

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

"Don't Sell America Short"—Too Much Wheat?—Hoover and Veterans' Pensions—The Recommendations of the Simons Commission and the Labor Government

THE BUBBLE BURSTS

GONE is the glory of the soothsayers. Gone is the magic of their incantations. In vain does the High Hoover speak words of optimism. In vain does the mighty Mellon, in vain do lesser priests, sound again the old refrain: "Don't sell America short." At each optimistic speech the stock market falls again. Wheat and cotton follow the downward path of stocks. The tragedy of unemployment does not diminish. Neither the Grand Old Party nor the new capitalism, neither the politicians in Congress nor the engineer in the White House, can show us the secret whereby the wild scramble for profit can be made to serve the common good.



Norman Thomas

THEY PAY TO WORK

KANSAS wheat has been quoted as low as 70c a bushel in producing centers, which is 10 or 20 cents below the cost of raising. That is, farmers under the hot Kansas sun are not merely working for nothing, they are actually paying for the privilege of growing wheat. The explanation is said to be world over-production. But this explanation sounds hollow when the very papers which carry it report that one of the greatest famines in history still rages in the interior of China. Moreover, the success of famine relief agencies in recent months shows that it is not true that civil war in China makes effective relief impossible. What a mad world this is when wheat and other foodstuffs must be stored or destroyed or sold at less than the cost of production while millions starve! The Farm Relief Board and Congress between them might even yet work out a program of relief in China somewhat comparable to American relief in Russia.

WAR VETERANS' PENSIONS

MR. HOOVER'S belated objections to the Veterans' bill seem to me sound. At any rate they were not answered in the Senate which seemed to me moved by dislike of the President and by desire to pick up the veterans' vote rather than by logic. No time is a good time to spend Government money on bad bills. It ought, however, to be made clear that to raise taxes for good measures is warranted even in bad times. Money spent on a comprehensive program for unemployment relief will do far more good than the same amount of money left in pockets of well-to-do and rich industrialists and other taxpayers. But to get such a program the workers need to make their political power felt as the veterans have done. Since what the workers need is not one particular law but a program, they can best make their power felt through a party devoted to their interests.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

HOW hollow and useless are both old parties to the American people is shown by recent events. The Democrats have made good criticisms of the Republicans in Washington, but they have no program of their own and were partners in making the tariff they denounce. Here in New York City a Republican Alderman, Mr. Joseph Clark Baldwin, has made an effective criticism of the second vicious salary grab which the brazen Walker administration, secure in the size of its majority and in the remoteness of the next election, has inflicted upon the city. But what Mr. Baldwin says in favor of the needs of the unemployed as against the needs of the fat, well-paid politicians doesn't ring true coming from a member of the party which has done so little for the unemployed in Washington and whose only representative on the Board of Estimate in New York was a leader in jamming the unemployed in Washington and whose only representative on the Board of Estimate in New York was a leader in jamming the unemployed in Washington. A Republican Alderman pleading for the unemployed in New York sounds like the Democratic Governor Roosevelt preaching liberalism after giving Tammany all it wanted. This story of the old parties has a moral and you know what it is: "Vote the Socialist ticket."

RALLY FOR MOONEY AND BILLINGS

MORE than any other of the many victims of class injustice and oppression in America Mooney and Billings symbolize the breakdown not only of civil liberty but of justice. It is now almost two years since Mooney told me he hoped for release. It is more than a year since Governor Young of California said that he would get around to their case in his summer vacation. It is more than half a year since he passed the buck to the California Supreme Court. And still Mooney and Billings see their lives slowly creep away behind prison bars. There can be no doubt that for this situation it is partly our own weakness and our absorption in other affairs which is to blame. The Socialist Party, at the request of the National Executive Committee, will hold meetings again to arouse the workers. At the Academy of Music in Brooklyn a well organized conference of the Party and labor unions plans a monster meeting on July 15th. Let readers around New York surely save the date.

THE INDIAN SKY DARKENS

IN a very humble spirit and without any sense at all of moral superiority can any American Socialist or progressive presume to speak his mind on the progress or lack of progress of the Labor government in England. Our first business is with our own job. Yet because we are internationalists and because the success of the British Labor Government and of the political method to which it is committed means so much to us and to the whole world for the future of Socialism we are justified in expressing our concern about the Labor Government's success in domestic affairs and in dealing with India.

Surely the Labor Government cannot believe that the long delayed Simon report, now that it has appeared, offers a solution. Yet the Labor Government has in advance given a kind of endorsement of the report by including Labor members of the commission in the Cabinet. Let us grant that the report is a sincere piece of work, that it states facts which must be considered and makes suggestions which may have merit. Let us grant that the situation in India involving more overt force than Mussolini is compelled to employ. Not in Russia or Italy are the police at present often called upon to beat with bamboo clubs hundreds of non-resisting citizens. Yet this scene, with all the moral horror it involves, has been repeated not once but many times in India, as newspaper correspondents have revealed in moving terms.

It will not do to say these are but temporary measures for a passing emergency. It will not do to say that Labor stands for dominion home rule sometimes. It is poor comfort to be clucked by a policeman of a government which means that you shall be free if you live long enough. Moreover, it must be added that there is nothing in the Simon report prepared by a Commission which contained no Indian representative and was extensively boycotted by the Indians, a report denounced now by all classes of Indian opinion, which promises real progress toward dominion home rule. In some ways it is a step backward. According to George Slocombe, even the Indian liberals and moderates are increasingly discouraged about the forthcoming London conference.

The situation is clearly out of line with British Labor's own declaration on India and with the moral claims of Socialism. Its continuance represents a dangerous bankruptcy of intelligence and imagination. We all want the success of the British Labor Government. But that success may mean losing office by loyalty to Socialist principles in an emergency rather than keeping office by ignoring them.

Each day's delay makes the situation worse. Gandhi and the National Congress announced their program clearly a year before they put it into effect and months before Labor came to office. Even after the first of the year negotiations with Gandhi would have been possible. Mr. Slocombe suggests that they are still possible. Certainly the difficulties in the way are less than the difficulties of continuance of the present situation. The only hope would seem to be to call a conference to frame a constitution for a dominion status with the proviso that England will declare a political amnesty as evidence of good faith and the Indian delegates will agree to proper proposals for the representation and protection of minorities. By negotiation a way might be found to avoid whatever dangers lurk in too sudden changes. A British Labor Government might fall if it proposed such a program—or a better one—but it would win a great victory for Socialist internationalism. We believe that this fact is recognized by increasing numbers of our British comrades.

NEW LEADER

With Which Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by Eugene V. Debs

VOL. X.—No. 21

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1930

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

Price Five Cents

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$2.00
Three Months .75
Six Months 1.00

Simon Report Attacked by India Leaders

London Herald, Labor Organ, Also Assails Proposals Which Would Maintain British Rule

PUBLICATION of the second section of the Simon Commission's report on India brought no more satisfaction to the Indian Nationalists than the first section did. Cables from Bombay indicate a general dissent with the proposals made in the report. While the moderate elements of the Nationalists and Moslems counsel patience in view of the coming round table conference they are also equally dissatisfied with the proposals.

The denunciation of the recommendations is based for the most part on four points. The most important of these is the fact that the Indian civil service and police still remain under complete control of the Secretary of State for India. Provincial autonomy is given, it is true, according to the views generally expressed, but while it is given to the country with one hand, the increased powers of overriding granted to the Provincial officer.

Army Provisions Criticized
That the army should cease even to rely on the Legislature for its endorsement of its estimates and should become entirely independent of Indian Government control is a third objection. That the power of the purse should not be vested in the Provinces is held out as another objection which cannot be surmounted.

M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independents in the Legislative Assembly, declared he had not expected the Simon Commission to satisfy either Nationalists or Moslems. He added:
"India must, if she wants to win her freedom, get ready to prepare her case for a fight at the London Conference to put down the Simon Commission report and its recommendations and assign them to their proper place, remembering that the function of the commission was merely that of rapporteur."

Sir Phiroze Sethna, president of the Liberal Federation, commented on the reports from London during the last fortnight which had lauded the report as a best-seller which had been greatly appreciated in the United States.
"No wonder this is so," Sir Phiroze said, after reading Volume II this morning. "Miss Mayo's 'Mother India' was equally well appreciated in these countries and abroad and equally believed when published."

The same may be said of the two volumes of the Simon Commission report. Rumor had it that provincial autonomy was a certainty. We find this is so, but the powers of the Governors are so very greatly widened as to make this provincial autonomy a farce.
"There was no advance whatever in the matter of the central government, and that was what the country was really crying for. Unless and until this is done, there is going to be no peace in the land."

Boycott Continues

The report must remain boycotted by the Nationalist movement, in the opinion of the Pandit Motilal Nehru, Acting President of the Nationalist Congress and the active leader of the movement.
"We simply shall not pay the slightest heed to it," he said today, while asserting he had not yet read it. "It is an ample vindication of the boycott placed by our Congress people on the commission." Sir Chimanlal Stavda, one of the outstanding Liberal leaders and a former member of the Legislative Council, said: "The recommendations, instead of easing the present tense political situation, are going to aggravate it. Unless it is promptly and unequivocally made clear that the British Government will not feel itself in any manner bound by the recommendations it will be impossible to make us believe Britain means business at the round table conference."

Shaukat Ali, one of the principal Moslem leaders in Bombay, asserted that his people pinned their faith entirely in the round table conference and he enjoined Congress and other party leaders to consider a suspension of the civil disobedience campaign, since the conference is fast approaching, in order to give full weight to the preparation of India's case in London.

London Herald Critical

The Bombay Chronicle, usually regarded as the official organ of the Swarajists (home rule advocates), describes it as "an atrocious document." The Indian Daily Mail, the mouthpiece of a section

Rockefeller Coal Mines Cut Wages in West Virginia Fields

NEW YORK—(FP)—3,000 soft coal miners in the Fairmount West Virginia fields are receiving a postgraduate course in Hoover prosperity. After seeing Rockefeller owned mines of the Consolidation Coal Co. close down before and after last fall's market crash, those still employed have had their wages reduced from 12 to 14%. The reduction is announced "with regret" by the industrialists who promised Hoover there would be no wage reductions.
Many miners in the Fairmount district have had to wait as long as three months for wages, some of them holding the sack when their employers went bankrupt.

L.I.D. Opens Conference At Tamiment

Douglas Describes Chicago Political and Gang Rackets — Sullivan Speaks

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
FOREST PARK, PA.—The continuous warfare of Chicago gangs is due to the fact that there is no monopoly enjoyed by a single syndicate of gangsters over the bootlegging industry, Professor Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, declared Thursday in an address before the opening session of the conference of the League for Industrial Democracy at Camp Tamiment here. The conference, which will continue through to Sunday, will discuss racketeering in its various phases under the general topic of "The Folly of Work."

Whereas in other cities bootlegging is carried on by gangs, with well-defined territories, in Chicago the business is highly competitive with two syndicates, headed by Capone and Moran, engaged in a battle for supremacy. The absence of complete domination by a single political machine, such as the "Tammany regime" in New York and the Vane "machine" in Philadelphia, further complicates the situation and produces guerrilla warfare which has brought Chicago its "unenviable reputation," Prof. Douglas said.

Some 200 "rackets," chief among them bootlegging, involve the activity or association of five per cent (Continued on Page Two)

Roosevelt Voices Faith in Tammany As Cooley Is Freed

Governor Tells Waldman Local Prosecutors Are Functioning Properly—Socialist Leader Denies Contention, Declares Others Forced Exposures—Cooley Whitewash Supports Him

REFUSING to accede to a request of the Socialist Party for a state investigation of the current scandals in New York City, Governor Roosevelt has written Louis Waldman, co-chairman of the Socialist committee on public affairs, expressing his faith in the prosecutions begun by the district attorney's offices in New York and Kings county. Mr. Waldman made the Governor's letter public this week and at the same time made public a reply in which he declared the Governor was "begging the question."

Governor Roosevelt, in his first public answer to the requests for a state investigation, declared he could only act where "the local inquisitorial machinery" had failed to function. This is not the case in New York City, the Governor felt. In reply, Mr. Waldman declared that the "wholesale official corruption" could not have taken place if the local authorities had acted properly.

The Socialist leader made four specific points in support of his view:

(1) Although Judge Vause was investigated in February, 1929, no indictment was found against him; and that action by the New York County grand jury was forced by action of the federal authorities.
(2) That the "local inquisitorial machinery" had failed to act "for a long time on public charges of illegal practices before the Board of Standards and Appeals; here again Federal pressure brought action."
Mr. Waldman asserted:
(3) That complaints against Chief Probation Officer Cooley were ignored until the matter became a "scandal."
(4) That although it has been disclosed that Judge Vause received the sum of \$250,000 from the United American Lines for procurement of lease for city piers, "that local inquisitorial machinery" has not tried to discover the reason for the payment or the distribution of the \$250,000.

Cooley Is Whitewashed
Immediate support of Mr. Waldman's criticism of the ineffectiveness of having Tammany prosecutors act against Tammany corruptionists was borne out the day his correspondence with the Governor was made public. The trial of Chief Probation Officer Cooley

Lundeen Nominated In Minn.—Charged Labor Party in Deal

ST. PAUL (F. P.)—Contrary to pre-primary dope, Ernest Lundeen defeated Knud Wefald for the Farmer-Labor nomination for U. S. Senator in Minnesota.
Voters may have been attracted to Lundeen because of his outspoken opposition to any fusion scheme with the Democrats in the fall election while the capitalist papers kept saying that Wefald would be pulled out of the race to give the Democrats a clear field against the Republican nominee (Sen. Thomas Scholl), while the Democratic candidate for governor would withdraw to give Floyd Olson, Farmer-Labor nominee, a chance to beat the Republican.

Ryan Helps New Tammany Salary Grab

Thomas Opposes Raises — Asserts Low-paid Men and Unemployed Need Funds

THE N. Y. Board of Aldermen has passed and Mayor Walker has indicated he will sign the new salary grab of \$519,000 annually hurriedly voted through the Board of Estimate for a small group of high-placed Tammany men who hold city jobs. Opposition to the grab was led at a hearing before an aldermanic sub-committee by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Meier Steinbrink, Republican leader in Brooklyn. Division in the Republican ranks is evident. George U. Harvey, Republican president of Queensborough, voted for the increase as did one of the four Republican aldermen.

The only substantial support for the grab came from a surprising quarter. After Thomas, Steinbrink and some 15 civic organizations had denounced the grab, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, spoke in favor of it. In urging approval of the grab, Ryan duplicated similar services he has done the Tammany administration at crucial points, such as his approval given Mayor Walker when he was being arraigned for inactivity in connection with aid for the unemployed earlier this year.

Although none but the highly-paid heads of departments and (Continued on Page Two)

Socialist N.E.C. Meets In New Haven

Twenty-Nine States Report Party Activity, Senior Says—Election Possibilities Canvassed

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
NEW HAVEN.—With the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party meeting in two days sessions at New Haven, beginning Thursday of this week, National Executive Secretary, Clarence O. Senior of Chicago, submits an extensive report of party activities since the committee met late in March at Los Angeles.
"Twenty-nine states and all federations have reported activity to the national office," reads the opening sentence of the report. By comparing this with other periods Senior says that this is an increase of two states since the March meeting, of six since December, and of twelve since September of last year.

"In common with all other Socialist parties in the world," continues the report, "the party has increased in membership and in influence. Two new Socialist mayors took office in the spring election in Beaver Dam and Iowa, Wisconsin. More street corner meetings are being held than were reported for several years previously. Much more literature is being distributed. Every report of a state convention thus far received has noted the increase of enthusiasm displayed by the delegates."

Western Trip Brings Profit
The Los Angeles meeting was arranged with the view of having members of the committee speak enroute to and from that city, making the trip serve agitation in the West as well as a means for the committee meet there.

Secretary Senior now reports that this agitation trip was a success financially and otherwise. There were 110 lectures delivered, hundreds of inches of publicity were obtained, valuable new contracts were made by the national office, and the net proceeds above expenses were \$315.87. In addition to this literature to the amount of \$150 was sold at these meetings.

Of the increasing activities reported by Secretary Senior special mention is made of New York City, Newark, N. J. Socialists obtained some favorable action on unemployment from the city council in Duluth, Minn., Socialists also brought pressure upon the city council and appropriations for public works were made. Many more May Day demonstrations were held this year and special Mooney meetings are being arranged during July and one new university Socialist Club has been organized.
A favorable situation has appeared to materialize; one western Congressional district is likely to send a Socialist to Congress and two Socialists to the Legislature. Eighty per cent of the registered voters in Noxon have become members of the party and at Heron the party has a majority of the voters enrolled. The increase in party membership in western Montana in the past few months is 200.

Western Election Chances
Summarizing other information from Montana Senior reports: "The Montana party is running a candidate for U. S. Senator, two Congressmen, associate justices of the Supreme Court, railroad commissioner, and as many county tickets as possible. Nominations are by conventions since the party is officially recognized. There is a fighting chance in three counties for legislative victories."

Another western state, Oregon, has a fighting chance for the election of several Socialists to the legislature. This is in Multnomah County but the local organization will have to get speakers, funds and literature outside the state if full advantage is taken of the opportunity.

Milwaukee reports a favorable chance of electing another alderman and Pennsylvania has prospects in two districts. The Lehigh-Berks Congressional district is promising if thoroughly canvassed and in Reading one or more legislative candidates have a fighting chance of success.

Literature is more and more in demand. Two new leaflets have been issued, one on "Labor's Politics" and the other on "How to End War," the first by James O'Neal and the second by Secretary Senior. The committee will also consider a poster for general use over the country.

One of the most important ventures into Socialist literature in many years will be taken up by the committee at New Haven. This is the publication of twenty pamphlets which will constitute a pamphlet series.

The Mooney Fight Re-opens

TOM MOONEY and Warren K. Billings remain in prison. Thirteen years have passed since these men were placed behind prison bars. They were convicted by manly evidence, by perjurers, by creatures of the underworld, and by the might of the consolidated masters of capital and finance of San Francisco.

The convicted men were active in the organized labor movement of the city. Their enemies desired to crush the trade unions, to dictate wages and hours, and to rule politics and industry. It was a labor conflict with big issues at stake. Both sides recognized it.
Determined to "teach Labor a lesson," the consolidated masters determined to pick off Mooney and Billings, put them out of the way. This is no exaggeration. It is not the only case of its kind in this country. For some reason labor conflicts in this country have been more savage than in any other country. Our capitalists have had an anti-social character throughout their history.

PART OF EMPLOYER TERRORISM

Labor disputes in the mining industry before the dawn of the present century, on the railroads, in the steel and textile industries, and in the lumber camps have been scenes of Prussian frightfulness. The masters as early as the eighties employed Pinkertons, spies and private mercenaries. They were private armies under the command of agents of the corporations. Armed with rifles and machine guns they transformed labor disputes into bloody shambles.

Even women and children were not spared in these frightful labor wars. In West Virginia an armored train moved through a mining valley. Machine guns spit death into men, women and children sleeping in the hills. At Ludlow in Colorado even the tents that sheltered women and children were fired and miners were shot like rats by the mercenaries of the mine owners.

A black phase of these actions of our capitalist anarchy is that government officials permitted this usurpation of the police powers of the State. To that extent these officials have been accomplices of the extra-legal acts of the employing class. Executive officials by their inaction have thus sunk to the level of the thugs who have run amuck.

Even courts have been prostituted to the service of an anti-social employing class. The "frame-up" in labor cases has become notorious in the United States. Nothing like these cases have occurred in modern England. Even under the old German and Austro-Hungarian monarchies the worker accused of crime growing out of a strike never had to face manufactured evidence or the perjured testimony of low scoundrels. There was a certain code of honor which the capitalist abroad would not violate in such matters.

THE MOST REVOLTING FRAME-UP

It has been otherwise in "free America" and the Billings-Mooney case has been the most revolting one we have had in our history. Every honest man and woman who have studied the case agree that it is the most shocking example of injustice that has ever disgraced any court. These men are no more guilty of the crime for which they have been deprived of their liberty than the reader who reads this.

A commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate the case submitted a report to the President. The latter was so impressed by the report that he wired Governor Stephens in January, 1918, to postpone the execution of the sentence against Mooney. The case had already become an international scandal and Mooney's sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment. The Wilson commission was headed by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School.

The trial judge, Franklin A. Griffin, some years later, after certain revolting facts had become known, declared that "The Mooney case is one of the dirtiest jobs ever put over and I resent the fact that my court was used for such a contemptible piece of work."

Series of Rallies Throughout Nation July 14 to 21 to Demand Mooney Go Free

Demonstrations for the release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings will be voiced at scores of huge mass meetings during the week of July 14th to 21st.

The demonstrations were agreed upon by Mooney at the suggestion of Clarence Senior, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, during a conference held by Mooney and Senior in Quentin penitentiary this Spring.

Because of the weather, most of the meetings will be outdoor demonstrations. The New York Socialists will hold their demonstration in Union Square at 5 p. m., on Thursday, July 17th. Brooklyn Socialists have organized a citizens committee which will stage a great meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of July 15th. On July 19th, a demonstration will be held in Washington Park, Newark, N. J., under the auspices of the Essex County Socialists. Every city or town that boasts a Socialist local should hold a meeting, large or small, between July 14th and 21st.

CONVICTED BY HATRED

Judge Griffin, who is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the case, also made the following statement:

"Every witness who testified against Mooney has been shown by facts and circumstances developed since his trial, and which are incontrovertible, to have testified falsely."
A statement like that by the trial judge in the case of a politician or man of wealth would have been sufficient to set the machinery of the law in motion. But Mooney and Billings are still behind prison bars.

Fremont Older, Editor of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, has made similar statements. He went so far as to say that "there are some people who have had an interest" in keeping these men in prison. He added that "It was hatred, instead of legal evidence, that convicted" Mooney.

Trial judge Griffin has pleaded for a new trial. The attorney general of California has also asked for a new trial. No action.

Duncan Matheson of the San Francisco Police Department urges a pardon. So does District Attorney Matthew Brady. So does James Brennan, active prosecutor in the first bomb trial. Captain Charles Goff of the Police Department adds his plea. Every living juror in Mooney's trial urges the release of Mooney. Edward J. Hanna, Archbishop of San Francisco; Edward L. Parsons, Episcopal Bishop of California; Jacob Nieto, Rabbi of Temple Sherith Israel; W. N. Burkhardt, Editor of the San Francisco News; William V. McNevin, Foreman of the Mooney jury, and a number of other prominent citizens have made special pleas in behalf of Mooney. No action.

MAKE YOUR PROTEST NOW!

Every witness against Mooney has been discredited. Not a shred of the original evidence against Mooney remains and yet Governor Young has not acted to release the imprisoned men.

Again the Socialist Party has urged its affiliated divisions and sympathetic organizations to renew the campaign for the release of these men. Mooney is now an old man and his health is wrecked. It is shocking to think that this hideous injustice can continue.

Mooney and Billings are innocent! Arrange meetings of protest. Circulate petitions for their release. Send your protests to C. C. Young, Governor, Sacramento, Calif.

Dramatize this foul crime. Help to release these victims of malice and conspiracy.

Water Brings Power Trust 35 Millions

Federal Trade Commission Unearths Series of Stock Manipulations by Utilities

WASHINGTON (FP)—Watering of stock issues of subsidiaries at the time they were taken over by the National Power & Light Co., a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share Co., was the process by which the National made \$35,000,000 at the expense of the public, as shown in testimony before the Federal Trade Commission by Asel R. Colbert, examiner for the Commission.

As though to clinch the argument that the power trust has entered the South both to rob the people by extortionate rates for service and to gag them through control of politicians, the record showed that the very states where rate regulation is least effective and politicians are most loud in defending the utility corporations, are the ones where the trust has "made" this money.

The National Power & Light Co., was organized in April, 1922, by the Electric Bond & Share Co., and Isidor Newman & Son, a New Orleans firm. It took over from the American Cities Co., a holding company, the Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co., the Knoxville Railway & Light Co., the Houston Lighting & Power Co., the Little Rock Railway & Electric Co., and the Memphis Street Railway Co. It also picked up the Memphis Gas & Electric Co., which, like the Memphis Street Railway Co., and the Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co., had been in the hands of receivers. On this group of original subsidiaries the National poured \$3,725,957 of water, making the ledger value appear \$22,247,514.

Then began a series of reorganizations and stock-juggling tricks, including a merger of various companies in North and South Carolina into a new Carolina Power & Light Co., with a book value of \$60,915,545, which was \$22,048,400 more than the value of the companies that were merged. The National, owning all of the common stock of this merger, at a ledger cost of \$23,549,860, received \$1,700,000 in dividends on this investment in the 33 months ending Dec. 31, 1928. The people who use electric light and power, in the Carolinas, are paying rates based on this inflation of actual investment.

"The total ascertainable amount of 'writeups' in fixed capital of operating utilities brought about through the reorganizations effected by the National Company," says the Commission, "was approximately \$35,000,000. This is exclusive of any 'writeup' in fixed capital through certain reorganizations of operating utilities for the reason that details as to the predecessor companies were refused by the National Company, nor does it include any of the subsidiaries of the Lehigh Power Securities Corporation."

This Lehigh concern, through its president, P. B. Sawyer, refused to permit the Commission's examiners to see its accounts and records, on the ground that it was not engaged in interstate business and hence could not be investigated by the federal government. The National Company claimed a ledger value of \$73,342,927 on its investment in stocks of the Lehigh Power Securities Co., at the end of 1928.

"The operating subsidiaries of the National Power & Light Co.," the Commission says, "are supervised by the Electric Bond & Share Co. The total amount paid to Electric Bond & Share Co., by the National Company and its subsidiaries for supervision of all classes in 1927 was \$1,692,750. The gross income of the National Company totaled \$25,582,752 during the period from organization April 1, 1922, to Dec. 31, 1928. Expenses amounted to \$23,113,605, leaving \$2,469,146 available for bond interest and dividends. Of this amount \$4,097,628 was paid out in bond interest, \$4,348,642 in preferred dividends, \$9,418,001 in common dividends and \$5,604,877 was retained in surplus."

The Federal Trade Commission inquiry is now near the point of ascertaining who controls and gets the lion's share of loot from the Electric Bond & Share Co.—the heart of the power trust. Morgan & Co. are big stockholders. The extent of their domination is to be disclosed.

Socialist Mayor Delivers Straight Talk To Convention of Business Club

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

READING, Pa.—You can never tell what a Socialist mayor will say when addressing public meetings. Recently Mayor Henry J. Stump was invited to address the National Business Club convention and he accepted the invitation.

These prosperous men are of a type that rarely look ahead or attempt to understand the forces and changes around them. Realizing this, the Socialist Mayor of Reading, in a few blunt and polite words, went to the bat. Here is what he said:

"Gentlemen, you don't amount to as much as you imagine you do. Just now you are on the top of the heap, but sooner or later Old Man Merger is going to get you and you'll find yourselves in the ranks of the jobless white-shirt slaves. Study economic conditions and find out what ought to be done to make life easier for the victims of efficiency. Thousands of potential Rotarians are now rotating around the world in a search for some kind of a job which will not wilt the collar and callous the hands. You may be next. What are you going to do about it?"

Roosevelt Voices Faith in Tammany

(Continued from Page One)

grand jury investigations.

"The grand jury for the county of New York, the Federal grand jury for the Southern District of New York, and the grand jury for the County of Kings are now carrying on investigations relative to most of the matters which you mention in your letter. Where the local inquisitorial machinery is being properly used for investigating purposes, I do not think that it is either the duty or the right of the Governor to interfere by the designation of an extraordinary grand jury. Until it becomes apparent that the local officials charged with prosecuting jurisdiction have refused or failed to carry out the duty imposed upon them by law, I do not believe a proper conception of executive functions warrants interference by me.

"Very truly yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Waldman Replies:

To this Mr. Waldman replied: "His Excellency, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Governor:

"This to acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of June 18th. I quite agree with your statement that 'where the local inquisitorial machinery is being properly used for investigating purposes' it is neither the duty nor the right of the Governor to interfere by the designation of an extraordinary grand jury." That, however, I question.

"My letter of May 23rd, urging you, on behalf of the Public Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party, to order an investigation of the affairs of the City of New York is based on the conviction entertained, not only by my Party but by a large body of public opinion that the 'local inquisitorial machinery' in our city, controlled, as it is, by the Tammany-McCooney machine, has broken down where it concerned offenses committed by politicians affiliated with that machine or those high in its favor.

"Wholesale official corruption in our city such as has been featured in the press the past several weeks, could not have taken place by the 'local inquisitorial machinery' had been 'properly used' for investigating purposes and to ferret out crime wherever it may be found.

"Since it is the clear indication of your letter that if the 'local inquisitorial machinery' is properly used, it becomes the duty, and it is the right of the Governor to 'interfere by the designation of an extraordinary grand jury,' permit me to call the following pertinent facts to your attention:

Mr. Waldman then listed the four points given above and continued:

Tammany Probes Tammany

"The 'local inquisitorial machinery' referred to in your letter is manned by assistants, clerks and investigators who are organically connected with the Tammany-McCooney machinery, whose misdeeds they are supposed to investigate. The personnel of the local prosecuting offices owe their jobs to that machine. It is reasonable to suppose that such personnel will 'bite the hand that feeds them.' The fact is, they do not.

"Friendly local prosecuting officers have many ways of serving the local political machine and its henchmen, without always appearing to refuse or fail to 'carry out the duty imposed upon them by law.' Where public appearance absolutely requires, they go through the motions of a prosecution. The matter affecting a favored son is submitted to a grand jury, but no indictment is found. Or, if an indictment becomes necessary to appease popular clamor, a young and comparatively inexperienced assistant is selected to try the case. He is pitted against a veteran criminal trial lawyer and the result usually is what it is intended to be—an acquittal.

"On the other hand, the investigation carried on by the federal grand jury under Mr. Tuttle is, in its nature, limited because it can only cover crimes involving federal jurisdiction.

"In view of the lamentable situation now existing in New York City, the Socialist Party again urges you to order an investigation of the affairs of New York City. You, clearly, have the power to name a special deputy attorney general to supersede the local district attorneys and investigate the various charges of public corruption in New York City through a special grand jury. By naming a special investigator a man of high public standing and pronounced ability, removed from the control of the local machine, you would take an important step in restoring public confidence in government. The cynicism created in the average man by the scandals of public corruption, that any one may commit crime and 'get away with it' as long as he stands in well in politics, must be dispelled by faith that an outraged and betrayed public may turn somewhere for relief. If ever there was justification for invoking the powers vested by law in the Governor to investigate official crime with a view of eliminating its existence, the present situation in New York City justifies it."

Ryan Aids Salary Grab by Tammany

(Continued from Page One)

other executives are to benefit from the grab, and despite the fact that the lower paid employees are ignored, Mr. Ryan said he ap- proved the grab because "organized labor favors high wages."

He asserted the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council had approved the pay rise schedule. Ryan went out of his way to assail the appearance of Thomas, on behalf of the Socialist party. Thomas was interested merely in politics, Ryan asserted, and his arguments should therefore be discounted. Thomas had left before Ryan spoke.

Thomas' Statement

In opposing the grab, Thomas said:

"The Board of Aldermen should refuse to concur in the \$519,000 annual increase in the city pay roll suddenly and unexpectedly presented to it by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the following reasons:

"1. Supposedly the finances of New York City are on the budget system. The budget is worked out as an integrated whole after regular hearings. This sound principle is continually violated by the practice of making special appropriations for matters which should have been covered if at all on the budget. Of this practice, the present pay increase is a glaring example. It tends to make a joke of the budget hearings and, indeed, of scientific budget making. The manner in which the present increase was accomplished, by newspaper reports, sneaking through the Board of Estimate gives added point to this criticism.

"2. The increases in themselves as a whole are unnecessary, untimely, and unjust to other needs of the city. It is absurd to say that these increases are made to attract able men. They are made to reward politicians now in office for whose offices countless others are equally able men clamor. It is a matter of common knowledge or at least of common belief that candidates for judicial office usually pay from \$30,000 to \$100,000 in party contributions. Men who can and do pay such sums scarcely need the increase which this salary bill offers in certain judicial salaries. It is scarcely to be believed that the Board of Estimate wishes to refund their contributions at the City's expense. If there are a few salaries in this list that should be raised that matter should be determined at the budget hearings apart from this general grab. So much in support of the argument that the increases are unnecessary.

"Cities Greater Need

"That the increases are untimely goes without saying in these times of great industrial depression when acute anxiety is a portion of large numbers of our fellow citizens even if they are so fortunate as to have jobs of some sort.

"The injustice of the salary grab is proved not only by what I have already said but by a study of certain comparative needs in the City of New York. I cite two obvious examples of greater need:

"A. While in general city wage scales compare favorably with private employers they are still too low even by a present standard in many cases where wages should be raised before the pay of politicians in high office is increased. Your board might very well institute a careful study of the rate of pay of such highly trained servants of the city as librarians, technical workers in many departments and others. Certainly the city ought to set a minimum wage scale for adult full time workers which at the very least should not fall below \$2,000 a year. This figure has been set as a minimum living wage for a family of five by the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' research agency not to be accused of undue partiality to labor.

"Here are some wages now paid to city employees: Auto engineers, \$1,800 a year; attendants, \$1,740 a year; store keepers' helpers who earn from \$1,014 to \$1,482; cleaners, male, who get \$1,380 a year, and female cleaners, who get \$960 a year; watchmen in the Department of Parks \$1,620 a year; deck hands on ferry boats, \$1,800 a year; laborers, \$5.00 a day, or \$1,700 a year; sweepers in the Street Cleaning Department, \$1,860 a year; prison keepers, \$1,920 a year. Although at a public hearing on the last salary grab the Mayor promised to increase the salaries of all city employees who are receiving less than a living wage, thus far there is no evidence that anything has been done in this matter. Instead we have this great salary increase for well-paid officials.

Obligations To Jobless

"B. Even more urgent than rectification of the city wage scale is the matter of city obligation to the unemployed. The crisis has been with us since November. Yet the City of New York has taken not one single step toward working out an emergency program, it has not appropriated one extra nickel for employment service, for labor works or for relief. Relief has been left almost entirely to private agencies, many of which are now almost bankrupt. The thin and inaccurate excuse for this was the inaccurate statement that the city has no power for emergency relief. In previous statements I have outlined a program for immediate relief and called attention to the particular provision which gives the city necessary power. I now wish to call attention to the fact that a Board of Estimate which could not or would not work out any equivalent for the Wagner bill on public works in city affairs or effectively cooperate with the state in public employment exchanges, or find a way to relieve its citizens who were left wholly dependent upon public charity has nevertheless found time and money to put an extra burden of more than half a million dollars annually upon the city budget."

Socialist N.E.C. Meets In New Haven, Conn.

(Continued from Page One)

phil library on Socialism. Morris Hillquit will report on this proposal at the sub-committee appointed at the Los Angeles meeting. It is expected that this series will cover every phase of the Socialist philosophy and movement. It will be modern and it is hoped to publish it at a very moderate price.

To Consider Moving

The establishment of a Social Problem Lecture Bureau by the national office will be before the committee. It is expected that the bureau can be developed and provided Socialist speakers for a variety of organizations, expanding Socialist education work into a new field, and making the service provide an income for the national office.

One of the most important matters before the committee is the preparation of a Congressional program for the fall elections. The items to go into the program were considered at the Los Angeles meeting and Morris Hillquit will present the draft.

Another matter of importance that will come before the committee is action on a report by Joseph W. Sharts regarding the advisability of moving the national headquarters from Chicago. Sharts has prepared an exhaustive report on removal, including a presentation of the views for and against which have been submitted by party members in different sections of the country.

Milwaukee and Washington are considered in the report. One leading consideration in the report is the question as to what city would be best for the purposes of publicity. In Chicago the newspapers are practically closed to news stories of the Socialist Party and this attitude also affects the press agencies that serve newspapers throughout the country.

During its session at New Haven the committee members will speak at meetings in a number of Connecticut cities, including Waterbury, Wallingford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford and New London.

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—The walkout of union photographers which has been in force in all San Francisco commercial shops since April, 1929, has been called off. The union is allowed to return to work on such conditions as can be agreed upon by the employers.

N. Y. Socialists Are Drafting State Platform

Committee Fixes Schedules as Convention City—Merrill Raps Gov. Roosevelt

THE state executive committee of the Socialist Party, meeting in New York City Sunday, chose Schenectady as the party's convention city, it was announced at the conclusion of the meeting by State Secretary Herbert M. Merrill. The convention will meet on July 19th and 20th.

Much of the committee's sessions, held at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, was devoted to canvassing the political prospects of the party in New York City and up-state and to a discussion of the more important platform planks. The first draft of a platform prepared by a committee including Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Harry Y. Laidler and Louis Waldman, was presented to the committee.

There probably will be a unanimity of opinion in adoption of the platform with the possible exception of the plank dealing with prohibition. It is understood that some sections of the party will urge a plank calling for outright repeal of the 18th amendment, while others will favor a plank such as appeared in the last platform calling for modification of the Volstead act. Since most Socialists regard prohibition as a minor issue, no serious differences on the subject are expected.

Two Main Issues

The Socialist campaign will stress two general issues as most vital; unemployment and social insurance, and water power and the public utilities. Mr. Merrill said the platform will probably call for unemployment insurance and for a thorough revision of the old age pension act passed at the last session of the legislature.

Clearly related to unemployment as a labor demand, Mr. Merrill said, will be a fight for the outlawing of injunctions in labor disputes. In its planks on water power and public utilities, Mr. Merrill said, the Socialists will take issue with Governor Roosevelt as sharply as they will with the Republican party.

"Each time we Socialists write a platform on water power, the Governor learns something new," Mr. Merrill declared. "The development of Governor Roosevelt's so-called power program can be traced to the Socialist platforms. In taking our program piece-meal, he has given the appearance of progressivism. Actually, his program falls far short of any comprehensive scheme for using water power for the public good. The Governor now favors state ownership and development of water power for the production of electricity. He stops short at state distribution. That is where the Socialist platform will differ. We will favor state ownership of power sites, state development and state distribution of electricity to the consumers at cost. Mr. Roosevelt would have the state lease its power to private distributing companies. In our campaign we will show that the gains of public ownership and development would be dissipated by private distribution, such as the Governor favors."

The Socialist campaign will also link Governor Roosevelt with Tammany Hall, citing his refusal to investigate local political scandals, and his appointments to public office as proof of a "working agreement, if not complete subservience, to Tammany," Mr. Merrill asserted.

Buffalo Socialists Name Candidates For Local Offices

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Socialists of Buffalo and Erie County have nominated the following candidates: County Auditor, Charles A. Myers; County Clerk, Harold R. Raitt; County Treasurer, Elizabeth C. Roth; Surrogate, Attorney Julian H. Weiss. Members of Congress: 4th district, Ralph E. Horne; 42nd, Clara Haushammer. State Senators: 48th district, Rev. Herman J. Hahn; 49th, Walter Stepein; 50th, Nellie Younkens. Members of Assembly: 1st district, John C. Pace; 2nd, Herman F. Kohn; 3rd, Alfred F. Borscheil; 4th, Jesse Taylor; 5th, Stanley Gregorczyk; 6th, Ernest H. Klein; 7th, Martin B. Heiser; 8th, Jacob F. Griesinger of Lackawanna.

Julian H. Weiss is the son of the late Attorney Irving M. Weiss, who was the party nominee for Surrogate in 1924. Mrs. Roth is a director of the Erie County League of Women Voters and is vice-president of the Buffalo Parent-Teachers Association. Rev. Hahn is pastor of Salem Evangelical Church and president of the Evangelical Synod Ministers Union of Erie County. Jesse Taylor is the vice-president of the Bricklayers Union of Buffalo and is the first Negro ever nominated for the State Assembly from Buffalo.

The 40th Congressional district includes one-third of Erie County and all of Niagara County. A nomination will be made after consulting the Socialist and Independent Labor Parties of Niagara County.

Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist

Now at
31 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 5580-5581
Not connected with any other store in New York

L. I. D. Conference Opens at Tamiment

(Continued from Page One)

cent of the nation's population, Edward D. Sullivan, journalist and student of criminology, told the conference.

Mr. Sullivan, the author of "Rattling the Cup on Chicago Crime," declared prohibition to be the chief contributory cause of a growth of gangsterism which at last has made America "gangster-conscious." The gangster of today has been created by "the ardor of the dries and the thirst of the wets," the speaker asserted.

The greatest menace of gangsterism is the high political status it has attained, Mr. Sullivan said. The days of the Rosenthal murder and the Becker trial, when five men were executed for the death of one gambler are gone, he declared. In the last ten years in Chicago, Mr. Sullivan said, there have been 4,000 homicides and but 84 executions.

Prof. Douglas said:

"The unenviable reputation of Chicago is not so much due to the fact that it is greatly worse than other American cities as to the fact that there is no monopoly either among bootleggers or old party politicians. Whereas bootlegging in other cities is managed under control with territories staked out, in Chicago the industry is bitterly competitive with two syndicates headed respectively by Capone and Moran struggling for supremacy. Their attempts to secure exclusive territory are largely directed by force. Since the industry is outside the law, and agreements consequently cannot be enforced by the courts, the savagely shot gun becomes the ultimate sanctity behind the pledged word, and as an enforcing agency is frequently called upon. Vendettas necessarily arise in the wake of such violence and become self-perpetuating.

"Unlike New, which is under the almost complete control of Tammany, and Philadelphia which is absolutely dominated by the Vane machine, in Chicago the Democratic party is only slightly weaker than the Republican. The Republican party is moreover divided into a multitude of factions headed by such petty chieftains as Barrett, Crowe, Snow, Brundage, Deneen, Lundin, etc. The city has more over a multitude of semi-independent governments such as the city proper, Cook County, the Sanitary Board, the Park Boards, etc., etc. All factions in both parties have some representation in these governments and are struggling for more. Each faction knows unsavory details about the activities of the other, and at strategic intervals makes use of its knowledge. This builds up its prestige and lowers those of its opponents. The exposing faction will then demand a larger slice of the spoils as the price of peace and after a bargain, the erstwhile foes become allies. There is thus an ever-shifting combination of forces with the result that whoever wins the people lose.

"It is commonly asked why the so-called decent people do not clean up the city. If all that stood in the way were the vice, bootleg, and crime interests, powerful as these interests are, they could be defeated. But the same group of politicians who protect the underworld also give favors to influential sections of the upper world. Thus in the past, a large proportion of the assessments were 'fixed' in return for a fee of from one-third to one-half of the taxes reduced below the average level. This bound many of the 'so-called respectable' people to the various machines.

"In consequence it is virtually impossible for many of the influential citizens of the city to join effectively in the attempt to clean up the city, because to do so would mean displacing those officials who give them special favors.

"In a broader sense, Chicago affords a sharp and lurid picture of a general sickness which preys upon our American society. The judgment of men by monetary standards leads inevitably to a frantic activity to obtain wealth as the chief means of obtaining respect and of living the good life. It is small wonder therefore that the boys of 'the Valley' turn to 'the racket' as the best means of 'rising in life' and of improving their status. In a society or locality in which the old aristocratic traditions of birth and character have not the distinction which they possess in older cultures, the struggle for power must necessarily be cruder and more repellent. Finally, the picture in Chicago is in general one of nearly all classes attempting to obtain special favors and illegitimate differential advantages. When the mass of the people learn that this is an impossibility, and that the struggle must necessarily be self-defeating for most, they will perhaps turn about and realize that more is to be gained by furthering their common interests in peace, honesty, health, recreation, good schools, etc., which lie at the center of urban life. And when that realization comes, the Republican and Democratic machines will be too badly soiled to permit of their being the vehicle for the forward movement, and a third party will have to come into being."

Edgerton Praises God for Profits; Urges Labor Pay

EVANSTON, Ill.—John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, told the Methodist Federation for Social Service conference that a Christian attitude on the part of the employer would solve labor problems. He described his own experiences. Some years ago he started morning prayer exercises. At seven o'clock everyone shows up for the service. Edgerton was "proud to say that there have been the finest of economic effects. Workers are producing far more goods than before the prayers began . . . we have made it almost impossible for anyone but a Christian to get a job."

Edgerton had been invited to criticize the program of the Federation, which is headed by Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union. "Church organizations are straying away from their most important task," he said. "You are making the church a social instead of a spiritual institution. There is too much talk about labor's rights, living wages, justice, etc." Attacking the idea of having a Labor Day set aside, he charged that it creates class feeling and "impedes the spirit of brotherhood and is contrary to Jesus' teachings."

Simon Report Is Hit By Indian Leaders

(Continued from Page One)

of Liberal opinion, describes it as "Simon's sorry folly."

Of the comment in London chief interest naturally centers on the views of the Daily Herald, organ of the Labor Party, which declares that the report "has evaded the main issue."

Speaking presumably with the authority of a spokesman for the party now in power, the Herald says further: "Premier MacDonald's remedy still, we feel sure, remains unchanged, since he wrote three years ago, 'India must be in the Empire on equal terms.' Along that courageous line, not among the hesitations of the Simon report, the two countries will find a solution of the problems that face them."

The Simon report's proposals concerning the powers of the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors, it appears, are a stumbling block in the path of the Laborites and Socialists. These, the core of the problem, The Herald says, are "a negation of the machinery of self-government which elsewhere the commissioners advocate. Here is the fatal weakness of the report—fatal not only to all hope of its acceptance, even by moderate Indian opinion, but fatal to all value in the present situation. It has evaded the main problem."

In another passage The Herald says: "Its proposals, so far from preparing the way to rapid transformation, seems to us to tend rather to an indefinite stabilizing on the essential points of final authority and power in the present system."

Round Table Guarantees

The Bombay correspondent of the Daily Herald also called his paper that if Indians are to attend the London round table conference in October it must be understood that they must meet to frame a constitution for a free India and must discuss terms with the British, nation to nation, on an equal footing.

The leading idea of the Simon report is that India must advance toward self-government as a federation of autonomous provinces, but under strong British safeguards. Eight of the nine great provinces would develop self-governing machinery and send representatives to a "Federal Assembly" at Delhi. The door to this assembly will also be open to delegates

of the native princes. Burnt would constitute a separate state under its own constitution.

Nevertheless, Britain is to retain a strong hold on India, the British Governors to have sweeping powers to override their Indian ministers.

The control of the police is handed to Indian officials, but the Governors can call the British troops in any emergency. And the British Army will continue for many years to guard the Northwest Frontier—under the control, not of the Government of India, but of the Imperial Government at London.

Nowhere in the document is there mention of "Dominion status," and nowhere is there any reference to the turbulent events of the last few months in India, except in the concluding remarks. The whole of the principal recommendations, according to the commission, were arrived at and unanimously agreed upon before the recent outbreaks occurred.

Rufus Lewis Perry Dies in Brooklyn

Rufus Lewis Perry, prominent member of our Kings County organization, died on June 7th, 1930, following a two week's illness. Comrade Perry was a remarkable man in many respects, a Negro and an attorney. He had a picturesque career as a lawyer and obtained considerable prominence in many cases that he handled, particularly such as concerned the defence of the 'under-dog.'

Before coming to the Socialist Party, he ran for various offices on the Democratic ticket and was at one time an assistant District Attorney. He interested himself in all matters pertaining to the Negro, both in his practice and in his general interests. Another interesting thing about him was that he embraced the Jewish faith and became a student of the Talmud. He was versed in several languages and wrote books on the affairs in Haiti and the Black man in history.

Rufus Lewis Perry joined the Socialist party in 1924 and was candidate for public office several times and for County Judge. He was a speaker of excellent ability and devoted his talent in spreading the message for Socialism. He was buried in Mount Carmel Cemetery, and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lillian R. Perry.

Maurice M. Elish Dies

The Socialist Party and the Workmen's Circle sustained a great loss in the death of Maurice M. Elish. Comrade Elish was a member of the 18th A. D. Branch 2 and was a Socialist ever since he was 16 years of age. He was active in the revolutionary movement in Russia, and soon after he came to the United States and continued his activities in this country. He was a respected member of the Forward Association, extremely active in the Workmen's Circle and particularly in the organization of its schools. Comrade Elish was extremely devoted to the party, was a candidate for office on the Socialist ticket in Kings County for a number of years. The funeral was held on Tuesday, and a large gathering of Socialists was present to pay their last respects to our departed comrade.

N. Y. Women Unionists O. K. Compensation Bureau

As a result of criticism which has been made against the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Commission in New York State, the New York Women's Trade Union League has passed a resolution defending the commission. The criticism is termed irresponsible. Confidence is expressed in Commissioner of Labor Frances Perkins.

M. M. Elish & Co. Inc.

29 BEEKMAN STREET
Beekman 7630

Pioneer Dealers of
Union Made
Watermarked Papers

When your doctor sends you to a trust maker for a trust handbag, go there and see what you can buy for your money.

Then go to P. WOLF & CO., Inc.

COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES

1499 Third Ave. 76 Avenue A
Bet. 84 & 85 Sts. Bet. 4 & 5 Sts.
(1st floor) New York City
Open Even. 8 p.m. Open Even. 9 p.m.
SUNDAYS CLOSED
Special Ladies' Attendant

J. TORCH
Artists' Materials
Manufacture of
artistic paper stencils
145 West 14th Street
New York City
Chelsea 3534

MAX WOLF
OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN
328 W. 125 St. Bet. 4th & 5th
Telephone: Trifalgar 6062

DR. SIMON BERLIN
DENTIST
210 West 70th St. New York City
Telephone: Trifalgar 6062

CAMP TAMIMENT

FOREST PARK, PA.

10th Anniversary Celebration All July

COMPINSKY TRIO
"AROUND THE SAMOVAR"
DRAMATIC HITS
MUSICAL REVUES
LECTURE COURSES
ALL SPORTS

For full information write to
Camp Tamiment, Forest Park, Pa.

Lines Drawn On Injunction Bill Battle

Majority and Minority Reports Handed to Senate—Will Be an Election Issue

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON.—(F.P.)—Reports filed in the Senate June 20 by Sen. Steiwer of Oregon, administration Republican, for the majority, and Chairman Norris, progressive Republican, for the minority of the Judiciary committee, brought squarely before the country the issues of battle over the labor injunction. This battle will be fought first in the Senate and afterward in the House. The November elections are expected to determine the degree of opposition to the Norris anti-injunction measure which the administration forces in the House will offer. Steiwer's report, supported by nine other members of the Judiciary committee, is a defiance to the demands of the American Federation of Labor, the transportation brotherhoods and all other foes of industrial dictatorship by judges.

First of all, the Steiwer report declares that Congress has no power to "control or shape industrial relations"; that this power resides in the state governments. Hence, for Congress to adopt the declaration of public policy contained in the Norris bill—which is a declaration of the workers' right to freely organize and function in trade unions—"regardless of its conflict with economic realities in many states might well be resented by the states." And "it does not lie with Congress, through its control over federal courts, by indirectness to impose one pattern of industrial relationships upon the industries of the country, regardless of local conditions." Much progress is being made by voluntary cooperation.

The Minority Speaks
Having thus denied the right of Congress to forbid federal judges to enjoin strikers or other labor unionists, the Steiwer majority proceeds to declare that the yellow dog contract is quite legal. Senators tacitly endorsing this position are Gillett, Deneen, Hastings, Robinson of Indiana, Waterman, Hebert, Overman, King and Stephens. They say:

"The constitutional right to make such contracts is both a right of liberty and a right of property. The contract when made is a property right. To provide by legislation that the courts shall not protect this right is unquestionably a deprivation of property without due process of law."

Of the yellow dog contract the minority—comprising Norris, Borah, Ashurst, Dill, Blaine, Walsh of Montana, and Caraway—says:

"In all of them the employee waives his right of free association and genuine representation in connection with his wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment. In other words, he surrenders his actual liberty of contract and to a great extent his right to involuntary servitude. Yet the Supreme Court has held very recently that 'collective action' would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interference with freedom of choice, (Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co. vs. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, decided May 26, 1930.)

Challenge to Labor

"It is no defense to say that he is not compelled to sign a contract. . . He is helpless in dealing with his employer. This was not always true. It is only under modern conditions where, under the law, employers organize; where large corporations control labor in an entire line of industry. He is dependent upon his daily wage and so is his family. . . Union on his part with his fellow workers is absolutely necessary to protect his own liberty, and, if he signs away this right, to a great extent he becomes the slave of his master. . . One of the objects of this legislation is to outlaw this 'yellow dog' contract."

The minority report points out also that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Texas & New Orleans case confirms the right of railway employees to self-organization, "free from interference, influence or coercion" as set forth in the Railway Labor Act. This right is the same that is written into the declaration of public policy in the Norris anti-injunction bill. Hence the attack made on this declaration of policy, on constitutional grounds, falls down. So the defenders of the injunction judge and the yellow dog contract have thrown down a challenge to organized labor and the liberal and radical movements, logically growing out of the Parker fight. Next winter's session will witness grim fighting.

The advertiser has confidence in the loyalty of our readers. Show that the confidence is not misplaced by patronizing those whose ads appear in our columns. "I saw your ad in THE NEW LEADER," is the best kind of boost for your paper.

Phila. Unions Pre-empt Name, "Progressive Party;" Knotty Problems Ahead

Affiliation With Pennsylvania Labor Party To Be Sought—Constitution Adopted

By LOUIS STANLEY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Having passed through its political baptism when it tried in vain to capture the recent Republican primaries, the North-East Progressive League of Philadelphia has now declared itself definitely for independent political action. At its meeting on June 23, the members gave final approval to a constitution setting up a permanent form of organization; rejected the name Independent Labor Party of Philadelphia, Pa., suggested by the committee reporting the constitution, which was headed by Schwartz; voted to pre-empt the name Progressive Party, and agreed that steps be taken after the general election to affiliate with the Labor Party of Pennsylvania.

These actions were made necessary by the predicament in which the North-East Progressive League found itself. The name "Labor" had already been pre-empted, and, therefore, in the ordinary course of events the logical thing to do was to become part of the Pennsylvania Labor Party, which to all practical purposes was a dead organization, and bring it back to life. Unfortunately, the Labor Party under the control of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor had endorsed the Pinchot-Davis combination. The League's experience in the primaries had shown the tie-up with Grundy, sky-high tariff advocate and wide-open-shopper. What should the League do? Join the Labor Party now, pussy-foot on Pinchot and Davis and plan to capture the Labor Party later on? Or steer clear of shady alliances, form an independent group and only run local candidates. The decision was to remain detached from old line politicians. That this solution may not be final was indicated by the motion that carried to postpone the naming of the committee which was to secure the pre-emption of the name Progressive Party until the next meeting on July 7.

The preamble and platform of the Labor Party of Pennsylvania written in 1925 were read to those present. Its frank recognition of the class struggle and its economic radicalism showed how far the party had passed out of the hands of the progressive elements in the labor movement of Pennsylvania. The names of the signers were a sharp reminder of that situation. Among the signatures were those of John Brophy, former leader of the insurgents in the United Mine Workers, and Darlington Hoopes and W. J. Van Essen, Socialists, now of Reading and Pittsburgh respectively.

Textile Union Founder
The foundation of the North-East Progressive League is the textile working population of Kensington in North Philadelphia, where the textile mills are concentrated. Particularly important are the full fashioned hosiery workers who have been the mainstay of the League since its inception. The N. E. P. L. was formed in July, 1929, by members of Local No. 708, Branch No. 1 of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. Officials of the local were behind the move. The local consisted of 9,500 knitters. The N. E. P. L. was a protest against police brutality and abusive injunctions which the knitters were experiencing. Not much was done until the fall of 1929. At a meeting on September 12 a platform was adopted consisting of Labor's Primary Program put forward by the "Union Labor Record" of Philadelphia with the addition of a clause calling for the abolition of the yellow dog contract by the Pennsylvania legislature. The "Union Labor Record" program presented to candidates in the primaries consisted of the following proposals:

1. A census of unemployment to be taken not later than November 15.
2. Councilmanic appropriations for relief of distress arising from unemployment.
3. End of abuse by police of strikers peacefully picketing "struck shops."
4. Legislation to end the abuse by the courts of injunctions in industrial disputes.
5. Enforcement of the Ordinance of 1901, requiring the prevailing rate of wages on city contracts.
6. Increase of pay for police, firemen and all other city employees.
7. Establishment of the forty-hour, five-day week for all city employees.
8. Enactment of a law at Harrisburg making individual contracts unlawful.

The political action that was to be taken by the new League was not clear. It has zig-zagged since. The tendency has been to try to influence the old party, which meant in practice the Republican politicians. After the Aberle strike broke out, the support of the North-East Progressive League grew. Its backers

felt that they were beginning to head a popular movement. Apparently the politicians felt so too, because some began to apply for endorsements. Within the League the struggle was now on between those who favored strict independent political action and those who desired to make an effort to capture the Republican primaries. On March 10 a new platform was approved and a policy of capture adopted. The new planks were as follows:

1. Old Age Pensions.
2. Unemployment Insurance.
3. Child Labor Bill.
4. Investigation of Public Service Commission.
5. Abolition of Injunction in Labor Disputes.
6. Abolition of Yellow Dog Contracts.
7. Right to picket.
8. Disarmament.
9. Public Ownership of Public Utilities.
10. Right to Organize.

Enter G. O. P. Primaries
Members of organized labor, their families and sympathizers, were urged to register as Republicans. It was decided to enter candidates in the Republican primaries. At the same time an effort was made by some to pre-empt the name Labor Party for use in the general elections, but this proposal was referred back to committee.

George A. Brown, a member of Local No. 708, who had the backing of the Republican machine, was endorsed. In addition candidates were placed in the field by the N. E. P. L.: Alex McKeown, president of the Local, for Representative (member of the Lower House of Legislature); Fred Lauterwasser, President of the Philadelphia District Council of Textile Workers, for State Senator; Edward F. Callaghan, General Organizer of the U. T. W., for Representative; William F. Kelly, Vice President of the U. T. W., as State Senator, and William Crowley, a member of the Executive Board of No. 708, for State Senator.

Those members of the League who did not have faith in the old parties could not conscientiously help in the primaries campaign, and did not. A small group of trade unionists, with little political experience, conducted the fight.

They found unions which would have supported them on the Labor Party issue would not grant them any financial help in a capturing campaign. They discovered that Pinchot was tied up with Grundy and threw their support to the Brown-Davis elements. George A. Brown came out for Grundy and had to be expelled from the League which he had joined for reasons of expediency. When the returns were counted it was found that the League candidates had polled a total of 35,000 votes, but one quarter of the number cast. Confidence in the boring from within policy was undermined and sentiment veered around to a straight labor party policy. Then a committee which had been appointed to constitute a labor party came to life. The result was the taking of steps described above to ensure independent political action.

Were it not for the existence of the Pennsylvania Labor Party there would be no doubt as to what action the members of the League, now disillusioned with non-partisan action, would take. It is only a question now of how best to overcome the practical difficulties in the way.

McGrady Hits Low Wages At Hosiery Union Convention

PHILADELPHIA. — (F.P.) —

Meeting in the midst of a chaotic industry, with an epidemic of layoffs and wage cuts, and threats from the union shop employers' group to cut wages 15 to 25%, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers opened their convention June 23. Edward F. McGrady, addressing the convention on behalf of the A. F. of L., hit at the low wage policy as a cause of unemployment and scored the present administration's record on unemployment and anti-labor injunctions.

"In the last eight years one million less workmen were employed in our factories, 800,000 less hands on our farms and 375,000 less on our railroads," said McGrady. "Yet because of improved methods the quantities of goods and food stuffs are larger than ever before. If you want to know what is the matter with the United States now, let me give you a picture. The value of our manufactured products according to the 1927 census was \$62,718,347,289, and of agricultural products \$9,740,476,000, making a total of \$72,458,823,289. Wages paid to workers in that period amounted to \$32,235,000,000, and salaries to executives and office staffs \$17,823,000,000, making a total of \$50,058,000,000.

"The workers and executives of the nation, therefore, are unable to buy \$22,400,823,289 worth of goods," concluded McGrady. "The solution is to increase the wages of the workers so that their purchasing power will grow enough to buy up the difference shown. It does

Switchmen Urge Closer Union Unity

Convention Resolution May Bury Hatchet with Brotherhood of Trainmen

BUFFALO (F.P.)—Likelihood that the Switchmen's Union and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will bury the hatchet after a year of fighting is brighter following the adoption of a resolution in the Switchmen's convention urging closer cooperation between all the standard railroad organizations.

Railroad mergers and the rising tide of unemployment have forced rail union executives to look to drastic steps. On the economic field they are urging the 5-day week and 6-hour day, as approved by the yardmen's convention. To eliminate strife between contending unions and provide closer cooperation, they are suggesting a 4-pointed program which has just received the switchmen's approval. It provides:

1. The merger of the various death, sickness and accident funds provided by the railroad unions into one joint company which could equalize risks and place them on a sound insurance basis. As it is, the growing age of union members has imperiled many funds and placed assessments out of line with private insurance companies.

Alliance Is Urged
2. The creation of lines of jurisdiction between the various unions, whether members of the A. F. of L. or independent. This would probably mean the yielding of yard jurisdiction by the Trainmen. If the agreement is generally adopted, this clause would probably provide a compromise in the bitter Engineers-Firemen jurisdictional controversy.

3. The automatic transfer of members from one union to another, in accordance with the decisions of the jurisdictional board.

4. An offensive and defensive alliance of the unions, "as in the building trades," to strike together in support of aggrieved crafts, and to plan joint action.

Negro Problem Up

A small group of southern delegates was able to defeat a resolution approved by the administration for admitting Negroes to membership under restricted rights. The official resolution stated that the Negro is not yet free economically in the south and that his low wages threaten the white worker. "You need only to take a walk through the industrial sections of our cities in the south," it read, "and there you will find Negro men and women, subnormal, illiterate and ignorant, and mingling with them you will find white men and women sharing all the squalor and misery of oppressed people adding to their number day by day. The industrial managers sit in irresponsible silence and gloat over their achievement."

"We do not come preaching social equality with the Negro, for he himself does not want that. Neither do we advocate industrial equality for we have provided in our recommendations provisions that if adopted will segregate the Negro, as he wants to be, yet this union will have jurisdiction over his numerical strength."

The southern opposition denounced the resolution hotly. If given a chance to join the Switchmen's union, they said, the Negro will demand social equality and overthrow the whites. Admission would wreck the union in the south, they warned.

McGrady Hits Low Wages At Hosiery Union Convention

PHILADELPHIA. — (F.P.) —

Meeting in the midst of a chaotic industry, with an epidemic of layoffs and wage cuts, and threats from the union shop employers' group to cut wages 15 to 25%, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers opened their convention June 23. Edward F. McGrady, addressing the convention on behalf of the A. F. of L., hit at the low wage policy as a cause of unemployment and scored the present administration's record on unemployment and anti-labor injunctions.

"In the last eight years one million less workmen were employed in our factories, 800,000 less hands on our farms and 375,000 less on our railroads," said McGrady. "Yet because of improved methods the quantities of goods and food stuffs are larger than ever before. If you want to know what is the matter with the United States now, let me give you a picture. The value of our manufactured products according to the 1927 census was \$62,718,347,289, and of agricultural products \$9,740,476,000, making a total of \$72,458,823,289. Wages paid to workers in that period amounted to \$32,235,000,000, and salaries to executives and office staffs \$17,823,000,000, making a total of \$50,058,000,000.

"The workers and executives of the nation, therefore, are unable to buy \$22,400,823,289 worth of goods," concluded McGrady. "The solution is to increase the wages of the workers so that their purchasing power will grow enough to buy up the difference shown. It does

Primary Work of Phila. Womens Trade Union League Defended as Legitimate

Rose Schneiderman Declares League Funds Financed Anti-Grundy Leaflet

By Pauline M. Newman

WHAT I shall have to say here should have been said sooner. I offer two valid reasons for not having done so: (1) I had no time for anything outside my work during recent weeks; and (2) because I wanted certain facts on which to base my protest against a wrong done to an organization which has done nothing to deserve it.

It seems to me of late that some of our Socialists are so anxious to "get the goods," as it were, on some labor organizations that they do not even stop to secure the facts on which to base their accusations. They have no desire to investigate a situation before they rush into print. Their own pent-up feelings in the matter seem to be all that is necessary to relieve themselves of the imaginary distress. And so we read in The New Leader of May 17th an article written by Brother Schwartz of Philadelphia in which he unhesitatingly accuses the Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League of having received money from Atterbury to pay for the printing and distribution of a campaign leaflet. Says Brother Schwartz:

"Philadelphia Womanhood Must Defeat Grundy" is a beautiful leaflet drawn up by the Women's Trade Union League of Pennsylvania. The newspapers throughout the state quoted liberally from the text.

"The Philadelphia Record, in the May 8th issue, quotes the League secretary as saying that 1,827,114 women voters in the state of Pennsylvania will be mailed a copy of the leaflet. The mailing and printing of the filer will cost between \$20,000 and \$30,000. Anyone familiar with the financial difficulties of the Women's Trade Union League chapters will realize that \$5,000 for a year's simple maintenance is more than an ambitious plan to realize. That the league is not paying for the printing of the leaflet or even the postage is a fact. Anyone acquainted with political labor in this state can see the Vane money-bags behind this move."

A Poor Leaflet

As to the leaflet being "beautiful," it is now before me as I write. A most unattractively gotten up leaflet! Printed on cheap white paper with ordinary ten point type it is, to me, anything but beautiful. Brother Schwartz's taste for the beautiful in printing needs to be cultivated, if we are to judge him by the description of the leaflet in question. But that is of no importance. What is important is his accusation that "the Vane money-bags were behind this move."

I looked for a statement from the League's officers, thinking that The New Leader might have called up the National President who resides in New York before it proceeded to spread the accusation on the front page of the paper. I looked in vain. I was dumbfounded. For, having been a member of the W. T. U. L. for the past twenty years; having served on its National Executive Board for a period of five years; having been president and organizer of the same Philadelphia League for nearly six years, I am in a position to know its political attitudes and policies. Never in its history, to my knowledge, has either the National or the local League accepted any contributions for political purposes. Brother Schwartz has submitted no facts to prove his contention. I think he owes it to the readers of The New Leader and of those who are members both of the W. T. U. L. and the Socialist Party. To have no serious accusation on the quotation of a newspaper in the heat of a campaign is not enough—not for me, anyway. And unless Brother Schwartz can, with facts, convince me otherwise, I shall be compelled to regard this statement concerning the Philadelphia League as an untruth.

I said that I wanted some facts on which to base my protest against rushing into print with accusations against an organization of which I am still an active member. I went to Rose Schneiderman, President of the National W. T. U. L., and asked her to look into the matter. She did. The following letter from her speaks for itself:

June 23rd, 1930.
"Dear Pauline: Miss Marguerite Sullivan, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League, assured me on her visit here two weeks ago, that the pamphlet on Grundy was printed by the Philadelphia League out of League funds. She was not quite sure whether there were 25,000 or 50,000 of them printed. In any case, the cost of the printing could not have exceeded \$40 or \$50, because, as you will note, the pamphlet was printed on very cheap paper. These pamphlets were distributed to friends of the League in Philadelphia."

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Rose Schneiderman, President, National Women's Trade Union League.

No Candidates Endorsed
One of our outstanding rules is not to endorse political candidates. The membership of the local Leagues is made up of Republicans, Democrats and Socialists. We do not question the political faith of its members—no more than we question their religious views. As individuals we may support any candidate we choose. As an organization we endorse no

one. We do, however, sometimes, point out the attitude of certain candidates toward labor legislation—especially when such legislation deals with the protection of women and children. And such, evidently, was the "crime" committed by the Philadelphia W. T. U. L., when it distributed a leaflet attacking Grundy's record in opposing labor legislation. Brother Schwartz states that "the newspapers quoted liberally from its text." It is a good thing they did. For, the text, in so far as Grundy's record is concerned, is excellent. And since then, even among our so-called revolutionary Socialists, it is a crime to expose a record such as Grundy's. But since Brother Schwartz failed to state the reason for the publication of the leaflet, let the two opening paragraphs do so:

"In a plainly deceptive attempt to win the support of the women workers of Pennsylvania, and of other citizens interested in humane legislation, Joseph R. Grundy, now seeking election to the United States Senate, has published 'A Short History of Labor Legislation,' in which an effort is made to show that Grundy and his associates were favorable to the enactment of such legislation."

"There are, however, so many dishonest statements in this typically Grundy-dictated 'history' that the Women's Trade Union League of Pennsylvania, a non-partisan body interested primarily in the welfare of working women and children, is impelled to set forth the truth as to the anti-social record of Grundy in this connection."

The leaflet then goes on to show how Grundy opposed the enfranchisement of women; the Child Labor Bills of 1915, the workmen's compensation law since its inception; and the shorter work week for women in 1913, and every legislative measure tending to improve the working conditions of men, women and children. The leaflet concludes with the following appeal:

"For these reasons the term 'Grundism' is today universally regarded as a synonym for everything of an undesirable character in the political life of the American people. The election of Grundy to the office of United States Senator would revitalize and extend an insidious influence which has always subordinated every consideration of human welfare to that of private gain."

"The Women's Trade Union League appeals to the womanhood of Pennsylvania to assume their full responsibility in this crisis. Let us take no chances on the future."

I realize, of course, that an impression once created is hard to obliterate weeks afterwards. But a sense of fairness impelled me to take this protest before it is entirely forgotten.

Phila. Labor Paper Got \$2,500 From Davis Committee

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON. — Among the disbursements of the Davis-Brown state committee listed in a statement filed by Treasurer Samuel M. Vaulcain to the Nye Committee is an item of \$2,500 given to the Union Labor Record of Philadelphia. The money is said to have been paid for 50,000 copies of the paper at 5 cents per copy. The paper has the endorsement of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union.

Other items of interest to workmen are \$100 given to the "National Labor Digest," \$300 given to "The Labor World Publishing Company," and \$200 to the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks. Several large sums, such as \$31,000 given to the Bloomingdale-Weiler Agency and \$5,000 to the Keystone advertising agency, are listed, but the ultimate disposition of these sums are not indicated.

Labor and Socialist Movement Will Celebrate At Annual N. Y. Picnic

Trade unionists, Workmen's Circle branches and their schools, as well as Socialists and their friends and sympathizers will join in the greatest celebration of the year on Saturday, July 26, at Urmers Park, Brooklyn. Plans are now being worked out to make this event the largest as well as the most interesting affair in many years. Many unusual features, including a number of dance and concert orchestras, as well as dramatic and sporting events, will be announced shortly.

According to a statement issued by the arrangements committee, of which Julius Gerber is chairman and A. N. Weinberg secretary, all indications point to a wide participation in the affair by many trade unions, Workmen's Circle branches, Socialist Party branches, Jewish Socialist Verband branches, Jewish National Workers Alliance branches, Pal-Zion branches, as well as various other fraternal and sympathetic organizations. In addition to all these, a large number of organized workers from various foreign language groups, such as Germans, Italians, Spanish, Finnish, Russian and Polish, will also participate. This is the one affair of the year which is the great gathering of all working class organizations into one great international celebration of the Socialist and labor movement.

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

UNITY HOUSE

Forest Park, Pennsylvania

In the POCONO MOUNTAINS
Mile and a Half Private Lake

All Camp Activities — With Hotel Accommodations
Start your Vacation Now to Include Special 4TH OF JULY

Week-End Program
New York Office—3 West 16th Street Chelsea 2148
Owned by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Operates on a non-profit basis, the comfort of our guests is the only incentive to our efforts.

The Strunsky Atlantic Hotel

BELMAR, N. J.

The finest hotel in Belmar. On the boardwalk. Single rooms, also en suite, with or without bath; running water in every room. All modern improvements, finest cuisine.

New York Office: 47 WASHINGTON SQUARE
SPRING 9275 or BELMAR 658 - 1147 - 1741
SEND FOR BOOKLET

Pioneer Youth Camp

"Two of my sons, eleven and thirteen years of age, spent four glorious weeks in Pioneer Youth Camp. They have never experienced a happier month. Both begged to stay longer and I was sorry I could not arrange it. Your unregimented scheme of activities is the only way to make possible the development of the youngsters' own notions of what they like to do."—Dr. Henry R. Lovell, president Teachers' Union.

10 Weeks Season Rate: \$210
Special rates to trade unionist children.
For illustrated folder address

Pioneer Youth Camp
45 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK CITY
Stuyvesant 7865

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.

INGERSOLL FORUM

Sundays, 8 P. M.—Phila. Temple 132 W. 70th St.—Admission, 25c
June 29th—DR. PAUL J. BAUERBERG
"Absurdities of Religion"
Book catalog and tracts free. Write Am. Assn. for Adv. of Atheism, 307 E. 14th St. New York, N. Y.

SOCIALISM FOR TODAY

A splendid statement of the Socialist criticism of the present order, with a constructive examination of problems with which a Socialist government will have to grapple, during the transition period of Socialism.
By H. N. BRAILSFORD
SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA
145 pages 30 cents
2633 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence
75,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS

700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada
Insurance from \$100 to \$5,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5, \$10, \$25 and \$50 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$5 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit at \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information, apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 6000

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Main Office:
227 EAST 84th STREET NEW YORK CITY N. Y.
A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Fifty-three branches throughout the United States. Membership \$3,000. Assets \$800,000. Insurance in force \$600,000.
No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!
A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 insurance covers all expenses.
A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of withdrawal.
Workingmen and women, protect your homes in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your own class.
No members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.
For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street

ARE YOU GOING TO A CONVENTION OR CONFERENCE SOON?

Every organization or individual can save a large amount of their traveling expenses by going via the De Luxe Buses of the NEVIN BUS LINES
Below are a few examples showing the economy of riding by bus

PRICE PER TICKET		
To	By Train	By Nevins Bus Line
Philadelphia	\$ 5.24	\$ 2.00
Baltimore	6.70	4.50
Washington	8.14	5.50
Boston	8.26	4.00
Pittsburgh	15.82	9.50
Cleveland	20.55	12.50
Detroit	24.82	15.50
Chicago	32.70	20.50
St. Louis	38.06	22.50
Kansas City	48.10	26.50
Los Angeles	109.77	68.00

For round trip tickets and for delegates to conventions an additional reduction.

NEVIN BUS LINES

111 West 31st Street - o - New York City

Telephone—CHickering 1600

Wonderous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine, grateful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—Thomas Carlyle.

It pays to advertise in THE NEW LEADER. You can help us prove it by mentioning your paper when you patronize our advertisers.

PROFITS AS THE REWARD OF INDUSTRIAL RISKS



Veterans of Industry. No Pensions for Them

By Alfred Baker Lewis

CONSERVATIVE economists and professors who are heart and soul for the capitalist system are always seeking to justify the enormous profits made in many industries, and especially by the large corporate enterprises which dominate most industries at present, on the ground that the stockholder or employer is the man who takes the risk of loss in industry. They maintain that the owners of industry must be paid for bearing this risk of loss due to hard times by an extra large amount of profits in good times, on the ground that when times are bad they run the chance of not getting any profits at all. The argument in fact is one of those used by Foster and Catchings to justify profits in their well known book on "Profits." As a matter of fact the argument is utterly false.

That profits are the reward of risk is hoary economic doctrine. But the people who get profits do not risk life and limb in industry, that is certain. It is the workers, those who get wages, who always and alone bear the physical risks of industry. As one economist put it, when he read of a mine disaster costing forty-three lives, "This disaster could only bury once and for all the old fallacy about the stockholder taking the burden of risk in industry it would almost be worth it."

Yet undeniably from the point of view of a man from Mars the risks of life and limb are more important than the risk of money. In other words, from a totally unprejudiced point of view, it is plain that profits, in so far as they are the reward of risk, should not go to the people who actually do get them. They ought to go to the workers who risk the loss of life and limb, the most important risk in industry. This aspect of the matter is important, yet frequently overlooked by conservative economists.

What is not so generally realized is that even the financial loss of industry falls more heavily on the worker than on the stockholder. It is sometimes true that the employer, individual or corporation as the case may be, may find his profits reduced considerably below his expectation when a period of hard times comes. To that extent it is true that the stockholder or employer "takes the risk." But it is also true that the worker must equally take the risk incidental to the recurring periods of hard times from which capitalism inevitably suffers, although he does not receive any special payment for so doing. Just as the stockholder runs the risk of loss of his profits or property, so the worker runs the risk of

loss of ALL his wages by being thrown out of a job. Moreover, while the number of unemployed in hard times may rise to five or six million, which is nearly 20 per cent of all those gainfully employed, the number of failures, according to Dun's and Bradstreet, does not rise to 2 per cent. Clearly, therefore, the worker bears by far the greater part of the risk incidental to modern industry.

Not only that, but the workers who hold their jobs in hard times bear their part of the risk as well. This is because the pressure of the competition of the unemployed to get back to work often tends very strongly, unless the union in the industry is an unusually powerful one, to force down the wages of all those who are still working. The unemployed man wants and needs a job so very badly in hard times that he will quite likely accept a lower wage than the men who are still working, with the result that he will be taken on and the higher paid men fired, to repeat the process of lowering wages on someone else. Thus it is a common thing at present, owing to the unemployment, to read of cuts in wages of from 10 to 30 per cent, although no one pretends that the cost of living as a whole has fallen more than 2 per cent. In other words, the worker suffers all the risk of hard times to a far greater degree than the stockholder or employer, yet he gets none of the profit in good times except the advantage of being temporarily relieved of the danger of being fired. For while the workers' wages sometimes rise in periods when business is good, we must remember that the thing which makes business good is high prices, and his wages seldom rise equally with the rise in prices.

Hard Times Bring Misery to Labor, And Increased Gains to Owners

Accurate statistics of the wages and profits paid in large industries over a period of years are difficult to get. But a good idea of the relative extent to which the owning and the working class bear the risk incidental to hard times can be obtained from the railroad statistics for 1914 and 1915.

It will be recalled that immediately following the outbreak of the war in 1914 this country suffered a business depression which made the fall of 1914 and the winter of 1915 one of great unemployment, until in the latter part of 1915 the war orders placed here by the European belligerents caused a revival of business activity.

As the financial year for the Interstate Commerce Commission's reports on the railroad industry at that time ran from June 30th to June 30th, the railroad industry is particularly well fitted to show the effects of that particular period of hard times on the income of labor and ownership respectively. For the year from June 30, 1914, to June 30, 1915, would contain most of the period of depression and could be compared with the previous year, which was one of normal though slightly declining prosperity.

For the year ending June 30, 1914, the total gross operating revenue of the railroads, i. e., the total revenue from railroad plus miscellaneous operations, was \$3,111,896,422. In the same year the total operating income, i. e., the amount the railroads had left, after meeting their expenses, for distribution in the form of property income to the security holders, was \$704,655,079. Owing to the hard times the next year, the year ending June 30, 1915, saw a fall in the total gross operating revenue to \$2,994,721,088. This was a reduction from the previous year of \$116,665,334, or 3.7 per cent. Now according to the account of industry given by the conservative economists, the stockholder takes the risk, and we should expect to see this sum of \$116,665,334 deducted from the operating income of the year, so that the operating income would have been much less than the year before, or only \$588,019,745. But

as a matter of fact, the total operating income for the year ending June 30, 1915, was actually \$730,455,299—an increase, instead of a decrease, compared with the previous year, or 3.6 per cent.

How was this extraordinary result possible? The answer is given by looking at the average number of employees for the two years. In the first year, that ending in 1914, the average number of men employed on the railroads was 1,710,296. In the next year the number was only 1,408,342, a decrease of 17.6 per cent. That is, 300,000 men who had employment on the railroads in 1914 were forced the next year to join the ranks of the unemployed and to see their wives and children faced with starvation. By the saving thus made on the payroll, the stockholders in the railroads were able to turn a decrease of \$116,665,334 in their total gross operating revenue into a slight increase of 3.6 per cent in their operating income. In other words, the entire burden, plus a little additional, of the hard times experienced in the railroad business that year was made to fall on the shoulders of the workers instead of the stockholder.

The 1913, '14 and '15 figures for the railroad industry are not exceptions. In the monthly average of the calendar year 1921 compared with 1920 there was again a falling off in gross revenue for the railroads. Yet there was a gain in net income, partly at least due to a large number of men being discharged.

Again in the calendar year 1924 compared with 1923, there was a fall in gross revenue, yet a gain in net income, accompanied by a reduction of 100,000 in the average number of men employed.

So far as the railroad industry is concerned, it is clear from the statistics that the financial burden of a decline in gross revenue is passed on by the owners of the industry to the other factors in the industry, including the workers, in such a way as to avoid the loss borne by the owners who are supposed, according to economic theory, to take the risk of loss in industry.

The railroad industry is one of the few where the government compels full, accurate and comprehensive figures on both wages and profits. But a comparison of the course of wages and dividends in 1920, which was a comparatively prosperous year despite the beginning of a severe slump at the end, and 1921, which was a year of severe depression and unemployment, show that the railroad industry is not exceptional in making its workers take the major part of the risk of loss due to hard times.

At that time, only three states were gathering and publishing statistics on payrolls from the same firms regularly so that an accurate comparison of the course of wages could be given from the data, namely, New York, Wisconsin and Massachusetts. The New York figures cover about one-third of all those engaged in manufacturing; the Wisconsin figures cover establishments employing some 80,000 workers, and the Massachusetts figures cover about 40 per cent of those engaged in manufacturing in that state.

The New York figures show that payrolls in 1921 averaged only 72 per cent as large as in 1920. The Wisconsin figures show a decline in the total payrolls to only 56 per cent in 1921 of what they had been the previous year. The Massachusetts figures show a falling off of 30 per cent so that the 1921 payrolls were 70 per cent of those of 1920.

In other words, as far as these figures show, the financial burden of hard times was borne by the wage earners in manufacturing industries, because of wage cuts and unemployment combined, to the extent of between 44 and 28 per cent of their wages.

What about the property owners? The New York Journal of Commerce gathers figures on both dividend and interest payments from practically all the large-sized concerns which make and report such payments. The figures are not absolutely complete, but they are large enough to be fairly representative of what is granted from the fact that they reported an average total of dividend and interest payments amounting to \$284,000,000 per month in 1920.

Their figures show that industrial and railroad dividends did not hit bottom as the result of hard times in 1921 until the year 1922. Taking the lowest figures for dividend payments after 1920, we find a decline of only 13 per cent in industrial dividends, the figures falling from a monthly average of \$50,140,000 in 1920 to \$43,722,000 in 1922. In total dividends, including those on public utilities, the fall was only 4 per cent, from \$50,284,000 in 1920 to \$47,665,000 in 1921. (The 1922 total dividend figures were slightly higher than in 1921, and I am taking the lowest figure in each case.)

The dividend figures alone do not tell the whole story. For despite the depression rich people had plenty of money to invest, and, owing to the hard times, put more of their money into bonds, which pay interest, rather than into stocks, which pay dividends. Taking dividend and interest payments together, the New York Journal of Commerce figures show

that the total fell off only 2.3 per cent between 1920 and 1921. In other words, while wage earners in manufacturing were suffering losses of between 44 and 28 per cent of their actual income, the dividend receivers in manufacturing suffered a loss of 13 per cent in the actual income that they get in hand, and the capitalist class as a whole suffered only a negligible reduction in their share of slightly over 2 per cent. Yet the economists of the capitalist class continue to teach the hoary old doctrine that the stockholder or employer takes the risk in modern industry, and deserves a big profit in good times for so doing.

As a matter of fact, if we are to do any sort of justice to the workers, wages must not be based merely on the cost of living, but must contain a substantial element to allow for full insurance against the losses due to hard times, which fall upon the workers. On the other hand, if we deprive the capitalist or investing classes, through severe taxation or government regulation, of their large profits, which have often heretofore been defended on the ground that they include the necessary insurance against the risk of financial loss due to hard times, we would be doing no more than justice. For the owning class does not in reality bear the burden of hard times but is able to pass it along to the workers through curtailing production and throwing the workers out of employment as soon as a price slump or business depression comes.

The reason why the owning class has the power to force the risk or loss due to bad times to fall chiefly on the workers, by unemployment and reductions in wages greater than business failures and reductions in profits, is simply because the capitalists by their control of land and capital own the jobs of the workers. They have the legal right, therefore, to say whether the workers shall work or not, and the right to fire them if they choose. Since the capitalist class controls the means of livelihood of the workers, their bargaining power, or strategic industrial position in the class struggle, is so strong that they can do pretty much as they choose in exploiting the workers. Accordingly, the capitalist class only lets production be carried on, no matter how badly the product may be needed by the consumer, if the workers will accept as wages and salaries a part only of the value of the product and allow a large share to be taken by the owners as property income in the form of rent, interest, profits, and dividends. If the capitalists do not get what they regard as a sufficiently large profit, they fire the workers; and only if they are assured of sufficiently large profits do they hire them. This power to hire and fire, with its power to make the workers suffer from hard times, depends solely on the ownership by the capitalist class of the land and capital which the workers must use in order to gain a livelihood, and stands or falls with that ownership. Socialize the means of production, distribution and exchange, and the power of the capitalist class to exploit the workers in good times and bad will disappear.

WHEN "FORCE AND VIOLENCE" WAS POPULAR

The "Critical Year" When Modern Capitalism Fastened Its Holds on the Reins of National Government

By James Oneal

It is now generally recognized that the American Civil War was something more than a contest over Negro slavery. It was fundamentally a conflict between two social systems. They had lived together under the same government on terms of compromise and bargain since the adoption of the Constitution. Even the Constitution contained compromises relating to slavery. Slave owners were guaranteed importation of slaves to the year 1808 and a hundred slaves were counted as sixty free persons in apportioning representation in Congress.

By 1830 the antagonism between the two systems almost brought armed conflict over the tariff. This was compromised to soothe the wild men of South Carolina, but twenty years later it required another bargain to prevent the North and South from going to war. A raging verbal and literary duel followed the compromise of 1850 and ten years later the end of compromise had been reached. War followed and the slave order was crushed by military might.

However, the military defeat of the Southern ruling class did not imply the defeat of the politics of an agrarian South. The West was also agrarian and both sections if united in a political contest could rule the nation. Moreover, with the abolition of slavery a hundred Negroes now counted as a hundred instead of sixty and this would add 20 members of the House to the South. In spite of the military victory for the capitalists of the Northeast they could be outvoted by South and West as they had been so often outvoted in the days of Federalists, National Republicans, and Whigs.

What a tragedy for the manufacturers, railroad magnates, bankers, and mining speculators of the North! The war had served as a hothouse in expanding their enterprises and enriching them. Their ancient foe was prostrate. No more need of capitalism to compromise with a ruling slave-owning class and yet South and West could, in politics, still defeat the Republican Party, the custodian of the hungry capitalism of the Northeast. What was to be done?

The answer was, "reconstruct" the South so that the capitalist interests of the North would have a free hand in transforming their will into law.



and K. Beale of Bowdoin College. In the most notable study yet published (The Critical Year. A Study of Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$3.75) to present this economic and political drama as a conquest by the bourgeois class through illegal and revolutionary methods. It was a minority class in the nation and its political agents knew it. If it followed legal methods it could not maintain its supremacy. Under the leadership of Thaddeus Stevens, iron capitalist of Pennsylvania, whose character and methods recall, more than any other man in our history, that great leader of bourgeois interests, Robespierre, the Republicans carried out their revolutionary program. It is a commonplace of American economic history that the so-called "sectional" conflict between North and South was fundamentally a conflict between the

claims and interests of a ruling class in the South based upon property in large estates and numerous slaves and upon an upper class in the North having investments in shipping, trade, manufactures and, later, railroads, mining and oil enterprises. But in the North there was also a West of small farmers and producers in general whose interests were more in accord with the agrarian economy of the South than with the capitalist economy of the Northeast. The growing capitalism in the Northeast faced not only an antagonistic South but an antagonistic West and this opposition was not changed by the destruction of the old ruling planter classes in the Civil War. In one fine paragraph Professor Beale defines the economic and political antagonisms at the end of the war.

The South was traditionally opposed to national banks; hence, eastern banks and supporters of

the new national banking system dreaded to see the South return. Hard money was a deflationist business men who wished federal protection in the extension of their business into what they feared would be an inhospitable South. Land speculators who sought confiscated lands, and new corporations that feared government regulation or sought government aid, shared this dread. The growing capitalist-owning group of the Northeast, then, sought to keep the South out until through Negro suffrage it could be brought under Northern control. The agricultural and debtor classes, on the other hand, would have welcomed Southern aid. Washington, here, was really in new phase the familiar American struggle of East against West, old settled region against frontier, business against agriculture, city against country, "haves" against "have nots," that made a civil war of the American revolution, that turned Jeffersonians against Hamiltonians, Jacksonian Democrats against Whigs, and more recently farm bloc against Wall Street.

Lincoln wanted to restore the Southern States to the Union, not "reconstruct" them, and had proceeded on this course. In fact, Arkansas had been reorganized under federal authority and new governments in Louisiana and Tennessee had been recognized by Lincoln, but Congress refused to recognize them. He had also pocketed a "reconstruction" bill of the Republican revolutionists which evoked the bitter Wade-Davis manifesto in which Lincoln was charged with striding "straight toward anarchy." Johnson tried to follow a policy similar to Lincoln's and this brought him the hatred of the Stevens junta. The difference between the restoration and "reconstruction" of the Southern States was fundamental. The first meant defeat of capitalistic control of government and the second meant success. There was to be a congressional election in 1866 and if all economic issues were placed before the voters the whole program of the new capitalism might be defeated by a heavy vote in the West. It would certainly be defeated if a number of Southern States were restored to the Union. It is this year and this election that give the title to Professor Beale's book.

The small farmers, shopkeepers, mechanics and laborers of the North and West never had an opportunity to consider the real issues. They were concealed by the demagogic clap trap and hysteria of the Republican orators. The "bloody shirt" was waved before the voters. Johnson was charged with complicity in the plot to kill Lincoln; with an intention to overthrow the government and establish a dictatorship; with desiring to use the army for these purposes, with the hope of repudiating

the national debt; with being a drunkard; with sympathizing with the "Copperheads," and with favoring the restoration to power of the old Southern ruling class. Extremists even circulated a rumor that prostitutes had free access to the White House! Running through the entire campaign was the insistence that the struggle was fundamentally between the "Copperheads" and the "party of the Union."

During the campaign President Johnson started on his notable "swing round the circle" to explain his views and policies and for the first time in our history public meetings of a President were broken up. In the West, where Johnson's views were most feared, this violence was especially evident. At Indianapolis one man was killed and several

wounded in the riot and the President was unable to speak at all. When he answered the hoots in the audience, as at Cleveland, he was pilloried by the Republican press for his "drunken, maudlin speech." As a matter of fact, the only persons drunk at the Cleveland meeting among Johnson's associates were General Grant and one or two others and Grant was soon to turn against Johnson and become the Republican candidate for President in 1868. The new power in the republic was playing for big stakes. It won by methods the most disgraceful in our history. Many of the voters in the North and West who shared Johnson's economic views were "reconstructed" by this campaign of malice and misrepresentation. When the returns of the fall elections were all in they showed a more than two-thirds majority in each house against Johnson. Northeast capitalism, a

(Continued on Page Seven)

"Gentle, brooding, his golden voice rising and falling, as betokened of the joys of the coming co-operative commonwealth."

EUGENE V. DEBS

A Man Unafraid

By McALISTER COLEMAN

Special
New Leader
Offer

"Eugene V. Debs" by McAlister Coleman, and The New Leader for Six Months. Both for . . .

\$3.00

Offer Limited to One Month
It Expires July 7th. This Offer Applies to NEW Subscriptions Only and NOT TO RENEWALS.

"Eugene V. Debs" Leaves the Color of a Great Symphony as One Puts Down the Book—The Slow, Sweet Moments of Boyhood—"The Tow-Headed Kid at Terre Haute" Struggling for the Mastery of His Own Mind and Emotions—The Doubts of Early Manhood Sweep Him Into the Whirlpool of Labor Organizing and Union Politics—The slow Rumblings of Revolt and the First Great Crescendo, "The Debs Rebellion"—Marching Troops, Clash of Arms, Workers in Blind Revolt—Then an Interlude of Meditation—Debs in Prison—The Symphony Resumes in Clear,

Strong Notes as the Full-Grown Debs Emerges, Politically Aware, Emotionally Afflame—The Fire Burns Strong as Debs Joins and Leads the Socialist Pioneers—Years of Strident Battle Leading With Inevitable Climax to a Hero Standing Before a Sneering, Snarling Nation, Maddened by War—"I Abhor War"—The Storm Breaks Around Debs' Erect Head—Mob Hysteria, Lynchings, Deportation, Prisons Fail to Bow Him—The Symphony Ends—Beauty, Fraternity, Devotion, Promise—"The Heart Beat No More, Gene Died With His Hand in Theodore's."

"Eugene V. Debs" Illustrated With New Hitherto Unpublished Photos

THE NEW LEADER,
7 East 15th St., N.Y.C.

Enclosed please find \$3.00 for which you will send me post-free a copy of EUGENE V. DEBS by McAlister Coleman and a six months' subscription to The New Leader.

Send the Book to

Name

Address

Name

Address

Send The New Leader to

Name

Address

Name

Address

An Outline of Knowledge

BEFORE I get good and started I want to commiserate the Communists.

I understand that Lawrence B. Cohen has joined them. He used to be one of our boys but he has gone and left the Socialist Party flat on its collective back and we will all have to struggle along without his aid. As a matter of fact the fifteenth street gang has been having a tough time lately.

What with Foster and Minor both in the house-gow, the "Daily Worker" in its usual state of precipitous decay, the statement appearing in the "Revolutionary Age" that after all the revolutions in the South the official party now has twenty-seven dues paying members in all the Southern states, we would wish no more hard luck on the little red men. But in spite of everything, Lawrence Cohen went and joined them.

We are now on our way to the L. I. D. conference at Camp Tamiment where before a large and enthusiastic audience we are about to be seduced by Edward Levinson. That is to say that we are taking the role of Joseph, a highly moral Biblical character who has been spoken well of by most of our prominent persons, and that Edward is being the wife of Potiphar, who was a big shot in Egypt at the time they had the panic. According to all accounts, Joseph was a go-getter and kept constantly thinking of money whereas Mrs. Potiphar was thinking about something else. So that makes it natural that I should take the part of Joseph as I am constantly thinking of money although no one ever gives me any.

This is going to be a strictly educational column telling all you boys and girls the facts about life.

There are a great many facts about life. Unless you know most of them you will have a tough time getting along. And you ought to be very thankful to me for telling you all about them.

For instance babies. It is ordinarily supposed by readers of the "Daily Graphic" that storks bring babies. A recent headline in this informative sheet read as follows, "Stork visits Lindy." Thousands and thousands of people had a picture of a somewhat ungainly bird coming in an aeroplane to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lindbergh in New Jersey. Now they are all slightly bewildered to find that Mrs. Lindbergh is confined to the house. What connection her illness and the coming of the stork has, is beyond their mental capacities. But considering that aeroplanes go through the air and storks do the same thing, very naturally these people who are all upholders of the status quo, and naturally know nothing about the facts of life figured that the Lindbergh heir came on the Graf Zeppelin together with the Countess What's-her-name and Floyd Gibbons.

There are other facts of life you should hear about. You practically know nothing about head-banging and yet there is a very interesting monograph entitled "Headbanging in its Relation to Adolescence" which was read out loud at the last convention of the American Pediatric Association at Montreal.

No doubt a great many of my readers are unaware of the fact that headbanging has any relation at all to adolescents. But most of the audiences whom I have recently addressed are certainly suffering from adolescence so far as I can see from the platform. And unquestionably some headbanging went on in their early youth. At any rate most of them look as if they have been dropped on their heads by their nurses or whoever had charge of them in their infancy.

Another interesting fact about life is our view of the Y. W. C. A. from the windows where we are seated writing this column. This particular fact about life has gold teeth and apparently chews tobacco. Nor is she overburdened with clothing, during these hot days.

But to get back to our educational feature, have we told you everything about the tariff? This is an absorbent subject of which, like yourself, we are completely ignorant. However, we have made several speeches on this subject in a highly flexible manner. One way to prepare for a speech on the tariff is to become slightly flexible and this can be done by sitting in what is customary known as a speak-easy although heaven knows we have never been in one yet where any one spoke easy. They usually sing in a strong baritone and what they usually sing is the Maine Drinking Song. This is what Rudy Vallee got his "M" for on account of crooning it so well through his crooner.

Rudy is another fact about life. I understand that at the mere mention of his name grown women from the Harlem River to the Golden Gate fall down in their tracks. This seems to be because Rudy has what used to be called a sex appeal. Now that this particular article can be purchased at any five and ten cent store there is not as much value for it as there used to be. I hear that Mr. Calverton and his boy friend Mr. Schmalhausen have given up this expression and now write about the problems of sex in a more mystic, if less frank mood.

Schmalhausen has got a mad on Gertrude Stein. Why any one should get mad at Gertrude Stein is beyond our comprehension. As a matter of fact she is our favorite author and we can hardly read through two pages of her book called "Tender Buttons" without suffering from a slight hysteria. Not that we ever had any tender buttons. Most of our buttons being wrung off by our laundry man whose name is, significantly enough, Popoff (adv.)

It seems that after all Harold Russell Ryder, partner in the bankrupt firm of Woody and Company, who spent \$1,500 a night in night clubs was just being good to his friends according to the statement made by a boy friend of his for whom Harold was a night-ride. Harold was a broker and everyone knows that under our present economic system it is necessary for brokers to entertain their friends and teach them the virtues of investing in good sound securities or otherwise what becomes of family life under the American flag? (Stand up and cheer!) You must all understand that Mr. Ryder when he spent that \$1500 a night was merely acting as an entrepreneur, and according to the N. Y. U. course in applied economics the entrepreneur is entitled to the rewards of his ability.

Now I have practically given you a complete course in the facts of life starting with babies and ending up with brokers. But do not suffer under the impression that storks bring brokers too. Brokers are the works of nature and one good reason why we have never been a great admirer of that somewhat careless Dame.

McAlister Coleman

Our Weekly Foreign Letter

Austrian Reaction Divided

Role of Fascist Army And Monarchist Tendencies Making Path of Schober Regime Difficult

By Benedikt Kautsky
(Special New Leader Correspondent in Austria)

VIENNA, June 18.

MORE and more does the Schober government reveal itself to be a purely reactionary agent of the interests of the bourgeoisie, differing mainly from the Seipel regime through greater skill and adaptability and above all through recognizing that any attempt to crush the Austrian proletariat by force of arms is doomed to failure. It is true that they demand first of all that this be done with violent methods and under their direction.

But they have less power today to put over their plans than they had a short while ago. The disintegration in the ranks of the Heimwehr which we described in former articles continues without a halt. This was clearly apparent during the discussion of the disarmament bill laid before Parliament by the Schober government to calm the foreign bankers who control prospective loans.

The bill itself is nothing but a tightening up of certain police regulations of the carrying of arms. The principal point consists in putting the enforcement of these regulations into the hands of the central State authorities, whereas before they were left to the local officials.

It is certain that this law will not effect the urgently needed disarmament and pacification of Austria. Of course, the new law will make it harder to get a hunting gun or a revolver, but the existing secret stores of military weapons, of machine guns, cannon and hand grenades, of flame-throwers and poison gas, at the disposal of the Heimwehr, remain undisturbed and there is no real disarmament of the partisan armies, although the Social Democracy again demanded such action with great emphasis.

(The Schober arms bill was passed by a vote of 82 to 76, with

the Socialist deputies voting against it because their motion for re-disarmament had been rejected by the government majority. A couple of Heimwehr leaders also voted against the bill.—Ed. note.)

Nevertheless, the introduction of this bill was enough to line the Heimwehr leaders up against the Schober government and to cause them to accuse him, the former police president of Vienna, of being a protector of Bolshevism.

In presenting this bill to Parliament the Schober government sent two speakers into the arena—the Federal Chancellor himself and Minister of the Interior Schumy, who doesn't belong to the Christian Social Party, but to the Agrarian League, a non-clerical peasant party forming part of the coalition. While Federal Chancellor Schober limited himself to defending the bill by emphasizing the loan argument, Schumy, in the name of the Agrarian League, made a genuinely democratic speech in which he flatly rejected the Fascism of the Heimwehr.

This speech gave rise to a sharp conflict within the bourgeois forces forming the government, and also brought the Heimwehr into action. At a meeting of the Heimwehr, the Christian Social deputies occupying leading positions in the Heimwehr were asked to make a solemn declaration that they placed their duty to their party. With a few exceptions, all those present made this declaration. The next day, however, only a few were willing to stand by it. Most of them declared that they had understood the vow in a different way from that clearly expressed in its wording. It is true that this policy was about as futile as the position taken by the German Imperial Chancellor Michaelis, who ruined the Reichstag's well known peace resolution of 1917 by approving it "as I understand it."

All the different "interpretations" of the Christian Socialists and the Heimwehr people couldn't change the fact that the great part of the Christian Social party rejected leadership by the Heimwehr.

It looked like a real break between the Heimwehr and the Christian Socialists. Just at this point Monsignor Seipel felt called upon to do something to prevent such a break.

Recently, since he has been re-

lieved of the burdens and responsibilities of his leadership, Seipel has been displaying noteworthy activity. He has not confined himself to domestic politics, but has also renewed old ties in Hungary. This is particularly interesting at the present moment because in Hungary, the "kingdom without a king," the monarchical question will become timely within a few months when the eldest son of Charles, the last of the Hapsburg Emperors, becomes of age, i. e., 18 years old. The Legitimist Party in Hungary already is using all its power to bring about the recall of young Otto to Budapest as king and there is plenty of talk about having him engaged to an Italian princess. This, together with the return of King Carol to Rumania, has strengthened the monarchist ideas in Eastern Europe.

No wonder Seipel eagerly seizes upon this opportunity. He can serve the monarchist idea, which he has never denied, at the same time he is doing a great service to the Papacy, whose faithful servant he is, by bringing a Hapsburg back upon the Hungarian throne. He strengthens his connection with Fascism—here we can clearly see how the Papal and Fascist foreign policies have coincided since the conclusion of the Lateran Treaty—and, finally, can hope, through linking up all these factors, to bring about a personal union between Austria and Hungary under the Hapsburg crown, which would enjoy Papal and Fascist protection and which would mean at home the absolute domination of the working class by the church, the big landlords and the industrial capitalists.

But here his road is blocked, not only by the Social Democracy, but also by the entire democratic and republican bourgeoisie whose exponent just now is Schober. Seipel is intriguing in every way against the democratic wing of the Christian Socialists, which, indeed, is much more numerous than the Heimwehr wing under Seipel's leadership but which is much too cowardly and feeble to venture a break with the Heimwehr. And besides this wing is very glad of the existence of the Heimwehr because it regards the latter group as an instrument with which to hold the Social Democracy in check.

In the long run, however, the position of the Christian Social Party will become untenable. To-

day Schober is the outspoken representative of the Austrian banks, which know very well that a ministry under control of the Heimwehr cannot get a loan. And in industrial circles more and more voices are being raised against the Heimwehr. Only the iron and steel industry, under the direction of the German-controlled Alpine Montan Company, still stands by the Heimwehr. While the general director of this company makes speeches in which he professes the early economic collapse of Austria because of an over-load of taxes and levies for social-political purposes—speeches by which he improves neither the credit of his own company nor that of Austria—fresh subsidies are being granted by the industry to the Heimwehr under pressure from the company.

A large part of the peasantry has become tired of allowing itself to be ordered about by ex-officers and present-day intellectuals, like in the old army, and is quitting the Heimwehr. The Agrarian League is profiting by this situation and threatens to gain many votes in the next elections at the cost of the Christian Social party. In their wrath at the Agrarian League the Heimwehr leaders are following the most stupid policy imaginable. A few days ago Austria witnessed the grotesque spectacle of the Heimwehr making it impossible for the Minister of the Interior, the chief of the gendarmes and police, to hold a meeting—with the result of numerous resignations from the Heimwehr. And finally the Christian trade union movement is revolting against the Seipel leadership because it recognizes the fact that identification with Fascism and anti-labor activities is bound to cost it the few members it has.

So the greatest and really dominating party in Austria is being rent by strife and it is indicative of the danger threatening it that the other day Minister of War Vaugoin, the present party chief, felt himself obliged to declare that the party "stands like a rock." It would be premature to talk about the danger of a split, for in such a great and old party there are always numerous connections, such as the common platform of Catholicism and clericalism, preventing a division, but the party's strength undoubtedly is declining rapidly. The sys-

tem of two sharply opposing parties which sprang up in Austria after the revolution is being shaken to an extent impossible to know until after the next elections. They are not due until the Spring of 1931, but it is quite possible that the decomposition of the bourgeois coalition will have made such progress before then as to bring about a dissolution of Parliament and new elections.

Of course, in the meantime the bourgeois coalition is trying to pass as many anti-labor laws as possible. Just now three bills calculated materially to lessen the social-political achievements and to lower the standard of living of the working masses are before Parliament. Unemployment insurance is to be reduced in such a way that perhaps 70,000 unemployed workers—of 200,000—will lose their support. The working conditions of the employees of the Federal Railways which, with their some 80,000 workers, form the biggest enterprise in Austria, are to be made materially worse through the wiping out of legally guaranteed rights. And finally a tariff amendment has been brought in which provides for a five-fold increase of the duties on grain and flour, for a doubling of the rates on the most important textile goods and for other similar burdens upon the consumers.

These desires for customs changes arise from the desperate need of industry and agriculture which have to contend with a severe market crisis—the number of unemployed workers is still more than 200,000, right now in the favorable season, and the prices being received by the farmers for their most important products mean nothing but losses. But raising customs rates won't make much difference in these conditions and will only mean fresh burdens for the community as a whole. The lack of union on the European continent, the madness of exaggerated protective duties and cartels in all countries, and economic nationalism naturally are most destructive for a weak state like Austria. Instead of this country drawing the proper conclusions from all this and setting a good example in the fields of free trade and free migration, it is surrounding itself with constantly growing walls which in the end will make access to the fresh air of the outside world impossible.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT

Holland Socialist Party Is Critical of The International

(By a New Leader Correspondent) Amsterdam.—At the Conference of the Dutch Social-Democratic Labor Party which took place in Groningen from April 21st, two points in particular were discussed: the conclusion of the last elections and the problems connected with the Labor and Socialist International. In a great speech Albarde indicated the progress of the Social-Democratic Party and emphasized in particular how the development of the Party provides it in an increasing measure with tasks the fulfillment of which go beyond the limits of the capitalist order of society.

Prior to the Conference a long discussion took place in the Dutch party press on the possibilities of the work of the L. S. I. A number of motions concerning the L. S. I. were referred to the delegates of the Party on the Executive of the L. S. I. In the election of the delegates to the Executive of the L. S. I. 1393 votes were cast. Of these Albarde received 1039, Wibaut 716, P. J. Schmidt 412, Vliegenhart 401, de Rooze 213. Accordingly Wibaut and Albarde were elected.

"Het Volk" writes with regard to this election: "Another election had a result which threw a shadow on the Congress. Vliegenhart, who was for many years the representative of the Party on the Executive with Wibaut, was not re-elected, but the Conference elected the 'political leader' Albarde in his place by a great majority. There is no doubt that this was the expression of a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction at the defective work of the International during a period of burning international problems. This pressure for increased activity was regarded as being embodied in Albarde's strong and sustained efforts on the question of disarmament. Wibaut's proposal for a better equipment of the International in the economic sphere gave him an advantage over Vliegenhart, into whose observations on the activity of the L. S. I. in De Socialistische Gids resignation had been read, whereas Vliegenhart only wanted to explain. We regret that a proved Internationalist like Vliegenhart was withdrawn in this manner from a work which was dear

Coalition of Spanish Unions and Socialist Party Is Proposed

(By a New Leader Correspondent) MADRID.—Francisco Largo Caballero, Secretary of the Spanish General Union of Workers, advocates the need for a union of the Socialist Party and the General Union of Workers.

"I think that the historical moment demands that the General Union of Workers and the Socialist Party form an alliance—not a simple alliance based upon sympathies and affinities, which already exist today, but an alliance founded upon compromises and with a program of its own." He was prepared to advocate this step, although there might be members of the General Union of Workers who were Communists, or who had no political opinions. In support of his argument, he pointed out that there are two points of agreement, at least, between the General Union of Workers and the Socialist Party, namely the desire for a Republic and the desire for social legislation, which cannot come without political action.

Honor of Hungarian Nation Is Protected

VIENNA.—A journalist named Ladislav Farkas was arrested at the end of December 1929, because he wrote some articles in a small Magyar provincial paper during a stay in Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1927, which were considered by the court to be "insulting to the Hungarian nation." One of the articles contained the following: "A country in which Kuni, Jasi and Karolyi cannot live is a great prison. I prefer to live in a republic whose head is a scholar than in a kingdom without a king which has been ruined by murderers." Farkas was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment by the court of the infamous Judge Toreky, for these "criminal" statements.

Two Beds For Negroes

DETROIT (F.P.)—When a Negro was taken seriously ill on a construction job here with an operation an immediate necessity it was found that the Delray Industrial Hospital, serving the west side of the city, has only two beds for Negroes. The Negro worker was denied admittance. It is reported that the hospital has 75 to 100 beds.

Again Ask Hoover for Navy Yard Employment

WASHINGTON (F.P.)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, led the second emergency delegation of labor officials to the White House, June 9, to appeal to President Hoover to restore to regular employment the 2,000 men laid off at the navy yards since last November. Frank Morrison led the previous delegation.

Green told Hoover that the unemployment crisis was causing acute suffering among the skilled workers whose jobs have been taken away. He urged that the administration wake up to the seriousness of the emergency, and find tasks for the navy yards, such as reconditioning of ships of the merchant fleet still owned by the government. He also urged prompt enactment of the 44-hour bill for postal and field employees of the government. Hoover gave no definite answer.

Lithuania Bans Rally To Celebrate Assembly

BERLIN.—The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International decided during its meeting in Berlin to send Arthur Crispian as its representative to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Constituent National Assembly, which is to take place May 15th. But while the Executive was still meeting the news arrived that the Government had prohibited the celebration, which was to be held by the Lithuanian Socialists jointly with the other Left parties of the country. The Executive thereupon sent the following telegram to the Lithuanian comrades:—"As the celebration is prohibited, the Socialist International sends you fraternal greetings in the present form. The celebration can be prohibited but not the invincible idea of Socialism."

Workers Dividends In Steel Industry

WARREN, O.—(F.P.)—Two men were fatally burned and another is in the hospital suffering from burns as a result of a pit explosion at the open hearth pit of the Trumbull plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Co. The three men were struck by pieces of molten metal thrown up from the pit by the explosion. This ignited their clothing. Mike Sindor, 35, was so badly burned that he died before he was brought to the hospital. Thomas Turk, 42, was badly burned about the body before his clothes were torn off of him and he died soon after admission to the hospital. E. F. Lester, 35, is expected to recover.

Polish Socialists Join in Manifesto Demanding Election

WARSAW.—The Parliamentary group of the Polish Socialist Party has published in common with other parties—the Wyzwolenie, the Peasant Party, the Piast, the Chadejca and the N. P. R.—a manifesto against the dictatorship, which contains the following:—"Our demand is: Abolition of the dictatorship and re-establishment of right. Otherwise there will be no pacification. The political struggles will become aggravated, hate will grow, the economic difficulties will become more profound, the social, economic and constitutional problems upon the solution of which the future of the Republic depends will be neglected. It is time to put an end to the system of dictatorship, which is leading the country to catastrophe. In appealing to public opinion we say: If the President of the Republic does not wish to make any decisions in the sense of a representative of the people he should dissolve the Sejm. The basic struggle between the Sejm and Marshal Pilsudski should be finally settled by the people through new elections, but honest elections. The attempts to falsify the decision of the country were bound to lead to decisive opposition and self-defense on the part of the people. Nobody will force us away from the central point of the battle for right. The victory of right is to us the only pillar of the existence, the order and the development of Poland."

Hungary Convicts Woman Who Exposed Prison Life

VIENNA.—Frau Dr. Boleny, who wrote a book under the pen-name Sandor Kemer on the cruelties of the Horthy prisons, which she had come to know from her own experience, has been sentenced to a year in prison for "insulting the Hungarian nation." The defending lawyer declared during the proceedings before the infamous Judge Toreky: "I am very sorry, but I cannot say the least thing in favor of my client. I must state that she has in fact insulted the Hungarian nation." Thereupon sentence was passed, but the penalty was not fixed. A warrant has been issued against the sentenced woman.

Two Poems

I.
Prayer
Before I bow my head I plead a boon,
My wish is something that the gods have known,
And yet, I do not crave a far-flung moon,

II.
Old Man
Perhaps life had a fateful whim
And purposely evaded him,
This old man, still a child, whose dreams
Are gushing stars, not dying dreams;
Perhaps again, he could not gaze
Upon this world's grotesque displays,
And stepped aside, lest he might see
Distortions of reality,
And smiled to find how smooth things seem
From the perspective of a dream—
But this I know, he did not greet
Life casually on the street.

RAE ALPERT.

Workers Dividends In Steel Industry

WARREN, O.—(F.P.)—Two men were fatally burned and another is in the hospital suffering from burns as a result of a pit explosion at the open hearth pit of the Trumbull plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Co. The three men were struck by pieces of molten metal thrown up from the pit by the explosion. This ignited their clothing. Mike Sindor, 35, was so badly burned that he died before he was brought to the hospital. Thomas Turk, 42, was badly burned about the body before his clothes were torn off of him and he died soon after admission to the hospital. E. F. Lester, 35, is expected to recover.

Hungary Convicts Woman Who Exposed Prison Life

VIENNA.—Frau Dr. Boleny, who wrote a book under the pen-name Sandor Kemer on the cruelties of the Horthy prisons, which she had come to know from her own experience, has been sentenced to a year in prison for "insulting the Hungarian nation." The defending lawyer declared during the proceedings before the infamous Judge Toreky: "I am very sorry, but I cannot say the least thing in favor of my client. I must state that she has in fact insulted the Hungarian nation." Thereupon sentence was passed, but the penalty was not fixed. A warrant has been issued against the sentenced woman.

Two Poems

I.
Prayer
Before I bow my head I plead a boon,
My wish is something that the gods have known,
And yet, I do not crave a far-flung moon,

II.
Old Man
Perhaps life had a fateful whim
And purposely evaded him,
This old man, still a child, whose dreams
Are gushing stars, not dying dreams;
Perhaps again, he could not gaze
Upon this world's grotesque displays,
And stepped aside, lest he might see
Distortions of reality,
And smiled to find how smooth things seem
From the perspective of a dream—
But this I know, he did not greet
Life casually on the street.

RAE ALPERT.

The Chatter Box

Scrub Woman

SHE wanted to pray
And she lifted her heart,
But the mortar walls
Spewed dust into her throat,
And the marble floors
Showed black shadows like cholera
On a dead man's face.

She wanted to sing
And she lifted her voice,
But echoes
Like skinny little children
Peered with mute, aged eyes
Out of vast corners of silence.

She wanted to weep,
But she whose strong hands
Wore callouses decorating wrought
On sweating palms
Had no strength for tears—
Reserved for more leisurely ladies.

RUBY WEEMS.

The fierce epidemic of outright thieving among the hitherto respectable folks is delightful to see and read about these dog days.

To find judges and public officials, hedged in between bankers, brokers and big business boys, and all of them yelping "I didn't do it, Mr. Policeman... honest I didn't steal that money," gives even us blokes on the breadline a heart-tickling such as we have not experienced in many an age.

I watched a score or so of Broadway's corner-jugglers lap up the news as it appeared around the Times Building in bright lights. "Cooley acquitted of pay roll padding charges..." The cynical grimaces that warped each hatched face were little lyrics of expression. To read their inner thoughts would be great experience.

"It's plain dumb to stick up a drug store for a handful of change... Look at the chances you take... Join Tammany Hall... be a real lobby guy... get a job and... pull down the heavy... a million grand is just pin money..."

Here and there to change the monotony, a Republican slips into the public print. Today it is a young hero of the Stock Exchange... young Ryder... who rode his hobby high... night clubs, pretty ladies, college donations, and campaign contributions to Republican candidates... made fifteen million in the bull market, lost it all and more besides to the bears...

A month ago he was the glittering ideal set before all of our sons and daughters as the successful American... Look lad, look lassie... only thirty-five years old and a multi-millionaire. Do you need Socialism or the Bolsheviks to come over here and rob every one of you of the opportunity to rise to such heights... There isn't a home on Long Island or Newport that wouldn't accept him as a guest... And not a lovely lady in the land that wouldn't go week-ending with him anywhere...

Fifteen million dollars... oh, baby... I am not particularly gleeful over this one lad's downfall. Don't know him... and he never got a red cent of my stock gambling money... For the simple reason that I don't have any for such purposes I'd rather shoot craps with loaded dice in a "house" cellar on Second avenue with all the gunmen and squealers that could be packed into such a hole, than tackle even gilt-edged 60's preferred bonds on the Stock Exchange. The chances for some sort of a square deal are infinitely higher in the cellar. For instance, the lead weight might fall out of the dice if you rolled them hard enough... No such accident possible in Wall Street.

I'm just plumb mad that the whole pack of the buccaners of Broad and Wall are not piled into Black Marias and hustled off into the jug... Putting them there one by one within the intervals that such happenings are spaced... is too sad and tedious a performance.

Someday, and maybe soon, the whole capitalist farce of honesty will crumple and what a jolly little party all of us will have. Seems the old gag of an honest man will not appear so silly then... Not all the Kleig lights in Hollywood could uncover one in all the Exchanges of the land...

It was Commissioner of Standards, Mr. Walsh, I believe who pulled that deathless proverb "... There is a bit of larceny in every man..." Right you are... only not enough...

And there is just enough grand larceny in me to howl unto all the larcenized multitudes... "Get up you spineless, gutless, beaten-up and burglarized folks, get up and steal back for yourselves all that this gang of political and financial banditti have gyped from you... Take back the government, take back the revenues, take back the soft jobs and the hoodling rackets... If they're good enough for a gang of low-living, illiterate and greedy guys like your present rulers... they're fine for you... and if steal you must... since the great philosopher Walsh sayeth so, then steal from and for yourselves... You can do that any election day..."

Two Poems

I.

Prayer
Before I bow my head I plead a boon,
My wish is something that the gods have known,
And yet, I do not crave a far-flung moon,

II.

Old Man
Perhaps life had a fateful whim
And purposely evaded him,
This old man, still a child, whose dreams
Are gushing stars, not dying dreams;
Perhaps again, he could not gaze
Upon this world's grotesque displays,
And stepped aside, lest he might see
Distortions of reality,
And smiled to find how smooth things seem
From the perspective of a dream—
But this I know, he did not greet
Life casually on the street.

RAE ALPERT.

Eddie Levinson puts a card in my drawer which is a note from that genial labor member of the British Government... Hon. Rennie Smith... The underlined section reads... "I thought DeWitt wrote an unusually absurd open letter to J. R. MacDonald, and for two seconds I am tempted to reply..."

Righto... To have made our English comrades think for even two seconds on what we here in America feel is a sign of our growing importance... There has been a great deal of too much self-righteousness and holier-than-thou attitude toward us from those who are achieving something while we are too weak as yet to get into the world's notice...

And still I believe, the proper thing for the MacDonald Government to do right now is to resign on a straight Socialist program... Consistency is a missing element over there..."

S. A. de Wit.

Sunday Concerts Continue At The Beacon

The Stage

The Movies

Music

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

By Joseph T. Shipley

GEORGE M. COHAN

"THE SONG AND DANCE MAN"

Written and Acted by George M. Cohan. The Fulton Theatre.

There is no doubt that in "The Song and Dance Man" George M. Cohan puts into the theatre all the sentimental love that marks his own career, and at the same time characterizes the attitude of many regular theatregoers. The personal greeting the actor receives shows that the play is considered as part of his personality; his performance carries all the offhanded simplicity that marks him, and the role he plays, of the man who can make a great success in the business world but comes back at the end to be a not-so-good "song and dance" man, catches the heart of all who have through the seasons known the work of George M. Cohan.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

The return of George M. Cohan in repertory, which he is to continue in the fall, is therefore a pleasant interlude, in the sentiment of the theatre.

From the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" days, from the thought that it's a Grand Old Flag, much water has flowed; but the tradition of the theatre makes Mr. Cohan somehow beloved beyond any consideration of his merits as a playwright—or a player. He is, of course, a shrewd dramatist, and a deft and delightful actor; otherwise he would not have had the initial impetus which now continues the warm reception he even before they have sampled his work.

Actor-Producer



Besides being co-producer of "Lost Sheep," Jack Donahue is the star of one of the longest running musical plays of this season. "Sons O' Guns" is the musical and can be seen at the Imperial Theatre.

"Czar of Broadway" at Roxy

"Czar of Broadway," a new all-talking Universal production of underworld intrigues, comes to the Roxy on Friday, June 27. In plot and characterization, it presents a vivid picture of the power and daring of the shadier elements in a metropolis. John Wray, star of many stage successes, is seen in the principal role, with John Harmon and Betty Compson providing the romantic element.

An interesting addition to the week's screen fare will be "Cannibal Capers," a Disney animated cartoon with symphonic synchronization. It is one of the series inaugurated by the "Skeleto Dance," the animated cartoon that enjoyed a re-engagement at the Roxy several months ago.

News of the day will be contributed in sight and sound reproduction by Fox Movietone and Hearst Metrotone Newsreels.

On the stage Eugene von Gona will dance "Jazz Spooks," and Ernesto Lecuona will play the piano. Glida Gray has returned, and dances in a Nautch skirt weighing 37 pounds.

The glamour and romance of the circus at its picturesque best is contained in "Swing High." A complete circus troupe was engaged for its filming, with all the clowning, acrobats, bare-back riders, trapeze performers, wild animals, spangles and glitter that go to make up "the greatest show on earth" playing a part.

The imposing cast includes Chester Conklin, Ben Turpin, Dorothy Burgess, Bryant Washburn, George Fawcett, Helen Twelvetrees, Stepin Fetchit, Daphne Pollard, Robert Edson, Fred Scott, John Sheehan, Mickey Bennett and Fred Langan.

The first Soviet film starring children will be the feature at the Eighth Street for the week commencing Saturday, June 28, when "Children of the New Day" will have its American premiere.

The film was originally called "Lenin's Address" and shows for the first time how Russia is preparing her next generation.

Fatima Gilyazova, eight-year-old veteran of Soviet film acting, plays the leading role. Despite her age she has already appeared in three films.

The film was directed by Vladimir Petrov and the photography was made by V. Gordanov.

Why the Crowds Go to Palisades Park



Catherine Moylan, M-G-M star, under a huge sunshade on the beach at the Palisades Amusement Park.

Grace George's Plans For Next Season

Associated with Grace George in the ultimate tour of "The First Mrs. Fraser" will be both A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith, featured members of the cast at the Playhouse. They will also be important members of the company which Miss George is organizing for the modern repertory to be presented at the Playhouse season after next.

"Every person associated with the theatre is aware of the renewed interest of the country at large in the legitimate stage," says Miss George. "This interest undeniably has been awakened by the high standard of New York productions during the past season. Visitors from cities outside of New York have carried back reports of Broadway's best attractions. Dramatic reviewers in syndicate articles have spread word of the literary excellence of these plays. The renaissance of the legitimate theatre throughout the country, however, can be achieved only by the fine Broadway casts."

"The First Mrs. Fraser" will be played on tour by the same company now appearing at the Playhouse."

While on tour next season Miss George will try out several new plays; she already has two definitely scheduled.

"At present the plan for season after next at the Playhouse," says Miss George, "schedules a program of five plays; two new plays definitely scheduled for try-out, two new plays yet to be found, and one revival. Much preliminary work will be accomplished next season in conjunction with the tour of 'The First Mrs. Fraser.' Road try-outs will test the value of the new plays and give ample time for any changes before the commencement of the New York season."

Shuberts Give Actors Rest

Lee Shubert has arranged for the temporary suspension of the New York engagement of "Tropaze" as Frank Morgan, the featured player, is under contract to make a talking picture requiring his services for five weeks. The engagement of the Marcel Pagnol comedy at the Music Box will close this Saturday night, June 28th, and will be resumed at the same theatre on Monday evening, August 4th. Mr. Shubert plans to keep "Tropaze" at the Music Box until late in September, when the play, with Mr. Morgan heading the cast, will inaugurate the second subscription season of the Professional Players of Philadelphia.

The New York engagement of "Young Sinners" will be interrupted for two weeks beginning Monday evening, June 30th; the run at the Morocco Theatre being resumed on Monday, July 14th. The cessation of the engagement was made necessary owing to the booking of "Young Sinners" at the Apollo Theatre in Atlantic City over a year ago. It will play the theatre week of June 30th and the Brighton Theatre, Brighton Beach, week of July 7th.

Vacations will be granted the players of "Three Little Girls," the musical comedy at the Shubert Theatre for the week of June 30th. The engagement will be resumed at the Shubert Theatre on Monday evening, July 7th.

O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" at the Cameo

The screen version of Sean O'Casey's famous Abbey Theatre stage play, "Juno and the Paycock," had its American premiere at the Cameo Theatre on Friday as the featured talking picture for the week.

Rated unanimously by the English press as an interesting screen production, "Juno and the Paycock" brings to the Cameo a story of Dublin during "the trouble"—that period of recent Irish history when the Free-States and the Die-Hards fought each other after fighting together; when ambushing and internecine slaying were a daily occurrence. It is very largely a comedy in a setting of unrelenting, inevitable, Greek-like tragedy.

"Juno and the Paycock" was directed by Alfred Hitchcock with a cast that includes several members of the original stage presentation. Sara Allgood, who created the role on the stage, plays the part of "Juno" in the film version.

"The Big Fight" At the Globe

"The Big Fight," adapted from the stage success by David Belasco and Sam H. Harris which featured Jack Dempsey and Estelle Taylor, is the screen feature at the RKO Globe Theatre.

Supervised by James Cruze, "The Big Fight" brings to the screen a thrilling tale of the prize ring and gangland. With all the present mixup and fouling in connection with the noble art of fist-fucks, Belasco's version of the fight racket comes to the screen at an opportune moment.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is rapidly assembling the supporting cast of "Great Day," Joan Crawford's new starring vehicle with John Mack in the chief masculine role. Other players who will have parts in this photoplay include Cliff Edwards ("Ukelele Ike"), Lucien Littlefield and John Miljan. This production is a story of Louisiana, with original musical score by Vincent Youmans.

Molly Picon to Have New Theatre Next Season

When the Yiddish theatrical season starts on the East Side in September Molly Picon will herself occupy a new theatre. Her managers, Sager, Pasternak and Parnes, have leased the Yiddish Folks Theatre for several years and will present the star in musical plays from the pens of Joseph Rumshinsky and Jacob Kalich, composer and librettist respectively.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

Trio of Famous Actors at Both Strands



Billie Dove seems quite safe here in the arms of Sidney Blackmer. Can she really be afraid of Olive Brook? Pictorially speaking, of course. The trio appear in "Sweethearts and Wives," which begins an engagement at both Strands beginning Friday.

Sunday Concerts to Continue At Beacon Theatre, "Hold Everything" Week's Feature

Midtown Manhattan apparently is a stronghold of music lovers. Two Sundays ago the management of Warner Bros. Beacon Theatre, Broadway and Seventy-fourth street, tried an experiment by putting a symphony orchestra into the pit of the theatre. So immediately successful was the move, and so enthusiastic the welcome given the musicians that Sunday, and the following one, that the Sunday afternoon concert has become a fixture at the Beacon—as much a part of the program as the feature, the shorts, the news-reel or the organ solo.

The third of this series of concerts will be given from the Beacon orchestra pit this afternoon (Sunday) from 3 to 4 P. M. The music will be provided by the Vitaphone Orchestra from Warner Bros. East Coast studios, in Brooklyn. Noted soloists will contribute. One of them is Beniamino Ricci, baritone of the Milan Opera Company. The orchestra plays under the baton of Harold Levy, who is a composer of note as well as musical director at the Eastern studios.

The feature at the Beacon this week is "Hold Everything," uproarious Vitaphone production of the stage play which ran on Broadway for more than a year. Winnie Lightner and Joe E. Brown are co-starred.

"Caught Short" Continues At the Capitol

The Capitol Theatre is presenting "Caught Short," the hilarious version of what happens in Wall Street—for a second week, due to the phenomenal business recorded during the first week of its engagement. This is the picture which was suggested by Eddie Cantor's book of the same name and which reunites Marie Dressler and Polly Moran as a starring team. They appear as rival boarding house keepers who get caught in the speculating fever and are carried from poverty to wealth and back again, with the witnesses laughing all the way.

The stage revue "Cheer Up" which has been devised and staged by Arthur Knorr under the personal supervision of Louis K. Sidner, will also be retained. This stars Teddy Joyce, long a favorite with Capitol audiences, and Evelyn Wilson, lately featured in the George White Scandals.

Yasha Bunchuk, conducting the Capitol Grand Orchestra, through "Russia in America," an original compilation of his own, provides the overture.

Molly Picon to Have New Theatre Next Season

When the Yiddish theatrical season starts on the East Side in September Molly Picon will herself occupy a new theatre. Her managers, Sager, Pasternak and Parnes, have leased the Yiddish Folks Theatre for several years and will present the star in musical plays from the pens of Joseph Rumshinsky and Jacob Kalich, composer and librettist respectively.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

A new operetta, as yet untitled, is in preparation which will serve Miss Picon as a starring vehicle.

The Yiddish Folks Theatre at Second Avenue and 12th street, was built three years ago for Maurice Schwartz, who named it the Yiddish Art Theatre and who produced plays with himself as the star. Mr. Schwartz occupied the theatre for two seasons. This was followed by Ludwig Satz, who starred in a number of Yiddish musical plays for one season. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,300.

"Social Lion" at Hippodrome

The RKO Hippodrome this week of June 28th, presents Jack Oakie in "The Social Lion," a comedy with Mary Brian, Skeets Gallagher and Olive Borden. The story is by Octavus Roy Cohen.

On the vaudeville stage, Nina De Silva with Matt Gibbons and Eight Beaucaire Girls, sing and dance in "Flowers of Seville"; Irene Verillan, the pert personality of dance with her company of six, delight with music and dance; Slim Moore, and his pal, George Charland's comedy acrobatics, present a pot pourri of fun; and three other acts fill out the warm weather program.

"Drifters" on Big Program at 55th St.

"Drifters," the work of a moving picture critic turned film director, is the feature picture on the bill of the 55th Street Playhouse beginning next Friday, June 27th, where it will have its first New York showing. John Grierson, noted Scotch critic who made a visit to the United States recently, chose as his first venture into directing, the drama inherent in the lives of a group of Gloucester fishermen. He has woven into a story the long arduous trek out into the open sea in the morning, the storm-tossed fishing schooners, the markets and other scenic beauties. "Drifters" was produced by Grierson for the British New Era Films and was called "one of the most beautiful British films as well as one of the best made" by the critic of the Manchester Guardian.

The shorts on the program are Laurel and Hardy in "Night Owls," Robert Benchley in his famous sketch "The Treasurer's Report" and the Ufa Film "Killing the Killer" (now in sound!).

One of Zane Grey's most famous stories, "The Border Legion," will be the screen attraction at the New York and Brooklyn Paramount Theatres starting Friday, June 27.

Featured in the screen version of the rapid-fire tale of the most famous bandit gang in the West are Richard Arlen, Jack Holt, Fay Wray and Eugene Pallette.

Charles "Buddy" Rogers heads the stage show at the New York Paramount. Others featured in "Forward March," a Jack Partington-March production, are Paul Ash, Nina Olivette, Charles Strong and Boys, Bill Talent and Flor Merit and Eddie Michels. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Crawford will present a twin organ recital.

Byrd at Rialto

Rear Admiral Byrd will make a personal appearance at the Rialto Theatre, Times Square, on Saturday evening, June 28th, at approximately 9 o'clock, in conjunction with the showing of the stirring and thrilling camera record of the South Pole adventure.

Those who did not glimpse him upon his tumultuous reception in New York will have the opportunity of seeing at close range the man who measured the two poles.

Lysistrata

Violet Kemble Cooper Ernest Truex Miriam Hopkins Sydney Greenstreet Hortense Alden Eric Dressler

44th Street Theatre West of Broadway Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS THE NEW

GARRICK GAIETIES

Guild Theatre 52nd Street, West of Broadway Evgs. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

MAJESTIC 44th W. of Hwy Evgs. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Phil Baker Allen Stanley Shaw Baker Stanley & Lee

ARTISTS AND MODELS WITH SIRENS OF CEYLON

Reigning Success of the Follies Bergere and GEORGE VERA MARY HASSALL PEARCE ADAMS

LAST WEEK GEO. M. COHAN

And His Company in The SONG and DANCE MAN

Fulton Theat. 46th St. W. of Hwy Evgs. 8:30; Mats. Wed & Sat

8th Street PLAYHOUSE (Film Guide Cinema) 52 W. 8th Street Spring 2005

"CHILDREN OF THE NEW DAY"

A Photo-Drama Based on the Story by Boris Brechnevsky ENACTED BY A CAST OF CHILDREN

8-Year-old FATIMA GILYAZOVA Continued 1 P. M. to Midnight

Premieres at the Roxy



Pictured above are John Harmon, Betty Compson and John Wray, who play the leading roles in "Czar of Broadway," Universal's special production, now having its first showing at the Roxy Theatre.

"Green Goddess" at The Little Carnegie

"The Green Goddess," George Arliss's picturization of his celebrated stage success by William Archer, is the principal attraction at Leo Brecher's Little Carnegie Playhouse, 146 West 57th Street, for the four days commencing Saturday, June 28th. Supporting Mr. Arliss are Alice Joyce, H. B. Warner, Ralph Forbes, Nigel de Bruiler and Ivan Simpson. The picture was directed by Alfred E. Green.

Beginning Wednesday for three days Little Carnegie will offer Paramount's all-Technicolor version of "The Vagabond King" as directed by Ludwig Berger. Dennis King is Francois Villon with Jeanette MacDonald taking the part of Katherine. It is based on the J. H. McCarthy novel, "If I Were King."

At the 5th Av. Playhouse

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WORK

UNION DIRECTORY

National

GEORGE DALLAS COMING

George Dallas, chairman of the Labor Party group in Parliament, is to be in America during August and September, attending the International Conference of Agricultural Economists. He expects to arrive about August 1 and is taking a 15-day tour to the middle west, touching quite a few colleges and universities in agricultural research stations, farms and industrial plants.

He is an able speaker, a specialist in agricultural matters, the British Labor situation intimately. For lectures write to him in care of Parliament, London, stating terms and possible dates.

MAX WINTER ILL

The national office has received word that Max Winter of Vienna is seriously ill and will not be able to make engagements which have been made for him in this country. It is hoped that Robert Dannberg, president of the Vienna Diet, can be secured to fill the assignment of ill leader.

CONGRESSIONAL PLATFORM

Following the New Haven meeting of the N. E. C., the national office will print the 1930 congressional platform of the party. State or local secretaries, wishing to have their imprint and ticket on the congressional platform are urged to write to the national office immediately, so that the copy which they want to have included. Prices will be \$2.50 per thousand for the regular platform and \$2.75 for platforms with the printed words from the local or state address and ticket.

SOCIALISM FOR TODAY

A small supply of books with the above title by H. N. Branson, has been received by the national office from the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain. In 142 pages Branson deals with the Socialist movement against the present order of society and gives a constructive examination of the problems with which a Socialist government will have to grapple during the period of transition from capitalism to Socialism. An extremely interesting chapter on evolution of revolution deals with the tactics which are to be used in bringing about the Socialist revolution. The book is another important chapter for American Socialists. While the book is small, it is well worth the price of 50 cents.

CENSUS INFORMATION WANTED

Since publication of the two national office news releases on the unemployment census in the United States have been sending in material which substantiates the charges made by the Socialist Party. However, the material is usually sent in too late to be used in the census report. Please send in personal experiences with census enumerators, asking the unemployment question. If you have not been enumerated by the census let us know that also.

LAIDLER'S PENSION STATEMENT

The statement which Dr. Harry W. Laidler laid before the House Committee on Labor in regard to old age pension legislation several months ago, has been published in the hearings. Copies can be secured by writing to William F. Kopp, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. Dr. Laidler's statement appears on pages 78 and 83.

California

LOS ANGELES

The state secretary's chief interest is to get the names of all persons who are eligible for the payment of filing fees for our candidates, Upton Sinclair for Governor, and Chalmers Johnson for Lieutenant Governor. As though we were going to have a hard time raising the necessary \$250 but in the last two days sufficient money came in.

The state financial event of the week is a pledge of \$500 made by Kate Crane-Gartz.

The state organizer, William F. Perry, is in San Diego. He expects to have a flourishing local there. San Diego is one of the principal cities of the state.

Local Reddards, organized a week ago, has an enthusiastic and, we are sure, a good looking secretary, Mrs. Penn's Johnson. It looks as though this local were going to be one of California's Socialist stars.

The state office is now functioning in Los Angeles with a state secretary and an assistant, both on full time. Members have been coming in fast due to the organized work of William H. Henry. A Levin is being sent out as a follow-up after Henry.

Colorado

THE DENVER LOCAL HAS REORGANIZED

The Denver local has reorganized, ordered stamps and literature and has gone to work to build up support for Upton Sinclair for Governor and Chalmers Johnson for Lieutenant Governor. It will meet on the first and third Thursday, at 210 West 13th avenue. The Jewish local has had an active and active party member for the first time. Pueblo and Colorado Springs are the next steps on the reorganization tour of Bill Stone, recently returned from the labor college with a determination to put Colorado back on the map.

Oregon

STATE CONVENTION

A state assembly will be held July 19, at 7:30 p. m., in Hall Labor Temple, at Portland, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket and adopting a state platform. All Socialists and sympathizers are urged to be present. The assembly will be an important event in the history of the Oregon Socialist movement. In Multnomah County there is a possibility of electing several members to the state legislature of the party gets behind the candidates and puts in enough work on the campaign.

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH

Edward J. Goldstein held a large street meeting in Pittsburgh. His text was taken directly from the front page of the capitalist press, which on the same day listed a story of a worker arrested for stealing milk for three youngsters. Goldstein said he was present at his father's unemployment, desperate strike of a village of miners over a wage cut; the announcement of forty families at the same time, average age 65—to die of starvation.

Michigan

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS DECIDED THAT AN ACTIVE PARTY MEMBER CAN BE RECOMMENDED TO THE STATE SECRETARY AND RECEIVE CREDENTIALS, DUES STAMPS, MEMBERSHIP BOOKS, APPLICATION BLANKS AND CERTIFICATE, TO RECRUIT NEW MEMBERS. FOREIGN LANGUAGE BRANCHES CAN HELP AMERICAN COMRADES

The state executive committee has decided that an active party member can be recommended to the state secretary and receive credentials, dues stamps, membership books, application blanks and certificate, to recruit new members. Foreign language branches can help American comrades

Illinois

THE SOCIALISTS OF CHICAGO ARE PUTTING FORTH A GREAT DEAL OF EFFORT TO TRY TO DEFEAT THE TRACTION ORDINANCE WHICH COMES UP FOR A RERUN ON JULY 1. ALL SOCIALISTS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN REACHED ARE URGED BY THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TO GET OUT THE VOTE AGAINST THE TRACTION ORDINANCE, SINCE PASSING OF THE FRANCHISE WILL MEAN THAT THE PEOPLE OF CHICAGO WILL BE SADDLED WITH AN ARRANGEMENT WHICH THEY WILL BE SUPREME OVER CHICAGO'S TRACTION SITUATION, BOTH PASSENGER AND FREIGHT, PERPETUALLY.

NEW COUNTY SECRETARY

Ralph McCallister, a graduate of the University of Chicago, and for some time prominent in the progressive organizations of this city, has been elected secretary of the Socialist Party, Local Cook County. The new secretary succeeds Frank Manning who was forced to resign the position because of ill health.

MOONEY-BILLINGS PROTEST MEETING

The County Central Committee will arrange a mass meeting in protest against the continued confinement of Mooney and Billings in prison. It is to be held on Tuesday, July 15. Further details will be announced soon.

GOLDSTEIN MEETING

Edward J. Goldstein of the Young Socialist League of England, will address an open air meeting Sunday, June 29, under the auspices of the Y. P. S.

WILSON MEETING

Ben F. Wilson will be the principal speaker at a meeting Wednesday, July 2, at the Douglas Park Labor Lyceum under the auspices of the Jewish Verband.

7th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

There will be a business meeting of comrades in the district and not affiliated with a foreign federation, for the purpose of consolidating all members in the district—including members at large, members of the old National Headquarters branch, and members of the Humboldt Park branch—into one strong 7th district branch. The meeting is for Wednesday, July 2, at 8 p. m., at 2701 Division street.

Massachusetts

STATE CONVENTION

The state convention will be held June 29 at the American House, 56 Hanover street, Boston, at 11:30 a. m. All party members in good standing are entitled to attend with a vote and dues. Admission will be by membership card.

Jacob Panken of New York will be the speaker in the afternoon and at a banquet in the evening.

Boston

SEVERAL OF THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY ARE HOLDING MEETINGS EVERY NIGHT

Several of the younger members of the party are holding meetings every night. John J. Kelly and H. Kelly are doing the bulk of the speaking with Charles R. Hill, Frank Rudnick, S. A. Cooper and others helping out from time to time.

New Bedford

THE NEW BEDFORD LOCAL IS HOLDING OPEN AIR MEETINGS AT THE CITY PARK DIRECTLY FOLLOWING THE BASEBALL GAMES

The New Bedford local is holding open air meetings at the city park directly following the baseball games and has started leaflet distribution from house to house.

The Greenfield local is distributing leaflets and the Worcester local has held an open air meeting. The Northampton local is running a number of indoor meetings and organizing a progressive forum.

Oregon

STATE CONVENTION

A state assembly will be held July 19, at 7:30 p. m., in Hall Labor Temple, at Portland, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket and adopting a state platform. All Socialists and sympathizers are urged to be present. The assembly will be an important event in the history of the Oregon Socialist movement. In Multnomah County there is a possibility of electing several members to the state legislature of the party gets behind the candidates and puts in enough work on the campaign.

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH

Edward J. Goldstein held a large street meeting in Pittsburgh. His text was taken directly from the front page of the capitalist press, which on the same day listed a story of a worker arrested for stealing milk for three youngsters. Goldstein said he was present at his father's unemployment, desperate strike of a village of miners over a wage cut; the announcement of forty families at the same time, average age 65—to die of starvation.

Michigan

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS DECIDED THAT AN ACTIVE PARTY MEMBER CAN BE RECOMMENDED TO THE STATE SECRETARY AND RECEIVE CREDENTIALS, DUES STAMPS, MEMBERSHIP BOOKS, APPLICATION BLANKS AND CERTIFICATE, TO RECRUIT NEW MEMBERS. FOREIGN LANGUAGE BRANCHES CAN HELP AMERICAN COMRADES

The state executive committee has decided that an active party member can be recommended to the state secretary and receive credentials, dues stamps, membership books, application blanks and certificate, to recruit new members. Foreign language branches can help American comrades

Ohio

CLEVELAND

Clarence Senior, national secretary, addressed a crowd of about 200 at the St. James Forum, at 8401 Cedar avenue last Sunday. He gave a very interesting talk on unemployment and was well received.

A former councilman and present candidate for sheriff on the Democratic ticket was supposed to give his ideas of the question, but he failed to show up.

NEW YORK STATE

STATE EXECUTIVE

The state executive committee last Sunday received reports from several sub-committees, adopted rules for the state convention of July 19 and 20, and revised a party state constitution for inclusion in the state convention agenda. It voted to invite Morris Hillquit to serve as temporary chairman of the state convention.

Edward J. Goldstein of the Young Socialist League of England, will address an open air meeting Sunday, June 29, under the auspices of the Y. P. S.

WILSON MEETING

Ben F. Wilson will be the principal speaker at a meeting Wednesday, July 2, at the Douglas Park Labor Lyceum under the auspices of the Jewish Verband.

7th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

There will be a business meeting of comrades in the district and not affiliated with a foreign federation, for the purpose of consolidating all members in the district—including members at large, members of the old National Headquarters branch, and members of the Humboldt Park branch—into one strong 7th district branch. The meeting is for Wednesday, July 2, at 8 p. m., at 2701 Division street.

Massachusetts

STATE CONVENTION

The state convention will be held June 29 at the American House, 56 Hanover street, Boston, at 11:30 a. m. All party members in good standing are entitled to attend with a vote and dues. Admission will be by membership card.

Jacob Panken of New York will be the speaker in the afternoon and at a banquet in the evening.

Boston

SEVERAL OF THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY ARE HOLDING MEETINGS EVERY NIGHT

Several of the younger members of the party are holding meetings every night. John J. Kelly and H. Kelly are doing the bulk of the speaking with Charles R. Hill, Frank Rudnick, S. A. Cooper and others helping out from time to time.

New Bedford

THE NEW BEDFORD LOCAL IS HOLDING OPEN AIR MEETINGS AT THE CITY PARK DIRECTLY FOLLOWING THE BASEBALL GAMES

The New Bedford local is holding open air meetings at the city park directly following the baseball games and has started leaflet distribution from house to house.

The Greenfield local is distributing leaflets and the Worcester local has held an open air meeting. The Northampton local is running a number of indoor meetings and organizing a progressive forum.

Oregon

STATE CONVENTION

A state assembly will be held July 19, at 7:30 p. m., in Hall Labor Temple, at Portland, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket and adopting a state platform. All Socialists and sympathizers are urged to be present. The assembly will be an important event in the history of the Oregon Socialist movement. In Multnomah County there is a possibility of electing several members to the state legislature of the party gets behind the candidates and puts in enough work on the campaign.

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH

Edward J. Goldstein held a large street meeting in Pittsburgh. His text was taken directly from the front page of the capitalist press, which on the same day listed a story of a worker arrested for stealing milk for three youngsters. Goldstein said he was present at his father's unemployment, desperate strike of a village of miners over a wage cut; the announcement of forty families at the same time, average age 65—to die of starvation.

Michigan

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS DECIDED THAT AN ACTIVE PARTY MEMBER CAN BE RECOMMENDED TO THE STATE SECRETARY AND RECEIVE CREDENTIALS, DUES STAMPS, MEMBERSHIP BOOKS, APPLICATION BLANKS AND CERTIFICATE, TO RECRUIT NEW MEMBERS. FOREIGN LANGUAGE BRANCHES CAN HELP AMERICAN COMRADES

The state executive committee has decided that an active party member can be recommended to the state secretary and receive credentials, dues stamps, membership books, application blanks and certificate, to recruit new members. Foreign language branches can help American comrades

Monday evening. New officers were

sent in the names of the active members. New members in the shop, on the street, in your neighborhood, etc. Send application blank with money to the state secretary who will transfer them to their branch.

If you can arrange a meeting or a picnic anywhere in Michigan send to us for a speaker.

The new platform will be printed in about two weeks. Send for some. They are for free distribution. John Panzer, chairman, 45 Goulson avenue B, Hazel Park, Mich.

21st A. D.

Branch meetings are held every Tuesday evening in room 4 of the building at 149 West 138th street.

Washington Heights

The final meeting of the season was held June 25. The organizer, treasurer, and committees made reports. The membership is 72 of which 32 were admitted since the last election, while 20 inactive members were dropped. Lectures by prominent speakers were given at each meeting with an average good attendance. Individual members have served on important committees at the city office, have lectured for the branch, and have taken part in the discussion of the New Leader, and given talks over WEVD. A youth group was sponsored and met each week. Outdoor meetings are being held. Two successful social fund-raising were given. Candidates for Assembly are: Fred Hodgson, 2nd A. D.; Mandel Peretz, 23rd A. D.; and Max Nelson for State Senator. Sol Peretz, the organizer, resigned at this meeting as he is a candidate for the Assembly in the Bronx and will devote his time in that county.

BRONX

Campaign Banquet

The campaign banquet June 21 was held at the new Tuxedo Club. 300 Socialists and their friends donated and pledged about \$1,000 for the opening of the campaign in the Bronx. Among the speakers were Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, B. C. Vieland, Ernest Friedman, Samuel Orr, and Dr. Louis Hendin. An unusually fine spirit prevailed and the enthusiasm ran high. It was the most successful affair held in a number of years.

2nd A. D.

A well attended meeting was held Tuesday evening in the office of Dr. Bright. The branch ordered picnic tickets and voted for delegates to the state convention. Organizer Claessens lectured on "Incentive and Ambition."

The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, June 25, in the Cloakmakers Center, 855 Westchester avenue.

Amalgamated Cooperative

The next meeting will be held Monday, June 30, in the social hall of building 3, at 8:30 p. m. Business will include voting for delegates to the state convention, Schenectady, N. Y., July 26, Annual Picnic, Ulster Park.

Convention Delegates

All branch organizers are informed that the ballot for election of delegates to the state convention will close Monday, July 7, and a canvass of the vote of each branch must be sent to the city office the following day.

King County Committee

The next meeting will be held during the week of June 30. Important matters pertaining to nomination of candidates in several districts will be settled. The county organization committee is going ahead with plans to strengthen the weak branches and to note that voting for delegates to the state convention must be completed and in the county office not later than July 7.

2nd A. D.

Branch activities are increasing. The organization committee consisting of H. Mallis, L. Zolbitz, B. Bayton, F. Reardon, and J. J. Johnson, is going to make a canvass of the district to get in touch with the city office without delay.

MANHATTAN

A joint meeting of the 1-2nd A. D. and the 3rd A. D. Branches was held June 19 in the East Side Socialist Center. The principal business was the nomination of candidates and the following: The following recommendations were made for public office: Congress, 12th District, Mark Lewis; State Senator, 13th District, Morris Hillquit; 14th District, Morris Hillquit; Assembly, 1st District, Max Edelson; 2nd District, Louis Lieberman; 4th District, Morris Markheim; Comrade Green, and candidates were elected as a committee on finance. It was voted to begin open air meetings every Wednesday and Friday.

6-8-12th A. D.

A well attended meeting was held

entertainment to be held early in

August for the benefit of the city office. It is hoped that about \$100 will be raised.

22nd A. D. Branch

At the last meeting the branch included in a vigorous discussion of the trade union movement and related to the Socialist Party. The branch is to provide a radio to the Y. P. S. L. Circle as a token of encouragement. Open meetings are held Friday nights at Pennsylvania and Sulzer avenues.

East Flatbush

A new branch is being organized in the East Flatbush section of the 2nd A. D. All comrades desiring information about the new branch please write to Harry Koss, 478 East 95th street, or phone Lousiana 7496.

23rd A. D.

A well attended meeting was held June 23. Various matters were discussed and action upon Friday evening. A. I. Shipiloff gave an interesting talk on "The Tariff." A large and enthusiastic audience listened to the meeting. The branch is to provide a radio to the Y. P. S. L. Circle as a token of encouragement. Open meetings are held Friday nights at Pennsylvania and Sulzer avenues.

Brighton Beach

A meeting will be held Monday evening, June 30, in the home of Anna Wolfe. The speaker will be Simon Wolfe. He will lead the discussion on "India and Our Attitude Toward the British Labor Party."

QUEENS

Auto Outing

The outing last Saturday was a success and the Queens County Organization wishes to acknowledge its deep indebtedness to all comrades who contributed cars. Among the contributors were: Morris Schoenbaum, Israel Goldin, F. L. Lieberman, Rose Lewis, George F. Phillips, Carl H. Herrington, Abraham Beckers, Leonard Bright, Ernest Shapiro, Edward P. Clarke, Dr. Joseph Mitchell, Joseph Osherowitz, Max Berkowitz, David Trevelyan, and others.

A general party membership meeting to which all party members of Queens will be invited, will be held Sunday, June 30, at 2 p. m., in the Workmen's Circle Center, 806 161st street, Jamaica, L. I. The business will be the nomination of candidates for the county organization committee. Candidates will be nominated by Surrogate, County Clerk, Representative in Congress, State Senators and members of Assembly.

Street Meetings

MANHATTAN

Tuesday, July 1, 8:30 p. m., corner 19th street and St. Nicholas avenue, and 181st street and Wadsworth avenue.

BROOKLYN

King County Committee

The next meeting will be held during the week of June 30. Important matters pertaining to nomination of candidates in several districts will be settled. The county organization committee is going ahead with plans to strengthen the weak branches and to note that voting for delegates to the state convention must be completed and in the county office not later than July 7.

2nd A. D.

Branch activities are increasing. The organization committee consisting of H. Mallis, L. Zolbitz, B. Bayton, F. Reardon, and J. J. Johnson, is going to make a canvass of the district to get in touch with the city office without delay.

MANHATTAN

A joint meeting of the 1-2nd A. D. and the 3rd A. D. Branches was held June 19 in the East Side Socialist Center. The principal business was the nomination of candidates and the following: The following recommendations were made for public office: Congress, 12th District, Mark Lewis; State Senator, 13th District, Morris Hillquit; 14th District, Morris Hillquit; Assembly, 1st District, Max Edelson; 2nd District, Louis Lieberman; 4th District, Morris Markheim; Comrade Green, and candidates were elected as a committee on finance. It was voted to begin open air meetings every Wednesday and Friday.

6-8-12th A. D.

A well attended meeting was held

ACTORS' UNION

Office 31 Seventh St. N. Y.

Phone Orchard 1923

REUBEN GUSKIN

Manager

BONNAY EMBROIDERS UNION

Local 66, 1 L. G. W. U., 7 E. 15th St.

Alphonse 3874, Executive Board Meets

Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the

Union, 7 E. 15th St., Room 101

Herbert L. Friedman, President; Leon

Isaiah Manager; Nathan Reisel, Secretary

Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9, Office and headquarters,

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949

Willoughby Ave. Phone Stage 4521. Office

open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M.

to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday

evening. Charles Plam, Fin. Secy;

Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Street,

Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President;

Charles Weber, Vice-President; Samuel

Porter, Rec. Secy.

BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.

Office and Headquarters: Labor Tem-

ple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 101. Regular

meetings every first and third Sunday at

10 a. m. Employment Bureau open every

day at 8 p. m.

NEW LEADER

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

Editor: James O'Neal
Assistant Editor: Edw. Levinson

Contributing Editors:

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



SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, is a weekly newspaper devoted to the interests 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, JUNE 28, 1930

European Reaction

HELL'S broth may be brewing in Europe. This surmise has some justification by recent cables from a number of European countries. Two weeks ago Carol of Rumania accomplished a coup by returning to the throne. Rumania may not be more reactionary under his rule but it is certain that it will not be more democratic and it will be easier for the European fascists and monarchists to strike a bargain with Carol than with a parliament.

In Saxony the vote of the Fascists increased and they now have fourteen seats instead of five. This gives them courage. They assert that it means a shift to the extreme right throughout Germany. This does not follow but the claim must be considered in the light of other facts.

In Bulgaria Tsankoff returns to power, the same Tsankoff who is held responsible for the frightful terror following the overthrow of Stambulsky in 1923. The Yugoslav dictatorship welcomes the return of Tsankoff and it is strengthened by what has happened in Bulgaria.

In Hungary the monarchists in alliance with the brutal Horty dictatorship are suspected of preparing a coup for young King Otto. He will be eighteen years old in November and a writer in the Paris *Journal des Debats* asserts that Otto's birthday has been selected for the great day. Ferdinand of Bulgaria also thinks of returning to Sofia.

From Prague comes the news that a writer in *Pravda Lidu*, who has access to the Czech secret service, reveals the intrigue for the return of Otto to the Hungarian throne. This writer declares that 35,000 Italian Fascists have been enlisted in this coup. This is possible as it is a notorious fact that Mussolini has been friendly with the Hungarian dictatorship.

Only in Austria does the current run in the other direction and Socialist Vienna serves as a barrier against Fascist intrigues. Thanks to the power of Austrian Socialism, Major Pabst, the notorious German White terrorist implicated in the assassination of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, has been expelled from Austria. He was organizer of the "Kapp Putsch" in Germany and while an exile in Austria he had intrigued with the Heimwehr, the armed reactionaries who have marched against Socialist Vienna a number of times.

It would be interesting to speculate on what would happen in Europe if there was no Labor Government in England and Austrian Socialism stood alone against the Fascist intrigues in Europe. Churchill certainly favored Mussolini when he was in office and his return might well imperil the whole Labor and Socialist movement on the Continent, bringing a reaction and decades of bitter struggle on the part of the working class.

"Bandits"

THE meaning of words is often changed so that they lose the idea associated with them. It has become the custom in dispatches from Washington and Managua relating to affairs in Nicaragua to refer to Sandino as a "bandit." The word again appears in the headlines this week in reference to Sandino and the troops under him.

Here is a man native to the soil who objects to alien rule. We have marines down there. We are alien invaders. The country and its resources are mortgaged to American bankers and investors. Our puppets are kept in power by American arms. The natives object. Some of them are fighting in the hills against this alien invasion.

Who are the bandits? Press dispatches declare that Sandino and his men are. A person not drugged would assume that our forces are the bandits. But that assumption would be shocking to the noble gentlemen who officially sponsor the Nicaragua invasion.

Capitalism is required to pervert the meaning of words in order to get away with its dirty jobs.

Investment Mergers

AMERICAN capitalism exhibits the economic law of concentration in the field of investment trusts as well as industry and banking. The financial page of the *New York Times* reveals this trend. The sharp declines in the securities markets tend to eliminate some of the smaller investment trusts while others merge into the larger ones. One paragraph of the *Times* story shows the trend.

The tendency toward elimination of many of the smaller trusts and the concentration of investment trust business in a few large companies has been predicted for some time as a normal step in the development of this form of financial enterprise. There have been several mergers so far this year which have indicated this trend.

Of course, as in all other lines of business, excepting agriculture, till within recent years, the larger business has an advantage over the small business. The small investment trust is unable to afford the complete economic, statistical and research departments when a long period of market decline is evident. By merging with a big firm marked economy in maintenance of these departments and of overhead costs is evident.

Thus another phase of financial capitalism enters upon an era of marked concentration, lodging power into the hands of a lesser number of individuals, and fostering that unbalanced character of the social system that makes it necessary to fundamentally change it. The situation is like that of a human being who gathers enormous fat at the mid-section while the legs are scrawny from improper nourishment.

Go to it, gentlemen. Consolidate, concentrate, systematize and eliminate waste. You reap the benefits now but it will also serve as a splendid structure for a cooperative commonwealth, Socialism. When the working class understand this your dominion will be at an end.

Tammany Robs the Poor

ANOTHER salary increase for Tammany chair warmers was voted by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday. The extras voted represent increases as high as 244 per cent! All protests against this action were in vain.

What has happened is that over \$500,000 that poorly paid city workers had expected would go to them in small wage increases was seized by the Tammany gang and given as extras to the highly paid swivel chair vulgarians. Neither these sweated city workers nor the suffering jobless in the bread lines could appeal to the sentiment of the fat job holders.

About the most disgusting phase of this dirty deal is the fact that the President of the Central Trades and Labor Council appeared at the hearing last week in support of these increases. Not a word for the sweated city workers whose wages mean privation. Not a word in behalf of hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers, many of whom are members of unions affiliated with the Council. No. This gentleman must play the sycophant and approve the seizure of city funds by well paid office holders, funds that should go to the lowest paid workers.

Is it any surprise that in this the largest city in the world the workmen on the Interboro Transit lines are slaves to a company union under a Tammany regime supported by such sycophants? The duty we owe to the working masses of New York City requires the utmost condemnation for such conduct. Trade unionism itself is bartered in the Tammany brothel.

IN A NUTSHELL

If Tom Mooney was an oil magnate and had swiped a whole lake of oil, think of the summer residences and European jaunts he would have been enjoying for the past thirteen years.

Don't understand this tariff that protects labor? Well, we'll explain. Brother Capital is willing that Brother Labor shall have enough fodder to keep him in working order and, in grateful appreciation for his kindness, Brother Labor protects Brother Capital's big business enterprises against "pauper competition." Get it?

Despite the industrial depression there is one machine that is never idle. This is the political machine which works have installed in office and which guarantee unemployment and yellow dogery.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor points out that in ten years the productive power of labor has increased 53 per cent. Right you are, Bill, and if our political power had increased in the same ratio we wouldn't be begging for old age and unemployment insurance. We would be enacting this legislation ourselves.

A city laborer points out in the Brooklyn Eagle that city laborers were promised increase by the Tammany officials and that \$500,000 was set aside in the budget of 1930 for this purpose. Then the Tammany officials voted it to high-paid officials! Well, boys, election returns are still coming in.

The day on which about 20,000 of these city workers were swindled was Friday the Thirteenth. It was a Black Friday for them.

Well, at any rate, Jimmy Walker had a swell time in Bermuda where he enjoyed some of that extra \$15,000 the boys voted him immediately after the election.

Then on Black Friday when the Board of Estimate voted the \$500,000 belonging to city laborers to Tammany chair warmers it postponed the financing of the Brooklyn Technical High School on the ground of "economy." In Tammany's campaign book it was declared that this school will "have no equal in any part of the world." It won't. The school was started eight years ago and 2,500 children will continue to be jammed in a loft building facing the hazards of overcrowding and fire. Tammany's slogan is, "To hell with the working class. The gang's all here."

With profits of \$30,000,000 realized last year the Utah Copper Company has cut wages 40 and 50 cents a day. Never mind, boys, the tariff which Mr. Woll favored will now protege

The Malady Of Under-Consumption

By Harry W. Laidler

ONE of the great diseases in the economic life of the world today is the malady of underconsumption. We readily acknowledge the truth of this when we consider the consumption power of the masses in other countries of the world. It is true not only of other countries but, despite our higher living standards, of the United States as well.

We in this country, with our highly developed machinery, our wide use of electrical power, our mass production and improved administrative technique, are on the road to the solution of the problem of production. If we properly utilize the industrial equipment that is ours, we can produce all that is necessary to keep in health, in comfort and in security every man, woman and child within our borders.

Even now we produce on the average wealth valued at \$745 per capita or at \$3,725 per family of five. While that does not mean that every family receives that amount, for income is unevenly distributed, nevertheless, with this wealth available, no one can now say that the abolition of poverty is a chimerical dream.

However, the purchasing power of the masses has not increased sufficiently to absorb the goods that can be produced with such lightning rapidity by our machine civilization. The consuming power of some members of our population is indeed adequate.

Dr. Wilford I. King declared that, in 1926, the richest one-hundredth of one per cent of income receivers in the United States—a group of 4,467 persons—each received on the average, an income of \$329,000. However, there is a saturation point to their wants and we find this group almost automatically putting aside a large part of their income to invest in industries, many of which are already over-equipped.

On the other hand, the average wage earner in the United States in 1927 obtained, taking unemployment in consideration, only \$1,205 a year or \$23.17 a week.

With \$23.17 a week one cannot buy a great variety of goods, no matter how intense is one's desire; no matter how many suits of clothing are in the store windows and how many shoe clerks on hand ready to overcome sales resistance.

The Hoover engineers, after investigating six typical industries some years ago, concluded that these industries were on the average, nearly fifty per cent over-equipped. In so-called good times dozens of our industries are working only three-fourths to four-fifths of their capacity and in bad times, only one-half or less.

The trouble with the former today is that, while large numbers in this country and abroad are hungry—in China and India many millions are starving—wheat, and farm commodities generally are going begging and the cry of the farmer is, "The only way we can make money is to restrict our production to a minimum."

What is true of the problem of underconsumption in our country is even more true of conditions elsewhere. The workers in other countries are suffering from underconsumption, while factories and mines and mills are idle for lack of effective demands for goods. Because of the low wages and low purchasing power of the European and Asiatic workers, many of our goods—particularly our surplus farm goods—furthermore, cannot be sold in the markets of the world and the repercussion on us of this paucity of foreign purchasing power is tragic.

If we want continuous prosperity, therefore, and we are realists, we must set ourselves to work to increase the purchasing power of the common people. This means higher wages, higher income, inheritance and land values taxation, lower tariffs, better labor legislation, more socialization of industry, as well as unemployment insurance.

Erie County Labor Party Elects New Officers

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Independent Labor party of Erie County have elected permanent officers and established headquarters at 732 Brisbane Building.

The officers are, Chairman, Harold R. Raitt, Vice Chairman, James Battistoni, U. H. Long, Executive Secretary, Robert A. Hoffman; Recording Secretary, Bertha E. Scroggs; Treasurer, Violet E. Moorhouse; Executive Committee, Louise Gunio, Herman J. Hahn, John C. Pace, Elizabeth C. Roth and Julius Satuk.

Long and Pace are delegates to the Central Labor Council representing the Molders Union and the Barbers Union respectively. Miss Gunio is an organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, Chairman Raitt is an active member of the Carpenters Union. Mrs. Roth is a director of the League of Women Voters.

The scientific man seeks truth as a continually developing revelation, and he changes his outlook on the world according as it unfolds itself before his eyes.—Professor Soddy.

The Goal In India

(From the London Daily Herald of June 10th).

TODAY the first volume of the long-awaited Simon report is published. Today fortnight the second volume containing the proposals of the commissioners, will be issued.

We are drawing very near to the moment at which vital decisions must be taken both by the Government and by the Indian National leaders. To both sides this first volume, rightly used, should be of much value in the making of those decisions.

The commissioners leave no doubt as to the nature of the problem that confronts the two countries.

Promise and Pledge

The question at issue is not whether India shall have self-government and that full national equality which is summed up in the words "Dominion Status."

That is settled already.

The promise has been made, the pledge given. The honor of the British people is engaged.

Those gentlemen who urge that this nation should revert to the old system rather than progress to the new are proposing an act of national perfidy almost without parallel in history.

Nor is it possible to stand still, for the one salient fact which emerges in the first report is that the present system is, except as a very transitory makeshift, unworkable.

There are contradictions in its very core. It is an impossible amalgam of autocracy and democracy.

There are two systems warring in the bosom of a single state. Their inevitable conflict has reached a critical stage. One or other must prevail, and that swiftly.

The Task

Representative government is only possible on the basis of co-operation between Government and elected representatives; on the basis, ultimately, of responsibility of Government to the elected representatives.

Autocracy is a possible system; democracy is a possible system. But the two cannot cohabit or co-operate. The attempt to force them into doing so must mean inefficiency, confusion, strife.

Therefore, as quickly as may be, the transition to responsible government must be carried out; or the very system of government will break down, destroyed by its own contradictions.

Here is the task. It is not an easy one. The difficulties are formidable. And the commission does

Marion Mill-Folk Seeds of Unionism Sprouting

By Helen G. Norton

IT TAKES who think that conservatism is a natural characteristic of age should visit Marion, N. C., where six unarmed strikers were shot down in cold blood last October. Despite defeat, privation and prolonged unemployment, union spirit is still strong there, and some of the most ardent champions are elderly men and women who had their first taste of unionism in the textile strike last year.

"You don't catch me going back to that mill, no matter what happens," said one 65-year-old woman. "Somebody's got to suffer for the union and it might as well be me." Before the strike she worked as a spooler, making \$7.20 a week for 12 hours, 20 minutes work a day. "The folks working in the mill aren't much better off than we are right now," she said. "The mill's working only every other week, and the bossmen cheat the hands at every turn. They never will be better off, either, till the union is strong."

"Yes, they evicted me from my house," said another gray haired woman. "Now I'm living in an old lean-to back of a store in Hamlet, North Carolina, and if the union starts anything again, here I am!"

Mrs. Roy Carver, whose aged husband was one of the victims in the massacre, is living with her two children in a neighboring village where her eldest daughter works in a mill. "My husband died when I visited her," she told me when I visited her. "And he was ready to die, if it was for the union. He told me so when he was lying there in that hospital." Her voice trembled and she lifted a veined, knotted hand to brush away the tears. After a moment she went on, "I do hope and pray that the union will win in my time."

There will be attempts to find pretexts for inaction and reaction in these difficulties—attempts to look not for means of solving problems but for evading them.

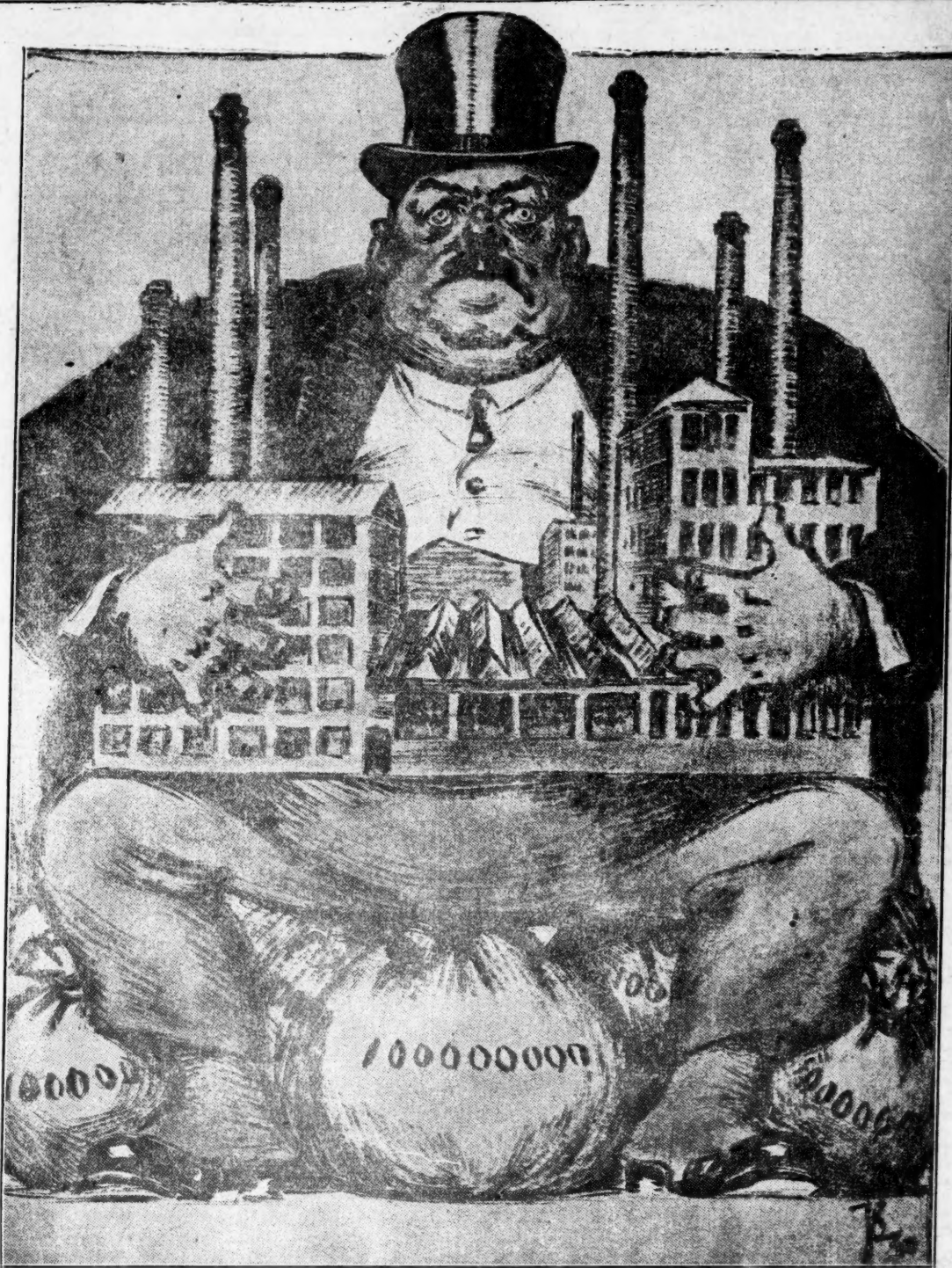
There will be protests that the difficulties are so great that Britain's premises are impossible of fulfillment. To give way to the fainthearted, to the inventors of excuses, to the advocates of the muffled fist, would be perfidy and cowardice of the first order.

But difficulties are made to be overcome. Britain is entitled to ask the cooperation of the Indian leaders in their overcoming. She is also bound in honor to give her full cooperation.

There will be attempts to find pretexts for inaction and reaction in these difficulties—attempts to look not for means of solving problems but for evading them.

There will be protests that the difficulties are so great that Britain's premises are impossible of fulfillment. To give way to the fainthearted, to the inventors of excuses, to the advocates of the muffled fist, would be perfidy and cowardice of the first order.

What Does He Produce? He Produces Unemployment



Drawn by Joseph Belden.

men murdered by Sheriff Adkins and his crew last October, said she was likely to be put out any time.

One woman fainted one day recently as she stood over a stove stirring dye wherewith to color cloth from which Marion women are making hooled rugs to sell. She had not even eaten since the previous morning, and "didn't like to complain."

Some relief funds are coming into Marion from the Federal Council of Churches, but they are irregular and may soon cease because the organization can no longer carry the load.

The sole excitement in East Marion, where 650 textile workers were on strike last summer is workers' education classes. Lawrence Hogan, a Brookwood labor college graduate, has 35 men and women, old and young, enrolled for current events and economics on Monday and Friday nights.

Labor's News, The New Leader, Labor and southern newspapers form the basis for discussion in the current events class, of which Dan Elliott, another Brookwood graduate, is chairman. Six much-thumbed copies of Modern Industry—A Challenge to Workers by Katherine Pollak and Tom Tippett of the Brookwood staff, are passed around among the students as material for the economic discussions.

Only unemployed strikers attend the classes, because any employee of the East Marion Mfg. Co. would be discharged if he were even seen talking to Hogan, much less sitting in his classes.

There is a picture show up in Marion, but mill workers feel uncomfortable "in town" and besides, they haven't the money. Interest in church affairs has diminished somewhat since the Baptist church expelled 12 of its members for union activity.

"Preacher" Hicks, the only minister who stood by the strikers, has been put out of his house by the landlord, one of his own deacons. He still comes to Marion to preach on Sundays, but is no longer in close touch with the workers. Sheriff Oscar Adkins has been compelled to close his store in East Marion for lack of patronage, and the other shopkeepers are hard hit. So workers' education has little competition.

Hogan has also started a class in Hickory, a mill village some two hours drive away, in which 18 mill workers are enrolled.

DAIRMEN TALK STRIKE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (F.P.)—Although the big milk companies cut prices from \$3.25 to \$3 a hundred to producers, they have not passed on the reduction to the consumer. Dairymen are threatening a strike unless retail prices are cut or the reduction on them is rescinded.