

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

The Gains in the Naval Treaty—Europe and the Economic Crisis—Explaining British Labor Policy—How to Revise the Treaty—Chicago Votes Insult—The New York Socialists

THE NAVAL TREATY ADOPTED

WHEN the Senate ratified the London Treaty it did a good thing. Not because the Treaty is a satisfactory treaty, a brave treaty, or a logical treaty. It is none of these things. It does not reduce the size of navies but simply sets up a halt sign on a very dangerous race track. To have defeated the Treaty in view of the kind of attack made upon it would have played into the hands of the Jingo and Nationalists. It would have made a naval race certain. It would have had bad results on our relations with Great Britain and especially Japan. The next fight will be to keep from wasting money and increasing militarism by building a bigger navy than we need just because the treaty gives us a right to build it. We do not need to build up the treaty limits even if Great Britain does. It is a pity that the British Labor Party did not feel able to follow Commander Kenworthy's advice and hold back on its building program. It is only a rather childish pride that will make us waste our money just because Great Britain feels the must. We have a big enough navy now for defence and the Treaty will not give up a big enough navy for aggression. It is well to remember that a large share of whatever credit there is for the sound principle of international agreements on navies embodied in the London Treaty belongs largely to Ramsay MacDonald.



Norman Thomas

ECONOMICS AND WORLD PROBLEMS

IT CANNOT be said that world wide economic depression has made for political good feeling. The various nations in reply to Briand's proposal for a United States of Europe show how far from any such union Europe still is. Mussolini took the occasion to talk about revising the Treaty of Versailles in the interests of the victor and thereby put himself in some position of friendship to the Hungarians and possibly even to the Germans who want a treaty revision in the interests of the vanquished. The German reply, however, was a much more reasonable document than Mussolini's, and Germany especially if our comrades, the Social Democrats, do well in the forthcoming election, will doubtless continue her role of the friend to peace.

Even Italy after Mussolini's big talk agreed to continue the holiday on naval building in common with France. Perhaps Mussolini's threats are bluff. The danger is that some accident may call the bluff. Italy under Fascism is doing so badly from an economic standpoint that it would be a pity if any military adventure should interfere with the economic deflation of Fascism. Professor Salvemini says that for ten years Mussolini has been blaming every economic misfortune in Italy upon the nine months of Nitti's government. This can't last forever. Neither can Mussolini forever blow up his candy balloon with big words. Some day it will burst. Better that it should burst by economic collapse than by another war.

THE NEED TO HOLD OFFICE

THERE is, I observe, a tendency in some quarters to argue that it is well worth while for British labor to continue in office even at the price of playing a policeman's role in India and losing everything worth while in its program at home because its very presence in power checks Fascism in Europe. This is a dangerous argument for Socialists to make. It reminds me a little of Wilson's argument during the war that he had to send troops to Archangel in order to keep the Allies from doing wrong. I don't believe that a labor government forced to defend imperialism in India is anything like as much of a menace to Fascism in Europe as a strong labor party, true to socialist ideals whether in or out of office. In the long run Fascism in Europe or elsewhere has far more to lose from the bankruptcy of labor's program in office than from its loss of office but continuance in moral power and in the affection of the workers. This is not an argument at long range that the British labor government should at once resign. It is an argument that its indefinite continuance in office where it is forced either to mark time or to carry out its enemy's wishes is likely to menace its hold on the workers in Britain and to make it a liability rather than an asset to international socialism. The same sort of principle applies here as applies in our own country to the nominally socialist administration of a trade union which feels obliged continually to act according to anything but socialist ideas. It is clearly the duty of Socialists who do not themselves have to grapple with the difficulties which their comrades in political or labor union office have inherited not to indulge in snap judgment but this does not mean that we can safely condone in socialists in office what we would condemn in non-socialists.

CHANGING THE PEACE TREATY

A HUNGARIAN socialist paper has put up to me a difficult problem. It wants to know where I and American Socialists generally stand on the revision of the Peace Treaties. Of course the answer is that we recognize the injustice of the Peace Treaties and want some revision of them. But to say this is one thing and decide just how much revision and how to get it is another. No perfect national boundary lines can be drawn in Europe. Germany should never have taken Alsace from France but to restore it to France was not worth a war nor did restoration prevent much open discontent among the Alsaitians. The same thing will be true about other rectifications of boundaries, especially by war. They are not worth war. A growth of a new spirit in Europe, the formation of economic unions, a decent regard for the rights of minorities, will create the atmosphere in which peaceful rectification of boundaries is at once more likely and less urgent. Incidentally one test of the League of Nations will be whether it will ever be strong enough to bring about peaceful revision of some of the most obvious defects in the Peace Treaties. That will depend on the growth of international socialism more than on any other force.

INSULT HOLDS CHICAGO

THE other day Chicago by a vote of 6 to 1 gave the Insult intertests a virtual strangle hold on its transportation facilities. This victory of private monopoly without an adequate regulatory force over it was due to the division of its opponents, to their lack of an alternative program, and their fear of public ownership. Unquestionably part of Chicago's corruption is due to the fact that the utility interests like a corrupt government to deal with. Mr. Insult is by birth English but he has always been able to do business with Mayor Thompson even when that gentleman was most alert to protect his city from King George V. Big Bill picked the wrong Englishman to fight. It must sorrowfully be added that most of the labor unions which spoke out at all were on the side of Insult. For this there were various reasons of which the most creditable is that the Insult traction interests recognized the union. That is a good thing but labor does not owe Mr. Insult a perpetual monopoly of tractions simply because under pressure his lines recognized the street railway man's union.

THE FIGHT IN NEW YORK

ELSEWHERE the New Leader tells the story of the New York Socialist Convention. New York like Pennsylvania, Maryland, California, Massachusetts, Montana and other states from which I have heard ought to put up a rattling socialist fight this year. The Party has in New York a splendid ticket, an intelligent and energetic standard bearer and a first rate platform. With the help of each Socialist the election results are bound to be encouraging.

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. X.—No. 25

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

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1930

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

Price Five Cents

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$2.00
Three Months75
Six Months 1.00

Waldman Named For Governor; Unemployment His Main Issue

Platform Demands State Aid Jobless; Power Trust Is Hit

For Governor of New York State



Louis Waldman

Nominee Pledges Strongest Fight In Party History

Schenectady Convention Nominates Mrs. Roth for Lieut.-Governor—Walker Investigation Denounced as Attempt to Whitewash—Resolutions Denounce Activities of Fish Committee

By Edward Levinson

SCHENECTADY.—Louis Waldman, most prominent of the younger leaders of the Socialist Party, accepted the party nomination for Governor of New York State here last week with a pledge to lead the party in the most energetic Socialist campaign the Empire State has ever seen.

"This will be no campaign of ballyhoo," Mr. Waldman told the 150 delegates a few minutes after they had enthusiastically nominated him by acclamation.

"The people want facts and we shall do our best to educate them. There will be no obstacles in our campaign except those we ourselves create. I will give the party the best fight I know how to make. The rest depends on you who have nominated me and the thousands of Socialists whom you represent here."

Thomas Bares New Scandal In Reply to Mayor

Harvey, Republican, Regime Accused of Irregularity in Paving of Streets

THE Walker Hour on the radio should perhaps be made a weekly feature. The Mayor has scarcely finished explaining—when he takes the trouble to explain one scandal before a fresh one breaks.

The latest disclosure of New York City misgovernment—coming the day after the Mayor had told his office-holding children not to mind the criticisms by politicians—is contained in charges by Norman Thomas last Tuesday that at least seven city blocks in Queens have been paved without authorization from the proper authority, which is the Board of Estimate. Pointing out that this procedure opened wide the door to favoritism, Mr. Thomas declared the charges against Irving Klein, Superintendent of Highways in Queens, who has been "obligingly responsible" for the paving, are so serious as to require an investigation.

Mr. Thomas carried further his reply to the Walker speech with a list of seven specific phases of the city government "which require either official investigation or more competent action by the city administration or both." He reminded the Mayor that his own appointments and policies are under fire.

Radio Dates Asked
In a letter to Stations WNYC, WJZ and WOR, over which the Mayor had delivered the defense of his administration, Mr. Thomas asked that time be given as well to the Socialist Party. "To lay before the people of New York City reasons necessitating more adequate investigation of city affairs than Mayor Walker or any other official has yet instituted and facts about the city government which it is the business of the citizens to consider."

Meanwhile, as President Harvey of Queens pooh-poohed the idea of another scandal in Queens and complained that the economy effected by his administration was not appreciated, a Tammany "investigation" of Tammany got underway, with Commissioner of Accounts Higgins delving into the procedures and regulations governing the activities of the Board of Standards and Appeals and the granting of pier leases.

Governor Roosevelt allayed all fears of an investigation of the city government by the State with his refusal to call a special session of the Legislature for the appointment of a Legislative investigation.

Old Parties Discredited
"With this convention the Socialists of the Empire State open the political battle of 1930, and we serve notice on friend and foe alike that we are determined to make this campaign one of the

Declaration of Principles Reviews Roosevelt Failure and His Attachment to Tammany— Adequate Old Age Pensions Favored—Would Abolish Injunctions Against Unions

Here is the text of the platform of the Socialist Party of New York State for the elections of 1930, as adopted at the state convention of the party in Schenectady last Sunday.

Preamble

TWO years ago the Socialist Party alone spoke the truth about the spotted and highly exaggerated prosperity of America. Today an army of millions of unemployed bears tragic witness to the inevitable failure of a capitalist system run for private profit to provide even elementary security for the workers. The economic depression now sweeping the country has brought bitter misery into the lives and homes of millions of workers.

We also called attention to the inevitable growth of mergers under the capitalist systems. Chain stores, chain banks and public utility combinations have displaced hundreds of thousands of independent economic lives, swelled the ranks of the hired men and concentrated the power and control of the country in the hands of a small group of capitalist magnates. This recent development speaks louder than words for collective ownership and social control of the vital industries.

With these facts in mind, we call again on workers with hand and brain, in factory, farm, school and office, to unite in their own political party and organize on the economic field, to win for the people the ownership and control of those things necessary for our common life, to the end that plenty, peace, and freedom be established among us.

The old parties, both belonging to the same interests, both tools of the owning class and not the working class, have failed. They have failed not only in fundamental issues but even in the immediate task of efficient and progressive government.

The Republican majority in the legislature as usual has done nothing except for minor concessions wrung from it by pressure of public demand. It took the Socialist proposal for old-age pensions and perverted it into a mere annex to the poor law.

Political strategy has forced the Democrats to make some show of liberalism, but of a liberalism neither sincere nor intelligent, much less adequate to the demands of the times.

Governor Roosevelt has been compelled by his party connections to give Tammany what it wanted.

He has appointed machine candidates to important offices, even the judiciary.

He has investigated Republican dereliction upstate, but has steadily ignored all requests for investigation of the most direct and specific charges against the Tammany-McCooey ring in New York City.

He has vetoed laws looking to honest elections and a fairer apportionment of legislative districts.

He has taken only partial and inadequate steps, under great pressure, to improve the banking administration of the state.

To please his machine allies he vetoed the law forbidding in the future such a salary grab as disgraced the Walker administration; thus encouraging Tammany to make another brazen raid on the public treasury to the extent of a half a million annually.

Nor has he developed any consistent or constructive program on the most pressing social problem of unemployment. He has not sought to make workmen's compensation insurance an exclusive activity of the state so as to

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New York Socialists: Clear the Decks!

HAVING completed a fruitful two-days convention and nominated a strong state ticket, the Socialist Party in New York State faces opportunities this year that are unusually promising for a splendid vote. Led by Louis Waldman as our candidate for Governor, a capable, energetic, well-informed and devoted Socialist, there is no reason why the campaign on which we now enter should not prove a memorable one in education, organization, and in the vote cast.

The Tammany organization through which the capitalist interests of New York City contract for running the city government has again been exacting too much for its services. It is somewhat shaken and its office boy, Mayor Walker, on Monday night endeavored to strengthen some of its sagging pillars. Thanks to the Socialists, more is known of the rotten structure than was known in the last election.

Aside from this special situation there is the fact that the whole structure of paper "prosperity" has collapsed and with it the propaganda that sold it for a number of years. This situation is nation-wide and what is said here on this score applies to all the states. The usual cycle of brisk industrial activity that ends in stagnation and misery has run its course. The so-called "new capitalism" is revealed as a wretched hodge so far as human welfare is concerned. And what is to be said of its politics and its politicians? Faced with widespread distress, the public powers that can afford some relief are palsied. Nothing is done.

If a cyclone or an earthquake brought general suffering to millions, public agencies would be immediately mobilized for relief. But the breakdown of industry and exchange, bringing ruin and want to millions, does not move the governing agents of the cities, the states, and the nation to action. The brokers of the two-party system know nothing and do nothing to meet this tremendous and tragic emergency.

Last week the New York World ran a cartoon showing a western farmer almost smothered in a sea of wheat. We have produced an abundance of food and capitalism has transformed the blessing into a curse!

This is not all. There are several millions of the jobless in the cities now who need bread and in the West the farmers are feeding wheat to their hogs! Can there be anything more insane than this?

The farmers are not responsible. The city workers are not responsible. They are only responsible to the extent that they support the politics and the industrial system that produce such ridiculous absurdities.

So the ballyhoosers of the "new capitalism" have a system that has become such a miserable failure. Every criticism made by Socialists of the anti-social character of the system is now reinforced by the realities that face the voting masses.

But the roots of the system cannot be torn up at once.

Third Annual Socialist and Labor Picnic in Ulmer Park, Saturday, July 26

25th AND CROSEY AVENUES, BROOKLYN

HOLLYWOOD SERENADERS

ATHLETIC MEETS

GALA CONCERT

TWO BANDS

ALL-STAR SOCCER GAME

DIVERTISEMENTS

CONTINUOUS DANCING

HA KOAH (a) vs. VIENNA F. C.

LABOR SPORTS --- FUN GALORE

Speakers:
LOUIS WALDMAN,
Socialist Candidate for Governor
NORMAN THOMAS, and others

GATES OPEN 10:30 A. M. --- ADMISSION 50 CENTS --- COME EARLY, STAY LATE

most memorable and telling in the history of our movement," said Mr. Hillquit.

"We entertain no illusions about our chances to carry the state in the coming election, but we are going to nominate a full ticket on a platform of political purity and social justice and progress, so as to give the honest and thoughtful citizens of this state an opportunity to exercise their franchise in a manner compatible with political self-respect.

"We are going to consolidate, extend and increase the splendid gains we have made in the last Mayorality election in the City of New York, and when the ballots are counted on the 4th of next November, it will be found that the Socialist Party has established itself as an effective and important factor in the politics of the state.

"For there were few periods in the history of this country when the old parties were more discredited and discredited than now and when the need for a radical political change was felt so generally and so keenly.

The Unemployment Crisis

"In the desperate economic crisis which faces the people of America, our government in the nation, the state and the cities, under Republican and Democratic administrations alike, has utterly failed. Under the competitive, wasteful and consuming management of our industries by private profiteers the much-boasted prosperity of the nation has suddenly collapsed like a house of cards.

"Paper millionaires of yesterday have become paupers today. The smaller concerns are fast drifting into bankruptcy, while the large and powerful enterprises are tightening their grip on the people by means of gigantic combinations and all-pervading companies. The wheels of industry have been arbitrarily stopped and millions of workers have been unceremoniously deprived of the opportunity to work and to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. There is no relief in sight for these pitiful victims of an insane economic system.

"Amid from the President's magic incantations the federal government has done nothing to alleviate the general distress. The state and city governments of this wealthy country have not even attempted to follow the examples of the poverty-stricken states and cities in Europe in relieving the sufferings of the jobless workers by undertaking large-scale public works and, above all, by providing them with a modest subsistence from the public treasury.

"The moral bankruptcy of the old party administrations has been revealed fully and nauseatingly as their political and economic failure.

Reviews Political Scandals

"Close upon the heels of the astounding disclosures of corruption of the State Superintendent of Banking came the sensational discoveries of graft in the offices of several departments in the City of New York and numerous instances of scandalous judicial corruption. As if to emphasize its brazen contempt of political decency of public opinion, the Tammany administration of New York, at the height of the political scandals and the depth of the workers' poverty, has not hesitated to increase the salaries of the henchmen in the highest paid positions by a total in excess of half a million dollars per year.

"Let no one think that the callous neglect of public welfare and the orgy of graft which is beginning to crop out are purely accidental and peculiar only to the City of New York. An honest and thorough investigation of the administration of other cities in the state would probably show similar conditions on a proportionate scale. The evil is rooted deeply in our industrial and political system. The old parties are inseparable from that impotent and corrupt system, and no individual representative of these parties can rise above it.

"A most striking demonstration of the truth of this assertion we have right here in our state. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt is probably as clean and progressive a man as either of the old parties could elect to public office. But he owes his election to the Democratic Party and is hamstrung by its party ties. Ours is a government by political parties, and no public official can be better than his party.

Calls Roosevelt a Failure

"In the year and a half of his incumbency in office Governor Roosevelt has been unable to realize in his own state any of the progressive measures which he is so fond of advocating, mostly be-

Mayor Walker's "Merciless" Probe



(From The N. Y. World)

Walker Probe Denounced As Probe Of Tammany, By Tammany, For Tammany

Mayor Seeks to Conceal Facts and Aid Roosevelt, N. Y. Convention Asserts

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

SCHENECTADY.—When the New York State Socialist convention convened here Saturday morning, it had before it the morning papers announcing the intention of Mayor Walker of New York City to have his own Commissioner of Accounts investigate the serious proof and allegations of corruption which have been piling up against his administration.

Early in the sessions, the resolutions committee brought in a special resolution dealing with the New York City scandals. It was passed unanimously. Since its publication it has won the favorable comment of the N. Y. World and other metropolitan dailies. The resolution follows:

New York City Government.

The degradation of municipal government has reached new low levels in New York State, where a supposedly liberal governor has not dared to offend the New York City machine by investigating any of the open scandals which have disgraced it.

The debauchery of municipal government in the City of New York is a matter of grave concern to the people. The first fundamental duty of a constructive social policy is honesty in government. Recurring scandals, unheeded by the Socialist party during and since the last municipal election, followed by revelations made by the Federal authorities of the New York City district, show that under the administration of Mayor J. Walker this fundamental is lacking.

After cynical disregard of the overwhelming evidence of widespread corruption Mayor Walker has belatedly ordered an "investigation," directing his Commissioner of Accounts to inquire into but two of the many indicated spots. Mayor Walker has in effect ordered an inquiry by a Tammany administration, to be directed by a Tammany official, into Tammany corruption. The findings of this investigation are to be submitted back to the Tammany administration which is responsible for New York City's misgovernment.

It cannot be made too clear that not an isolated office-holder or single department is under suspicion. What is under fire in New York is the entire Tammany-McCoey administration from the Mayor down. Mayor Walker's avowed friendship for Judge Vause and his continued defense of men

yond the boundaries of New York. He has made some very bad appointments in obedience to the dictates of the Democratic machine and he has refused to institute a searching investigation of the alleged corruption in the government of New York City for similar reasons.

"The very qualities of Governor Roosevelt make his political failure all the more tragic, and once more demonstrate the futility of the "good man" theory of government.

"The Socialists were the first to demand an honest and searching investigation of the New York City administration. The Republican Party has followed some-

face, the government of this great and powerful country finds nothing more important to investigate than the Communist menace to its stability. May I suggest to the Congressional Committee that one good way of checking the alarming Communist danger is to curb police brutalities and judicial vindictiveness in their treatment of this new political heterodoxy?

"The backwardness, corruption and antics of the old parties are disgusting, ever-increasing numbers of intelligent and forward-looking voters, while the Socialist Party has of late been steadily gaining in prestige as a party of principles, ideals and progress.

"I confidently expect that this convention and our coming campaign in this state will serve to justify and enhance that prestige and to bring us a big stride nearer to victory."

Walker Probe Denounced

Elections of three special committees, for which there was a spirited contest, occupied the remainder of the morning session. Thomas, Hillquit, Waldman, Herman Kobbe, Jessie Wallace Hughes, Mrs. Roth and Charles Solomon were elected on the platform committee. Mrs. Bertha Poole Weyl, William Karlin, Rachel Panken, Robert Ritchie, W. M. Feigenbaum, A. I. Shipplaff, James O'Neal, E. P. Clarke and Robert Hoffman were chosen on the resolutions committee.

The afternoon session Saturday was devoted in the main to action on proposed changes in the state constitution. Toward the end of the session, the resolutions committee reported on a resolution on New York City matters. The resolution, sponsored by Thomas, Waldman and Edward Levinson, denounced Mayor Walker's proposed investigation of municipal corruption by his own Commissioner of Accounts as an effort to whitewash proved corruption, conceal new scandals and if possible relieve Gov. Roosevelt of the necessity of facing a demand that he create a special legislative committee.

With the Sunday morning session, presided over by Hillquit, permanent chairman, and Charles Noonan, vice-chairman, the convention settled down to a day of steady and hard work. First came election of five New York representatives of the party's national committee. Thomas, Hillquit, Waldman, Lee and Kobbe were chosen. A state committee of fifteen was elected, as follows: Julius Gerber, G. A. Gerber, Fred Sanders, Samuel Orr, William Hillsford, Feigenbaum, Kobbe, Pauline Newman, Lee, Morris Bernman, Harry W. Laidler, Mrs. Roth, Theresa B. Wiley, Edward P. Clarke and Prof. Vladimir Karapoff.

Platform Is Debated

The election of state and national committees out of the way, the convention turned its attention to the platform. It was only on two sections of the platform that differences of opinion cropped out. Louis Stanley moved an amendment to the preamble. He proposed a substitute which he felt laid greater stress on unemployment and on the fundamental purposes of the party as a party of the workers. Leonard Bright and Max Delson supported his amendment, while August Claessens and Waldman, for the committee, argued for the original proposal. Though Stanley made an excellent impression by his sincere and intelligent presentation of his criticisms, the large majority of the delegates found the committee's recommendation preferable. Stanley had part of his substitute incorporated in the preamble when Judge Jacob Panken successfully moved an amendment inserting a phrase in the preamble coupling "economic organization of the workers in their unions" with organization of a political labor party as a pre-requisite for labor winning power.

The convention interrupted consideration of the platform when the afternoon session convened to take up the all-important matter of nominations. Hillquit took the floor to make the first nomination. The Socialist Party has reached the stage, he said, where no more generalizations of program and criticism is sufficient. We are expected to give detailed, definite programs, he said. Socialist candidates must have the ability to present such programs, Hillquit declared.

Hillquit Names Waldman

"The candidate I wish to propose for the nomination for Governor has this ability to an amazing degree," Hillquit said. He is young, he is enthusiastic. He has faith in our ideals. He has made a thorough study of statecraft and in his knowledge of New York's problems is the equal of any man New York can boast of. We may well be proud to follow his leadership. We may be certain he will utilize to the fullest our great opportunity. I wish to nominate as our standard-bearer, our candidate for governor, the energetic, the eloquent, the brilliant student—the best man to lead us in this campaign—Louis Waldman."

The convention rose to its feet in thunderous applause at the mention of Waldman's name. It was a foregone conclusion that he held the support of the delegates. There was no doubt that the nomination would go to Waldman even after Samuel A. De Witt had risen and placed the name of Norman Thomas in nomination. The convention also gave Thomas an ovation, but the latter soon put talk of his nomination to rest with an eloquent and unstinted endorsement of Waldman.

By acclamation Waldman was nominated to make his second run for the office of Governor of New York state, the most important administrative job in the country outside of the presidency.

When Waldman took the floor to announce his acceptance, he frankly admitted there had been doubts in his mind as to whether he should accept the nomination. His feelings were pretty much divided, he admitted.

"My first inclination," Waldman said, "was to go on and make the fight. Another chain of thought said, 'Save your energy. There will be other years ahead and years perhaps more important from the viewpoint of the party.' Again, I asked myself the question: What sort of a party have we now? Are we ready and in earnest to make a fight such as the present situation in New York State requires? I consulted with my friends and comrades, and I decided to accept and give the best that is in me."

Calls Roosevelt Poor Pupil

"The campaign we will wage will not be one of merely negative criticism. This will be no campaign of ballyhoo. It is going to be a campaign of education. The people need and want facts about their problems, not mere enthusiasm. We shall supply these facts. There will be no obstacles to except any obstacles we ourselves create."

"Thanks to arduous years of Socialist work, the state is now discussing fundamental economic and social issues. The management and ownership of water power is now an issue in which the people are vitally interested. The same applies to unemployment and unemployment insurance."

Of particular interest was Mr. Waldman's reference to Gov. Roosevelt, who will be his Democratic-Tammany opponent.

"Mr. Roosevelt is a calculating politician. He times his every act and utterance to fit in with political strategy. Witness his declaration for unemployment insurance. Last March, while the bread-lines dotted our cities, while 400,000 to 500,000 men and women were in enforced idleness, I wrote to Governor Roosevelt on behalf of the Socialist Party urging a program to relieve unemployment suffering. I urged he appoint a commission to study unemployment insurance. What was Gov. Roosevelt's reply? A mere acknowledgment of receipt of the letter. Not one word did he say to the legislature in regard to this proposal. A few weeks ago, however, with the legislature adjourned, and outside of the boundaries of New York State, the Governor came out for unemployment insurance. Mr. Roosevelt learned his lesson. But he learned it a bit too late.

"This is a characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt. He has developed fairly well under Socialist tutelage. But as an educational project he must be considered a backward child. Roosevelt is a gentleman with the greatest number of unfinished ideas of any gentleman I know."

The Corruption Issue

"Much has been said here and in other places recently on the matter of Tammany corruption of New York City's government. Some of you have the fear that our campaign is going to deal exclusively with corruption. Such a campaign for a party such as ours with an unequal program of social welfare would be a stupid campaign. But when a Governor who poses as a liberal, as politically superior, as holier-than-thou, closes his eyes to the corruption of our greatest city by his own party, then it becomes our duty to demand that the Governor apply his professed ideals to his own party. He will hear more from us on that score."

"Fellow delegates, I promise you the best campaign that is in me. I will fight as hard as the party fights. If you want the kind of a campaign I have indicated, it is up to you and the members of the Socialist party everywhere."

Miss Newman of New York City had the privilege of nominating Mrs. Roth. Leonard Bright placed the name of Frank Crosswaith in opposition. Crosswaith's acceptance could not be vouched for, and Mrs. Roth's name was approved by acclamation. Similar enthusiastic endorsements were given Karlin for Attorney General and Hillsford for Comptroller. A nominee for associate justice of the court of appeals is to be named by the state committee.

Prohibition Debated

After completing its ticket the delegates resumed consideration of the platform. A debate ensued on the prohibition plank. The plank proposed by the committee was criticized by Samuel H. Friedman and Warren Atkinson as being too "wet," while Levinson moved an amendment because he felt it was too "dry."

In the course of discussion, Waldman declared that personally he favored outright repeal of the 18th amendment. The only change made in the committee's plank was the changing of the word "unenforced" to "unenforced" with reference to the 18th amendment.

Under resolutions, the convention sent greetings to Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, on his 70th birthday; to Isidor Phillips and to Benjamin Feigenbaum, two veteran fighters in the cause. Other resolutions denounced the efforts of the Fish Committee to secure enactment of legislation aimed at free speech, stances.

Platform Demands State Aid For Jobless; Power Trust Is Hit

(Continued from Page One)

eliminate the delay and injustice which the private insurance companies put in the way of administering the compensation act.

Even his boasted water-power measure consists of nothing more than a proposal for a commission to investigate the possibility of developing St. Lawrence power under state ownership. In his message to the Legislature he deliberately omitted to urge state development of the rich water-power resources of Niagara Falls and the intra-state cities. He approved a wholly unjustifiable scheme, so far held up by the United States Senate, for further diversion of water at Niagara for the power trust which he denounces.

For the whole problem of public utilities he has advanced nothing except the futile scheme of regulating power companies.

As against this record of failure, we Socialists present the following immediate program on matters relating especially to state government, which in their sphere constitute real steps toward our ultimate goal of industrial democracy.

Unemployment

Unemployment is a product of capitalism, with its ownership and unregulated and irresponsible direction of the industries. It can only be totally eliminated by a system of planned production and distribution for social use. Even now, however, immediate steps can and should be taken to relieve the tragic situation of the unemployed. We demand:

1. The immediate launching of public works on an extensive scale by the state, city and county governments, and the prompt introduction of long-range planning of all future public works.
2. The extension of state and city public employment offices, in connection with a federal system, under strict civil service, and adequately financed.
3. The shortening of the work-day to a maximum of 6 hours a day and 5 day week; the ratification of the federal child labor amendment; absolute prohibition of child labor up to 16; compensation upon discharge by public and private employers, dependent upon length of service; and an old-age pension at sixty.
4. State insurance against unemployment.

Social Insurance

In addition, we favor the establishment of a comprehensive system of social insurance, with adequate benefits, to include also provision against the economic losses resulting from sickness, accident, maternity and death, and to be administered by a non-partisan commission with adequate labor representation.

We favor the state insurance fund as the only carrier of workmen's compensation.

Injunctions

We unreservedly support the demand of organized labor that no injunction shall be issued in any dispute except after full trial of all issues in open court, and that all proceedings to punish for contempt in such actions be tried by a jury presided over by a judge other than the one who issued the injunction.

We believe, however, that the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes no matter in what matter and on what grounds, is unjustifiable and oppressive, and we demand the enactment of appropriate legislation or constitutional amendment to prohibit this misuse of the injunctive process.

We demand legislation declaring illegal the "yellow-dog" contracts which prevent the workers from joining trade unions.

Public Utilities

We favor the public ownership and democratic control of large scale industries and public utilities—such as transportation facilities, telephone and telegraph, gas and electric systems, and natural resources.

To the end of supplying to the people of our state abundant and cheap electrical energy, we demand:

1. The conservation and public development of all available water resources of the state;
2. The reapture from the private companies of the state's water power resources;
3. The distribution of all electrical energy by public agencies at cost; and
4. Appropriate legislation to empower districts and municipalities to generate and distribute electricity.

Agriculture

We demand:

1. The public electrification of the farm and rural areas.
2. A state policy of vigorous

urged the trade unions of the state to undertake an organizing campaign, urged special efforts to organize women in the Socialist party, thanked The New Leader, the Forward and the Schenectady Citizen for their services to the party, praised the efforts of trade unions to stamp out the use of gangsters in industrial disputes. A resolution criticizing the British Labor Party for its stand on India and a substitute were tabled because fully half the delegates had already left the convention and a fair discussion was impossible under the circumstances.

Republicans And Socialists

(From The N. Y. Telegram of July 11, 1930)

THERE was a time—no so very long ago—when the Republicans would have mentioned a Socialist or the Socialist party only in the manner of a fastidious person prodding some unclean beast with a long stick.

That the Socialist party, under Norman Thomas, has made long strides in the direction of a new respectability is evidenced by two recent Republican references to the party or to Thomas.

The most recent was yesterday's suggestion by Irwin Kurtz of the New York County Republican Speakers Bureau, in a letter to Governor Roosevelt that Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, be included with former Governor Alfred E. Smith and some "distinguished Republican" on a committee to investigate the city's government.

Last week, in their communication on the same subject to the Governor, Majority Leader Knight of the Senate, and Speaker McGinnies, of the Assembly, Republican conferees, predicated their proposal of a special session on charges which they said had been made by the Socialists.

As a matter of fact, apart from occasional statements by Republican Leader Steinbrink, of Brooklyn; Alderman Joseph Clark Baldwin and perhaps one or two others, the Socialists are providing the only articulate criticism of the reigning political power. Mr. Thomas and his associates have set up a bureau which keeps closely in touch with city affairs. Never a day passes that the press does not receive a Socialist statement criticizing either city or State officials. The data are almost invariably accurate and based on consecutive and sustained research.

This informed criticism which the Socialist organization brings steadily to bear upon governmental problems in city and state is serving a useful purpose. To it, as much as to the character and personality of Mr. Thomas, is attributable the new respect which the Republicans are paying the Socialists in these later days.

encouragement for farmers" cooperative organizations.

3. Establishment of adequate public marketing agencies.
4. Appropriate legislation enabling the purchase and distribution of milk and milk products by public agencies.
5. State insurance of crops.
6. Reforestation of marginal farm lands.
7. Improvement and extension of the rural school system.

State aid for the improvement of rural roads.

Housing

1. We demand enabling legislation to permit municipalities to build and rent homes to the people at cost.
2. We favor the extension of public credit to home builders and the encouragement, by financial aid, of genuine cooperative enterprises.
3. Legislation providing state-wide minimum standards of ventilation, sanitation and safety in the construction of multiple dwellings.

Prohibition

The Socialist Party recognizes the right of the government to restrict or prohibit the use of any article noxious to public health or welfare. Such measures, however, can only be effective if they are in accord with public opinion.

The eighteenth Amendment was enacted in the post-war atmosphere of hysteria and did not reflect the mature judgment and will of the people. Largely for this reason Prohibition has proved to be practically unenforced and a fertile source of lawlessness and corruption. It has also monopolized public attention and beclouded most vital social and economic issues.

The Socialist Party proposes that the whole question be re-submitted to the citizens by referendum in each state to determine whether the majority desires the continuation of the prohibition amendment, or its repeal or modification, and that the deliberate will of the people thus ascertained be enacted by appropriate Congressional legislation or Constitutional amendment or both.

Taxation and Budget

We favor the rigorous elimination of waste arising from inefficiency, corruption and unnecessary jobs. But the state budget must provide decent care for the wards of the state, proper education for its young, and a fund for social insurance.

Not only to furnish these funds, and to diminish the inequity of the property tax, but as a step in correcting the present unjust distribution of the social income, we believe that increases in the state and local budgets should come primarily out of increased, graduated income and inheritance taxes.

To finance themselves properly, abolish slums, and create the city beautiful of the city planners, society should be enabled to recover the rental values on land which it creates but which are now taken by private landlords and real estate speculators whose wealth is multiplied by every public tax.

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2. The reapture from the private companies of the state's water power resources;

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legislation aimed at free speech, stances.

improvement. Municipalities, therefore, should be given power by constitutional amendment gradually to recover through taxation the economic rent of the land and to lighten the tax on improvements. This would relieve rather than increase the dangerous burden of real estate taxation on the small home-owner who now pays a heavy tax on his home which the speculative land-owner escapes. It would make possible for the first time scientific city planning and an equitable financing of public improvements.

Crime

Tragic rebellions in the prisons of the state have revealed conditions as unbelievably inefficient and cruel.

As measures to cope with increasing crime in the state, we demand a program of prison building and prison administration adapted to humane and scientific treatment of delinquents. We favor the repeal of the provisions of the Baumes Law requiring mandatory life sentences for fourth offenders. We demand the abolition of capital punishment.

Crime is in large measure rooted in our social and economic system. All efforts to cope with the problem through punitive and repressive measures necessarily fail. We favor attacking crime at its principal source by assuring decent living standards through higher wages and shorter hours; by adequate housing facilities within the workers' means; by better and higher free education; by social insurance to do away with the insecurity in the worker's life; and by adequate recreational facilities.

Militarism

We demand that the public school system be kept free from militarism and we condemn all use of state funds to promote military training.

Civil Liberties

We favor the enactment of laws providing for the right to a jury trial in all criminal cases. We favor the repeal of the Criminal Anarchy Law. We favor the enactment of laws restoring to the people the right to be secure against unlawful search and seizure.

Conclusion

The Socialist Party appeals to the wage and salaried workers, to the working farmers and all those who champion their interest, to march forward for our common liberation from exploitation and class strife; from mismanagement and waste; from poverty and unemployment; from the ever present menace of war and the crushing burden of militarism; from the destruction of our civil liberties and the corruption of our political institutions to the security and justice which the realization of Socialism assures.

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L. A. to Stage Mooney Rally On Saturday

Young Will Hear From Huge Demonstration in His Own State

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Socialists of Los Angeles are planning a huge protest meeting for Mooney and Billings, to be held in Trinity Auditorium, Saturday, August 2, at 8 P. M. The auditorium will seat over two thousand, and it is anticipated that every seat will be filled and thousands turned away. This was the case at the meeting held last year when at least three thousand had to be turned away. At this time when every one is talking about the case and the papers are carrying headlines the interest is at the highest point it has ever reached. An extensive advertising and publicity campaign will be carried on, and fifty thousand copies of The New Era, local Socialist newspaper, will be printed and will be distributed from house to house advertising the meeting. The local press has promised cooperation in keeping the meeting before the people.

Those invited to speak are Upton Sinclair, Chiam Shapiro, Rev. E. P. Ryland, Judge Griffen, Mrs. Mooney, Father Lucey and others. Funds raised at the meeting will be used to print a quarter of a million copies of a special Mooney edition of The New Era, which will explain the case in detail. These will be for free distribution, and will cover the entire city and a portion of the county.

Busick Hits Young
Busick, State Chairman of the Socialist Party, made the following statement:

"The Governor of California, the big financial pirates and the professional patriots are not ready to free Mooney and Billings any more than they were fourteen years ago. They want to keep Mooney and Billings in prison as a warning to others who try to organize the workers for shorter hours and a decent standard of living."

"Tens of thousands of dollars have been spent to secure pardons for these innocent men. The day of begging for the freedom of Mooney and Billings has passed. Today we must demand that justice cease, to be prostituted and demand that even the governor of California must abide by the fundamental principles of real Americanism: 'Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Some mysterious influence intervened a few weeks before the decision to keep Mooney and Billings in jail. For months Fremont Older, editor of the Call-Bulletin, had from reliable sources been informed that justice would be done in the case of the two men. He even had this information from Governor Young himself and there was no more surprised man than Older when the Supreme Court acted as it did.

Who was responsible for the change which doomed the hopes of Mooney and Billings? Did the reactionary forces who framed the dirty court proceedings in the Mooney trial pass an ultimatum to the judges and the governor? In all probability the truth will never be known unless it comes as a death bed confession from one who does know.

The editor of the Call-Bulletin wrote an editorial in which he calmly reviewed his expectations and the reasons why he had publicly declared his belief that the decision would be favorable to Mooney and Billings. Here is the editorial:

"Something happened quite recently in the case of Mooney and Billings. Some radical change must have been made from a favorable to an unfavorable decision. I am basing this belief upon the fact that nearly a year ago I was told confidentially by one of Governor Young's intimate associates, a man of very high standing, that the governor had decided to pardon Mooney and Billings."

"This information was given me after the governor had spent two months studying the case. I had no doubt then, nor have I any doubt now, that Governor Young's friend told me the truth. I was so sure of this that I made an announcement at a big mass meeting in Los Angeles, only a day or two after I heard this news, that I was sure Governor Young was going to pardon Mooney and Billings."

"Some time after this mass meeting I met Governor Young and during our talk the governor thanked me for what I had said about him at the mass meeting. To me this was a complete corroboration of what had been told me. It was at that time the Governor had decided to pardon these men, he would have warned me not to be so definite in my statement about what he was going to do."

"I told the same story later at a mass meeting in San Jose. I repeated it many times in written articles in the Call-Bulletin and in the New York World. Governor Young has never once corrected me. 'Since I received the first information from the governor's friends I have been told the same thing by several other people who were equally close to the governor. Even as late as April I was told by his very closest friend 'Now, don't you worry, Mr. Older. Everything is going to be all right, and the supreme court's decision will be favorable.'"

"The people connected with the governor's publicity bureau gave me the same assurances. There was no doubt expressed by anyone who was in a position to know what was in the governor's mind."

"I was confident up to the day

Huge Mooney-Billings Rally Enthuses Phila. Socialists; Party Has Ambitious Aims

Jesse Holmes Accepts Chairmanship of Campaign Committee—Research Work Being Pushed

By Joseph Schwartz

PHILADELPHIA.—The largest open air mass meeting in years was held on Saturday, July 19th, on City Hall plaza. Guarded by the city's best cops and as many plainclothesmen, the Socialist party staged a comeback that will make the party a factor in the political and economic life of the community.

For a period of a little less than a year, a small group of Socialists, mostly all under 30 years of age and comparative newcomers, have been hammering away for the Socialist party. Very little time was spent in discussing theories and concepts. Considerable energy was expended in actual work that is beginning to reflect itself at the present time in the increased attendance at meetings both indoors and outdoors.

A general understanding among the small group of Socialists was reached. The need for a research bureau, a newspaper, organizer, participation in city and state legislative work, etc., was to be a part of Socialist activity. Which of these activities would come first or last was uncertain. But they were determined that sooner rather than later, all of the ambitions would be realized. Within the year, much has been accomplished. Sufficient interest has been aroused so that new and mostly young people are joining and many valuable "old timers" are beginning to assume charge of important committees.

Street corner meetings are a definite part of Socialist activities. The meeting at City Hall plaza "put the ball across the line." The person principally responsible for creating enthusiasm and furthering the street meetings is an "old timer" who outdistanced any of the youngsters in speed and energy. Leo Kryski, former city and that and the other, with the same application to the present was the star quarterback for the party.

Biemiller, Starr Speak
Frank Crossworth who visited Philadelphia too infrequently kept the spark burning in a few Socialists who were responsible for the continuation of open-air meetings. Crossworth prepared the ground-work for Kryski. Crossworth will have an opportunity this September to reap the harvest in Philadelphia.

The City Hall plaza meeting was a part of the Mooney-Billings demonstrations arranged by the Socialists in Philadelphia. Mark Starr, English Socialist, doing research work in the United States, and one of the young active Philadelphia Socialists, John Edelman and Edmund Ryan, Sr., of the Hosiery Workers Union and Joe Gerelick of the Ypsels were the speakers on the Socialist program in addition to Kryski.

Friday, July 18, Biemiller and David Schick addressed a radio audience on the Mooney-Billings case. David Felix, recently elected secretary of local Philadelphia and chairman of the publicity committee, spoke to the Hosiery workers and a machinist, local on the Mooney-Billings case on the evening of July 18. Other unions were visited by Socialist speakers.

The party is planning meetings for each Saturday evening at North City Hall plaza and Germantown and Lehigh avenues. These meetings will be extended as the summer weeks roll along.

Holmes Heads Campaign
Your correspondent reported of the selection of a campaign committee for Philadelphia and vicinity in the July 12th issue of The New Leader. The acceptance of Jesse Holmes as permanent chairman of the campaign committee gives the party an unexpected driving force. Jesse Holmes is news to any paper at any time in Philadelphia. A charming personality with a large audience, Holmes will be an important factor in the building up of the Socialist party.

Of special interest to the Socialist party is the development of a municipal program. The creation of a research bureau, which will undoubtedly be formed in the early part of the fall, will do much to gather information.

In the meanwhile there are certain things that Socialists as well as liberal minded folks can do to bring about an increase in social problems. Letters should flood the desk of city and state legislators demanding the appointment of committees to study the unemployment question. Unemployment is so severe in Philadelphia that private charities admit their inability to cope with the problem of relief. While thousands of dollars are being wasted by the city in favors to private business and graft to politicians, the city fathers refuse to aid or even recognize the fact that thousands of people are face to face with absolute starvation.

The Federal Reserve of this district states that the average wage of persons who are fortunate in working is \$27. Close to 25 percent of the workers are totally unemployed, about 150,000 persons, while the amount of workers on part time work is beyond estimation.

In the midst of this terrible breakdown of industry, what are the representatives of the people doing to even relieve the suffering? Citizens let alone seek a solution?

Mayor Breaks Promises
The promise of the mayor and city council to spend some millions of dollars on city projects has not been fulfilled. The city council has appointed a committee to study the Blue Law ordinances. Another noble as the desire to abolish a statute that is antiquated may be, it is pure evasion to discuss blue laws at a time when thousands are starving.

City council is planning to purchase a site at Betzwood for tuberculosis patients at physicians are declaring "is nearly at sea level and is subject to fog at all seasons of the year." At another point they say that the cost is "exorbitant."

When the city purchased land some time ago for one half the cost of Betzwood that is a "more accessible tract of land, in a higher location" and much more preferable. Further on, the physicians declare "it is more than significant that a large section of the tract belongs to a Philadelphia active in politics for years." This project involves \$97,500 for 162 acres at \$600 an acre.

A franchise to lay steam heat pipes in the central section of the city has been given to a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad without a cent in compensation to the city.

Preparing for Battle
A committee, of which the city is a part, is trying to arrange for the purchase by the city of franchises that were granted by previous generations to operate in the transit business. Millions of dollars will be paid to persons owning pieces of paper which states that they are entitled to receive rent for all trolley cars running on Philadelphia streets.

These are but a few incidents of recent date to indicate the course pursued by the law makers of the city. Thousands are permitted to go hungry while the politicians feather their own nest.

The party in Philadelphia, faced with the political corruption of the Republican organization in power, has thus far remained silent. Lacking detailed information and expert knowledge on the municipal problems, the Socialists have not been a factor in the city.

Aware of this weakness, the party is gradually enlisting the services of men and women capable of expert study, who will help the Socialists develop a program and become a power.

Isidor Phillips, Active Socialist Party Veteran, Taken Seriously Ill
Isidor Phillips, a veteran Socialist of New York, has been very ill for about two weeks during which he has been in the Hunts Point Hospital in the Bronx. Comrade Phillips has also been with the advertising staff of The New Leader for years and throughout his long career he has been a familiar figure as speaker at open air meetings.

Comrade Phillips has been equally active in the German and the English sections of the Socialist movement since the days of Henry George agitation in the middle eighties. His many friends have been anxious regarding his condition and the frequent inquiries that are made indicate the esteem in which he is held.

The New Leader joins with his many friends in wishing him a speedy recovery and also cherishes the hope that he will again be seen in the ranks fighting for the good cause.

Socialists of L. A. Continue Strong Advance

Party Couples Propaganda Work With Preparation for Taking Power

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES.—The Socialist party of Los Angeles has made astounding progress in the past fifteen months. Fifteen months ago the headquarters were locked all day and only open one or two evenings a week. Today our headquarters has a full-time office force of seven, and there are always several volunteer workers busy in the office. Several evenings a week there are a dozen or more getting out the New Era, addressing letters, preparing work and discussing in committees the work that is to be done.

From four party branches we have grown to seventeen, and the membership has more than doubled. A local newspaper has been launched which has a circulation of 20,000; 3,000 are mailed and the remainder distributed from house to house. One of the most inspiring results of our fifteen months' work is a list of nearly ten thousand people who have definitely stated their interest in Socialism.

This is the absolute minimum voting strength of the Socialist party in Los Angeles, and double this amount would be more accurate as there are many who have never written or come into the office, so that we have never been able to list them on our files, but they will show up at the next election.

Look to Next Election
With the growth of the movement has come the possibility of electing officials in the next municipal election only eleven months in the future. Several councilmanic districts are being covered thoroughly with literature. Instead of spreading our efforts we are centering on working class districts where we have a good chance of electing Socialist councilmen.

In following our possibility of electing a good fighting minority on the city council we have established a Bureau of Political Research. This group is mainly young people. Each of them is collecting data and doing research work on each of the various departments of the city government, as, Health Department, Police Department, Fire Department, Parks, etc., until every department is covered.

For instance, the one having charge of the Police Department collects all the bulletins of that department, interviews the officials, studies all books and information he can get on how this department should be run, keeps an up-to-date book of clippings from the daily papers as to the developments in the department and attempts to unearth scandals. When we do carry the city we will have trained experts to man each department.

We will have a trained well-disciplined force that will know how to apply Socialist ideals to the practical life of running a great city. This is necessary, as under Socialism these tasks will have to be carried on, only we will run them more efficiently and always in the interest of the people.

We feel that the assurance of knowing that we could run the city should the workers entrust it to our care will give us a feeling of capability, while in the past many Socialists have wondered what we would do if we should win the election.

If the movement grows in the next year as much as it has grown in the past year the possibility of a Socialist majority in a third of the councilmanic districts will be a reality.

Colo. Socialists Fight Bosses and Communists For Free Speech Right
(By a New Leader Correspondent)
Denver, Colo.—In Colorado cities and towns outside of Denver the Socialist Party has found it impossible to get permits to hold open air meetings which means that Colorado Socialists will have to make a free speech fight in many localities.

While the reactionary authorities take this attitude, in Denver the Communists have used violence against a Socialist meeting although they have not been molested at their own street meetings.

While speaking at a street corner Edward J. Goldstein had the box kicked from under him by Ed McCormick, a Communist and business agent of the Building Laborers' Local 340.

Goldstein and William Stone had difficulty in restoring order but the disturbance brought a large crowd. Nine Communists continued to disturb the meeting and Stone had difficulty in preventing a call being sent for the police. During a scuffle a portrait of Eugene V. Debs was torn in two. The Communists justified their conduct by declaring Socialists "social traitors and fakers."

Seen after the meeting Stone, who is state secretary of the Socialist Party, declared: "From now on when this stuff is pulled I'm going to call the capitalist police and let these workers for the revolution pay a fine in a capitalist court the next morning."

Volunteers Needed
Young party members and members of the Young Peoples Socialist League who wish to help in an important New Leader enterprise are urged to report to the undersigned on the grounds at the Socialist Picnic Saturday, as early as possible. Look for The New Leader stand and help put the paper on the map. Prizes will be awarded sub agents. Every party speaker at the picnic will also be expected to do his or her bit, as this will be an all day affair. James Oneal, Goldline Hilson.

Wis. Socialists Combat Effort To Ban Rallies
Young People Found Particularly Receptive To Party Message, Snow Reports

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—That an unusually large number of younger men attend Socialist street meetings than formerly is the contention of William R. Snow, district organizer, Socialist party, who is making a speaking and organizing tour of the state and has been holding meetings in the lake shore cities, the Fox River valley and Madison.

"The best thing about our street meetings is the fact that we have so many young people stop and stay through the whole meeting," he writes from DeForest.

"The Socialist street meetings in various cities of the state are having a good effect," State Secretary Al Benson says.

Forbidden Street Meetings
"There has been a disposition on the part of some old party mayors and police chiefs to forbid street meetings, but we soon show them that constitutional rights of free speech are to be considered and thus far we have had no open breaks with any of them and in some cities the officials have actually gone out of their way to see that we have free opportunity to address the people."

"I doubt if we have to stage any free speech fights from now on, although we are ready to do so if our rights are invaded."

At Horicon the Socialists gave both light and enlightenment which caused much comment. The street meeting began as the band concert closed at 9 p.m. Al Benson introduced Judge Quick of Milwaukee and just then the lights went out.

Here was a chance for the Socialists to use their red flares, and Benson made a dash for his auto and returned with an armful. And then the lights came on again.

A few minutes later the lights went out again and the city was in darkness. They came on and went out again several times and then went out for keeps and stayed out a solid hour. A red flare was lighted at each corner and by its lurid beams the meeting proceeded, with the enclosed street black with people and the utmost good feeling prevailed.

7 Millions Destitute, McGrady Declares
(Continued from Page One)
They were thriving on the slavery of little children and the miseries of the underpaid and overworked men and women. In these mill villages you would find the smug, well fed, contented preachers surrounded by poverty, ignorance and malnutrition, always preaching humility and thankfulness, promising future paradise to the unfortunate workers if they believed as the preacher did, and perdition if they did not.

Child Labor Denounced
"Do you think that the present industrial leaders are any different from those who preceded them? Not at all," said McGrady. "Do you believe that the type of bootlicking preachers of a generation ago have been entirely supplanted? Not at all." This year preachers have expelled men and women from the church for joining a labor union, he pointed out.

Referring to the recent appeal of the Birmingham Industrial Board for northern employers to take advantage of cheap girl labor at \$4-\$12 a week, McGrady said: "I ask you in all conscience, is it not horrifying to think that the organized employers of Birmingham would advertise little girls for exploitation to anyone who would want to use them? The American public should measure this condition of life and labor with the conception of President Hoover who maintains that the United States is a land where men and women may enjoy the advantages of wealth, not concentrated in the hands of the few but spread through the lives of all, with the leisure and impulse to seek a fuller life."

Laws in great rebellions lose their end, and all go free when multitudes offend—Rosa.

Finns Socialists Threatened by Dictatorship

Appeal Sent to Workers of World to Aid Struggle Against Repression

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

HELSINKI, Finland.—The Executive Committee of the Finnish Social-Democratic Party has issued the following appeal to the workers of all countries:

"At a moment when reaction is threatening the most precious gains of Finnish labor, we draw your attention to the fight of the Finnish Social-Democracy to carry on in defense of democracy and the rights of the working class."

"Even in Finland, where neither the social composition of the population nor the democratic development of the people offers an appropriate soil for a reactionary regime, undemocratic elements exist which have for some time past viewed with dissatisfaction the influence secured by the working classes—wage-earners, small peasants, etc.—helped by the democratic constitution. The reactionaries have endeavored to bring democracy and parliamentarism into contempt, and even openly avowed Fascist tendencies are at work."

"For a long while these tendencies remained comparatively unimportant, but recently the irresponsible policy of the communists has given them enormous encouragement. It is true that the communist propaganda carried on in Finland is incapable of seriously threatening the existing constitutional order. As however it derives its support from Russia, regardless of the independence and the lawful constitution of its own country, it has aroused lively indignation in the patriotic sections of the Finnish population, and the reactionaries are now exploiting that indignation to bring these sections under their leadership, though under other circumstances the said sections would have no desire to encourage reaction. Those bourgeois sections which realize the true position are being subjected to severe pressure in order to force them to agree to the reactionaries' demands. Passions are being fomented, and calm reflection is thus made more difficult, whilst a number of fascist excesses have awakened a feeling of insecurity. A communist printing-press has been destroyed, and numerous persons, prominent mostly in the communist movement, but in some cases also in the Social-Democratic Party, have been kidnapped; a number of communists have also been driven across the Russian frontier, and two communist deputies have been abducted from a Parliamentary committee meeting. Even middle-class people are being threatened where they refuse to accede to the reactionaries' demands. The labor movement has thus been partially crippled, and even Parliament has been practically deprived of its liberty of judgment."

Repressive Laws Planned
"The reactionaries are now attempting to make use of this situation in order, under the pretence of 'fighting communism', to force through laws, the effects of which will be detrimental principally to the working class and to social progress in general. Their policy finds its most characteristic expression in the demand for a reform of the electoral law so as in practice to deprive about two fifths of the population of their suffrage rights."

"The Government has for the most part accepted the reactionaries' demands, and has brought bills before Parliament the object of which is not only to drive the communists out of Parliament and of the town councils, but also, under pretence of fighting communism, to limit the most important civil rights or to make their exercise dependent on the arbitrary decision of the administrative authorities."

"Ever since communism made its appearance Finnish Social-Democracy has combated it by educational propaganda, and the communist movement has now lost a large part of its influence. At the same time, however, Social-Democracy fights with determination against reactionary tendencies which, by exploiting the pretended danger of communism, are threatening the rights of labor and democracy."

"The position is serious, and reaction has no scruples in the choice of its methods. Finnish labor needs not only the whole of its own strength for its hard struggle, but also the moral support of its class comrades in other countries."

"Already in the past in defending its rights against Russian imperialism the Finnish working class has received numerous proofs of fraternal solidarity from the workers of other countries. The part played by Finnish labor on behalf of Socialism in the far North of Europe has thus been recognized. We still stand in need of such support, if we are to succeed in defending democracy, and the possibility of future social progress, against powerful reactionary forces."

"We urge you, comrades, to pay close attention to events in Finland, for the fate of every country, however small, and of its working class affects the International and humanity as a whole."

"For the Executive of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland: K. Harvala, President; K. H. Viljo, Secretary."

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Thomas Bares Illegal Queens Street Paving
(Continued from Page One)
ing committee. The Republicans, obviously pleased at this turn of affairs, gloatingly made political capital of it in a veritable deluge of statements attacking Roosevelt, conveniently forgetting that they had failed to take the opportunity of ordering an investigation at the last Legislative session.

Sore Spots Laid
Mr. Thomas's list of the things that require investigation is as follows:

"1. The Board of Standards and appeals, in which the Mayor kept his friend, Chairman Walsh, in office longer after the Doyle revelation."

"2. Gross inequalities due to political favoritism in property assessments by the Mayor's Tax Board."

"3. Sale on a more or less fixed scale of various permits by the Building Department or its inspectors."

"4. Conditions on the Magistrates bench. The removal of Vitale and the resignation of Ewald do not go to the root of matters. Other Magistrates of notorious reputation are still on the bench."

"5. The Mayor's appointment of Messrs. Geraghty and Hubbard, in view of the previous records in connection with these gentlemen was a cynical defiance of decent public opinion. So has been his procrastination in going to the root of the dock lease got by Judge Vaux with the approval of his Dock Department and his Sinking Fund Commission."

"6. During the winter of terrific unemployment, the Mayor's national and humanity as a whole."

"For the Executive of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland: K. Harvala, President; K. H. Viljo, Secretary."

Finns Socialists Threatened by Dictatorship

Appeal Sent to Workers of World to Aid Struggle Against Repression

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

HELSINKI, Finland.—The Executive Committee of the Finnish Social-Democratic Party has issued the following appeal to the workers of all countries:

"At a moment when reaction is threatening the most precious gains of Finnish labor, we draw your attention to the fight of the Finnish Social-Democracy to carry on in defense of democracy and the rights of the working class."

"Even in Finland, where neither the social composition of the population nor the democratic development of the people offers an appropriate soil for a reactionary regime, undemocratic elements exist which have for some time past viewed with dissatisfaction the influence secured by the working classes—wage-earners, small peasants, etc.—helped by the democratic constitution. The reactionaries have endeavored to bring democracy and parliamentarism into contempt, and even openly avowed Fascist tendencies are at work."

"For a long while these tendencies remained comparatively unimportant, but recently the irresponsible policy of the communists has given them enormous encouragement. It is true that the communist propaganda carried on in Finland is incapable of seriously threatening the existing constitutional order. As however it derives its support from Russia, regardless of the independence and the lawful constitution of its own country, it has aroused lively indignation in the patriotic sections of the Finnish population, and the reactionaries are now exploiting that indignation to bring these sections under their leadership, though under other circumstances the said sections would have no desire to encourage reaction. Those bourgeois sections which realize the true position are being subjected to severe pressure in order to force them to agree to the reactionaries' demands. Passions are being fomented, and calm reflection is thus made more difficult, whilst a number of fascist excesses have awakened a feeling of insecurity. A communist printing-press has been destroyed, and numerous persons, prominent mostly in the communist movement, but in some cases also in the Social-Democratic Party, have been kidnapped; a number of communists have also been driven across the Russian frontier, and two communist deputies have been abducted from a Parliamentary committee meeting. Even middle-class people are being threatened where they refuse to accede to the reactionaries' demands. The labor movement has thus been partially crippled, and even Parliament has been practically deprived of its liberty of judgment."

Repressive Laws Planned
"The reactionaries are now attempting to make use of this situation in order, under the pretence of 'fighting communism', to force through laws, the effects of which will be detrimental principally to the working class and to social progress in general. Their policy finds its most characteristic expression in the demand for a reform of the electoral law so as in practice to deprive about two fifths of the population of their suffrage rights."

"The Government has for the most part accepted the reactionaries' demands, and has brought bills before Parliament the object of which is not only to drive the communists out of Parliament and of the town councils, but also, under pretence of fighting communism, to limit the most important civil rights or to make their exercise dependent on the arbitrary decision of the administrative authorities."

"Ever since communism made its appearance Finnish Social-Democracy has combated it by educational propaganda, and the communist movement has now lost a large part of its influence. At the same time, however, Social-Democracy fights with determination against reactionary tendencies which, by exploiting the pretended danger of communism, are threatening the rights of labor and democracy."

"The position is serious, and reaction has no scruples in the choice of its methods. Finnish labor needs not only the whole of its own strength for its hard struggle, but also the moral support of its class comrades in other countries."

"Already in the past in defending its rights against Russian imperialism the Finnish working class has received numerous proofs of fraternal solidarity from the workers of other countries. The part played by Finnish labor on behalf of Socialism in the far North of Europe has thus been recognized. We still stand in need of such support, if we are to succeed in defending democracy, and the possibility of future social progress, against powerful reactionary forces."

"We urge you, comrades, to pay close attention to events in Finland, for the fate of every country, however small, and of its working class affects the International and humanity as a whole."

"For the Executive of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland: K. Harvala, President; K. H. Viljo, Secretary."

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CAPITALISM AND THE FOLLY OF WORK

Not Honest Labor, But Parasitic Exploitation of Others, Is the Secret of Success Under Our Prevailing System

"My son, get riches—honestly if possible."

This is the philosophy of modern business, as Norman Thomas summarized in his address at the recent conference of the League for Industrial Democracy. In the following article, based on the address delivered at the conference, Mr. Thomas traces the changing face of capitalism—how it started by extolling thrift and has arrived at the stage where it tests human values by the ability to spend.

Racketeering, within and outside of the law, is seen by the Socialist leader as the natural result of capitalism's new psychology. In conclusion he offers a solution which is winning the minds of millions the world over.

By Norman Thomas

THERE still persists even in our day an echo of the great chorus which used to hymn the virtues of capitalism as the school master in the school of that sort of hard work which makes for individual and social prosperity. Capitalism might be a stern, ruthless master, by no means just under any high ethical code, contemptuous of beauty, and scornful of many of those virtues by which men live. But at least by its reward and punishments, by the virtues it exalted and the vices it condemned, it did teach men to work and to some extent work together.

Of the historic role of capitalism I do not intend to speak at length. Nowhere has it been more emphatically acknowledged than in the Communist manifesto itself. Weber in Germany, Tawney in England, and a great many other historians have discussed in varying accents the relation between Protestantism and the rise of capitalism, more particularly between the Puritan virtues and the ethical code of capitalism. Whatever it lacks, this puritan code which to some extent became a code of an earlier capitalism, included emphasis on the virtues of work, thrift, and that superficial honesty which is the best policy.

Even in a simpler society shrewdness and good fortune had far more to do with the rise of poor boys who become famous—that is wealthy—than their eulogists would admit. Nevertheless in an earlier capitalist period ownership still carried with it responsibility. The captain of industry was on the field and not behind the line, to invest and to save meant working hard and the practice of thrift. In

those days the complacent advice of the successful capitalist "My boy the secret to my success is hard work. Go then and do likewise," did not arouse the derisive laughter which is its general answer in these more sophisticated times. A generation which has learned to applaud Clarence Darrow's story of how laziness made him a lawyer even encourages these heretics who occasionally sin against traditional codes and tell a waiting world "Luck made me what I am."

The Germs of Racketeering

The truth of the matter is that whatever the role of capitalism has been in encouraging hard and productive work it has carried within itself, necessarily and inevitably, the seeds of germs of that epidemic of racketeering, legal and illegal.

Capitalism began by encouraging the individualism of economic effort. Its own growth has steadily made for the standardization of men and those great mergers which inevitably deny to all but a few any sense of creative energy

in the active direction of productive processes.

Capitalism began by extolling thrift. It has already reached the stage where it must preach spending and ever more spending as the secret of prosperity. A certain sort of commercial honesty is necessary for the life of capitalism. Yet the capitalist measure of all things in terms of money, the only yardstick it knows for the worth of individuals, necessarily encourages the cynical morality: "My son get riches—honestly if possible." Poverty is the chief crime in a capitalist civilization and the one most surely punished.

One of the cleverest of capitalist devices has been the stock market and the stock exchange whose defenders argue with considerable force that they are essential to the very life of modern capitalism. Yet the stock market and stock exchange offer their greatest apparent rewards not to work but to gambling and when any economist proposes that the element of gambling be wisely reduced he is usually denounced as no better than a Socialist. That is to say the actual practice of capitalism, its methods of procedure, its standards of success, have produced the economic situation, the psychology, and the folly of work is constantly proclaimed by the success of the gambler, the manipulator and the exploiter of other men's labor of hand and brain. To men thoroughly infected with this virus even such grim aftermaths as followed the Florida land boom and the Wall street crash hardly have more reformative power than delirium tremens to a drunkard.

Useful and Useless Work

Before we proceed to examine the situation in more detail I want to guard against certain misunderstandings. I am by no means asserting that capitalism has reached the stage when all interest

in real work is gone or that no work under capitalism is ever rewarded. Man's breathtaking technological triumphs have created a situation under which in spite of all wastes in production and distribution thanks to the machine man's power to produce is far in advance of his capacity to assert an effective demand for what he produces. I do not think present day capitalism can take too much credit for this astonishing technological progress. Indeed I think the momentum of applied science, the creative urge of the inventor and the engineer would keep on almost under any system. When they are made the slaves of private profit as they are today they are at least as often repressed as encouraged by the necessity that they are under not to promote general wellbeing but to increase private profit. In its use of machinery and the rate at which it is introduced capitalism is always tender of the maximum profit rather than of the maximum wellbeing of the worker. Over and over it delays the use of a new machine or a new method which might reduce profit though it constantly damns labor for even the mildest demand that the rate of introduction of new machinery be somewhat guided by the capacity of new industries to absorb excess workers or by our ability to shorten the working day and so maintain a level of employment.

Nevertheless I am not accusing capitalism and especially that capitalism which doubtless exists of the more intelligent magnates, of no interest at all in work. Still less would I argue that to get rid of monotonous human toil by machinery is folly. On the contrary pick and shovel work when a steam shovel could do the job is absurd folly. Another misunderstanding against which I want to guard is

a confusion of all activity or busyness with work. Even gangsters and racketeers may be busy. Stock brokers, real estate agents, advertising men, high pressure salesmen, may on occasion put in very long hours. The question is the social utility of what they are doing in terms of the production of material goods or those more intangible values of beauty and truth by which man's spirit is fed.

Now let me return to specific illustrations of the way in which capitalism inculcates the folly of work.

First by its divorce between ownership and responsibility. Stock companies and great corporations have made absentee ownership the rule and not the exception. The average stock holder knows nothing whatever about the conduct of the business in which he has invested. Often he does not know what the corporation makes at least so long as it makes money for him. Most of our investors, including some of the great financiers, would starve in a month if they had actually to manage the industries in which they invest. They have lost all sense that social wealth and work go together, that real capital is not handsomely printed stock certificates, but plant and machinery which represent in a very true sense stored up labor. A typical stock owner never thinks that machinery is mortal and must be replaced. He expects his stocks to be immortal and never to practice birth control but reproduce their kind. His gambling manias are scarcely more related to facts and logic than the system of a gambler at the horse race or at Monte Carlo. Often the luckiest speculator is the man who buys the stock and forgets it. In 1908 we were told that a man who invested \$10,000 in General Motors twenty years before and let it alone would be worth about

\$1,700,000 in twenty years to say nothing of some \$200,000 which he would have received in dividends. Very few average speculators who put \$10,000 in 1908 held on. Most of them speculated.

The surest secret of success for the average man would be to go to sleep like Rip Van Winkle, having first signed some directions to the company to hold his stock for him while he slept. When he woke up he would have been a millionaire and hence a success, consulted on all high matters like the Einstein theory, the immortality of the soul, the length of skirts and the future of the stock market. Yet if he told the truth he would have to say: "My son the secret of my success was not hard work but picking a winner and then going to sleep so that I couldn't weaken."

Other Easy Roads

Aside from picking a winner yourself on the stock market or real estate field capitalism affords another way of escape from labor. You can, if you begin very young, pick the right ancestors. A system of inheritance guarded as it is by cunning devices of trust funds and protected from diffusion by a fairly discreet practice of birth control among the wealthy makes it impossible even for a Harry K. Thaw to revert to shirt sleeves in two or three generations. It is often said our custom of inheritance is a spur to labor. Does it not rather discourage labor by making it unnecessary on the part of individuals who presumably by capitalist standards come of competent biological stock? Does it not also discourage happy and useful labor far more often and seriously than we think by arousing envy and sometimes despair in the minds of those who are indeed compelled to work, by that grim master necessity, for their daily bread without even an

assurance that work can be found while others live by owning?

A second way in which capitalism illustrates the folly of labor is by its bestowal of huge rewards upon land speculators who for all their intense activity add nothing to those values of land which are a social creation. High pressure salesmen, advertising and publicity men fall into somewhat the same category. I think advertising is useful socially when it introduces, let us say soap to a soapless people, but infinitely less useful when it merely proclaims the virtue of soap A over soap B—both being sometimes the product of the same general corporation. Certainly the rewards of salesmanship in our present economic system are out of all proportion to the rewards of productive labor.

The Socialist Way Out

It is this type of world which makes it natural that men should arise who cannot discriminate between legal and illegal racketeering, between the more and the less defensible forms of profit taking. It is also a world which so long as men are possessed of a gambling mania can hardly be organized for intelligent production for use rather than for profit. It is in short a world where what we call criminal racketeering is but the disreputable brother of what passes for respectable business. Criminal racketeering if it is sufficiently successful may easily pass over to the respectable world. I know of a successful bootlegger who went into the real estate business and ultimately became the honored and respected president of a chamber of commerce without changing his standards which indeed permitted him the luxury of a considerable scorn of political grafters.

The cure, therefore, for racketeering goes deep. If I am to put

it into a word the cure is Socialism.

The whole case for Socialism cannot be derived from this particular discussion nor is the Socialism which will cure racketeering a magical process or an infallible formula. It must be the Socialism of straight thinking about the complicated process of an interdependent world, of right feeling about the human family, of new appreciation of the dignity and honor and necessity of work, and the shame of being a passenger in the life boat. It must be a Socialism of determination, a Socialism of a new and adequate philosophy of life, and an integrated program and effective organization for carrying out that philosophy. It must be a many sided Socialism calling for many sorts of abilities. Its purpose will be positive, not negative. It will cripple and finally destroy racketeering in its stride as it progressively socializes natural resources, and basic industries and public utilities and uses taxation of incomes, inheritances and land values to wipe out economic dynamics in a supposedly democratic country. It cannot do this without creating a new conscience about the common good, a new loyalty to human well-being wholly opposed to the cynical ethics which have wrought such havoc in American life, in business, in politics and even labor unions. In this positive achievement it will derive no small part of its strength from a recognition of the fact that the evolution of capitalism calls for the assertion of an effective, cooperative, and generally democratic control of the ever growing collectivism of an interdependent world as the only cure for the racketeering which is the logical expression of the economics, the psychology and the ethics of the system which makes private profit God and King.

The Loan Shark Racket

Usury Now a Large-Scale Combine With All the Trimmings of Big Business

By Leon Henderson

Director of Remedial Loans, Russell Sage Foundation.

LOAN shark racketeering as practiced in these United States is distinguished both for its ingenuity and for its limitation of big business methods.

Most loan shark offices are units of large chain organizations, whose personnel include the whole works of later-day business saints, such as traveling "trouble shooters," legal counsel, lobbyists, financial advisers, and "fixers" of all types. Loan shark "chains" flourished in the eighties when Mulholland and Tolman were the "kings" so the multiple office idea is not a new one. Some may remember Mulholland as the promoter who financed his ventures by selling securities. Tolman, who specialized in women managers for his offices, was arrested as he stepped off the pier returning from Europe on his third honeymoon. While in the houseguest he propositioned Governor Whitman to free him, promising to publicly burn \$500,000 of notes taken from New York borrowers. Governor Whitman refused on advice of Arthur H. Ham of the Russell Sage Foundation who pointed out that the notes were uncollectible.

A Usury Combine

The usury racketeers, however, have improved upon the chain store idea by forming a loose-jointed super-combine for protection against adverse legislation and "hi-jackers."

This loan shark super-combine functions through a board of strategy, composed principally of loan shark chain owners from Chicago, Milwaukee, Atlanta and Louisville. It distributes vicious, anonymous propaganda from its own printing plant. At present its grisly outline can be detected at work in Louisiana, where a staff of lobbyists are busy trying to break down the anti-loan shark law so that the good old days of unrestricted pillaging may be resumed. Loan shark pickings in Louisiana have been small during the past two years, and expenses for litigation have been heavy.

Loan shark racketeers mortally fear and hate regulatory laws, placed in the hands of state banking superintendents for enforcement. Usury laws, with or without criminal penalties, are no bar, and in fact might be said to be the usurer's greatest encouragement. "Crusades" against loan sharks come and go with the rise and fall of public indignation. After the flurry, loan charges are increased and the borrowers pay the freight of the crusade losses. But if a banking superintendent proceeds, as has the superintendent in Pennsylvania, the office and its capital are wiped out.

So the loan shark combine lobbies to prevent such legislation from being passed, to repeal or discredit it after passage, and to have it declared unconstitutional.

Ten expensive constitutional cases, at least one of which was carried to the U. S. Supreme Court,

have been carried by loan sharks within the past year. Not one has succeeded.

The Wages of Usury

What do loan sharks charge? How do they get away with it?

Well, let's examine a few recent reports as to rates. We checked 19 salary-buying loan shark offices in five Kentucky cities and found rates from 240 to 960 per cent per year—the highest rates being paid by colored borrowers on small amounts. Some of the loan shark combine managers were arrested St. Louis in May for charging 240 per cent a year. A New Jersey woman paid 180 per cent recently for a small loan. A note discount is being prosecuted in New York City right now for rates alleged to be 200 per cent. The United Charities attorney of St. Paul defended borrowers in suits where the rate was exactly 400 per cent. The Asheville (N. C.) Times reports a negro borrower paying almost constantly \$25.80 monthly of his \$72 salary as interest on a \$110 loan. And so it goes for every state which does not strictly police its small loan business.

Are these isolated cases? Well, hardly. There are 70 loan shark offices in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul; none of which charge less than 180 per cent per year. Dallas has 40 such 20 per cent per month boys, yet a jerk-water labor paper expressed great indignation against a state law proposing to limit the rate to 3 per cent per month. Paducah, Kentucky, had recently one loan shark for every 1,000 population. In Louisville, perhaps the worst loan shark ridden city in the country, loan shark accounts total 25,000. The story is the same in Birmingham, Los Angeles, all large Texas cities, Seattle, Charleston or Tulsa, to mention only a few.

What is the racket?

It differs, according to the place and the state law. In New York City, many small business men discount post-dated checks—the rate being 50 to 75 cents per hundred dollars, per day. The lender urges the borrower to get his relatives or business friends as endorsers,—any name will usually do, and no questions asked. A "No protest" stamp is placed on the check going to the bank. If uncollected, and returned to the lender, the "no protest" mark is erased, and the borrower is charged \$2 for protest fees. The lender usually has some acquiescent notary give him protest papers by the stack.

"Salary-buying" is a great racket—and for a time the huge chains of the "Big Four" threatened to swamp the country. The salary buying loan shark goes through the motions of purchasing wages due, but unpaid, chiefly those of railroad employees, who usually have some pay "coming to them." The discount is 10 per cent, until pay day, but the whole amount is due at once. Thus a borrower of \$50 "sells" \$55—due per day. He must deliver all of

"renew." Ninety to 95 per cent of the borrowers renew, and in five months have repaid as much as the original principal but still owe the original amount. What a racket! A \$5,000 investment will quickly pyramid into income-producing notes of borrowers, so that 2,000 interest comes in every month—if the loan shark can induce the authorities not to disturb him.

Mail-order loan sharkery is of this type. Indictments were just returned in Indianapolis against a Louisville lender who loaned by mail to railroad employees whose lines ran into Louisville where a wages attachment could be made in case of default.

"Selling endorsements" or "guaranteeing notes" is another racket. Two companies are used—one to make the loan, one to guarantee, for a stiff fee, the borrower's note. Fortunately the Supreme Court of Georgia last week decided that this violated the law and Major J. L. R. Boyd of Atlanta, conducting a five-year campaign against loan sharks, has won another victory.

On the Pacific Coast the game of course is different. Loans in Los Angeles, for example, are mainly on rolling stock. Auto finance companies line the mighty boulevards, and these units are mainly financed by a huge concern which discounts for those it "sets up in business" the notes resulting from "liberal loans on your own car." Recently a "hi-jacker" named Lloyd "got into" the finance companies for \$42,000 on one Lincoln automobile. Part of the naive finance company comment says "Lloyd is originally from Chicago and might be termed a typical racketeer inasmuch as he deals in illicit liquor operations and hi-jacking and almost anything that would turn him in a dishonest penny."

"The bigger bugs have lesser bugs. Which prey on them and bite 'em. And the lesser bugs, still smaller bugs. And so on—ad infinitum."

Loan shark chain companies, to evade embarrassing questions, suits and taxes, often place the business in the name of the manager. If he is an up-and-coming young fellow just trying to get along, he will not abscond, as those entirely without scruples have done. Oh, no! He will start a business for himself, with part of the money, and send to it the best accounts coming to the office, and at some later date will resign to accept the position as manager of his own office.

The Remedy Suggested

Two other "hi-jacking" schemes come to mind,—both of which may be done within or without the law. One is "pro-rating," by which a shrewd lawyer, familiar both with high rate lending and the law, obtains a settlement for borrowers. Two illegitimate and one legitimate "pro-raters" are operating in the Twin Cities now. The other scheme involves pawnbroking. In some cities semi-philanthropic

agencies made pledge loans at one-half to one-third the usual rate. Such an agency in New York City found recently that a licensed pawnbroker had repaid with the hundreds of items at 1 per cent, on which he was charging the borrower the lawful 2 and 3 per cent per month rates. No worry—no storage or financial problems—a "clean" 1 per cent per month minimum profit for his "brokerage."

Collection methods of loan sharks are very harsh. Garnishees, to many employees, means automatic dismissal. The loan shark threat "to get your job" is not an idle one. Borrowers find it relatively easier to pay than to fight—and so we have the hidden tragedies of thousands who keep on until only bankruptcy can remedy their cause.

The remedy? Perfectly apparent, from the success of many states, such as Massachusetts. It is the small loan, arising out of necessity, where borrower and lender do not meet on equal bargaining terms that moral usury arises. Strict regulation of agencies making loans under \$300, severe punishment of violators,

and loans by decent business solve the problem. Solution is delayed, however, by the amply financed campaign of opposition which the plunder bund loan sharks combine carries on. Loan sharks in Ohio openly bragged of an initial "kitty" of \$100,000 during a recent bitter but unsuccessful fight against legislative proposals of the state better business bureau. Monthly assessments on each Alabama loan shark office were made by the combine beginning last February, in preparation for the next legislative campaign.

Borrowing is on the increase;—so is the loan shark racket. Fortunately in that state, like Ohio, which has a good law, decent lenders, and an alert board of legal aid societies and better business bureaus to whip the racketeers.

Let no complaisance, no gentleness of temper, no weak desire of pleasing on your part, no wheedling, coaxing, nor flattery on other people's, make you recede one jot from any point that reason and prudence have bid you pursue.—Cheslerfield.

In principle there is no difference whatever between privately appropriating lands, woods, and mines and privately appropriating the atmosphere itself; the only difference is feasibility.—Rev. R. J. Campbell.

Now that war is outlawed, nations need armaments only to show what they could do if they hadn't reformed.—Windsor Star.

And the nations will beat their swords into ploughshares when, like Turney, they get all they want.—Davenport Times.

Speed, More Speed 200,000 Soft Coal Miners Displaced

PITTSBURGH coal mine workers heard without surprise the latest announcement that the Butler Consolidated Coal Co. at its Wildwood mine, 15 miles north of the city, had speeded up output to 12.1 tons per man per day.

Every point in the development of this new, completely mechanized mine called for speed, speed and more speed. "Loading out a face at Wildwood is a matter of minutes rather than days. Transportation geared to high speed production. A brand new mine to load mechanically 6,000 tons per shift. Push button control is used for all motors driving top workers equipment. It was decided the mine bottom could be handled by one man." So run the reports on Wildwood, the first mine planned from the start for complete mechanization.

Old mines also have been speeded up, so that average output per day for the entire industry from 3.6 tons in 1913 to 4.7 in 1928 (a 3 per cent increase). Two companies in Illinois had pushed it up to 11 tons. Six of the 17 Illinois mines which loaded all their coal by machine in 1928 had doubled the workers' productivity in two years' time.

The amount of soft coal loaded

by machines increased by 75.6 per cent in the one year from 1928 to 1929. Strip mining with a higher average output than deep mining has taken a spurt in recent years. Last year about one-eighth of the total bituminous output was either strip-mined or mechanically loaded underground.

Even where loading machines have not yet been introduced, the bosses are beginning to fix schedules and stints for the workers. Thus T. W. Gray, an engineer of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., writing in Coal Age, reported a working cycle for entry work, with a 6-foot undercut, at Montour No. 9 mines, as follows:

Minutes.	
Cutting	35
Drilling coal and slate	20
Shooting coal	10
Loading coal	45
Shooting slate	10
Loading slate	20

They reckoned making three cuts during each eight-hour shift. Tonnage men are sometimes kept on the job until they have produced a stated number of cars, and the daily stint is being pushed upward. If they had accepted a quota of four cars, they are now forced to load five before quitting.

Motormen and drivers have tra-

ditionally made the rounds as they could, leaving empties and gathering loads according to their own judgment or their whim. They could play politics within the union or in a non-union mine they could curry favor with the boss by withholding cars from unpopular miners while they kept others well-supplied. The miners' demand for a "square turn" has figured in many battles. Now the bosses' slogan is "service to the men at the face" which would solve one problem of the "square turn" only to raise the new and far more serious problem of speedup.

Timbering, track work, repairs—all sorts of "company" jobs—are watched more carefully than ever before.

Such speedup has been one important factor in throwing mine workers out of jobs. In five years about 200,000 have been squeezed out of the soft coal industry.

LASTING RESULTS

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We Are For Louis Waldman

YOU out-of-town readers will forgive us if we seem to devote a lot of this column's space to the doings of Socialists in New York State. It isn't necessary to tell you that an important gubernatorial election is coming off this fall in New York and that we are all taking off our coats to get behind Louis Waldman and the rest of the State ticket to consolidate the very substantial gains made here in these past few years.

Waldman and I are comrades and personal friends. Several times in the past he has extended the helping hand to me when I was in a hole and I hope he knows that I would do the same for him if he ever needed to call on me. So what I have to say about Louis is not exactly prejudiced. I have in fact a very healthy prejudice, if you can call it that, in favor of Louis Waldman.

We do not see eye to eye in our Socialist philosophy. I am far less concerned about immediate issues and far more about getting the general idea of Socialism than is Louis. Which is all to the good, for we would be as ineffective as the Communists if we all went around mouthing precisely the same creeds in the same phrases, and would be just as boring as the Union Square bunch to boot. If I were Hamilton Fish, which God forbid, investigating Communist activities in New York I would simply invite in a few of the "Agitprops" from the Workers' Party and tell them to go ahead and do their stuff. After listening for half an hour to the trite aphorisms of the usual Communist harangue, any intelligent man could understand why they get precisely nowhere in America except on the front pages of the papers when a Congressional Committee provides the publicity setting. But then intelligent men do not serve on Congressional Committees seriously investigating anything as fantastic as the American Communist movement.

It is a good sign then that Socialists can differ in their ideas of the means of delivering their message and still work in comradely cooperation. While often the discussion at the State Convention at Schenectady last week was heated, especially when the intransigent Drys had the floor, (for of all intemperate men when it comes to stating their case give us the Bone Drys), there was nevertheless a spirit of willingness to go along with the majority which was fine to behold. When any delegate was defeated on some pet proposal, he did not run out and form a new wing of the party as was the case in the old days and as is the case with the Communists today. He took his medicine and went along.

Now while Louis Waldman is talking water power and ergs and ohms and kilowatts, some of the rest of us who are more interested in the general principles back of public ownership can go along and help build up on the solid foundation of facts which Louis has so generously, a well-rounded structure of Socialist philosophy. At any rate that is my intent. We have a candidate for Governor whom any Socialist can be proud to support. He knows his New York State and the people who dwell therein. When he himself is known to larger and larger audiences, the result will be I think a campaign memorable in the history of the State for the high quality of its Socialist accomplishment. Good luck to you Louis and Mrs. Roth and Bill Karlin and all the others on the ticket. You have a hard fight ahead but you are all hard fighters and you certainly have the enthusiastic backing of every Honest-to-God Socialist in the Empire (whatever that is) State.

Coming down on the night boat from Albany a comrade told us about a parrot which she had wished on her by a relative some time back and which is now thirty-two years old. This bird she adored, but a stern sense of duty compels her to keep it. She gave it away twice with no other results than its speedy return. I asked her how much longer it was likely to survive and in truly tragic tones she told me that many parrots live one hundred and fifty years. The parrot in question is a particularly intelligent one. It can sing with a voice that is terrifyingly a true replica of the human and can trill up to high E. Furthermore it knows, and is constantly repeating, some two hundred words. It seems to depress my friend tremendously to have such a highly talented creature around and I can't say I blame her. It would be very much like living with Undine Utey or some other child prodigy and having them break into their tricks at breakfast.

Some little while back my friend read about a college researcher who was devoting all his time to the study of the intelligence of parrots. She mislaid the newspaper clipping telling of this strange character and now wants desperately to get in touch with him. If any of you boys and girls happen to run into the activities of this college feller or have any inside dope about the chances for deciphering of educated parrots, will you have a heart and drop me a line? Cats, as you may have heard, are my specialty. I can't go into this parrot business extensively as my hands are now filled trying to find a future home for The Bear's two week-old kittens. Very black and beautiful, as I have said, and in direct descent from Isabel, the Great Mother.

One of the great advantages of cats is that they are comparatively inarticulate, except of course, around meal-times. Anyone connected with the radical movement has to hear enough words as it is, without coming home nights and having a pet do them again. While Yipfel, the oldest son of The Bear, can hit some pretty high notes in his erotic or irritated moods, he never yet trilled a high E. And he'd better not let us catch him at it.

All things considered, our interest in animals is mainly because they do not consist of imitations of humans. Do you remember what Walt Whitman said:

"I wish I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contained:
I stand and look at them and long
They do not stand and sweat about their condition:
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins;
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God;

Not one is dissatisfied—not one is demented with the wampa of evening things;
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago;
Not one is respectable or industrious over the whole earth."

McAlister Coleman.

If Republican votes were today listed on the stock exchange not even Hoover would prove a good broker in selling them.

Have a heart when considering Governor Roosevelt. He cannot break with Tammany because Tammany can break him.

From Our Foreign Correspondents

Political Currents in Germany

Parties of Despair, Fascists And Nationalists, Expected to Gain From Chaos of Parliamentary Instability

Prof. Neibuhr of the Union Theological Seminary, an editor of The World Tomorrow, and a member of the Socialist Party in New York City, is now traveling in Europe. This is the first of a series of letters he will write for The New Leader.

By Reinhold Neibuhr

Tubingen, Germany, July 9th.

FOR months, not to say years, the political situation in Germany has centered around the problem of unemployment. From the elections of 1928 until March of this year a coalition cabinet under the Socialist Herman Mueller, has been in charge of the government. This government fell in March because it tried to secure an increase of 1% in the contribution which employers must pay for unemployment insurance, that is, it tried to enact a law providing for the payment of 4% instead of the previous 3% of the total wage bill to the insurance treasury. Since the fall of the Mueller government a new coalition under a Catholic chancellor or prime minister, Brüning, has attempted to brave the turbulent waters of German parliamentarism and, though a minority government which exists through the temporary benevolent neutrality of the Social-Democratic party which does not seem to want an election just now, it bids fair to weather the present crisis created by a new deficit in the unemployment treasury and to continue its hold on power for some months to come. Meanwhile the Socialists, excluded from the government of Germany, dominates that of Prussia which represents two thirds of the population of Germany. This fact will give a slight indication of the complexity of German parliamentarism which is rapidly approaching the condition of chronic instability which has long since characterized the situation in Prussia.

To make the present situation clear to American readers it may be well to go back a little into the history of post war Germany. Republicanism in Germany, which is now generally recognized as being firmly established, was the creation of the Social-Democratic Party which was supported however by other non-conservative parties. These bourgeois parties have

consistently supported the Socialists in two planks of their platform, Republicanism and international conciliation, and more or less consistently opposed them in every effort to better the lot of the working man. The governments of Germany since the war have usually been coalitions of the various Republican parties, with the Nationalists and Fascists on the one hand and the Communists on the other in the opposition. The bourgeois Republican parties are the Democrats, roughly analogous to the liberal party of Britain and controlling many important newspapers such as the Berliner Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung and Frankfurter Zeitung; the Peoples party, which is really the party of the big industrialists and which Stresemann dominated until his death; the Zentrum or Catholic party which has the distinction of being the only Republican clerical party in Europe; and the Bavarian Peoples party, which represents a more conservative and agrarian offshoot of the Catholic party. These are the parties which cooperated in the reorganization of Germany after the war and secured the adoption of the Republican constitution at Weimar and their coalition is therefore usually called the Weimar coalition.

The Socialists have had various roles in this coalition. Sometimes they dominated it, sometimes when it was dominated from the right, they were partly neutral and partly hostile to it, which means that they supported its foreign policy and opposed its domestic policies. The election of 1928 gave the Socialists a considerable increase in voting strength and they therefore furnished the chancellor in the new government. The difficulty in such a government is of course always the question of economic policy. It was this question which brought the Socialist government to its end. The easiest way to understand the political situation in Germany is to remember that the industrial community, whatever the differences between employers and employees on all industrial problems, has been forced to work together on foreign policy against the Nationalists, whose strength is among the landed aristocrats and peasants and whose romantic patriotism is out of accord with the economic necessities of an in-

dustrial community with its dependence upon international understanding. The foreign policy of the coalition has been most energetically developed by Gustave Stresemann who from 1923 to his death, acquired what was almost a vested interest in the foreign office. With his passing the big industrialists became less and less willing to pay the price in social legislation without which it would be impossible for the Socialists to continue in the government. Their final revolt came in March of this year when the Socialist finance minister Hilferding, incidentally one of the most brilliant Socialists of Germany, asked for an increase in the contribution of industry to the unemployment fund a program made necessary by the increase of unemployment to 3,300,000 men.

The new Brüning government does not really control a majority in the Reichstag. The Democratic party maintains neutrality and for the loss of the Socialist and Democratic party it has gained only the small economic party and the left wing of the Nationalist party which has defied the leadership of the Nationalist leader Hugenberg. Hugenberg is incidentally a figure in German politics strongly resembling Rothermel in England. His power is maintained by his ownership of dozens of newspapers. Even the film trust Ufa is under his control. Mounting unemployment soon showed the necessity of carrying Hilferding's policy through in some form or other in spite of the fall of the Socialist finance minister. The new finance minister in the Brüning government was a member of the Peoples party but in spite of this fact his own party refused to accept his program. At the present moment the Reichstag is considering the revised plan presented by his successor, Dietrich. By this time the deficit has increased to \$180,000,000. Eight million of this amount is to be covered by increased contributions of industry to the unemployment fund and one hundred million by increased taxation. It is interesting to note that German industry besides its unemployment payments must pay the following percentages of its wage bill for various types of social insurance: 5% for old age pensions, 6.2% for sickness 1.2% for workers' compensation. With the unemployment levy this makes a total bill

of 16% wages paid which industry carries besides its various taxes. To secure the hundred million additional taxation the government proposes a special income tax for government employees of 2½%. This is of course in reality a wage reduction and is partially explained by a general policy in Germany that the bureaucracy is too large and, in comparison with the rest of the population, too well paid. This tax is to yield \$33,000,000. In addition there is a new tax on cigarettes an increase of 10% income tax for bachelors which will yield \$27,000,000 and a revision of other income taxes. Germany is obviously no tax payers paradise. If a conservative government carries through a financial program not radically different from that proposed by the Socialists that is partly made possible by the help which it is giving the agricultural interests in increased tariffs on grain and in subsidies. What makes this part of its program objectionable to the liberal and radical forces is that it is chiefly designed for the large estates of East Prussia where agriculture is particularly unprosperous in spite of 9 cents an hour wages for agricultural laborers, partly because of world wide depression in agricultural products and partly because the landed aristocrats of the east are singularly inefficient managers who do not give themselves seriously to their managerial tasks.

Needless to say the tax program of the government is unpopular in all circles. It will nevertheless pass parliament with only slight amendments because the national deficit must be met. Meanwhile it is generally assumed that the general discontent and financial depression will strengthen the two anti-parliamentary parties the Fascists and the Communists in the next parliament.

The German Fascists, calling themselves National Socialists, are about as impossible an aggregation of political freebooters as can be imagined. They are led by Hitler and represent the most conservative industrialists and landed aristocrats who are trying to win the agricultural laborers, and industrial laborers too for that matter, by a pseudo-Socialist platform. A split in the party has just occurred because some of their

minor leaders wanted to take some of their Socialist phrases seriously against the wishes of the big men who furnish the money for their vicious propaganda, which incidentally carries an invariable note of violent anti-Semitism. Originally they were monarchists but more lately they seem more interested in a dictatorship than in a monarchy. In spite of their internal disintegration they are expected to double their seats in the next election. Yet it is not believed that they are a permanent threat to Republican Germany. They represent the unhealthy and decaying residue of old Germany.

The real reason why the parties of despair are expected to make gains in the next election is because the policy of conciliation with other former enemy nations which the parliamentary Republican parties have been following consistently, is paid for and at tremendous price. The reparations payments which represent for Germany an economic servitude of 57 years are bound to color political thought for decades. More and more Germans rightly hold America rather than France and England responsible for this burden but many of them hope that America will in time be less relentless in collecting its war debts. They have ceased to hope that political intelligence will bring this change in policy but they think that America will in time "choke in its own fat" and that economic necessity may yet force a revision of the war debt problem. This is the hope which saves parliamentarism in Germany from complete despair.

With the problem of reparations aggravating the other political problems which parliamentarism faces in Germany it is obvious that the economic and industrial reconstruction and the maintenance of political Republicanism is no easy task in Germany. Monarchism is dead but parliamentarism is not healthy in this nation. Until the Socialists win a larger part of the agricultural laborers and peasants they must continue in their present dependence upon bourgeois parties who agree with them only in their foreign policy of conciliation and understanding.

(Since Prof. Neibuhr wrote the above, a new election has been called in Germany to take place on Sept. 11th. Dissolution of the Reichstag came on the defeat of the proposal of the Brüning government to increase taxation on wages from 6.6% marks up.—Editor, The New Leader.)

"Heimwehr" Decline Continues

"Brains" of Austrian Fascist Army Is Deported; Economic Difficulties Continue Serious

By Benedict Kautsky

Special Correspondent of The New Leader, Vienna, July 12.

THE collapse of the Heimwehr has made rapid progress during the last few weeks. Chancellor Schöner's policy, which was sketched in our previous report, has become still plainer.

He is trying to exploit the present economic crisis for the purpose of the purpose of the working class without allowing things to come to a violent clash.

He has succeeded in completely overcoming the Heimwehr's opposition to this policy. Only a little while after the solemn vow of Kornhuber, which apparently forced all the bourgeois politicians into the train of the Heimwehr, Schöner prepared for a decisive blow against the Heimwehr men.

Major Pabst, the real brains of the Heimwehr, was arrested on June 14 and informed that he must leave the country. The next day his appeal against this measure was rejected and he left Vienna, accompanied by two policemen, in an airplane which landed him in Venice.

Pabst is one of the numerous adventurers who were able to play a part in the post-war period because of their talents and their equally great lack of conscientiousness. The very first wave of reaction carried him, a young German general staff officer, to the top. He was the real organizer of the Volunteer Corps used to put down the revolting Berlin workers in December, 1918, and January, 1919. He was the man most guilty of the murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. He also was one of the intellectual instigators of the abortive Knapp revolt and was forced to leave Germany after its collapse. He settled in Austria where he quickly found a congenial field of activity in the Heimwehr movement then being organized.

He has undoubted organizing ability and possesses the energy of those wirepullers who always understand how to send others to

the firing line while remaining in the rear themselves. It also is certain that he, a man who up to a few months ago did not hesitate to accept a retired officer's pension from the German republic, hasn't occupied himself here in a manner entirely unprofitable to himself. It is rather characteristic that his arrest occurred in one of the "swellest" and most expensive hotels of Vienna.

It would have been natural to expect that the Heimwehr would have protested with all its power against this blow. But it turned out that Schöner and his Minister of the Interior, Schumy, had sized up the internal weaknesses of the Heimwehr correctly. With the exception of rather feeble protests by a few leaders, nothing happened, and there wasn't the slightest sign of even an attempt at a violent uprising.

With Pabst the Heimwehr not only loses its cleverest leader, but it is also stripped of its former character. Pabst was the promoter of the idea of developing the Heimwehr into a political party and making it the army of Fascism. This idea has practically faded out and the last few weeks have favored the conversion of the Heimwehr into a Christian Social party guard. This means a material lessening of the immediate danger of Fascism. For the future, however, this hinders rather than facilitates the idea of complete disarmament.

And the passage by Parliament of the disarmament act doesn't change matters any. Schöner was able to compel the Christian Socialists to vote for this law, but there are no signs to be seen of its effects, nor will there be any.

Now that the Heimwehr question is not so acute as before, the rows of the bourgeois parties among themselves have come to the front. This is also due to the economic contrasts which have grown sharper during the last few weeks under the pressure of the constantly intensifying crisis.

This may be seen most clearly in the battle over the subventionizing of agriculture. The fall in grain prices, which has had an especially drastic effect upon rye, Austria's main grain crop, has put agriculture into a state of real need. The plan, suggested by the Social Democracy during the debate, to relieve the Austrian grain

raisers through the organization of a grain and flour monopoly was rejected by the mass of the farmers because they regarded it as a limitation of economic liberty.

On their side the Agrarians tried to solve the problem through raising the duty on grain. This move failed, as the grain and flour duties were limited through commercial treaties with our agrarian neighbors, especially Hungary and Yugoslavia. Although Austria was willing to give up industrial exports, it didn't succeed in reaching an agreement with Yugoslavia allowing it to put the duties into effect.

Then the farmers feared that the low prices would prevail for the new harvest also, so they drew up a new plan, according to which subventions should be paid in proportion to the size of the cultivated land. At first the money for this was to have been raised by a special tax on flour, but the Socialists fought this idea so bitterly that it was dropped and a new one worked out, according to which the necessary funds are to be got through taxing sugar and beer.

During the negotiations on these questions the contrasting interests of the city and the agrarian circles within the bourgeois parties became clearly apparent. The demands of the agriculturalists, who today regard themselves as the ruling class in this state, go so far that even bourgeois circles cannot grant them. The Social Democrats' opposition to the four tax was warmly approved by some of the bourgeois members.

The clash of interests is similar on the tariff question in general, which has been under discussion for weeks. It now looks as though a compromise will be effected soon between the bourgeois parties providing for material customs increases on a number of important agrarian and industrial articles.

And these tariff boosts also are explained by the economic crisis they are expected to alleviate. New jobs' messengers arrive in Austria every week. Only a single plant of the whole locomotive industry, which used to serve the greater part of the railroads of old Austria, is to be kept going. All the rest are to be closed down forever. And in other industries, such as the production of brassware, glass, cotton yarn, textiles, turbines, etc., a process of concentra-

tion is under way which is putting many old firms, with good reputations, out of business.

Other plants are being closed only temporarily and the owners say they are going to resume production after a few weeks or months. Thus the Donawitz smelter, the only combination smelting furnace, steel and rolling mill in Austria, has been entirely out of operation for several weeks. The second smelting furnace which, like the one in Donawitz, belongs to the Alpine Montan Company, also may be shut down at any minute. As a result of the international crisis in the rayon industry, the only artificial silk factory in Austria, which belongs to a subsidiary of the big Elberfeld (Germany) silk concern, has been shut down for three months.

Thus, in the middle of the Summer when employment is at its highest, thousands and thousands of workers are losing their jobs so that at present we have about 40,000 more unemployed than at the same time last year.

And this desperate economic situation will not be changed by the loan, which now seems about to be closed. According to reports just come to hand, it is to be expected that the conditions will, indeed, be worse than those of the German reparations loan, but better than those of the League of Nations

loan of 1922. Nevertheless, the interest will amount to about 7½ per cent. For the present a quota of about \$50,000,000 may be issued, which will suffice to fill the treasury of the Austrian financial administration and to consolidate floating debts. There can be no thought of productive investments with the aid of this loan. So the great hopes which Austria had placed upon this loan are doomed to disappointment and Austria will, as before, have to depend upon its own, unfortunately all too weak, forces.

(When the \$25,000,000 share of the new Austrian loan of \$102,000,000 was offered to Americans on July 15 it was announced that only \$55,000,000 of the total would be put on the market at this time and that the balance would be issued from time to time as required. The interest rate is 7 per cent and the bonds were offered at 95, while the German reparations loan pays only 5½ per cent and was put out in June at 90. The Austrian Minister of Finance said, in a statement to the bankers, that the proceeds of the loan would be used to provide for capital expenditures incurred and to be incurred for improvements upon the Austrian railways and the properties of the postal and telegraph administration.—Editor, The New Leader.)

N. Y. Socialists: Clear The Decks

(Continued from Page One)
On the other hand much can be done to relieve the masses and what is possible is outlined in the working program of the Socialist Party. Every measure of relief that is cited can be stressed with telling effect. Every proposal for making governing powers a social agency for controlling the anarch forces of industry will appeal to many who are now in a mood to listen.

The old parties are not only on the defensive. They have nothing to say that will justify their existence before the bar of reason. They propose nothing; they do nothing; they drift with the disaster that has come to the nation.

So we urge Socialists and sympathizers to let no opportunity pass in New York State in this electoral struggle. In other states the party should also strain every resource to reach every possible voter. Impersonal forces have worked against us for years. Now the tide has turned in our favor.

With willing hands and devoted service we should enlist a large voting army behind our banner this year. We have the facts, the knowledge, the arguments, the program, and the candidates. We must have the will, the courage and devotion to fight as we never fought before.

The Chatter Box

The Colored Mothers

The colored men who manned the trenches
And fell before the quondam Hunns—
Strange that a berry of black wenchens
Should bear such splendid sons.
They proved their manhood, there was brotherhood
In trench or charge, on battle ships,
And now we send their aging mothers
To France—on cattle ships.
Sometimes, you Nordic snobs, one wonders
What you will say to brave, black men,
When real Armageddon throbs and thunders
Shaking the world again.

W. W. CHRISTMAN

Mr. Christman is a real dirt farmer, at Delanson, N. Y., fourteen miles south of Schenectady and is the author of a peach of a book of verse entitled "Songs of the Western Gateway."

It shall be our pleasure from time to time to include his work within our humble confines. . . . Although all of us, without exception would have been happy beyond measure to have again impressed into the arduous fight, our beloved standard bearer, Norman Thomas, it appears that by his own distressed and insistent demand, we were forced to accept his declination for this time. Logically therefore, we had none other than our sturdy warrior Louis Waldman to harness for the fray. . . .

And for all of us as for me, he will carry on the good fight with all of our strength and loyalty behind him. . . . We know how valiantly he performed for the party in a similar role two years ago. . . . With unflinching devotion he has kept on improving his already vast store of informative armament. With rare talent he has improved upon himself as a knight errant in the cause. . . . Onward with him say we all. . . . To a smashing big vote and a shaking up of the old parties out of their entrenched assurances.

His fellow fighters are indeed a fine array of splendid comrades. Mrs. Roth of Buffalo should charm all within her hearing and hold them with a willingness to learn Socialism from her delightful expression. What a Lieut.-Governor she would make. Bill Karlin, as Attorney General, is a dream we all hope to see in our day. . . . And anyone who calls him an old war-horse, gets the mule's head-hew from me. . . . As young as ever in voice and heart and loyalty to the faith. . . . Hail old pal.

And then there's that modest lithographer from Rochester, Comrade Hillsdorf. . . . as Comptroller . . . a real worker from the ranks. . . . and on whom we could bank our trust as well as the state's vast funds. . . . It was a distinct pleasure to hear his few pertinent remarks in accepting the nomination. . . . So there you are and we're off to a new state campaign. . . . And unless men have no stomachs and workers have no reason, we are due for a bang-up total of votes this November. . . . Half a million votes this year is no Chinatown dream. . . .

And if it were not for that astonishing wizard of the gavel, Chairman Hillquit, it would be difficult to imagine just where the sweltering delegates would have concluded the routine business or ended with the emotional convulsions. . . . It is an unearthly gift that man has in guiding so cumbersome a tub as a convention over the dizzy pools and through the tumbling rapids of controversy.

The quickest thinking mechanism on two feet, I call that lad. . . . You may not like his quick retort or sharp sally against that perfectly beautiful amendment you have to present, but ten times out of ten, brother, he's really saving us all a lot of ear-ache and time. . . . The only disagreement I have with that fellow is his obsession that he's surrounded by what he calls "old warhorses. . . . At the banquet, he made quite a few references like that and everytime he did thusly, I stamped and pawed with my foot and made the most delicious neigh ever heard in that horseless hostility. As usual he and Norman both made the kind of speeches that flung us all into singing the good old songs. . . .

And say, that lad Vladimir Karepetoff, wizard enough in electricity to fill Charlie Steinmetz's shoes at the General Electric Company is an swell musician. . . . He played and explained, for Gus Gerber's benefit in particular, I believe, the love song from Wagner's Siegfried. . . . and even Gus got a kick out of Vladimir's artistic performance. . . . Of course, I am making no sort of scandalizing reference here. All I really mean is, that Station WEVD over which Gus has such a dictatorial grip has been trying to send me Wagner's great tone poems over a distance of some thirteen miles. . . . and with the scratchiest sort of result. . . . Of course, that's what I mean. . . .

Mac Coleman was found wandering about the committee rooms, papers always in hand, and his eyes unusually abstracted. . . . Says I to Mac, "Busy with the caucuses. . . eh. . . ." Says he. . . . "No, just trying to find the proper committee to present my resolutions. . . . Hours later we heard the engineer call upstairs for a plumber. . . . Mac overheard that frenzied yelp. . . . Says he in all despair. . . . "There it is. . . . they've just gone and stuffed up the plumbing with my pet resolutions. . . ."

And then there were the delightful militants, Stanley, Bright, Nelson et al. . . . full of courage, bristling with protest, and most of it righteous, but then, altogether too unorganized, and altogether untrained for the weight they were toting about. . . .

As for Sam Friedman, my admiration for his fight to include the "class struggle" in our platform, and my utter poo-pooing for his choice of language. While his meaning was commendable, he must have allowed the literary genius of the Muscovian politbureau to select the adjectives and formulate the paragraphs. . . . Next time Sam, get it into monosyllabic form. . . . And most of us who believe with you will fight for what they understand. As for his stand on prohibition, I believe it is a matter for national consideration only, and even Sam cannot force me into a civil war for State rights. . . . My love and sincere applause for Sam's strength and courage, and the big spirit with which he took the unkind laughter from the delegates when they giggled at his overweight preamble. . . . A grand fighter for the cause just the same. . . .

And just to take up Mac Coleman's challenge at the last L. I. D. convention, I brought my son David along to attend the function. Son-like he admits to me now that the only real thrills he got were when his father arose and tried to play the part of a prophet in the wilderness.

Singling out the Forward Association, who publish the Jewish Daily Forward, as a group of old comrades who are allowing that former banner of Socialism to trail its crimson folds in the slough of sensational journalism, and seeking a means through the Socialist Party constitution to punish those responsible for that altogether harmful condition, brought down upon him the splendid ridicule of Abe Shipplacoff, and a defeat by vote of the delegates. . . .

Fortunately, there is no inquisitorial board to call me to renunciation. . . . and there is no stake to burn me if I refuse. . . . And even if there were and I chose life and the easier way, Galileo would be at my side to prompt. . . . "It exists nevertheless. . . ."

S. A. de Vries.

"Golden Dawn"—Begins Run at Both Strands

The Stage

The Movies

Music

Featured Comic in Second Little Show



Joe Lewis is one of the funsters to be seen in the "Second Little Show" which comes to Broadway late in August.

Men Without Fear in "The Dawn Patrol" at The Winter Garden

If it weren't for five men, "The Dawn Patrol" now showing at the Winter Garden Theatre, would not have been possible. Five men, not one of whom is a star or director, but who head a small company of forty-five airmen making a living risking death for the movies. Men without fear or nerves—descendants of Orville Wright and colleagues of Colonel Lindbergh.

Four of them still are seeking novel ways of flirting with death. The fifth has made the acquaintance of that imperturbable lady, but ironically enough, not while stunting for a motion picture.

The ill-fated fifth of this quintette was R. S. McAllister, who was killed in a crash in New York while demonstrating a Bach airplane which he had flown east with the president of the company.

McAllister was one of that Nervous Legion ever available to motion picture companies desiring dare-devilry in the air. His appearance was one that belonged to screen heroes. He was tall and handsome and carried himself well. It might be interesting to relate one of the stunts he performed for "The Dawn Patrol" when Richard Barthelmess, first National-Vitaphone star, and the company were on location at Triunfo, California.

While flying an old Nieuport in one of the scenes, McAllister attempted to land it in a box canyon. The trick currents gave way under him when he was close to the ground, but he managed to land right side up despite the fact that the undercarriage was torn away and the propeller broken.

Director Howard Hawks, who is himself an aviator, declared McAllister's handling of the old war-time plane in this emergency was perfect.

On WEVD

A SPECIAL weekly radio feature on "Trade Unionism" will begin on Tuesday evening, July 29th, at 8 P. M. over WEVD. The opening talk will be given by James O'Neal, editor of The New Leader, his subject will be "Perils That Face Trade Unionism." he will be followed by prominent trade unionists, among them Abraham Miller, Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Edward F. Cassidy, Samuel Beardsley, Joseph Cannon, Edmund Seidel, Leonard Bright and many others. This feature will be conducted on Saturday afternoons, at 3:30 P. M. weekly.

A special Sunday afternoon feature has been started on WEVD. This was begun by Rev. David M. Conn on Sunday afternoon, July 20th, at 4:15 P. M. This feature will be given to you by a prominent clergyman or rabbi every Sunday afternoon at 4:15.

The Children's Hour, to be conducted over WEVD every Saturday beginning July 26th at 12 noon should prove rather interesting to the young people. Although it will be conducted for the entertainment of youngsters, the audience will be adults.

Harry Richman, Benny Rubin, Dora Maughn, and Big Bill at Palace

Here is the 1930 model of matinee and midnight matinee idol—Harry Richman, "Puttin' On The Ritz"—in person! His first public appearance was made at the Carnival at Butte, Montana. He learnt to talk as the barker for "The Hawaiian Village" then became an "ivory tickler" in a Salt Lake restaurant. Harry woes his success on Broadway to George White who put him in "Scandals" and Sophie Tucker who encouraged him when everyone thought he'd never make the grade. Harry has never had a singing lesson in his life, and only discovered he had a voice when playing for the radio. First became a real vaudeville headliner when he brought his whole club, entertainers, waiters, and Eddie Elkins Orchestra to the Palace. Recently starred in Lew Leslie's "International Revue" and made his first talkie, "Puttin' On The Ritz." Harry announces that he is through with the night club racket, because he thinks the night racket is through.

Benny Rubin is a New Yorker who comes from Boston, he was in movies at the conception of celluloid as a means of cinematic projection; he is a good fellow and one of the cleverest dialecticians when it comes to characterizing his own race; he married an Irish-American movie star who changed the charming name of Mary O'Brien at his loving command some few years ago in South Bend, Ind., and that in spite of this they are still happy. He is of German-Jewish parentage, appeared recently in several successful pictures, i. e., "Like Kelly He Can," "Montana Moon," "Mary Anne," "They Learned About Women," "Lord Byron of Broadway," "Children of Pleasure," "Hot Curves" and for Radio Pictures in "Leather Neckling." In face of the fact that when he started in as a picture actor he was asked to get the shape of his nose changed and never did because "he wouldn't cut off his nose to spite his race!"

Dora Maughn Here's a little girl of English parentage who comes from Pittsburgh and has been congratulating herself ever since! Why shouldn't she? From here to England where instant success as a singer of smart songs awaited her. She recorded for Victor and "aired her graces" for the British Broadcasting Company and starred in Laddie Clift's Palladium revue, "Shake Your Feet." A world tour followed and the Antipodes, Bombay, Cairo, and Johannesburg put the seal on what the Strand and Broadway had already pronounced as "the Goods"—Paris endorsed this last season at the Trocadero and Chez Victors. Last time Miss Maughn came home she brought a flock of songs from the pen of Noel Coward; this time it is Blanche Merrill, who now, firmly entrenched in London, provides for Dora a wonderful repertoire of songs written while taking a holiday with her travelling to Australia and South Africa.

At the 8th St. Playhouse

Jack Oakie's latest comedy, "The Social Lion," will be presented at the Eighth Street Playhouse for four days commencing Friday, July 25.

From Tuesday to Thursday of that week the theatre will offer "Born Reckless," film version of Donald Henderson Clarke's novel, "Louis Beretti." Edmund Lowe plays the role of Beretti.

The management of the theatre wishes to announce that beginning August 1, the sixteenth anniversary of the World War, the playhouse will revive UFA's great document, "Behind the German Lines."

Star of "Ladies All"



Walter Wolf, of musical comedy fame, comes to the Morosco Theatre this Monday evening in "Ladies All," the new Shubert play.

First Time at Both Strands



Picturized from the successful Hammerstein operetta, "Golden Dawn" begins a popular price run at both the New York and Brooklyn Strands. Above is a scene from the movie.

"Wild Company" at The Fox-Brooklyn—Fetchit is Headliner

The screen and the stage this week at the Fox Theatre, Brooklyn, can both boast of excellent attractions.

"Wild Company," which is the Fox Movietone enhancing the screen, is a drama of human emotions, in which tense moments alternate with comedy periods in a well-blended plot.

Frank Albertson and H. B. Warner play the leading roles of father and son, while Sharon Lynn appears in the leading feminine role—a beautiful siren who lures the boy from the path of rectitude. As a cabaret entertainer, she sings two songs and is assisted by a bevy of beautiful and gorgeously costumed girls who dance in perfect rhythm.

Claire McDowell portrays the mother role, and others in the cast are Joyce Compton, Richard Keene, Frances McCoy, Kenneth Thomson and George Fawcett. The picture was directed by Leo McCarey. The stage boasts of an additional attraction in the person of Stepin Fetchit—"The Dancin' Fool From Dixie." Shuffling Stepin, who first came to movie-goers' attention in "Hearts of Dixie" struts his stuff, along with three Sunshine dancers and proves himself popular with his fans.

Introducing Fanchon & Marco's "Coral" Idea, Al Lyons as Master of Ceremonies, takes complete charge of the further stage doings. This production brings on south sea sirens of tropical beauty offering alluring dances and haunting music in jewel-like settings. Maurice and Vincent, The Royal Samoans, Sidney Page and Peggy, Petite Marie, Oscar Taylor and the Sunlight Beauties make this idea a living picture.

And regardless of other headline attractions, Bob West always holds his own at the organ.

At the Little Carnegie

Donald Henderson Clarke's "Louis Beretti" ("Born Reckless") will be the featured offering at the Little Carnegie Playhouse, 146 West 57th Street for the four days commencing this Saturday (July 26th). Edmund Lowe portrays the leading role, that of a wise-cracking, all-talking farce, based on Lynn Starling's stage play, "Weak Sisters," with scenic dialogues by James (Is That So?) Gleason. John Adolph directed.

Beginning Wednesday, and for three days, a two feature program will beckon to the patrons of the little movie adjacent to Carnegie Hall. This will consist of Maurice Chevalier's first American picture, "Innocents of Paris" and Charles Buddy Rogers' new effort, "Safety in Numbers." Richard Wallace directed the former which has in support of the popular Frenchman Sylvia Beecher, Russell Simpson, George Fawcett, John Miljan and Margaret Livingston. "Safety in Numbers" was directed by Victor Schertzinger.

Ronald Colman, considered one of the screen's outstanding favorites, is now delighting audiences at the Rialto Theatre, Times Square, in his newest starring vehicle, "Raffles."

BROOKLYN

Biggest Show in Brooklyn
FOX 25 50¢ Mat. 50¢ Night
Sat. Sun. 10¢ Sun. 10¢ Mat. 10¢ Night
Flatbush and Nevins St.

"WILD COMPANY"

with H. B. Warner, Frank Albertson, Sharon Lynn, Joyce Compton

STEPIN FETCHIT

AL LYONS

BOB WEST

FANCHON & MARCO'S

"Golden Dawn" Now At Both Strands

Described as a drama of fierce passions in the African jungle, "Golden Dawn," Warner Bros. and Vitaphone production of the noted Hammerstein stage success, will have its Eastern premiere at 10:30 o'clock Thursday evening (July 24) at the New York and Brooklyn Strand Theatres.

The picture boasts the finest array of singing stars ever assembled for any one production. Walter Wolf, Shubert star, making his talking picture debut, and Vivienne Segal are headlined, with Noah Beery and Alice Gentle, Metropolitan diva, and Lupino Lane featured. The cast also includes Marian Byron, Lee Moran, Nigel de Bruiler, Sojin, Otto Matieson, Nina Quartero, Edward Martindel and others.

Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein II wrote the book of "Golden Dawn," and Emmerich Kalman and Herbert Stothart the music. The screen play is credited to Walter Anthony. Ray Enright directed.

"Good Intentions," With Edmund Lowe, At the Roxy Theatre

Edmund Lowe will be seen and heard in his latest characterization as the featured player in "Good Intentions," a new Fox Movietone drama of the underworld, coming to the Roxy Theatre, Friday, July 25.

The story, although classified as an underworld drama, promises an entirely new development and treatment in the hands of its director, and author, William K. Howard. Edmund Lowe, who has already established himself as one of the most popular portrayals of underworld characters, is said to give an even greater amount of himself.

Marguerite Churchill and Regis Toomey, complete the trio of leading roles, providing contrasting elements in support of Lowe. The locale of the film moves rapidly through luxurious apartments, a bank, a night club, an elaborate church wedding and the homes of the wealthy, each revealing a poignant episode to the development of the story.

Current News events will be contributed in sight and sound reproduction by Fox Movietone and Hearst Metrotone Newsreels.

"Dumbbells in Ermine," At the Beacon Theatre

Continuing its policy of first-run, Warner Bros. Beacon Theatre will present "Dumbbells in Ermine" beginning Thursday night (July 24). This is a Vitaphone all-talking farce, based on Lynn Starling's stage play, "Weak Sisters," with scenic dialogues by James (Is That So?) Gleason. John Adolph directed.

A fine cast has been assembled for "Dumbbells." Robert Armstrong and Barbara Kent are the love interest. Berry Mercer, James Gleason, Claude Gillingwater, Julia Swayne Gordon, Arthur Hoyt, Mary Foy and Charlotte Merriman are the supporting players.

Earl Carroll Vanities

8th Edition All New

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100 GOOD BALCONY SEATS at 10¢

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"Miracles of the Wolves," French Film, At 5th Ave. Playhouse

"Miracles of the Wolves," one of the greatest French films, will be presented publicly for the first time at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse commencing this Sunday, July 27.

The film was pre-viewed several years ago at the Criterion Theatre by a committee of very prominent American and French social and diplomatic leaders.

The film depicts a very romantic and exciting period of French history and has been an outstanding success on the Continent.

"Ladies All" Coming To Morosco July 28

On Monday, July 28th, the Shubert Theatre Corporation will present Walter Wolf and Violet Heming in a new and sophisticated comedy, "Ladies All," at the Morosco Theatre. This is Elmer Harris' American version of "Ladies All," the comedy by Prince Bibesco which enjoyed a popular vogue in Paris and other Continental cities last season. For the first time Walter Wolf is seen in a straight play, although there is a possibility that his famous baritone voice will be heard in several interpolated numbers.

This new play, daring and modern in its conception and execution, tells the intriguing and provocative story of a rich and handsome bachelor, noted for his success with women, who spends an evening at the home of a friend. There he meets a virgin, a divorcee, and a wife whose husband does not understand her. They are all beautiful women, and the ensuing complications, in the vein of comedy yet shot through with drama and emotion, make up a play that should start the new season with a sweeping and emphatic success.

In addition to Mr. Wolf and Miss Heming, the remarkably able past includes May Collins, William David, Germaine Giron and Preston Foster.

Sam Jack Kaufman To Follow Al Lyons At Fox's Brooklyn

Sam Jack Kaufman—a tall, handsome chap, with curly blonde hair and possessing a moustache that flappers will fall for, as well as a winning way with audiences—enters the portals of the Fox Theatre, Brooklyn, on August 1st to take over the post of Master of Ceremonies vacated on that date by Al Lyons.

Sam Jack's a former vaudeville hit with an enormous sense of humor who promises to inject much fun into baton waving. In addition to these assets, the boy also ticks a mean set of ivory.

This is farewell week at the Fox for Al Lyons, their genial master of ceremonies who has won so many friends during his extended stay in Brooklyn. He will now travel westward to take up the baton in another Fox deluxe playhouse.

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George White

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Flying High

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The Galt Quadruplets—Al Goodman

and His Brunswick Recording Orchestra—50 George White Girls—De Sylva, Brown and Henderson Songs

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THE NEW

GARRICK

GAETIES

Guild Theatre

52nd Street, West of Broadway

Evs. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. and

Evs. 2:30

"MIGHTIEST WAR

DRAMA EVER SEEN"

—N. Y. American.

"All Quiet

ON THE

Western

Front"

A Universal Picture presented

by Carl Laemmle—Directed by

Leuis Milestone

"A notable achievement, sincere,

earnest, vivid and graphic. Better

than anything so far done."—Mor-

deant Hall, N. Y. Times

"Enormously compelling talking

motion picture. As a show some-

thing to get definitely excited about.

A very fine motion picture."—Howard

Barnes, Herald Tribune.

THEATRE, Broadway

CENTRAL and 47th Street.

Twice Daily: 2:45-8:45

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At the Fox Theatre, In Brooklyn



Joyce Compton and Frank Albertson have received much praise for their fine acting in "Wild Company" which has its first showing in Brooklyn beginning Friday. The Fox theatre also boasts of an exceptionally strong stage program.

"The Law of the Siberian Taiga" at The Cameo Theatre

"The Law of the Siberian Taiga" is the formidable title of the principal screen attraction coming to the Cameo Theatre of Friday. In this based-on-fact tale of the roof of the world the simplicity of the native Tungus tribe and their susceptibility to the wiles of the white Russian traders, is the motif that carries the action of the piece.

The leading role of "The Law of the Siberian Taiga" is played by native Tungus named Kevebul Kima, a hunter who last year accounted for 1200 squirrels. He was persuaded to go to Novosibirsk where the extra shots for the film were being taken. It was his first visit to any place that even resembled civilization.

The film is a product of the Sovkino production company, and purports to prove that government regulation under the new Soviet regime is protecting the illiterate tribes of the vast Siberian wastes. All the exterior scenes were taken in the far north, and were sponsored by an expedition headed by V. I. Baranov, scientist for the Soviet government.

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NEWEST SOVIET TRIUMPH

The Law of the

Siberian

Taiga

A chronicle of the TUNGUS tribes in

the frozen wastes of Siberia . . . Bat-

tling for life . . . Fighting for food!

Famous Children of Famous Actors in "The Dawn Patrol"

The question of what happens to the children of stage and screen folk, and where the new generation of actors will come from, is rather eloquently answered in "The Dawn Patrol." First National's epic of war in the air now playing of the Winter Garden. In the cast, in support of the star, Richard Barthelmess, appear Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Carter de Haven, Jr., Claude Gillingwater, Jr., Harold Lockwood, Jr., Boyd Irwin, Jr., and Stephen and Tom Carr, sons of Mary Carr. All are offspring of thespians who have won fame on stage or screen, or both.

Tell Them You Saw Their Ad In The New Leader.



The jungle's cruellest WHIPMAN!

taking what he wants by brute force!

NOAH BEERY

in "GOLDEN DAWN"

A drama of jungle passion

with VIVIANE SEGAL, WALTER WOLF, ALICE GENTLE and LUPINO LANE

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"SINS OF THE CHILDREN"

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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer-Cosmopolitan

"LAUREL-HARDY Murder Case"

NEW LEADER

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

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Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahane, Algon Lee, Harry W. Laidler, Norman Thomas, Joseph E. Cohen, Jessie Wallace Huchan, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, John M. Work, McAllister Coleman, Joseph T. Shipley, Louis Stanley.



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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the program of the organized working class. 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.

408 SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1930

Your Paper and You

READERS of *The New Leader* must be aware of the fact that the industrial depression, a stark reality now for ten months, is being registered upon the minds of the millions who suffer from it. There is an undercurrent of bitter dissatisfaction.

But it is also a tragedy of the Socialist movement that when all the current trends of society support our indictment of capitalism and its parties we are unable to take full advantage of our opportunity. It requires funds to carry on our educational work. For months *The New Leader* has been receiving pathetic letters from devoted friends. Some are unable to renew. Some declare that they have not a dollar to pay the rent or the grocer. A few facing a similar plight have borrowed the price of a subscription. Still others beg us not to remove them from the mailing list, solemnly pledging that out of their first earnings they will renew their subscriptions.

It is apparent to all that your paper cannot meet all the urgent requests of our friends to carry them over the crisis. This burden can be shared. It must be shared by others who can help.

We urge every party branch and every individual subscriber to immediately turn to the task of getting subscriptions. A meeting in a hall or in the open air should also be considered lacking in Socialist duty if no word is said about your paper and no effort is made to get subscriptions. We fear that the problem will be so grave in a few months that we stress it before it becomes acute. We shall have more to say about this in coming issues. For the present, work as you have never worked before to increase the circulation. It is up to YOU!

Our Social Ulcers

THE article of Mr. Leon Henderson on the loan shark racket in this issue presents some interesting data regarding one phase of swindling that is revolting. About the meanest vultures in society are those who prey upon the distress of unfortunates who are compelled to seek small loans. It may be death, long illness, or unemployment that has overtaken the applicant. His need is immediate and urgent. He cannot bargain in the emergency.

It is in this hour of pressing need that the loan shark swoops down upon his victim and bleeds him. That this preying upon the misfortune of victims of our chance-world continues is evidence of what capitalism is capable of breeding.

In fact, the economic and social system of this country is probably more diseased than any other in the modern world. Other nations have the same system of economic exploitation but they are not diseased with the graft, racketeering, crime and corruption which we have in government and industry. Just across our northern border is Canada. The Canadians on the whole are clean in their industrial and political life. The same thing is true of England and the nations of Europe except a few of the Balkan countries.

Here our economic and political system is like a man afflicted with nasty ulcers that ooze filth and poison. The ethics of American capitalism are the lowest in the world. Abroad there is a certain code of honor that is generally observed. Here we breed the grafter, the cynic, the swindler and the lowest type of users who in a civilized society would be kicked into jail. The disease runs through all American life and those who talk of American "idealism" do not know what health means.

Dispossession of the power of the few to enslave and rob the many through fictitious and fraudulent titles of private ownership is the mission of the Socialist movement, and when that mission has been fulfilled the human race will for the first time be in possession of the earth and in full enjoyment of all its bounties.—Eugene V. Debs.

"We, The People"

A LEAD editorial in the A. F. of L. news service is worth notice. Labor party advocates, we are told, "cling to the European ideal—that government is apart from the people." Here the "people are sovereign." The preamble to the Constitution declares "We, the people of the United States." Partisanship here is at "its lowest ebb in 100 years."

So the "people" here are "sovereign!" We would like to find that sovereign in the coal fields, the steel industry, the textile industry, the breadlines, the broken western farmers, and the million or more ragged wretches who slave in the cotton kingdom. We are inclined to think that "government is apart" from these people because it is the possession of their enemies.

We have also read that preamble which declares "We, the people of the United States" but we do not forget the economic and political background of the statement. The overwhelming mass of laborers, mechanics and rural workers had no voice in adopting the Constitution. In those days "We, the people" were the landed magnates, the merchant and shipping aristocracy of New England, their lawyers, the land speculators and possessors of commercial fortunes.

Partisanship is at a low ebb in politics today. The reason for this is that there is nothing over which voters are justified in becoming partisan about in the two leading parties. These parties are as much the property of the upper classes as the banks and railroads which they own. And this is the reason why government here has become "apart from the people."

In Europe government is becoming an intimate part of the masses because through their own parties they are winning power for themselves. They are becoming sovereign while here they are still servile.

Dactyloscopy

ARE you in favor of dactyloscopy? Don't know what it means? We'll explain. You have a name and address as well as friends and relatives who know you. There are probably many records that will also establish your identity if it is questioned but in spite of all this you face the awful peril of being completely lost to your family and friends.

That's where dactyloscopy comes in handy. Mr. C. C. Bennett of the Identification Section, Department of War, recently explained it over the radio from Washington. Dactyloscopy, in brief, means fingerprinting and the noble gentleman expounded the perils that face all of us if we do not permit the generals to record our fingerprints in their archives.

One passage in the address is significant. "Dactyloscopy consolidates the social order in every respect," says he, "penetrating into commercial, administrative and international order of all civilized society, establishing identity under the most adverse circumstances."

And there you are, "consolidate the social order in every respect." Those who may want to change the social order rather than to consolidate it may feel a little uncomfortable if their fingerprints are indexed in the War Department. We know that an index of suspects was compiled during the war that was as fat as a New York City telephone directory. Arranged in a alphabetical order, it was headed by Jane Addams whose views in the holy days of A. Mitchell Palmer were considered very "subversive."

Then what of all this palaver that Socialism would subject us to state espionage and tyranny? With dactyloscopy in the offing the pompous generals would have us marking time in a chain gang. If to "consolidate the social order" fingerprinting is necessary, that order is in a bad way.

IN A NUTSHELL

The Socialist campaign does not await the passing of hot weather. It is a hot campaign till the votes are counted in November.

No citizen should be rich enough to be able to buy another, and none poor enough to be forced to sell himself.—Rousseau.

Farmers are feeding 60-cent wheat to their hogs which shows that the exploiters of the farmers are not the only swine who profited by the Republican vote two years ago.

Abraham Lincoln saw that when you put Capital upon an equal footing with Labor or above Labor in the structure of the government, you are on the road toward a government that rests not on reason, but upon force.—Bishop Fallows.

Can't we get a few of those ousted Tammany magistrates to lecture on "Respect for Law" and have Jimmie Walker star in a broadcast on the "Immortality of Socialism"?

No man has a right to scab, as long as there is a pool of water deep enough to drown his body, or a rope long enough to hang his carcass.—Jack London.

Will the New York Republicans who are urging an investigation of Walker's administration please be careful that it does not extend to some high Republican officials in the state administration? The blend of odors might be terribly offensive and Tammany is bad enough.

We have an unfortunate habit of embarking on war with loud protestations that we desire not a square mile of territory, but emerging from war with several thousand square miles to our credit.—Arthur Ponsonby.

Just think it seems only yesterday that the fat boys and their politicians were saying that the labor problem had been solved in this country and now all the ballyhoosers are jobless!

The discovery of what is true and the practice of that which is good are the two most important objects of philosophy.—Voltaire.

Our Gold Turned To Dross

By Frank R. Crosswaith

UNDER the aegis of the Federal Government, mothers and widows of American soldiers who fell in France during the World War and were buried there, are now being tendered a trip to the graves of their fallen kin.

It is the contention of many students of public affairs that the pilgrimage is being fostered more from a desire to offset the prevalent agitation for universal peace, than from any genuine desire to honor the men who sleep beneath the sod in France and Flanders, or soothe the broken hearts of the mothers and wives they left behind. Many critics also contend that the whole plan of sending to the graves of their loved ones these bereaved women, is part of a well laid scheme to create "the perfect psychological atmosphere" from which it is expected will flow a powerful stream of willing recruits in the next great venture "to make the world safe for plutocracy."

Be the motive what it may, several continents of white mothers and widows already have made the pilgrimage "over there." With tear-stained eyes these women have gazed upon the earth-covered and unrecognizable remains of those who, willingly or unwillingly, rightly or wrongly, sacrificed their lives for the "glory of their country" and—as many of them believed—"for the preservation of civilization." Not the slightest ripple of unpleasantness in the sea of public attention was caused either by their departure or return. On the contrary, their fellow citizens, high and low, poured out upon their bowed heads and proud bosoms a full measure of mingled pity and envy for the irreparable grief and sacrifice which fate had called upon them to sustain.

These women were sympathetically referred to as "Gold Star Mothers." Many skeptics claim that this form of recognition was chosen because gold very aptly symbolizes the purpose for which the war was fought; while others point to the fact that in our present social order gold represents the god to which human rights, liberty and life are sacrificed. However, it cannot be denied that to pin on the breast of these bereaved women a gold star, was recognition after a fashion that the nation felt somewhat keenly a debt of gratitude toward those who had died for it during the war.

The Hoover administration, it appears, was unable to allow such a golden opportunity to pass without once more spewing into the collective face of the Negro race another grave insult. Since the days of Woodrow Wilson no other Federal administration has so often gone out of its way deliberately and needlessly to offend the Negro. Mr. Hoover, for the short time he has been in the White House has done more to shake the Negroes' loyalty to America than any president since emancipation. The seeds which his administration is now sowing may well bear abundant and luscious fruits when the nation again calls upon the Negro to bear arms in its defense.

Obviously alarmed and surprised by the spontaneous wave of resentment which its plan to segregate and humiliate the mothers and wives of Negro soldiers created, the administration now resorts to the well known tactics of the cuttle-fish. In order to save its face and escape the contempt which its action has so generously called forth from Negroes and the usual minority of high minded Americans Secretary of War Hurley, asserts that "if Negro Gold Star mothers are being segregated and discriminated against in their journey to the graves of their dead in France, the War Department is not alone to blame." He then cites several steamship lines operating out of New York which he said had refused to accommodate the Negro Gold Star mothers.

If these steamship lines did refuse passage to the Negro Gold Star mothers because of their color, they were simply following the example which the government itself had set when it decided, in the first instance, to separate the women on the basis of race. His expressed willingness now to permit the Negro mothers to go on the same ships with white ones providing "it is agreeable to all concerned," seems nothing more than a clumsy attempt to shift from the shoulders of the government the responsibility for a deed which, to call it dastardly, would be to look upon it with kindness and condolence.

As an indication of the newer tempo which the Negro is manifesting toward those who would still treat him with contumely, the action of a majority of the Negro Gold Star mothers in refusing to accept the insult hurled at them and at the civilized womanhood of America, is refreshing and praiseworthy. However, the strong tide of maternal love which swept the other 58 Negro women into accepting from the government passage on a freight ship to the graves of their dead in France can be understood, and even appreciated.

Nevertheless, it would have been better by far had they, like their sisters in color and grief, refused to go. It would have been thrice nobler had they said "Though we are eager to rest our tear-stained eyes upon the spot where sleep in a foreign land our loved ones, yet we feel that we would be utterly unworthy of the sacrifices which they made when they died, were we to accept any scheme to humiliate and dishonor our mothers and widows in particular, and the race to which they belong. We would much rather let their unredemed bones rest undisturbed where they now lie than to bend our knees over the hallowed spot and suffer our womanhood and racial pride to be wounded so brazenly. Our Gold Star has turned to dross."

No nation has ever admitted that it was the aggressor.—Arthur Ponsonby, M. F.

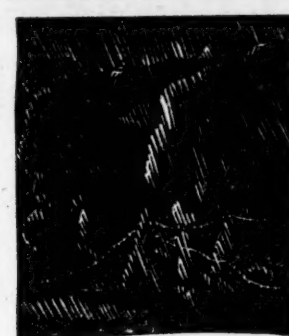
THE PATRIOTS PROGRESS—Drawn by William Kermode



(Continued from Last Week)
At the training camp. Filled into the military mould.



A day's leave. In Paris.



At the front. A rescue party.



Into the trenches. An air attack. (To Be Continued Next Week)

(These drawings are from Henry Williamson's, "The Patriots Progress," published by E. P. Dutton and Co.)

BOY, PAGE THE NUT CRACKER

by Adam Coaldigger

THE cause of the present business depression, we are told, is over-production. Oh sure, and the cause of rain is the falling of many drops of water.

Why do drops of water fall down? Because, silly, they are heavier than air. If they were lighter than air, they'd fall up in the manner of soap bubbles.

But if rain drops are heavier than air, how did they get in the air?

Oh, shut up. Having thus definitely and scientifically settled the long mooted question of why rain falls, let us now examine the cause of causes, if any, of business depression. And perhaps the shortest method of explaining a business depression to a fired worker or tired business man is by drawing this circle. (Kindly imagine the circle.)

Now by observing this circle for a few minutes, it will at once appear to the student that the circle is round.

It is.

Good. We now lay the circle on the ground and by following its gyrations for the full length or duration of its circumference, we will make the interesting discovery that the circle is round. In other words, we have gone round and round, which is but another way of saying that in spite of our exertions we have gotten nowhere. And from this we deduct that if the business circle, or business cycle as it is termed in business highbrow, was lying, lying, or laying flat on the ground, business would go round and round.

But now, let us set the business cycle edge-ways and it will be immediately observed that while business still goes round and round, it also goes up and down, as is clearly indicated by the business curve which registers the degrees of ascent or descent of the business cycle. If and when, for instance, the business curve curves upward, business is on the improve; whereas, if the business curve curves downward, business is headed for a depression and this, in turn, explains why when the business curve approaches the top of the business cycle or circle, the great and intelligent people thank God for Coolidge, while, when the curve hits the bottom of the business cycle, they give hell to Hoover.

What I am driving at is that blaming hard times on over-production is not an explanation of an established fact, but is vocalization through the hat. And what I mean by the latter, is that the great statesmen, bankers and industrialists who indulge in this sort of blab belong in the category of voodoo doctors, sooth-sayers, and palm-readers.

Over-production is not a cause. It's an effect—the effect of under-consumption, and under-consumption is an effect of over-work and underpay.

U. S. Socialists Greet Unity Congress of Italian Party Groups

Exiled Italian Socialists abroad held a congress in Paris on July 19 and 20 to unite a number of organizations in the fight against Fascism. Since 1922 Italian Socialists have been divided into a number of groups which had not only given Mussolini's Black Shirts their opportunity to enslave Italy but also have prevented united effort of the exiles in their common struggle against Fascism.

The whole international Socialist movement has been interested in this congress of Italian Socialists. In accord with this sentiment Morris Hillquit, International Secretary for the American Socialist Party, cabled the following greetings to the Congress:

"The American Socialists send fraternal greetings to their Italian comrades and hearty congratulations upon the accomplishment of their unity. Only a united front of the vanguard of the Italian proletariat with international working class support can overthrow the baneful regime of Fascism which endangers the democracy, peace and progress of the world."

sisters in color and grief, refused to go. It would have been thrice nobler had they said "Though we are eager to rest our tear-stained eyes upon the spot where sleep in a foreign land our loved ones, yet we feel that we would be utterly unworthy of the sacrifices which they made when they died, were we to accept any scheme to humiliate and dishonor our mothers and widows in particular, and the race to which they belong. We would much rather let their unredemed bones rest undisturbed where they now lie than to bend our knees over the hallowed spot and suffer our womanhood and racial pride to be wounded so brazenly. Our Gold Star has turned to dross."

No nation has ever admitted that it was the aggressor.—Arthur Ponsonby, M. F.

Unity House Continues Educational Program

An interesting social, educational and recreational program is being carried out in Unity House Forest Park, Pa., owned by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Next week, Mr. Herman Epstein will conduct a series of lectures on 1—Development of Operatic Music; 2—Appreciation of Music. Mr. Epstein will discuss how opera evolved with illustrations on the piano, assisted by Miss Julia Timmer, soprano.

Prof. Clarence Ayres is this week conducting a series of lectures on the "Human Side of Humanism." This topic is much discussed by two recent books appeared on this subject. Prof. Ayres will discuss "Humanism as a creed of the Perfect Aristocrat." He will stress the fact that the controversy is not really a conflict of literary likes and dislikes, or a row over the manners and morals of literature; it is really a phase of class struggle.

The lectures will be followed by discussions on current topics by Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes which promise to be interesting.

A splendid program is arranged for this week-end including Lucille Negrin, violinist, a prominent singer and distinguished members of the Hebrew Actors' Union. They will be assisted by an exceptionally fine social and dramatic Unity House staff. The social and dramatic department is conducting its manifold activities to the delight of the hundreds of guests who are enjoying the beautiful and inspiring workers'-summer resort. Its mile and a half Sylvan Lake is an alluring attraction, with the spacious social hall which overlooks the lake, the orchestra that lures guests to dance and the beautiful region in the Pocono mountains. The guests are also enjoying the latest books added to the library.

All those seeking a vacation or a week-end can make their reservations at the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U., that is at 3 West 16 Street, New York City, or call Chelsea 2145.

Camden, N. J., Socialists Pick Strong Ticket

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CAMDEN, N. J.—Revival of interest in the Socialist Party in Camden county has proceeded at such a pace that the party has nominated a county ticket and will put up a vigorous fight for its candidates. The Socialist nominees are as follows:

For Congressman, 1st district, Herman Niessner; State Assembly, Charles Sharrock, Edward E. Thompson, Fred Hartmeyer; County Clerk, George M. Frank; Register, Bernard Petschler; Coroner, Morris Stempa.

State organizer, Henry Jager, who is also the Socialist candidate for the U. S. Senate, recently concluded a week of successful agitation in the county; his meetings being well attended and the audiences showing much interest.

The local Socialist organization plans many open air meetings and the services of speakers are being solicited for this work. It is necessary to follow up the work of Jager not only to increase the vote but to increase the membership in the county. Prospects for new members are good, especially among the young people.

In keeping with the plans for agitation and education the first of each monthly party meeting will be educational and the second will be devoted to business matters. It is expected that by the time cool weather returns the active membership will be so increased that weekly local meetings will be necessary. In the meantime everything will be done to increase the circulation of *The New Leader*.

The enemy is more easily repulsed if we never suffer him to get within us, but, upon the very first approach, draw up our forces and fight him without the gate.—Thomas A. Kempis.

The sword cannot decide who is right, it can only decide who is strongest. The sword may deceive you by letting you have trifling advantages, but it will always decide eventually against the few and the weak.

Reception to Be Given Austrian Socialists in New York on July 28

On Monday evening, July 28, a delegation of some 80 Austrian Socialists will be the guests at a reception by the Socialist Party, Local New York City, the German Branch of the Party, Arbeiter Turn und Sportbund, Arbeiter Saengerbund, New Yorker Volkszeitung, Touristen-Verein, Naturfreunde, the Women's Section of the Socialist Party, the Rand School, Y.P.S.L.

The reception will be held in the Finnish Socialist Hall, 2056 Fifth Avenue. It will begin about 8:00 P.M. Music, instrumental and vocal, will be rendered by the German Societies. Morris Hillquit will act as host and chairman. Norman Thomas will speak in behalf of the Socialist Party. There will be short speeches by representatives of the German groups. Another feature will be gymnastic demonstrations by the German Workingmen's Sport Groups of New York and vicinity. There will be mass singing and refreshments to follow. A small charge of 25c is levied to cover expenses and to accumulate a fund to be given to Dr. Max Winter for special work among Viennese children. Tickets are obtainable in the City office or at the hall on Monday evening.

The Austrian delegation is making a tour of the country, largely of a sightseeing and educational nature. They are expected to land either late on Sunday, July 27, or early Monday, July 28, at the docks of the North German Lloyd Line, Steamer Dresden. A delegation composed of members of the various organizations on the reception committee will greet them at the landing.

The courage that dares only die is on the whole no sublime affair. . . . The courage we desire and prize is not the courage to die decently, but to live manfully.—Carlyle.

It is a great source of happiness to be associated with people who are trying, however imperfectly to make a better world. Many a life emerges through such association, from a experience of narrowness into one of breadth, fullness, and satisfaction.—Feolody.