recently staged in Sherman, Texas, a more eloquent and accurate answer. This group rightly claims that the differences between a savage and a civilized people is not measured merely by the meter of material values they happen to possess, but also by the speed registered in the struggle to free themselves of the rude, primitive instincts of the jungle.

George Hughes, like most Negroes who die at the hands of Southern mobs, was accused of assaulting a white woman. He was arrested. Among a civilized people the recognized process of law would have been permitted to run its course; but not so in Sherman, Texas. While Hughes was being tried in the county court house the minions of mobism gathered outside and made a dash for the handcuffed prisoner. Uniformed guardsmen are said to have driven the mob back. These guardsmen are reported also to have offered Hughes the choice of attempting flight from the court house, or being temporarily locked in a steel vault located on another floor.

Trusting, the doomed man chose to enter the vault and was roasted to death therein. Had he elected to flee, he might have escaped being roasted to death, but a bullet fired from a rifle in the hands of a guardsman, a sheriff or some other allegedly civilized Texan, would most like have mowed him down. By the established standards of Southern justice, whenever a Negro is involved, Hughes was foredoomed to die. Outraged Southern womanhood (white only, not the mothers of the millions of mulattoes in the South) had to be avenged, and white supremacy again vindicated.

With the court house reduced to ashes the mob then made their way through the smoking debris and dynamited the vault in which was encased the baked body of Hughes. With ghoulish glee they pounced upon the lifeless thing and tossed it out of the window: as it fell to the street to the side-walk below those imps of evil took possession of it. They tied it to the rear wheel of an automobile and dragged it triumphantly through the streets of Sherman.

Upon arriving in the squalid Negro section of the town they strung the emaciated corpse to a tree facing a Negro drug store, and built a fire beneath it. As the flames enveloped the carcass of the Negro, white men, women and children cheered repeatedly and sang the popular ditty "Happy Days Are Here Again." At that moment a holiday in Hell must have been declared. Sherman, Texas, like so many other Southern outposts of American civilization before it had done, made a convincing answer to Huxley.

Sociologists have steadily pointed out that in the march of society, upward and forward, out of the jungle of primitivism, races and tribes sometimes fall behind; they are unable to keep pace with the great body of onward moving humanity. Their unenviable role is to bring up the rear end of civilization. Very often these stragglers, unwashed elements are perfectly contented with the sorry role fate has decreed for them; they have been known even to resist the humanizing influences of culture and education acquired by their brothers in the van of human progress; stubbornly they adhere to the customs and habits of primitive life. Probably Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and other such citadels of so-called Christianity and white supremacy represent in our day examples of this sociological fact.

Obviously it is the task of the workers of both races—when they become enlightened and conscious of their common interest and organize politically as well as industrially to safe-guard that interest—to carry to their brothers in these benighted sections of the United States the torch of civilization and thereby quicken their pace in the protracted march to a higher humanity.

For Socialist Culture

Drama, Movies, Music Present Rich Field For Expression of Labor's Aspirations

By Louis Stanley

THE establishment of a Committee on cultural and Sport Activities in New York City promises the machinery for conscientiously building up a Socialist and labor culture in this country. The committee is an outgrowth of the activities revolving around the May Day Pageant that was held in connection with the local celebration of International Labor Day.

We are living in a capitalist civilization. It drags us with a capitalist culture which aims to deaden our sensibilities so that we might the better be able to stomach an industrial system based upon private profit and the exploitation of the workers by the capitalist class. Everywhere we turn we are confronted with this world of the bourgeois with its code of ethics for robbing the other fellow; its worship of material success for the individual, its glorification of useless leisure pastimes. The newspapers, the movies, the novel, poetry, humor, the drama, the concert stage, the art exhibit, the athletic field—all cater to middle class standards. That is their historic function. Is it any wonder that workingmen, even leaders of workingmen, succumb to capitalism?

It is the job of the Socialist and labor movement to build up a culture which will counteract the culture of American—and for that matter, international—capitalism and make us immune to the temptations of the bourgeois world. After all, we are Socialists because the ethics of capitalist exploitation are incompatible with our way of looking at things, because we feel a sense of solidarity with the working class, because we believe that every man and woman should work for his living. These are not intellectual things. We may have arrived at them by a process of reasoning but the extent to which they get into our bones determines our resistance to the pressure that capitalist culture is constantly exerting upon

us. If the story in the newspapers of the rise to power of the big business man who was once an office boy still gives us a thrill, then our Socialist philosophy has not yet seeped down far enough. If a display of luxury and leisure in the movies still gives us pleasure, then our Socialist sentiments are still diluted. If the frills and futilities of the middle class are reflected in plays, music, painting, sculpture, cartoons, jokes and novels still amuse us, then our Socialist philosophy is still pretty much mixed up with capitalist notions. If the commercial stunts of organized sport still keep us enthralled, then our Socialist outlook upon life is still confused. If we do find ourselves surrendering our emotions to capitalism, it is not our own fault merely. The movement is largely to blame. We rationalize, we intellectualize, but we do not enlist in our cause sufficiently the feelings of men and women and—what is just as important—children.

Of course, there can be no Socialist and labor culture unless we also have a virile Socialist and labor movement. On the other hand, the development of a working class culture will help to build up a working class movement. In the first place, cultural activities will strengthen the moral fibre of our comrades in the ranks. In the second place, the youth can be brought nearer to us. In the third place, foreign language and racial groups can be reached in the initial stages of work with them. In the fourth place, various sympathizers can be induced to cooperate with us on specific projects. At the May Day celebration, for example, the Ojeda-Crespo group of Mexican dancers, now performing at the Hippodrome, J. del Castillo, Pauline Komer and other professional performers, offered their services because of their interest in our work. Other possibilities suggest themselves.

What immediate steps can be taken to build up a Socialist and labor culture? The Workers'

Dancing Group and the Workers' Singing Club which were formed during the preparations for the May Day pageant have been meeting since May 1 on Thursday evenings at the Rand School, the first at six o'clock, the other at eight o'clock. A Labor Sports Conference is being called for Saturday, June 7, at 2 P. M., at the Rand School, for the purpose of planning for the sports activities at the annual picnic at Ulmer Park on July 26 and establishing a coordinating and promotional agency. A Booking Bureau will be established to meet the constant demands of organizations upon the time of the talented persons who have offered to cooperate with the Committee on Cultural and Sports Activities. A dramatic group will be formed in the near future. An investigation is being conducted into the practicability of showing, under party auspices, moving pictures, domestic or imported, that deal with subjects in which we as Socialists are interested. Several comrades are forming themselves into an amateur photographers' club. In the fall a series of exhibits are being planned of the work of Art Young, Ryan Walker and the hundreds of young artists who are proletarian at heart but have little opportunity to show their work to those who should be most interested in their efforts. One comrade is hard at work gathering musical scores in preparation for the workers' orchestra that will grace the next musical season. Some volunteers are anxious to begin work with young children.

What is needed is the cooperation of all those talented and would-be talented friends and comrades with the Committee on Cultural and Sports Activities. Please communicate with Louis Stanley, chairman, 7 East 15th Street, Room 602, Algonquin 4620. The opportunities for labor cultural and sports activities are limitless. Let the Socialists of other cities follow suit.

Job Insurance And Beyond

OVER fourteen years ago, the Socialist congressman, Meyer London, introduced a resolution calling upon Congress to appoint a commission fund for the mitigation of the evil of unemployment. His plea fell on deaf ears; the old parties proving once more their inability to look beyond their noses.

From that time to this, the Socialists, whether they have had representatives in Congress or not, have pressed for social insurance, especially unemployment insurance and old age pensions. Finally, they have educated the people to the point where an old party politician has asked congress to take some steps looking toward social responsibility for unemployed and the aged veterans of industry.

London said at the time, "Unemployment is not an accident. Not a rare thing. Not an occasional thing, but an incident of industry. It can always be predicted so far as seasonal industry is concerned. It is sure to come with application of every invention. It is sure to follow changes of the tariff. Every fluctuation in the world of commerce, every depression, every crisis, every change brings unemployment in its wake."

Also, he pointed out that there was only one right way, one humane way, to cure this evil:

"The worker should not be asked to assume all the burdens, all the risks, all the hazards of modern industry, with its accidents, occupational diseases, life-sapping intensity, with its sudden rushes and its long slacks, with its constant fears and its anxieties. And in the end the worker will pay for it all. I know the struggle for bread will continue to be bitter and that the emancipation of the masses can become a reality only with the abolition of the competitive system of society in which the propertyless are at the mercy of a class that control the land and the means of production. It is not so much the economic advantage—although that will not be slight—which will accrue to the masses at the introduction of a principle of ethics into industry; of a moral law into the sphere of life where the law of force rules today. Human society will become something more than a mere aggregation of bipeds each seeking to devour the other."

When the nation's politicians are considering what should be done about unemployment, they should not neglect to take into account something besides the piling up of a bad system with social insurance. They should realize the fundamentally unsound basis upon which capitalist society is built.

The Bronx Free Fellowship

"Suggestions for Vital Living" will be the topic of Rev. Leon Rosser Land's address at the 8 o'clock Fellowship Service at the weekly meeting of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston road, near East 172nd street, on Sunday evening, June 1.

At the nine o'clock open forum, Dr. Henry Neumann will speak on "Ultima Thule: A Tale of Moral Triumph." Dr. Neumann is the leader of the Ethical Culture Society of Brooklyn.

Yellow Dog Grows More Vicious

YELLOW dog, the employers' house pet, is not only getting older, he is also growing uglier as the years roll on. Court decisions, drenched in the class interest of big business, and increasingly highly spiced with capitalist dictatorship, are the diet which he is developing savagely.

When first born, yellow dog's bark was much worse than his bite. He took the form of a contract which a man or woman seeking work was required to sign. This contract stated that "in consideration of employment," the worker agreed, as long as he toiled for that particular boss, never to join a union.

What worker, with the whip of hunger playing about his shoulders, would not sign such a contract to get bread? Promises extorted by force have been recognized as not binding, from time beyond the memory of man. So the unions laughed at yellow dog, and went on organizing.

When suddenly yellow dog developed teeth. In 1908 the Hitchman Coal and Coke Co. of West Virginia discovered that a number of its supposedly safely yellow-dogged miners had been secretly organized into the union. The company haled the union officers to court. They were found guilty of "inducing breach of contract" and sentenced to jail. On appeal the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the sentences.

The next step in yellow dog's growing ugliness was to have it declared punishable to organize yellow-dogged men even if they quit the boss upon joining the union. This is the basic point in the Red Jacket Coal Co. injunction in West Virginia in 1922. For upholding this injunction, as well

as for other services to capital, Judge John J. Parker was supported for the U. S. Supreme Court.

The latest stage of yellow dog madness has been reached in the town of Nazareth, Pa. When the Kraemer Hosiery Mills there installed the yellow dog contract, the workers struck. The union sent in two representatives who launched a local campaign against yellow dogger.

The Kraemer company, in the best capitalist tradition of 1930, rushed to court. And the court, also in the best capitalist tradition, granted "the relief prayed for." Judge Russell C. Stewart ruled that the hosiery company had a right to extort from its workers a promise that they would not join a union, and that "it is the clear duty of the court to protect those rights." So he dutifully granted an injunction. He forbade the union and its representatives to interfere with the "business" of the company. Then, as the crown of his order, he added, "The public is in the position of the defendants."

This universal injunction was upheld and made perpetual by the county court early in April. The earth's whole 1,750,000,000 population are now forbidden to organize or utter a word of criticism against yellow dogger in this "up and coming" Pennsylvania county. The order will be appealed to the state supreme court, and probably to the U. S. Supreme Court. If it is upheld all along the line the scope of injunctions will be tremendously extended. And as for yellow dog, he will have grown so ugly that nothing can curb him—except the organized might of the militant workers.

He is the author of two novels, "The Boy Grew Older" and "Gandie Follows His Nose", co-author of a biography of Anthony Comstock, contributor to all the leading magazines and a doughty champion of free speech. He is now at work on a book which will appear this summer.

His championship of Sacco and Vanzetti cost him his job on "The New York World" but brought him into touch with leaders in the world of labor and Socialism. He contributes a feature to "The Nation" every week and during the last Mayoralty campaign in New

Charitable Pittsburgh

By Arthur J. McDowell

MONTESQUIEU described Paris as a place where they put a few people in insane asylums to convince the world that the rest were sane. What better comment could be made on our entire capitalist system where the very charitable enterprises manage to create the very poverty they would remedy. The Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, one of the largest professional panhandlers in the city, has led the way in the taking over of the lucrative private trade in paper waste and used articles which they collect as contributions instead of paying nominal price given by the old "junk dealer." Yet in spite of the highly profitable nature of this activity the \$9,000 per year Director decided that in order to be in style with Hoover business he must have a wage-cut and proceeded to cut the wages of the drivers of collection trucks from the former commission basis to a flat \$2.50 per day.

When the down-and-outers turned and struck and the competing charity-business concerns took advantage of the strike to take over the association's collections, the Director, fearful of his losses, settled the strike. This same "charity" organization bitterly fought the bread-line sponsored by the independent contributions of a couple of men of moderate means. It declared a vital danger to the community was involved in "the giving of something for nothing," showing the deadly effect on the morale of a starving man of a bowl of soup and piece of bread daily without him registering on some charity list and rendering an "equivalent" amount of work.

Investigation brought out the fact that this association's requirement of the recipients of its bounty that they should work before leaving, effectually prevented them from seeking jobs or even securing the odd tasks that are the only thing within the power of many of the human husks scrapped by the "wealthiest nation that the world has seen."

When the sponsors of the bread-line under pressure closed their kitchen, panhandling, which had shown a marked decline, again manifested itself on the streets and the Schenley Farms Protective Association, residential association of wealthy residents of Pittsburgh's Fifth Avenue district, warned its members to call the Oakland police station upon the first occasion of a promenade being coarsely interrupted by a plea for "a dime." A special officer has accordingly been assigned to the gilded row to promptly slap any one-man charitable agencies into the nearest bastille.

"He Owes It All," etc.

THE scene is a Magistrate's Court in the Bronx. The occasion is the induction of a new Magistrate into office. George B. De Luca, a member of the District Attorney's office, a good party worker, and a good prosecutor, has been named by His Honor the Mayor to a higher—and better paying position. The bench is covered with floral tributes from the "boys," and the smiling appointee sits surrounded by fellow judges and representatives of organizations come to do honor to the boy who made good.

Speeches are many and long. Commendations are sickly with sentiment try the patience of the large gathering of court officials, lawyers, litigants and witnesses. The least impressed are those up on charges. This is not their holiday, except for the one whose case is called first and who is promptly discharged as a gesture of noblesse oblige.

A gavel is presented by the Democratic club of which De Luca is a member and he accepts in a gracious speech saying he will keep the gavel at home as "it is too good to be used in this court." (We wonder how he meant that.)

The speakers vie with each other in finding expressions of praise for De Luca's accomplishments and qualifications. It finally smoldered down to the fact, as one Judge put it, in more words than are used in this place, that he owed it all to his mother, and that but for her he would not be where he was. Someone later added that divine Providence also had a hand in it, but this was allowed to pass.

A cynical bystander hummed softly, "If he owes it all to his mother, what does he owe to Tammany Hall?"

It was all very pleasant and friendly and one walked out of the courtroom inspired to do bigger and better things. Hard work and virtue will triumph over all obstacles and the eyes are duly rewarded. Oyez, oyez, step up and ye shall be heard, the new Magistrate sits in attendance.

York City he wrote and spoke for the candidacy of Norman Thomas. Recently he opened a free employment office which supplied jobs for more than eight hundred men and last week he sent a tiny contribution to the soup kitchen of the Women's Section of the Socialist Party.

Justice should remove the bandage from her eyes long enough to distinguish between the vicious and the unfortunate.