

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

The President Stands Firm—The Power Trust and The Second Mr. Norris—Banning Russian Goods—Mr. Woll's Phobia—Canada and the Philippines

HOOVER LOYAL TO THE POWER CROWD

ON ONE issue our wobbling President stands like a rock. He has fooled farm relief, let the tariff makers roll their logs over him, failed in his own intention to give really vigorous leadership for disarmament, and agonized for months over a discredited party chairman he wanted to get rid of but dared not fire. But when it comes to public ownership and operation of water power! Then all the sons of wild jackasses cannot swerve our Herbert from his cause. Like the Spartan band at Thermopylae he stands resolved that they shall not pass. The vehicle of his determination is a letter to an obscure Tennessee Congressman to whom he communicates his resolution never to let the Norris bill for government operation of Muscle Shoals become a law. Well, it's something to know what to expect from the engineer in the White House. He wasn't so explicit even when he wanted votes. He may want them again and this time there will be no excuse for the credulous progressives to be fooled.

Norman Thomas
for the credulous progressives to be fooled.

THE MYSTERIOUS GROCER'S BOY

MEANWHILE does any one want to bet that the power interests had nothing to do with the scurvy malicious trick tried on Senator Norris when someone persuaded an obscure grocery clerk in a chain store in Broken Bow, Nebraska, also named George W. Norris to file for the Republican Senatorial nomination in order to compromise the voters? His sole previous civic activity had been in behalf of a franchise for a private utility company and report has it that he fled—and then fled the town—shortly after a visit to the town by a representative of the power interests.

EXTRA MILK CHARGES

SOMEONE has figured that the farmer gets for a bushel of wheat enough money to buy six loaves of bread. And there are six-five loaves to a bushel! Something is surely wrong there! Just as something is surely wrong when the dairy farmer in New York gets less than six cents a quart of milk that costs the consumer sixteen or more cents—ten cents being added after the milk hits the city line.

COURAGE THE WINNER

A GAIN courage wins. Louis Budenz of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action who boldly defied in behalf of the striking hosiery workers at Nazareth, Pa., one of the worst yellow dog injunctions on record has been informed by the prosecutor that no action will be taken. We congratulate Louis Budenz and commend his action to other labor leaders for possible emulation on due occasion.

MATTHEW WOLL: BLINDED BY HATE

WHEN a vice president of the American Federation of Labor is openly endorsed in any stand by the Senator representing those confirmed union haters, Andy Mellon and the Steel Trust, honest men will be suspicious. Yet on the same day Matthew Woll of the A. F. of L. and Senator David Reid of Pittsburgh (name soon to be changed to Mellongrad) came out in more or less similar terms for an embargo on Russia. Woll being the more extreme and vehement.

So far as the idea of an embargo is not born of the self interest of American lumbermen or manganese owners or others, it is the evil child of two ill favored parents. One is the extreme high tariff notion that the less a nation buys abroad the more prosperous it will be at home—though how a nation can sell but never buy no one can tell. The other is a hatred of communism so blind that it cannot see facts.

There may be a case for barring from our shores a product dumped at less than cost or a product produced by unpaid convict labor. To go beyond that is to interfere with foreign trade and foreign good will and to play into the hands of selfish interests at home. For instance, to bar Russian pulpwood means more money now for American lumbermen but the further exhaustion of American timber. To bar Russian manganese is to exhaust our limited and inferior supplies which the militant patriots ought to want to keep for an emergency such as the war they want or fear.

To say that because Russia is a dictatorship its labor is not free in comparison with labor in the land of yellow dog injunctions, Mooney and Billings. Southern mill villages and unorganized workers is dangerous nonsense. I am no communist and I believe that a socialist state should avoid the tendencies to a servile state apparent in Russia. But Russian industrial workers are obviously immensely better off than under the Tsar or, than the poor women mill slaves of Japan at present. If their pay is still low by American standards it is on the upgrade and the struggle for the achievement of the five year program is shared by the managers and the Communist rulers. Thus the Nation records the fact that the head of the greatest iron works in Russia gets \$112.50 a month plus an official residence of three rooms. The President of the non-union Bethlehem Steel Mills by contrast got in 1929 a bonus of \$128,753 on top of a \$120,000 salary.

Moreover to put an embargo on Russia is to increase hate, suspicion and the likelihood of that war which Communists think inevitable. It is to lose the trade every government in Europe covets and that we need. It will not weaken but intensify communist propaganda here. It is in short an economic war to which President Hoover has done well to cry halt.

That there is communist propaganda aided by the Third International which is similar in personnel to the Soviet government everybody knows. But so far there is no proof worth anything that the Russian trading organization Amtorg is financing it. All the evidence is that Whalen and the New York police brought clumsy forgeries, when they were taken in by alleged propaganda orders through Amtorg. The ridiculous Fish fishing Committee didn't even get in secret any evidence to validate those documents. In the name of common sense let's not make fools of ourselves because we don't like Communist tactics. In the name of labor, let's do more organizing at home these concluding words a headline in a newspaper says that President and less collaborating with open shoppers on embargoes. As I write dent Green has repudiated the Woll position. So much the better for labor.

THE CANADIAN POLL

CONSERVATIVE and Liberal in Canadian politics scarcely mean more in terms of principle than Republican and Democratic in the United States. The Conservative outcry does, however, mean a higher tariff against the world and emphatically against the United States which has invited it by its own policy. It also means an end to any substantial plan of imperial preference to Great Britain. It is yet to be seen whether it will not hurt the Canadian people more than help them. One good thing in the election returns we notice: our friend James Woodsworth has been reelected as labor member from Winnipeg.

SLAPPING THE FILIPINOS

M. NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT may be an able man but his extreme criticisms of the Filipino people and politics makes Mr. Hoover's appointment of him as vice governor a slap in the face. It is a declaration that the administration is out for running the Philippines by Americans and wants no nonsense about it. Imagine how you would like an appointed vice governor who would write that the idea of fair play is as alien to you "as to all other Orientals." Yet that is what Nicholas Roosevelt wrote of the Filipinos.

Arc Restaurant Settles

The Arc Luncheonette and Restaurant, located at 34 West 37th street, has made a settlement with Local No. 1 of the Waiters and Waitresses' Union. The Russian Art Restaurant, 181 Second avenue and the Empire Pastry Shop, Westchester avenue near Longwood, are still unfair to organized labor and both establishments are being picketed.

Candy and Cigar Merchants

Henry Morris, a party member, wishes to consult with those who operate candy or cigar stores in Brooklyn. A meeting has been called for Sunday, August 3, at the Vienna Mansion, 105 Montrose avenue, near Manhattan avenue, at 2 P. M.

Morris is president of the Retail Merchants Association and is anxious to put more life into it.

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XI—No. 1

Published Weekly at
7 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 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

Walker Degrades City Government, Thomas Charges; Waldman Links Gov. Roosevelt And Tammany Hall

N. Y. Governor Hit On Refusal To Order Quiz

Scandals Will Obscure
Vital Social Issues, Social-
ist Nominee Tells
25,000

IN THE presence of 25,000 members and representatives of more than 160 trade union, fraternal and Socialist organizations holding their joint annual picnic in Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, Louis Waldman, Socialist choice for Governor in the coming campaign, last Saturday, called upon Governor Roosevelt to reconsider his decision not to help bring about a state investigation of New York City corruption.

Failure to have an investigation that will not look like the white-washing plan put forth by Mayor Walker in his order directing Commissioner of Accounts Higgins to investigate several city departments will make the question an important issue in the coming campaign and thereby obscure other issues of equal or greater importance, the Socialist nominee declared. So far as the Socialists, who initiated the demand, are concerned, they prefer to discuss economic issues, such as unemployment, water power, public utilities and similar questions, Mr. Waldman said.

Should the Governor persist in depending on the Tammany-McCooey machine to investigate itself and its doings, the Socialist party will make the Governor's acquiescence to Tammany misrule a popular topic of discussion throughout the State, he added.

Mr. Waldman referred to the simultaneous publication of Mr. Roosevelt's letter to the Republican legislative leaders, in which he stated that charges of official misconduct in New York City were "now" being investigated by the Commissioner of Accounts, with Mayor Walker's announcement, made in New York City the same day, that the Commissioner of Accounts had been directed to make an investigation, as evidence of the fact that the Governor and the Tammany leaders had jointly decided on this method of escape from a State investigation.

Text of Waldman Address
"The Governor's letter dated July 19, addressed to the Republican legislative leaders, and refusing to call a special session of the legislature to provide him with the power which he said he lacked to order an inquiry into New York City corruption, is an interesting document for what it reveals as to what it conceals. A careful reading of it discloses that it is not the 'State paper' which his friends consider it to be, but the pettifoggery argument of a special pleader.

"No principle is laid down which is either sound as public policy or fair to the people. The test which the Governor sets up as to when the legislature or he may with propriety investigate the affairs of our city cannot be measured by objective standards. Subjective party loyalty will determine in each case whether corruption in a city may or may not be ferreted out through an adequate investigation by an impartial commission.

"Of the two alternatives, one, to order an investigation and offend the Tammany-McCooey machine, and, the other, not to order one and offend the decent citizenry of our community, the Governor seems to have chosen the second alternative. I am in no position to say whether his choice is good politics or not. I am supremely certain, however, that it is bad public morality. Whatever its immediate effect, in later years the Governor will be ashamed of his failure to act when it was his clear duty to act, and thereby hearten those elements in our population who, without any axes to grind, are anxious for an honest government in their city and State.

"Will Aid Grafters"

"The whole tone of the Governor's letter will rather aid the common grafters and faithless public servants preying upon a helpless public. With the Governor a party to the proceeding, the cynical and brazen Tammany-McCooey machine of our city will set about to whitewash itself. It will do more, since its effect will be to intimidate and harass com-

(Continued on Page Two)

Los Angeles Socialists' Mooney Protest Appals Police

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES.—A request by William L. Busick of the Socialist party of Los Angeles county for permission to parade a hearse and coffin bearing banners reading "California Justice is Dead" on the streets of Los Angeles to advertise a mass meeting in Trinity Auditorium, August 2, to protest against the continued incarceration of Thomas J. Mooney, San Francisco dynamiter, was turned down by the Police Commission as "outrageous and revolutionary."

"I think such a thing would be disastrous and extremely radical," said President Thorpe. "It would be appalling to symbolize that justice and law is dead in Los Angeles. I cannot conceive how such a request can be made."

Busick, who was present, boldly challenged Thorpe's statement, declaring "millions of men in the world are convinced that justice is dead in California."

"You allow the American Legion to use the streets to advertise gambling devices and the films to put up banners," declared Busick, "so why not allow us to advertise our meeting?"

"There is no parallel in this demand," de-

clared Commissioner Walkup. "None of us will admit that justice is dead."

"My vote is against it as the most outrageous request I have ever heard," declared Thorpe. "The hearse is the emblem of death and such a thing would be broadcast all over the United States and humiliate us. Wouldn't such a thing tend toward revolution against law and order?"

"The whole world already knows justice is dead in California," asserted Busick. "Millions are holding or planning to hold protest mass meetings against the imprisonment of Mooney. You didn't ask the American Legion or the films what they were going to put on their trucks. Why bother about what will be on the hearse?"

Commissioner Walkup moved and Commissioner Coe seconded the motion to turn down the application and it carried unanimously.

The same evening the Commissioner denounced the Socialists over the radio. Busick has written him thanking him for the radio publicity since the party did not have funds for such extensive advertising. Busick announced that the hearse would parade.

CHICAGO.—Reports to the national office of the Socialist party indicate that in dozens of cities the Socialists attracted over 100,000 persons to meetings to educate the public to the class injustice of the imprisonment of Mooney and Billings. During the week which the Socialist party set aside for meetings for this purpose, John MacDonald, the principal perjurer in the case, was found in Baltimore and is now in San Francisco trying to see Governor Young. While many persons expect that the re-trial which has already been promised Billings, will enable these two labor martyrs to be free, the Socialist party is not to slack down on its work a bit, until actually these two class war prisoners see the light of day outside of their prison walls.

Other plans are now being worked on by representatives of the national office of the Socialist party in San Francisco and the executives of the Mooney Molders' Defense Committee. If the appeals for pardon are successful Mooney and Billings will be asked to make their first public appearance at the Labor Day fete of the Chicago Federation of Labor on September 1st, according to an announcement by John Fitzpatrick, president of the federation.

Hillquit Urges Repudiation of Woll Position

Socialist Chairman Says
Boycott on Russia
Would Be Tantamount
To War Act

DECLARING that Matthew Woll's campaign for an economic boycott against any nation is to invoke a weapon of war, Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation, president of the Wage Earners Protective Conference, and incidentally a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, has proposed a boycott of Russian trade.

Conservative as he is, President Hoover, realizing the recklessness of such a proposal, on Wednesday let it be known that while prison products from any nation will not be admitted to the United States no general embargo will be established against Russia.

The government, it was said in connection with the official denial of any general embargo, has no intention of taking action on Russian imports into the United States, except as they violate American laws relating to convicted goods or those created by forced labor. It was added that the law would be applied impartially to goods from all countries in which this condition, or dumping of products, or any other legal inhibition, applies. As one official puts it:

"The government does not intend to embargo Russian goods because we do not happen to like the character of the Russian Government."

Two Cargoes Held Up
Two cargoes of Russian pulpwood had been denied permission to unload in New York and Senator Reed of Pennsylvania had singled out anthracite coal and lumber for exclusion.

Although the United States produces little manganese ore American capitalists in this business want the Russian product excluded. The statement from Washington, however, has put an end to all these proposals.

On the heels of the White House assurance that no general embargo on Soviet trade was contemplated by the administration, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, repudiated Matthew Woll's demand for an embargo on all Soviet products.

Woll, who is vice president of the Federation, has no authority to speak for the Federation as a whole, Green said.

Green, in explaining his repudiation of Woll's embargo demand, said:—"The Federation takes this position:—It believes that the tariff provisions should apply to goods from Russia, if convicted-made, just as they should apply to imports from any other country if they are in violation of a specific law."

"We believe, however, that the necessity for an embargo should be determined by careful investigation by this government. For instance, we are giving consideration to the question of whether anthracite coal from Russia should be barred."

Meet on Question Sept. 4

Green explained that only he or the Federation's executive council could speak for American labor.

Green, Hoover Repudiate Woll Demand For Embargo On Russian-made Material

A. F. of L. Head Says
Red-Hunter Cannot
Speak for Federation

IN blissful ignorance of the fact that the establishment of an economic boycott against any nation is to invoke a weapon of war, Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation, president of the Wage Earners Protective Conference, and incidentally a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, has proposed a boycott of Russian trade.

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Socialists Win Fight After Night In Jail

Magistrate Denounces
Police Who Arrested
Five New York Party
Members

THE New York police were given a merciless exhortation by Magistrate George W. Simpson in the West 54th Street Magistrate's Court Thursday morning when he dismissed charges of disorderly conduct against Lawrence Rogin, Harry Bear, Michael C. Arcone, Abraham Kaufman and Ethel Lurie, five young Socialists. The five were arrested Wednesday evening at 9:45, by Patrolman Hunt of the West 100th Street Station, while holding a street meeting sponsored by the Youth Committee on Peace at Broadway and 116th street.

A crowd of about 80 were listening to Rogin attack war and the capitalist system when Patrolman Hunt appeared on the scene and demanded to see the permit for the meeting. Rogin and Arcone explained that no permit was necessary and that the regulation that the precinct captain be notified had been complied with by Abraham Kaufman, Secretary of the Youth Committee on Peace. Hunt departed to verify this and Rogin continued to talk.

After Rogin had finished Harry Bear of the Bronx Free Fellowship mounted the platform. He had hardly commenced to talk when Hunt again appeared with reinforcements and ordered the meeting to disband. Bear kept on talking and was pulled off the platform by two policemen.

All Defy Police
Rogin then jumped on the platform to protest this action and when he was pulled off by the same policeman, Michael C. Arcone of the Bronx Free Fellowship mounted the platform to continue the protest. Arcone was yanked off and a taxi was commandeered. Since both Kaufman and Miss Lurie had taken part in the demonstration and were ready to mount the platform if necessary, they were also arrested.

The young people were taken to the West 100th Street Police Station, where, among other things, they were accused of being Communists, especially since both Kaufman and Bear had been born in Russia. They were held for a short time and then were taken to Night Court and arraigned before Magistrate McGee who set bail at \$50 for each and adjourned the trial until the next morning.

Unable to secure cash bail at that hour, bail offered by the Secretary of the Youth Committee on Peace, who stayed up until 3 a. m. trying to get the five out being refused, Arcone, Rogin, Bear and Kaufman spent the remainder of the night in the 53rd Street Jail, while Miss Lurie was taken to the Women's Jail in Harlem.

Ferrin Examines Officer
After a breakfast consisting of unpalatable coffee, cornbread and oatmeal liberally seasoned with saltpepper which none of the prisoners were able to stomach, followed by two hours exercise in the corridor of the jail, the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate George W. Simpson in Day Court.

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(Continued on Page Three)

Socialists Radio Reply To N. Y. Mayor

Party Steps In When
Republicans Back
Down in Fight On
Tammany Hall

The complete text of Norman Thomas' "Reply to Mayor Walker" broadcast over Station WOR will be found on Page Four of this issue of The New Leader.

BY HIS belittling of recently exposed scandals, and by his recent appointments to the magistrates' courts as well as the appointments of Warren Hubbard and James Geraghty to important city positions, Mayor James J. Walker has given added impetus to the degradation of the entire city government, Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, charged Wednesday, in "A Reply to Mayor Walker" broadcast over Station WOR.

Tracing the Rothstein, City Trust, Board of Standards, Vitale, Vause, Cooley and Ewald scandals, which, he declared, have "shamed the city of which we all want to be proud," Mr. Thomas declared:

"This recital of facts not open to dispute is not a record of unexpected failure by a few individuals. It is a record of something wrong in the spirit and method of city administration. This judgment is fortified by the failure of the Mayor to take any initiative in investigation and by the weak handling, to put it mildly, of all charges by the five District Attorneys in this great city. The present belated investigation of the Commissioner of Accounts cannot possibly escape the cynical judgment that it is an investigation of Tammany. It will be a miracle if the Mayor's own Commissioner does more than to show up what cannot be concealed in an effort to block a fundamental probe. This was the effect, whether intentional or not, of District Attorney Crain's inquiry into the Magistrate's Court which did not follow up the leads which they had or might have had on the particular magistrates and did not go into the heart of the so-called contract system by which magistrates are made part, and a very useful part, of the political machine. Few of the favor leaders have to give out are more valuable to them than their influence over the magistrates who usually are appointed straight out of political clubs. We are not dealing here with individuals but with a system."

G. O. P. Fails To Answer

With Norman Thomas' address of last Wednesday, the Socialist Party moved into a position of unquestioned opposition to the dominant Tammany Hall regime thus displacing the Republican Party from the role it has played with faint heart for more than a decade.

Following on the heels of the many scandals which Mr. Thomas indicated in his address, Louis Waldman, co-chairman with Mr. Thomas of the Socialist Party Public Affairs Committee, wrote to Governor Roosevelt demanding an investigation of New York City government. Waldman's request was followed by similar demands from the Republicans and various civic groups.

In order to stay the tide of protest, Mayor Walker went "on the air" over Stations WNYC, the city-owned station, and Stations WJZ and WOR to answer his critics. The Socialist Party immediately demanded from all three stations the right to reply. The Republicans were offered an opportunity to reply over WNYC, while Mayor Walker refused to extend the same privilege to the Socialists. Stations WOR and WJZ, however, agreed to give time to a representative of the Socialist Party. Mr. Thomas' address over WOR followed. The opportunity to broadcast a talk on city affairs over WJZ will be taken up within the next month. WOR and WJZ are two of the largest and most powerful stations in the country.

Streiff Runs For Governor In Oregon

Teel, Farmer, Nominated for U. S. Senate by Socialist Party—Platform Adopted

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon Socialists meeting in the Labor Temple in Portland on July 22 nominated the most complete ticket that Socialists have placed in the field in years. An extensive program was also adopted as measures of relief for rural and urban workers. Most of the candidates are also members of labor organizations. The Socialist nominees are as follows:
U. S. Senator, O. D. Teel, Farmer, Unmatta.
Governor, Albert Streiff, Attorney, Portland.
Justice Supreme Court, J. E. Hosmer, Attorney, Silvertown.
Labor Commissioner, James M. Alley, Insurance, Veneta.
Supt. Public Instruction, Minnie McFarland, Ex-teacher, Unmatta.
State Executive Committee, Geo. R. Buckner, Albert Streiff and Charles Kolb; Congressmen Third District, Peter Streiff, Farmer, Portland; State Senator, 14th District, F. M. Williams, Union Carpenter, Gladstone; Representative, 14th District, D. K. Alexander, Union Carpenter, Portland; 13th Senatorial District, Ernest Schweiger, Portland; 15th District, Mabel Snyder, Housewife, Portland.
For representatives, 18th District, Multnomah County, Charles Kolb, Union Secretary; O. J. Wright, Union Carpenter; C. M. Campbell, Union Carpenter; Geo. R. Buckner, Union Carpenter; C. J. Carlson, Union Carpenter; F. J. Thompson, Miner; V. P. Martin, Union Painter; B. C. Mitchell, Carpenter; C. A. Stickland, Union Carpenter.
Prosecuting Attorney, Multnomah County, H. J. Bishop, Union Moulder, Portland; County Commissioners, G. M. Zahn and Neal Swetland; County Auditor, Beatrice Decker, Stenographer.
State Power Demanded
The demands in the platform include the following:
To build and operate State owned hydro-electric power plants and sell power direct to cities and consumers at cost, the State to retain title to all power and riparian rights.
To establish a State owned and operated bank to act as a depository for all state, county and municipal funds and of private depositors which are to be employed in financing state enterprises and the surplus to be used to be loaned out on short terms at a low rate of interest.
To lower the taxes for the farmers, small home owners and workers by an increase of taxation on high income levels, of corporation taxes and inheritance taxes, part of the proceeds to be used for old age pensions and other forms of social insurance.
To lower the cost of retail prices to city workers and increase the returns to the farmer by establishing and operating without profit, state owned stock-yards, packing and slaughter houses, grain elevators and distributing facilities.
To establish facilities for manufacturing and selling farm machinery, equipment and supplies, at cost, by the state, and thereby eliminate the outrageous prices and profits exacted from the farmer by implement dealers and middlemen.
To provide state-owned insurance of all kinds, including life, stock and crop insurance, at cost. Introducing compulsory automobile liability insurance to be paid by imposing an additional tax on gasoline.
For Unemployment Insurance
To provide free text books for all public schools from the state printing plant.
To increase awards to injured employees under the Workmen's Compensation act, and the inclusion of occupational diseases as injuries subject to compensation.
To provide unemployed insurance by making it a direct charge on industry. To enact an old age pension bill financed by a tax on large incomes. To provide just compensation for labor performed by inmates of state institutions.
To enact a law abolishing all contract work on all state, county and municipal work, substituting therefore day labor at union hours and wages.
To enact a law to abolish the Public Service Commission and other useless and unnecessary boards and commissions which serve no function except to absorb public money.
To re-organize the State Highway Commission and put a halt to building expensive and costly highways to the inaccessible play grounds of the rich, and use the highways to the inaccessible play lands throughout the farming communities.
Against Scab Agencies
To enact a law abolishing capital punishment.
To enact a law abolishing all strike breaking agencies.
To provide for proportional representation.

Thomas' Sons Injured In Automobile Accident

William and Evan Thomas, sons of Norman Thomas, leading Socialist, are recovering from injuries sustained when an automobile in which they were driving overturned on Monday. William, 17, was at the wheel. In attempting to pass a slow moving car, he braced over on the shoulder of the highway. The car shouldered and became imbedded and the car overturned. Evan escaped with minor cuts and bruises, but William was pinned underneath the car. He was painfully but not seriously injured. His greatest danger was from loss of blood through a severe cut on one of his legs. After the car had been jacked up and William extricated he was hurried to the Kings Park hospital and then taken home at Glen Cove. The Thomas boys were driving from Quogue, Long Island, to Glen Cove.

Holmes Sounds Call for Fight In Philadelphia

Swarthmore Professor Accepts Chairmanship of Campaign Committee

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA.—The Socialist Party moved today on the November elections with the appointment of Dr. Jesse Holmes, of Swarthmore College, as chairman of the Philadelphia District Campaign Committee.
He will lead the drive for votes for the state headed by James Maurer, Reading Councilman and president of the State Federation of Labor for many years, for Governor in Delaware and Montgomery counties as well.
Among his aides will be David Felix, young attorney and secretary of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia; Dr. M. V. Leaf, treasurer of the Campaign Committee and Joseph Schwartz, secretary of the Philadelphia Labor College.
In his letter of acceptance to the executive committee of the party, the Swarthmore professor outlined the need for a "people's party" and scored the corruption and inefficiency of the two major parties.

For a People's Policy
"The time has come," Dr. Holmes declared, "for good citizens to drop the old party machines."
"Both," he declared, "are parties of the privileged classes. We must face the task of building a party that will restore the natural resources of the country to the people and further increasing social control of industry, so that it may operate for service and not for private profit."

"The immediate need for a people's party exists because of the gross inefficiency and disgraceful dishonesty of the Republican and Democratic parties. The former has spread a smear of disgrace from Philadelphia to Chicago, while the latter has been equally corrupt in the cities under its control."
"The Socialist party has no cut and dried program but desires an orderly evolution toward social control beginning with the sources of power and progressing experimentally toward a better industrial system."

"It urges the adoption of an effective system of old age, unemployment and health insurance. It also urges a general swing of legislation toward the interests of the masses."

"Anyone who disapproves of the present membership of the Socialist party can raise its level by joining it."

All-World Gandhi Fellowship Is Organized

(Continued From Page One)
ton James, Baroness A. M. von Blomberg and Mr. John Orth of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Peter Ainslie of Baltimore.
The committee has its headquarters at 1285 Fifth Avenue, New York, and is enlisting members for the Fellowship and also organizing an All American Committee of One Thousand.

A hundred page journal named "Dharma" is published as an organ of the All-World Gandhi Fellowship.
A Fellowship Center is arranged at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, New York, where members can stay and put into practice the principles of All-World Gandhi Fellowship.

resentation and election of public officials.
We favor the organization of public employees as well as those engaged in private industry, and we enact such measures as will protect them in their collective bargaining.

Ratification of the federal child labor amendment.
Enact a bill to outlaw "yellow dog" contracts.

An act restricting the issuing of labor injunctions.
Support of the proposed constitutional amendment increasing the pay of members of the state legislature.

Enact a law giving the state labor commissioner more power in the collection of wages.

Phila. Recalls Baker Lewis' Unique Story

Socialist Leader In Mass. Came From Ranks of "Silk-Lined" Aristocracy

By DAVID S. SCHICK
PHILADELPHIA.—From the Mayflower to the top of a soapbox!

From the silk-lined hat of Philadelphia society to the rocky bed of Socialism!

That's the road chosen by Alfred Baker Lewis, scion of the old Philadelphia family, and newly-named candidate for Governor of Massachusetts on the Socialist ticket.

His parents are leaders of Philadelphia society and foremost in the defense and preservation of the best blue-blood traditions founded on ancestral and historical values.

But Lewis, who is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick Lewis, of 1914 Spruce street, long ago cast his lot here with the common people and was one of Philadelphia's pioneer liberals. That is, if you don't count William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris and the chap who rang the Liberty Bell.

Three years in his father's law office, famed even then for the high quality of its admiralty service, gave young Lewis a sufficiency of law. He turned to the Socialist movement, where he found a fertile field for his organizational and educative ability.

Aided Philadelphia Socialists
As treasurer of the Philadelphia branch of the Socialist party, he placed the liberal movement here on a sound financial basis, something unusual in those days of post-war antiradical hysteria.

None of the latter, however, was ever directed against Lewis personally. No reproach could be fastened upon his own war record. He left the University of Pennsylvania to enter the navy and finished his law course after the armistice.

So pure was his record from the capitalist standpoint that, despite his open Socialist activity, he was appointed United States Commissioner here. He headed the call of Massachusetts Socialists in 1924, and since that time has run around the Culture State in a battered Ford, accompanied by members of the Young People's Socialist League, who revere the very soapboxes from which he speaks.

His seven years of intense and sincere party activity were recognized last week when the nomination for Governor was forced upon him.

Lewis' chosen vocation, socialism, and his activity on behalf of the masses, stand out in deep relief from his background and the background of his family.

Father Civic and Social Leader
He himself is a member of the Merion Cricket Club and the Descendants of the Mayflower. His father was president of the Sesqui-centennial and is a former president of the American Bar Association and Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

The elder Lewis is president of the Philadelphia Art Jury, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Mercantile Library, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society and vice president of the American Federation of Arts and the Geological Society of Pennsylvania.

He is a trustee of the Free Library of Philadelphia, a member of the Merion Cricket Club, the Franklin Inn, the Art Alliance, the Acorn Club, the Art Club, the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Sedgely Club.

Mrs. Lewis is a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames.

John Frederick Lewis, Jr., followed in his brother's footsteps in joining his father's law firm. He is known to sympathize with his brother's socialist activity.

Before leaving Philadelphia for Massachusetts, Lewis managed to impart his zeal and appetite for work to a number of young socialists. One, Joseph Schwartz, is chairman of the Labor College of Philadelphia, a member of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist party and a recent secretary of the Philadelphia branch. Lewis is a member of the Socialist National Executive Committee.

Waldman Declares Governor Roosevelt Links Himself To Tammany Regime

(Continued From Page One)
Max D. Steuer, the result of that trial would probably have been an acquittal by the jury of the ex-Borough President with a carefully prepared memorandum urging the Borough of Queens to apologize to Connolly for the inconvenience caused him by the prosecution and to restore him to the presidency. But Mr. Steuer chose to try the case himself, with the result that Connolly is behind bars.

"Contrast the Connolly case with the action of the local inquisitorial machinery, and then try to refrain from the nausea it must produce. My list is by no means exhausted. The point I make is that in every instance of the revelation either no steps were taken at all to expose the wrongdoer and drive him from public office, or if they undertook to go through the motions of an investigation or a prosecution it was done with the view to a whitewash."

"The statement that 'action by the Governor or by the legislature to investigate local government is proper, however, when and if the local investigating machinery fails to function' is a square admission by the Governor that my demand on behalf of the Socialist party for an impartial investigation by a State agency is both proper and sound. He dissents from us by asserting that it is not necessary. By implication, he asserts that the local investigating machinery does not function. In other words, the Governor gives his official O. K. to the conduct of the Tammany McCooey machine. Little and big grafters must now feel not only safe in playing their trade, but sanctified by the Governor himself."

"If witnesses are silenced, if leads are not followed, if complaints are not entertained, the investigation can be neither complete nor searching."

"But who knows of these failures that prevent an investigation from being complete and searching? The local inquisitorial machinery. Does not the Governor know that complaints, that graft and misconduct existed before the Board of Standards was set up? Does he not know that it was common knowledge that Dr. Doyle, the veterinarian, was a collector? Did the Mayor order the Commissioner of Accounts to investigate? Did any other local inquisitorial agency investigate? When, by accident, through an examination of a woman in a bankruptcy proceeding, the Doyle matter became the subject of a Federal investigation and evidence of shocking corruption revealed—did the Mayor, or his Commissioner of Accounts investigate, or did any other local agency do so?"

"Does not the Governor know that as far back as two months ago the Tammany Board of Aldermen brazenly voted down a resolution calling for an investigation of the Board of Standards of Appeals by a local inquisitorial agency on the ground that there was 'nothing to investigate.' And did not the Mayor of our city by his silence—a mere wink from him would have resulted in the passage of that resolution—acquiesce in that policy?"

The \$250,000 "Fee"
"Again, the disclosures that the United Shipping Lines paid to Judge Vause some \$250,000—not as a legal fee, since the company had a reputable lawyer in that matter—for getting a lease on two piers for a period of 10 years from New York City were not sufficient, apparently, for the Mayor to order his Commissioner of Accounts to find out how the \$250,000 was distributed, who got it, and why the United Shipping Lines were compelled to pay to get those leases when the only consent required on the part of the city to those leases was that of the Sinking Fund Commission, which consists of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Controller, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and the City Chamberlain."

"The belated instructions of July 19 by the Mayor to his own Commissioner to investigate the matter in connection with the leases cannot possibly restore public confidence in such an investigation. The Governor ought to know that an investigation of this kind, postponed for over two months, lays the administration open to the charge of permitting in the meantime the guilty and those responsible for the slush fund to conceal evidence that would tend to establish the truth. Had the investigators for Mr. Robert Moses, Governor Roosevelt's Moreland act commissioner, not promptly and diligently seized the little book, the investigation of the derelictions of the Superintendent of Banks would have been seriously hampered if not fatally impaired. What cannot politicians do in two months to conceal and cover up every lead that would tend to show their faithlessness to the public? Is the failure to start a prompt investigation here any evidence to the Governor that the local inquisitorial machinery did not act completely and searching?"

"Again, when charges against Judge Vause were before the Grand Jury of New York County in February term, no indictment was found. Then he was still a County Judge, and one of McCooey's right-hand men. When he fell into the hands of the Federal investigators, and it became obvious that his usefulness to the machine ended, a Grand Jury in the same county had no difficulty in finding an indictment against Vause for grand larceny."

"Has the local inquisitorial machinery functioned properly against one of its powers?"

Aid Given Connolly
"Defenders of the machine often contend that no State investigation is needed by pointing to the conviction of Connolly, even though he was a powerful political figure in Queens. They fail to recognize an important fact. Had Mr. Buckner delegated the trial of the Connolly case to a third or fourth rate assistant, putting up a young man for the people against the veteran

of the local inquisitorial machinery, which had not even been started when the Governor referred to it as being in progress."

"Does the Governor take into account at all the fact that an investigation of the Board of Standards and Appeals was sought to be forestalled by the Mayor's designation of a voluntary commission, appointed to the accompaniment of all the theatricals of which the Mayor is capable, and of which he is a past master."

"The Governor's request for additional evidence leaves his sincerity in this regard open to question. The very purpose of the investigation is to get the evidence, the suspicion being widespread and what has already been uncovered pointing to more serious conditions in other departments. And if the evidence is to come before the investigation—how much evidence is enough evidence? The test must be one's loyalty to the machine that happens to be involved."

Issues Will Be Observed
"The Governor must realize that the parties to the controversy are the public on one hand, and the Tammany-McCooey machine on the other. It is the affairs of the city that are on trial. Cumulative disclosures make it so. The public is entitled to a fair and impartial investigation. It cannot permit the defendant to be his own prosecutor and his own judge and jury."

"My party and I are deeply concerned in this not only because public confidence in popular government must be restored and faithful officials driven from public office, but also because the question of an investigation must be eliminated as an issue in the next political campaign. Important as it is to the public, and serviceable as it may be to the Republicans as a dramatic issue against the Governor, the Socialists believe that it would be a calamity to permit this issue to obscure other issues of great importance, including the subversion of the Republic party to the dominant industrial powers of the State. We seek a more constructive campaign. We wish to discuss the future policy of the State towards public utilities, in which the public is vitally interested. There is a crying need for a program against unemployment and for the enactment of social welfare legislation for our people. We want to discuss these issues."

"However, much as we deplore it, we shall make the issue State-wide in its importance, if the Governor persists in his refusal to permit a real investigation instead of a whitewash."

State Cossack Bill Threatened In Missouri
ST. LOUIS.—(F. P.)—Labor men are aroused over the bold announcement of Atty. Gen. Shurtleff of Missouri that he will again sponsor a state police bill at the next legislature meets. He fathered the same bill at the last session and it was beaten by a dangerously close margin in the senate.

The Missouri federation of labor is mobilizing its army for war when the bill shows its head again. The measure has the solid backing of the combined bankers, Associated Industries and other agencies of big dividends and small wages.

Party Orders Probe On Jewelry Union Case

At the request of William Karlin, the executive committee of the New York Socialist party has decided to inquire into charges which have been made against Joseph D. Cannon, Samuel A. Beardsley and Karlin himself. The charges, originally made in Communist publications, involve alleged deportation of several Swiss watch makers who'd been brought into the country illegally by the Bulova Watch Company. At the meeting of the executive committee, Karlin dismissed the charges as the usual Communist fabrications but nevertheless asked that a committee representing the party, the Forward Association and the United Hebrew Trades inquire into the matter.

Wis. Citizens Eager to Sign Party Petitions

Snow Reports Voters Greatly Disatisfied with Both Old Parties

(New Leader Correspondent)
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Rapid return of nomination petitions for Socialist state candidates shows increased interest in the campaign. Some of those reporting on petitions state that never before has it been so easy to obtain signatures. Some are asking for more papers because they know they can get more signatures.

Organizer William Snow reports that in his contacts with city workers and farmers he meets many who are disillusioned and disgusted with the actions of the old party politicians and who are ready to support the Socialist candidates in the next elections.

Renewed interest and activity in the Socialist party is being shown in cities in the central part of the state, according to Snow, district organizer, who has been working in Wausau, Stevens Point and Beaver Dam during the past week.

Many New Members
Snow reports that Socialist organizations are now functioning in these cities and that many new members are being enrolled. This is confirmed by a large check for dues received by the state office.

Preparations for the monster Socialist state picnic Aug. 10 at Muskego Beach are progressing satisfactorily, according to the reports of 14 subcommittee chairmen made at a general picnic committee meeting.

These subcommittees will be busy from now until the day of the picnic completing the necessary preliminary work.

The advance sale of tickets is ahead of last year, and from all indications many more tickets will be sold this year, according to Al Benson, state secretary.

"There will be a larger number of delegations from cities throughout the state than there was last year," Benson said.

"To date comrades from Stevens Point, Wausau, Black River Falls, Pittsville, Madison, Jefferson, Wisconsin Rapids, Kenosha, Racine, Horicon, Marshfield, Beloit, Two Rivers, Manitowish, Sheboygan, Green Bay and cities in the Fox River valley have signified their intentions to attend the picnic."

"I estimate that fully 50,000 people will be in attendance."

Three trucks and a caravan of automobiles, transporting committee members and active workers of the picnic will leave Brisbane hall at 7:30 a. m. (standard time) the day of the picnic.

Pioneer Youth Camp To Hold Festival

Over one hundred campers of the Pioneer Youth Camp at Rifton, N. Y. will present the sixth annual Midsummer Night's Festival on the camp grounds next Saturday and Sunday, August 2nd and 3rd. Members of Pioneer Youth among whom are many leaders in the labor movement as well as in the field of progressive education will join the parents of the children in the festival to celebrate the progress of the camp in its manifold activities.

On Saturday night, the guests of the camp will partake of a picnic supper, after which they will proceed to the different sections of the camp grounds to view the activities as they go on. Dramatic sketches of the world outside of well as of situations arising in camp will be portrayed.

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Socialists of Queens Attack Harvey Regime

"Reformer" Has Succumbed to Degradation of Old Party Politics, Resolution Declares

DECLARING that the Harvey County is revealing "the disease that afflicts the politics of reaction" and calling attention to the suspicious paving arrangements of certain street sections in Arverne, the Queens County Committee of the Socialist Party last Sunday adopted a statement scoring the Harvey crowd that succeeded the notorious Connolly administration of the borough.

The meeting was not large owing to the excessive heat and the fact that Socialists in the Rockaways were enjoying an automobile outing. The finances of the committee are in good shape, street meetings are being planned, and it is expected to use Station WEVD in a radio campaign.

Text of Statement
The statement of Queens Socialists was as follows:

"The County Committee of the Socialist Party of Queens declares that the administration of George V. Harvey is already revealing the disease that afflicts the politics of reaction. Some twenty years ago Maurice Connolly appeared in the same role that Mr. Harvey has appeared in the past two years, the role of 'reformer.' Mr. Connolly is taking a needed rest at the expense of the people."

"Mr. Harvey's group, like that of his opponents, has revealed all the characteristics of an office-holding corporation. His support of the shameful salary grabs is typical of a political corporation whose chief wages are more salaries and higher salaries for those who occupy them."

"Mr. Harvey's relation to the salary grab is more shocking considering that there are many working people out of work and further considering the wretched wages that are paid to many of the employees in the city's service. Politicians who can so act in the face of glaring inequity in wages and salaries, by their conduct, completely lack that social and civic vision which makes a genuine public servant see human welfare first in the administration of his office."

"The peculiar arrangements in the paving of certain streets in Arverne, which Mr. Norman Thomas disclosed last week also have a suspicious appearance to say the least. Do they indicate that some 'friends' are getting a piece of the pie?"

"The 'reformed' regime that succeeded the notorious Connolly? We do not know, but considering that Mr. Harvey could go so far last November as to restore Clifford B. Moore as a consulting engineer at a salary of \$8,000, deep evidence connecting the latter with the Phillips 'reform' regime we believe that the Arverne paving is worthy of careful scrutiny."

"After all, the important changes have brought both the Democratic and Republican parties to that stage where issues and principles no longer stir the imagination or invoke earnest thinking. Time has settled old issues and change has brought no new ones. All that is left is a war of bunk and boodle, a struggle to determine what sort of a label the office-holding company will wear."

Sweeping Change Needed
"The disease which afflicts the major parties in local politics extends to state and national politics. It is a notorious fact that there was one federal employee to every 388 persons in the federal population in 1891 while in 1920 there was one for every 155 of the population. A similar situation has developed in state and local politics."

"This trend has two characteristics. In the first place the party machines are national political parties. They are paid for service to private party machines and for nothing else. The real and useful work is performed by the employees who know the change and need of routine. Most of the chair warmers are unable to give any intelligent information regarding their offices, bureaus and departments. They have to call in a subordinate who has been in the service for years."

"The second aspect of this two-party politics is that human welfare is neglected. We pay a heavy price for a costly bureaucracy and have to watch its personnel grow and are not looted through contracts, purchase of materials, salary grabs and other sources of private enrichment. Occasionally the election returns bring us something like the sewer rats with their aftermath of mysterious deaths and wrecking of homes and families. When this occurs we reach into our pockets to pay the bills and turn to another voting in the same poll; only to find ourselves in the clutches of the same old system."

"All this indicates the need of a sweeping change in the nature of a party of the masses and of all honest citizens who are tired of the old politics of bunk and boodle, of bureaus and chunks of pay and pelf, of graft and grab. The Socialist Party is free of this ulcerous affliction because it bases its claims upon human welfare and considers public office as an agency for promoting the happiness of the masses."

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Nashville Calls for Unionization

Low Wages, Long Hours Make Conditions of Work Unbearable

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(FP)—In the Nashville bag mill, low wage champion of the city, the bosses told the girls that \$6 a week was enough for them to live on, and refused to believe them when they said they had to pay board. The only full-fashioned hosiery mill in town is running badly. In three other hosiery mills, making cotton, wool and rayon mixtures, they pay 5 cents a pair for golf hose. Wages are lower than they look because of short time operation.

There are no company houses, which southern mill men usually claim compensate for their low wages, except outside Nashville at the rayon mills. Women work night and day. "I can't say for children—you can't tell who is a child any more," said a woman worker.

One of the two overall factories is organized, but not doing much. The other is unorganized and running four days a week. In the dress shirt factory the manager when it was first opened declared he was not opposed to unionism. The shoe factory runs a highly paternalistic organization and the workers seem satisfied without looking for a union. The company takes care of their insurance but the workers pay for it each week. Some report making good wages and others not so good.

The state penitentiary on the edge of Nashville is an industrial center all by itself, including a hosiery mill, two stove foundries, and a shirt factory. The plant and plant own the shirt factory and the prisoners get 33 per cent of the profits after their upkeep is taken out. As in most piece rate factories, there is a task set. Only here you are whipped if you don't make the task, or do bad work.

There is a great deal of unemployment despite buildings going up. Unorganized workers are paid about \$3 a day; organized brick masons, \$1.50 an hour; electricians, \$1; and carpenters, 90 cents.

The Nashville Trades and Labor Council has about 25 different crafts, which have been rather quiet except for their regular meetings. A mass meeting of organized white and colored workers, held June 30 in the Labor Temple, was the first of its kind since the southern organizing campaign opened last fall. A few colored hood-carriers have been organized, and sit in the same meetings with white men.

Speakers at the mass meeting as stated statements made before the Nashville Chamber of Commerce that "employers of labor should demand an open shop and not tolerate anything less," and should seek wage cuts. "All we ask is to be permitted to organize and stay within the confines of the law," declared Burton of the International Typographical Union. He reviewed gains made in the present fight against the scab Nashville Banner which looked out its composing room printers nine months ago. He stated that there was nothing fundamentally wrong with the labor movement, but charged that the crafts were not taking organization seriously.

James L. Barton of the Nashville Building Trades reported that the employers are more ready to deal with organized labor than ever before. The five-day week had just been satisfactorily settled in Birmingham, Ala., for the building trades. Of course it does not apply to steel workers, laundry, restaurant, and most other workers. President Paul Y. Aymon of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, acting chairman of the southern organizing campaign, told the audience the press is the greatest educational force of the day, but it misrepresents labor, for it always plays up strikes when that is the last thing workers want. The A. F. of L., he said, wants to eliminate war and settle it around the conference board. He said the important thing was to keep on holding mass meetings to educate the workers.

He who commands the brutalities of the past sows the seeds of future crime.—Ingersoll.

Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.—Bernard Shaw.

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Every Socialist Must Be Up and Doing

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Never before in the history of man on this earth have the forces of economics, sociology, politics played so large a part in the destiny of the individual. Never before have Socialists had as magnificent an opportunity to present their message and put their theories to factual test as in these crowded, colorful days of 1930.

A hundred and one issues present themselves, made to order for Socialist interpretation. A multitude of interests press themselves upon us, demanding expression from the point of view of the exploited farmers and industrial workers of America.

At such a time, in the face of such an opportunity, we cannot fail. We cannot falter in our Socialist duty. THE NEW LEADER, the only national weekly that speaks for the official party of Socialism in America, must lead the way in the march to the new economic order which is already starting. Its makers pledge themselves to do all in their power

to build an organ of facts and opinion which shall be adequate to the needs of these soul-trying times. But they alone cannot give THE NEW LEADER the audience which awaits such a publication so eagerly.

Today we are not reaching one-tenth of those men and women the country over who should be receiving our message every week. These we must reach, and speedily. Events run fleet-foot in our favor. We cannot sit complacently aside, however, and trust to fortune that we shall reap the rewards of a new economic set-up. Socialism was never won that way.

We turn to you, the faithful army of readers who have stood with us in days when everything seemed dark indeed to give us your comradeship aid now that hints of dawn appear. We are not appealing for money. We want your wholehearted cooperation in the securing of new subscribers for THE NEW LEADER so that we may forward the cause of Socialism, the cause that is so dear to you and yours, at a time when men and women all across America are willing to hear what we have to say.

As you believe in Socialism, as you have faith in the coming of the cooperative commonwealth through the functioning of constructive radicalism, so you will stand by us in this crucial time. You will make it your immediate task to send us in at once from five to ten new subscriptions for THE NEW LEADER. Before you put down your copy of

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U.S. Socialists Send Peace Call to Japan

N. E. C. Manifesto Calls for Joint Battle Against Militarism and Imperialism

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—At the recent meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, a resolution was adopted calling upon the workers of Japan to stand firm in their opposition to the militant elements now attacking the ratification of the London Naval Treaty. It was addressed to the Social-Democratic party of Japan, the president of which, Bunji Suzuki, is now on his way to this country.

The American Socialists pledge their efforts to arouse public opinion against building up to the London Treaty limits.

The resolution follows: "To you and all the workers of Japan we American Socialists send greetings. At this time when the militarists, jingoes and imperialists of our two countries make common cause, even going so far as to oppose the London Treaty because, in some inadequate degree, it limits armaments, the workers of our countries must stand together in an international solidarity in behalf of international peace and the emancipation of the workers."

"Our admirals and yours, and the English admirals as well, are brothers in attacking a treaty which, to some degree, limits the size of naval armaments, the increase of which is obviously to their professional advantage. There is a comradeship for war. Ours must be a comradeship for peace. Our common enemy is imperialism. Not English imperialism or American imperialism, exclusively, but all imperialism. As Americans we repudiate the notion that the size of the American navy is any defense of the open door in the East or of true freedom of the seas. It is a freedom that, we are ashamed to say, our country has not properly defended in Caribbean regions. We do not desire to hold the Philippines as a possible naval base against Japan. We desire, instead, the fellowship of the Philippines in the society of free nations."

Appeal for Solidarity

"We denounce all naval and military programs which place extra burdens on the backs of the workers and increase the fear and suspicion and hate which lead to international war. We shall do our best to arouse public opinion against, further naval building,

even that allowed in the London Treaty.

"The best hope of peace is the international solidarity of the workers and the growth of the Socialist movement in all lands. In the long run no purely national policy can promote the prosperity of the workers of one nation at the expense of the workers of another. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to a struggle against those things which divide the workers of Japan and America."

"Good will between our nation and yours requires, we believe, that if the present state of public opinion and economic organization makes it advisable to restrict the free movement of workers from country to country that restriction will not be on the discriminatory basis now applied against Japan but preferably by mutual agreement between nations. For these things we shall work. In our task we bespeak your sympathetic friendship and understanding. In your own struggle for justice at home and against imperialism abroad we wish you victory upon victory. Together and not separately shall the workers of the world find the road to peace, plenty and freedom."

N. Y. Picnic Committee Thanks Those Who Aided

The Picnic Committee of the Socialist Party wishes to extend its appreciation to the individuals and organizations whose co-operation made the picnic Saturday at Ulmer Park such a huge success. All the unions helped but outstanding were the Jewish Chorists union, particularly their committee consisting of Mr. Zwickel, Schuchet, and Miss Rose Schultz who worked for weeks organizing the large group who turned out. Of course, many thanks to Mr. Joseph Rumshinsky who conducted the chorus. Then there are many thanks to the Grocery Clerks Union particularly Comrades Sam Heller, and the Delicatessen Clerks Union whose business agent A. Borson helped considerably.

Comrade Morris Feinstein, Secretary of the U. H. T. gave excellent cooperation as did Comrade Reuben Guskin of the Hebrew Actors' Union.

Thanks are also due to Comrade Czechowicz of the Columbia Tea Co. who donated coffee and sugar for the picnic. The committee also wishes to extend its thanks to Bleiberg's Music Shop of Bensonhurst for donating the use of a piano for the concert.

Many thanks are also due to Mr. Fred Spitz, florist, at 31 Second avenue, who donated 1,000 roses to the committee for the picnic.

When it comes to individuals who helped on the day of the picnic, we should list at least 200 comrades, many of whom worked and gave unlimited services working as much as 18 hours on a stretch. To them we extend our hearty appreciation knowing that it is that type of service that builds a movement such as ours.

Picnic Committee, Soc. Party, Julius Gerber, Chairman, A. N. Weinberg, Secretary.

The Press and the pulpit have in every age and every nation been on the side of the exploiting class and the ruling class.—Debs.

One class of society is compelled to pay tribute to another class for permission to inhabit the earth.—Marx.

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Self-service. Unusual food—Unusual prices—Fresh vegetables, delicious meals—A fresh dish every day.
As much or as little as you wish
COOL AIRY CONGENIAL

Socialists Win Fight After Night In Jail

(Continued on Page Two)

Sol Perrin, who had been reached by Socialist Secretary Marx Lewis, acted as counsel for the accused. Patrolman Hunt testified that the accused had held a street meeting, caused a crowd to collect and obstructed traffic. He also tried to give the impression that he had protected the speakers from some rowdies. Under cross-examination by Perrin he admitted that he was not aware of the fact that meetings had been held on the same corner by the same group for the two preceding Wednesdays of this year and every Thursday night for the past two summers.

Case Dismissed
Under direct testimony the Secretary of the Youth Committee on Peace brought out that the precinct station had been notified that a series of meetings were to take place during the summer, producing a carbon copy of a letter to Captain Kelleher of the West 100th Street Precinct, which proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the ordinance had been complied with.

Rogin was the only other witness called. He described the peaceful nature of the meeting, (peaceful until the police arrived) and refuted Patrolman Hunt's testimony that the speakers had created a disturbance or blocked traffic. Rogin also described the purpose of the Youth Committee on Peace and gave a summary of his talk from the platform. All that Patrolman Hunt had been able to remember of the speeches was that somebody mentioned Bismarck, Napoleon and the Kaiser. On cross-examination he affirmed that nobody had attempted to disturb the meeting and that the meeting was proceeding in an orderly manner when the patrolman ordered it stopped.

In his summary of the case in discharging the defendants, Magistrate Simpson pointed out that free speech was a right guaranteed to all regardless of race, color, creed or political affiliations and that it must be jealously protected. He brought out that there was nothing in the speeches which tended to incite riot or disorder and that so long as the public peace was not disturbed the police had not the right to interfere with the meeting.

With this decision in mind, the Youth Committee on Peace, which is composed of representatives of the Young Peoples' Socialist League, the Bronx Free Fellowship, the War Resisters' League and the Fellowship of Reconciliation plans to continue its street meetings on 116th Street and Broadway every Wednesday night throughout the summer, and in addition has planned for a city-wide Peace Week from August 4-11, when street meetings will be held all over the city on various nights.

Cleveland Union Waiters Locked Out

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CLEVELAND, O.—A lockout of union waiters, waitresses and cooks by the organized hotel owners of this city is the way the open-shoppers are carrying out the request of President Hoover that no wage cuts should be made during the industrial depression. A representative of the U. S. Department of Labor has approached the Hotel Owners Association with peace overtures but was informed that the hotel owners "union" wanted no meddling.

After a series of dilatory tactics the bosses refused to sign to the old agreement with the union, offering instead an individual "yellow dog" contract with the ultimatum to "sign or get out."

Green, Hoover Against Wolf Embargo Efforts

(Continued on Page One)

A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington avoided any responsibility for Wolf's embargo demand.

Organized workers in some industries that would be affected by the application of an economic boycott against Russia are also up in arms against Mr. Wolf's propaganda.

Challenging his right as president of the Wage Earners' Protective Conference to speak for organized labor, representatives of longshoremen and engine operators testified in a hearing at the treasury July 29 for admission of Russian pulpwood. The ban is depriving needy dockhands in New York of a payroll of \$3000 daily, testified F. H. Weeks, contractor. The longshoremen are asking Pres. William Green of the A. F. of L. to take a stand on the matter.

Laugh On Wolf
Amalgamated American-Russian trading organization, also has the laugh on Wolf. While Wolf was charging Henry Ford, Int'l. Harvester, General Electric, Standard Oil and other firms with aiding Communism by trading with the Soviet Union, his own Union Labor Life Insurance Co. was begging Amalgam for its business. That it was no casual letter is proved by its wording. P. J. Duffy, general agent for Wolf's insurance firm was dispatched with a letter of introduction from Wolf himself to Sec. T. G. Graffen of Amalgam, whom the Whalen forgeries had accused as being the chief Communist agent in America.

"As a prominent figure in the 'business world,'" read Wolf's letter, "I ask that you permit Mr. Duffy to discuss the insurance matter with you. . . . The Union Labor Life Insurance Company has the indorsement and approval of leaders of business and finance as well as that of many prominent executives of other life insurance companies." Wolf's insurance company is understood to be the labor agent for one of the big insurance firms which prefers to tap labor unions through a company headed by the labor leader.

In Wolf's pleading for an embargo against Russian products are contained the seeds of a new world war, warns Sec. Louis F. Budenz of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action. In the colonies of several European countries forced labor actually exists and enforcement of the embargo clause will fan flames of resentment aroused by the Grundy tariff, he states. Charging that not all the unions affiliated with the Wage Earners' Protective Conference favor Wolf's latest move, Budenz suggests that Wolf turn his attention to America where the yellow dog contract, company unions and so-called welfare work provide problems aplenty for unionism. "It is particularly unfortunate," Budenz declares, "that an American labor leader issues a statement at a time when it will give aid and comfort to the notoriously anti-union manganese trust, which is conducting a similar campaign against Russian importations. We do not hesitate to say that Russian manganese union workers are enjoying a great laborer that accorded the non-union American wage earners of the measure of economic freedom manganese trust."

The dangers that menace our civilization do not come from the weakness of the springs of production. What it suffers from, and what, if a remedy be not applied, it must die from, is unequal distribution.—Henry George.

The requisites of production are: Labor and appropriate natural objects.—John Stuart Mill.

U. S. Socialists Greet Visitors From Austria

Hillquit Warns Them Not to Look for Prosperity — Dannenberg Says They Won't

UNDER circumstances that were typically international, close to 1,000 Socialists, representing several nationalities, turned out Monday evening to welcome eighty of their Austrian comrades at a reception held in the Finnish Socialist Hall, 2356 Fifth avenue. The delegation had arrived on the Dresden the day before for the purpose of studying American industrial, political and economic conditions.

The Socialist auditorium held a capacity audience when Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist party, rose to greet the delegation on behalf of the American Socialist Party. He presided during the varied program that had been arranged to mark the reception, and which included, besides speeches from representatives of the organizations which had united to extend the welcome and from some of the guests, a musical program, singing by a chorus of the Arbeiter Saengerbund, athletics by the members of the Arbeiter Turn-und Sportbund, and the serving of refreshments in the dining room in the building.

In his address of welcome, Hillquit shattered any of the illusions members of the delegation may have had about the prosperity of the American workers, about 5,000,000 of whom, he told the delegation, were not only unemployed at this time but not provided for by any form of unemployment insurance such as the Austrian workers and other European workers enjoy.

Wolf Effort "Foolish"
"You may have come to see the workers who ride in automobiles and own their own homes," Hillquit declared, "but you will find 5,000,000 of them unemployed, with neither autos nor wages, suffering from the same unemployment as in Europe, except that they are totally unprotected by the government. It is done in European countries."

They, he declared, find a progressive leadership in the trade union movement, one of whose leaders, he said, Matthew Wolf, was making an effort to keep the products of European workers from coming into the United States. He characterized these efforts on the part of Wolf and those associated with him in that attempt as "foolish."

After speeches by M. Zander of the New York Volkszeitung, Keintert of the Touristen-Verein "Naturfreunde, the Arbeiter-Turn-und Sportbund, and the Saengerbund, Bela Low representing the German Branch of the Socialist Party, and Local New York of the Socialist party, which was represented by August Claessens, Robert Dannenberg, Socialist Deputy from Vienna, and President of the Vienna Diet, was called upon by Mr. Hillquit.

Mr. Dannenberg indicated that the Austrian Socialists held no illusions as to the wealth of the American workers. In the few hours they had been here they had, he declared, observed those contrasts of wealth and poverty for which America is famous abroad, and he had no doubt that as the members of the party went across the country the same contrast would be observed in other cities.

Calls America Important
Referring to the situation that had been made by the previous speakers to the relative weakness of the Socialist movement in this country as compared with the movement in Austria, Mr. Dannenberg declared that the importance of the difference was overestimated, and was not nearly as important as the similarity in purpose, aims, and international character the American movement has assumed.

"The fate of the world Socialist movement," Dannenberg declared, "will not be decided in a country like Austria, but rather in a country presenting the classic illustration of capitalist development, the United States. You are fighting capitalism where it is strongest, and your party will rally the workers eventually for the building of the Socialist commonwealth, here and everywhere."

Dannenberg was followed by Dr. Ritter, L. Weber, a member of the Common Council of Saxony, other members of the delegation, and Gabriele Proft, a representative of the Women's Section of the Austrian Socialist Democratic party, which has a membership of almost a quarter of a million in a party whose membership total 700,000. She expressed the hope that when the Women's Section of the Socialist and Labor International holds its international congress in Vienna next year there will be a delegation of Socialist women from the United States.

Norman Thomas, who was scheduled to speak, was unable to attend, because of an accident to his children.

Following the speeches, the athletic features of the program were put on, and at the close of this phase of the program, the delegation retired with many in the audience to the dining room.

The group includes thirty women. After spending four days in

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New York, the delegation will divide into groups, some of which will remain a short time in the United States, traveling as far West as Chicago.

Socialist groups in various cities have extended invitations to the delegation to visit their cities and attend functions they are anxious to arrange for them. Dannenberg, who is leader of the delegation, will be in charge of the tour. On their return to the city local Socialists plan to arrange a get-together at which many who are out of the city now can be present.

The reception was arranged by the German Branch of the Socialist Party, Local New York, the Volkszeitung, Arbeiter-Turn-und Sportbund, the Saengerbund, and the Touristen-Verein.

The Executive of the L. S. I. ZURICH.—The Congress of the French Socialist Party has elected fresh representatives on the executive of the L. S. I. These are Bracke and Longuet, who were already members of the L. S. I. Executive, together with Renaudel, whose membership is new.

The "Bund" Joins Socialist International

WAR

Norman Thomas' Reply To Mayor Walker

Tammany Regime Arraigned For Series of Scandals And Lack of Constructive Social Policies

By Norman Thomas
(An address over Station
WOR, Wednesday, July 30,
1930, at 8.30 p. m.)

IT WOULD be inappropriate if I did not begin this address by expressing my thanks to WOR for permitting me to follow up a discussion on city affairs of great importance to democracy, a discussion very properly begun by the Mayor, which, however, he has apparently tried to stop so far as the city's own station is concerned.

Everybody, including the Mayor, will agree that his recent widely broadcast speech to his aides was intended far less as a warning to city officials than as a defense of his administration. That defense was in part a boast of achievement, in part a pooh-poohing of the amount and significance of wrongdoing, in part the assertion that "corruption and dishonesty and crime are not administrative nor partisan. They are personal and individual."

That the city of New York handles vast affairs, some of them well, I gladly admit. I should far rather discuss great questions of policies concerning these affairs than scandals which disgrace the city. The Mayor's unquestioned ability and wide experience would make his reasoned views on such policies valuable. I cannot, however, escape some consideration of the scandals which necessitated the Mayor's address. Proved wrong-doing and wide-spread suspicion of other wrong-doing have, alas, not been exceptional and non-typical in New York, but the opposite. Crime is personal but corruption and dishonesty can be discouraged or encouraged by the general tone of an administration and the nature of a political machine which runs it. To put it conservatively the Democratic machine has not discouraged them. It is not scandal mongers who charge this but the daily speech of the people, many of whom cynically accept corruption extending even to the sale of justice as a matter of course. The proof is written in the record of events. That is the shame of the city of which we all want to be proud.

Call G. O. P.

Tammany Annex

Before I turn to that record I scarcely need to remind intelligent New Yorkers that we are not dealing with divided authority. The Democratic machine controls the entire city government and every borough government but one. It makes and unmakes officials from petty corporation inspectors—an office the main purpose of which is to provide honest graft for precinct leaders and other deserving politicians—up to the Mayor; from City Magistrate and Municipal court judges to members of the Supreme Court. In much of the city, as every election proves, the Republican machine is a Democratic annex made necessary under our bi-partisan arrangements. It plays Jackal to our Democratic Tiger and in places like the Second and Fourth Assembly Districts of Manhattan helps to steal the votes. George Harvey, in Queens, elected as a reformer, has been most useful to the Mayor to whom he has been completely subservient in the Board of Estimate and for which he introduced the first salary grab. According to charges to which I have publicly called attention this solitary Republican member of the Board of Estimate, this beneficiary of Mr. Ryder's political generosity, is now showing that when he cleaned out the Connolly administration he did not disinfect the Borough Hall of the peculiarly hardy Queens variety of that insidious germ which makes its victim seek city jobs solely for private gain.

Now let us turn to some recent history. During the campaign in which Mayor Walker ran on his record but refused to meet his opponents there were rumors and a little more than rumors of ugly scandals. There was the famous Rothstein case which the Democratic candidate for District Attorney in New York was going to clean up in two weeks after election and did clean up by dismissing all outstanding indictments and dropping the case. That excellent Democrat, Judge Mancuso of the Court of General Sessions had to resign under fire because of his connection with the infamous City Trust bankruptcy. Very specific charges were made by reputable persons that the very important permits in the power of the Board of Standards and Appeals were regularly up for sale. I was told for instance, that the practice was so standardized that in one case \$20,000 was actually returned to the giver when a certain deal could not go through. I could not however get this in affidavit form. The story of the Rothstein loan to Vitale was broken before election but he continued to sit as a magistrate and to play a prominent part in the Democratic campaign in the Bronx. These and other charges and more fundamental discussion of civic policies were followed by a great Democratic victory at the polls. They were not followed by any clean-up.

Vause "Close" to

McCooley and Walker

On the contrary, since the election, without help from the Mayor, rumors of scandal had become certainty. Vitale was removed from the Magistrates' Court on the very charge that had been ignored during the campaign. Ewald resigned under heavy fire after indictment in the Federal Court. The Crane Grand Jury which by no means went to the bottom of things, corroborated most of the general statements I had made concerning magistrates. I have filed with a committee of the Bar Association a specific charge and even more serious information that may lead to other and even worse charges against Magistrate McQuade. These things and a few recent good appointments made by the Mayor under public pressure have by no means cleaned up the Magistrates' Courts.

Nor does scandal stop with the

magistrates. Mancuso in New

York has been followed by Vause

in Brooklyn. Here we have a

county judge, close to McCooley

and the Mayor, not long ago

chosen by his political associates

chairman of the Democratic

County Committee in Kings. These

are entirely too intelligent men

not to have had an inkling of his

character, yet their friend has al-

ready been convicted in Federal

Court for using the mails to de-

fraud the poor and is under investigation to find out what became of the \$250,000 fee which he admits receiving in order to influence a pier lease. He says that he split the fee but has not yet declared openly with whom. Certainly it is true that no pier lease could have been made without the approval of the Dock Department and the Sinking Fund Commission, of which the Mayor himself is a member. Yet only within the last few days has any investigation been authorized of the Dock Department; previously the District Attorney of New York dropped the inquiries with remarkable celerity.

Meanwhile, in New York County, the Chief Probation Officer for the Court of General Sessions, Mr. Cooley, resigned under revelations which brought discredit to him and no credit to the judges of the court, who, for instance, used the service of the probation office to get jobs for probationers but for their friends. Stories of the prices paid for the judicial nominations even for the Supreme Court continue unabated. Governor Roosevelt's belated appointment of Judge Sheintag is an exception which proves the rule that political considerations if not the payment of money govern the appointment or nomination of judges in greater New York. In the very important Surrogates Court in Staten Island a mysterious investigation is at last in progress under the Commissioner of Accounts; and a public administrator in that county, a good Democrat, of course, is under charges for misappropriating funds from estates which he should have administered for the benefit of those widows and orphans for whom all capitalist parties are so concerned.

Walker Encourages

Governmental Breakdown

We are also, thanks to Mr. Tut-

tle's activity, at last getting some

definite proof concerning activities

of the Board of Standards and Ap-

peals which are not only corrup-

tive themselves but which break

down the regulations intended to

protect the health and safety of

the people. It appears that an

ex-horrible doctor named Doyle, who

admits fee-splitting, was a particu-

larly favored agent for getting

permits from the Board. I doubt

if he is the only one. At last the

Mayor's friend, William Walsh,

Chairman of the Board was forced

to resign and even a Tammany

District Attorney was compelled

to seek his indictment in a matter

growing out of the low rent at

which he occupied his apartment.

While such revelations as these

were in process the Mayor showed

his lack of a sensitive conscience

not only by his do-nothing policy

but by his appointments. His first

batch of new magistrates he ap-

pointed without even consulting

the Bar Association formally. More

outrageous were his appointments

of Warren N. Hubbard as Com-

missioner of Public Works and

James Gerahy, as Commissioner

of Licenses. Mr. Hubbard, who is

a Tammany politician, last ap-

peared in public notice as an officer

of the notorious City Trust Com-

pany. Mr. Gerahy, who was made

Commissioner of Licenses, is the

same man who under Mayor Hy-

land was charged with having issued

400 taxi licenses to men with

prison records. More recently he

has been charged, according to the

press, with offering to get a cer-

tain oil burner approved by the

Board of Standards and Appeals

if he were given a fee.

This recital of facts not open to

dispute is not a record of unex-

pected failure by a few individuals.

It is a record of something wrong

in the spirit and method of city

administration. This judgment is

fortified by the failure of the

Mayor to take any initiative in in-

vestigation and by the weak hand-

ling to put it mildly, of all charges

by the five District Attorneys' of-

fices in this great city. The present

belated investigation of the

Commissioner of Accounts cannot

possibly escape the cynical judg-

ment that it is an investigation of

Tammany, by Tammany and for

Tammany. It will be a miracle

if the Mayor's own Commissioner

does more than to show up what

cannot be concealed in an effort

to block a more fundamental

probe. This was the effect,

whether intentional or not, of

District Attorney Crane's inquiry,

into the Magistrates' Court which

did not follow up the leads which

they had, or might have had on

the particular magistrates and did

not go into the heart of the so-called

contract system by which Magis-

trates are made part, and a

very useful part, of the political

machine. Few of the favors lead-

ers have to give out are more val-

uable to them than their influence

over the magistrates who usually

are appointed straight out of po-

litical clubs. We are not dealing

here with individuals but with a

system.

Hits Salary Grabs

And Low Wages

By no means all or even the

most important part of a discus-

sion of public affairs has to do

with open scandals. More misery

to the people may be caused by

things left undone or by a faulty

system of taxation, education and

the management of public utilities

than by open graft. When the

present city administration was re-

jected it was already evident that

we were in for a period of hard

times and the unemployment which

is a tragic indictment of capital-

ism even an so-called prosperous

times would be greatly increased.

It is a plain statement of fact that

the sum total of chronic misery in greater New York as a result of unemployment is a calamity second only to war and in the long run greater than fire or earthquake. From November until now the economic leaders of our society have given it one-tenth of the heed they would give an earthquake. From November until April the city administration did nothing. Its officials explained that they could not accelerate public works or adopt in the city a plan similar to the one which their fellow Democrats, Senator Wagner, urged on the Federal government. Contrary to law and fact the Mayor denied that he had powers for emergency relief which have been left until now and will indefinitely be left to private agencies already overwhelmed with cases. The city of New York faces next winter the sorrow of the unemployed without a program for relief or amelioration. The one thing that was belatedly done in response to prodding by labor and civic agencies was to open a wholly inadequate municipal employment agency to be operated temporarily, which means, necessarily, inefficiently, without positive coordination with state and other non-profit employment agencies. For the rest the unemployed are left to the mercy of private employment exchanges so inefficiently regulated that they mercilessly exploit these most miserably of our people.

But the Mayor who could do so

little for the unemployed has a

heart as big as the out of doors

for all the Democrats on the city

payroll. With the aid of a useful

Republican ally, George Harvey,

he first jammed through a big

raise for the Board of Estimate

immediately after their reelection.

He followed that by the \$519,000

raise to a miscellaneous lot of city

officials and judges who are al-

ready well paid, none of whom

would resign except under fire and

few of whom by any stretch of

the imagination have given such

public service as to earn this sort

of reward. Meanwhile scrub women

are happy to get \$980 a year in

public service.

Furthermore, the city adminis-

tration which is so solicitous for

its political henchmen has not been

able to secure the prevailing rate

of wages for workers on city con-

tracts on the subways, for paint-

ing school houses and so forth.

Only the other day the Brother-

hood of Painters District Council

added its complaint to complaints

of long standing by the carpenters

and other workers.

Nor has the Mayor been able

to take advantage at this time of

unemployment to push any housing

program. That hardy perennial,

the Mayor's housing plan, which

always blooms just before election,

is always frost bitten before it

brings forth fruit. The last refer-

ence I heard to it was a complaint

by the Mayor that the expense of

condemnation may be too great.

Alleges Judge

Talley Gets Favours

Now it is entirely true, as the

Comptroller and the Mayor so fre-

quently tell us, that condemnation

costs in New York are so absurdly

high as to constitute a racket.

Tammany and McCooley judges

award immense sums especially to

clients represented by right law-

yers. For instance, it is reported

that ex-Judge Talley, high in Tam-

many circles, is unusually success-

ful in this connection. On the

other hand, I have had complaints

from less favored property holders

of long delay in paying condemna-

tion awards. The point is that

we have yet to learn of any con-

certed drive by the city which

compels judges, all of them owing

their office to the same political

machine, to handle condemnation

matters reasonably. Is it possible

that the city administration would

rather have a good excuse for

delay in pushing the program of

parcs and playgrounds which its

own committee has at last decided

is necessary because of the costs

of condemnation? Whatever the

reason, Comptroller Berry in all his

years in office and all his pro-

cessed enthusiasm for parks and

playgrounds has definitely said

that he had no concrete sugges-

tions to make for condemnation."

Not only has the Walker admin-

istration failed to use condemna-

tion for slum clearing or to for-

mulate or push any intelligent

housing program. It has also

failed to enforce the laws we have.

The Tenement House Department

does not have enough inspectors

Cheer Up With Calvin

MATT WOLL is all hot and bothered about the "indentured labor" of Soviet Russia. He says that labor in Russia is not free in "the American sense of the word."

It was not so long ago when down in the coal-fields of Illinois and Ohio we saw a whale of a lot of "free labor" in the American sense of the word. Coal-diggers, the workers in our greatest basic industry, the hewers of the stuff of which all our dreams of industrial supremacy are made, are free to go down two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet underground with always the chance of being blown to shatters at every turn, for the princely sum of two and three dollars a day in Ohio and even less in the non-union fields to the South. They are also free to read the notices posted at the pit-mouths to the effect that the mines will not be reopened until September, if then. Then they are free to go back home and starve to death, reading meanwhile that humorous passage in the Declaration of Independence about "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

No indentured labor in coal or steel or in the factories which produce the mass of our goods. No siree. Our native freemen rise and shine every working day at six and go happily to their tasks cheered with the thought that unlike "them lousy Roosians" they are bound by no chains, driven to the galleys by no governmental overseer. The time-clocks, the docking systems, the personnel managers, the efficiency men—all these are merely symbols and the outward and visible signs of The New Freedom of the New Capitalism which is so dear to the great pulsing libertarian heart of Brother Woll.

And if there should be amongst these free workers of ours any stiff-necked and stubborn enough to cast aspersions around the plant, let them read the cheering words of that High Priest and Chief Poet-Bah of our late lamented "prosperity" as printed in "The New York Herald-Tribune" of July 28th last.

Calvin Coolidge says: "When the country needs a little encouragement it can look at the condition of the Federal Treasury."

This thirty-four dollars sentence, for you mustn't forget, boys and girls, that Cal draws down two bucks a word from his writings; refers to the fact that since August, 1919, our national debt has been reduced over ten billion dollars and now stands at a little over sixteen billion dollars.

If any out-of-work coal-digger, steel worker, mechanic, clerk or abandoned farmer can look at the condition of the Federal Treasury and not feel encouraged, then by crickey, he deserves all that is coming to him and if he doesn't like this country let him go over to Russia and join up with the wage-slaves there who are working steadily, although of course in shameful bondage, under conditions which make a lot of our highly press-agented welfare work look like a poor joke.

As for ourselves, we were, we admit, feeling a bit low until we got the good news from Calvin. Now we are all steamed up.

In answer to a rather depressing letter from our butcher wanting to know what the hell about our bill, we simply clipped Cal's piece to the bill and sent it back with the admonition to take a good look at the condition of the Federal Treasury.

We have found a photograph of the Treasury Building in Washington which we now show to such of our creditors as we have the luck to run into in the streets and we simply drag this out and say: "What do you mean, 'where is that ten you owe me?' Haven't you heard that in the past ten years we have cut down our national debt to a mere sixteen billion bucks? Tut, tut, you mustn't get disturbed over a paltry ten dollars. Think of Mellon, think of our trade balance, think of the freight car loadings for September, 1929, think of the menace to our manganese trade caused by the threatened dumping of Soviet goods into this country. Keep your mind on these all-important matters and forget that ten. Have faith in your nation's financial stability, have faith in Massachusetts, have faith in 'The New York Herald-Tribune' and run along and sell your papers."

One of the most fascinating stories we have read in the papers for a long, long time is that of the passing of the huge royalty holdings of the Wendel family of New York to the last Wendel survivor as told in "The New York Times" last week.

The great, shuttered Wendel mansion at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue across the street from where the members of the Union League Club are decaying of diabetes in the front windows has always been a cause of the liveliest curiosity on our part. On one side of the avenue the strong-hold and citadel of a decadent conservatism. On the other one of the strongest material arguments for the Single Tax, the taxation of inheritances and every other progressive and socialist theory.

For in this house with one or two hoary servants lives an eighty year old woman, Ella Wendel, dressed in the costume of the Eighties, inheritor of property valued at more than one hundred million dollars. Ella, the last of the six Wendel sisters, moves through the great, gas-lighted rooms of the old brick and brown-stone house, a gray recluse who has in her trembling hands such power as no ancient emperor ever dreamed of.

"Miss Ella Wendel," says the brilliantly written "Times" story: "has slipped in and out of the side door of the house during all these years. One by one, her sisters as they have died have concentrated the accumulated real estate by transmitting it in their wills with no terms of endearment. There was never any distribution of personal jewelry, for the sisters never bought any; nor of clothing, which in the estate of their brother John Wendel was appraised at \$10. The remainder of the wills was a precise catalogue of properties like a surveyor's report. The family had no known charities."

Not five blocks away from this bizarre household a great army of men lie like a host of the dead on the hard ground of Bryant Park these nights. A short avenue away with hollow and harried eyes men scan the signs in front of the employment offices on Sixth Avenue.

But the fat man in the Union League Club window across the street will tell you: "This is the best of all possible worlds. This depression is merely temporary. Fundamentally the nation is sound. Did you see what Coolidge wrote this morning? All we need is a little confidence in ourselves. These Socialist agitators ought to be stood up against the wall and shot. They're all in the pay of Moscow and if they don't like this country—"

McAlister Coleman.

From Our Foreign Correspondent

British Labor In Office

A Record of Difficulties Coupled With Accomplishments; Cross-Currents Of Dissatisfaction Appear

By Harry W. Laidler
London, July 22nd.

THE first group organized by the League for Industrial Democracy to tour the labor, Socialist and Communist centers of Europe left the Brooklyn pier on the new and fast North German Lloyd steamship, Bremen, on Friday, June 28 at midnight. The group consisted of about a dozen members—college undergraduates, graduate students, college instructors and members of several professions. The object of the tour was to witness at first hand some of the achievements of European labor on the political, trade union, cooperative and educational fields, and to come into touch with some of the personalities who were building for a cooperative world. The details of the trip were worked out by the Open Road.

Time on the Bremen passed swiftly. The group on ship board took occasion, in cooperation with Karl Borders, Professor Warne and others, to forearm itself with facts regarding conditions in some of the countries which it planned to visit.

Great Britain was our first destination. We landed at Southampton on July 3 and were met by the leader assigned to us for the six days we planned to spend in England—Isobel Goddard, Labor candidate for Parliament in Hastings, former parliamentary secretary to Norman Angell and a member of the I.L.P. Miss Goddard proved ideal for that purpose.

In the next few days we visited the Transport House—the fine new headquarters of the British Labor party, of the Trade Union Council, and of numerous national unions; the House of Parliament, where we had tea on the terrace as guests of the Foreign Minister, Arthur Henderson and were shown around the historic House by Comrades George Dallas and James Stewart, the London School of Economics; one of London's largest employment exchanges; the Fabian Society; the I.L.P.; the London County Council; the Wholesale Cooperative Society; the London Cooperative Society; a London municipal house settlement; the Mary Ward Settlement; Toynbee Hall and a beautiful club for workers down

the Thames.

More important, we had fascinating talks at these institutions and elsewhere with many of the thinkers and doers in the movement—James Middleton, Acting Secretary of the Labor party and one of the best loved men in the whole movement; Harold Laski, brilliant political scientist; G. D. H. Cole, guild Socialist and member of the Advisory Economic Council recently appointed by MacDonald; Fenner Brockway, who made such a deep impression on American thought last year; H. W. Brailsford, formerly editor of the London New Leader; Beatrice Webb, the most prominent economist in Great Britain—perhaps in the world—today; Arthur Greenwood, the able Minister of Health, in charge of slum clearance; Dr. Marion Phillips, one of the three most active women members of the Labor party; William Gillies of the Labor party's international research bureau; Emil Davies, Labor member of the London County Council and authority on finance and collectivism; and numerous other labor M.P.'s from mining and other sections of the party.

We heard from Jim Middleton something on the onward sweep of the Labor party from the days when it was run from one of the rooms of Ramsay MacDonald, used at night as a bed room for his two boys, to its present position of minority government. We heard something of its present methods of organization, of its historic campaign of 1929. One of the reasons for the success of this campaign, according to Middleton and Will Henderson was that the party was ready, as soon as the campaign was announced, to send out millions of leaflets to its party workers. The total deficit to the party on its tons of literature during this campaign was, by the way, less than 5000 pounds. And we were shown stacks and stacks of blank and leaflets all printed and placed in neat packages giving minute instructions regarding the technique of running candidates, ready to be sent out at a moment's notice as soon as another election was announced.

From Secretary F. W. Galton of the Fabian Society we were told how this small educational society,

with a membership of little more than 2000, had influenced the thought of the nation and was now supplying some 49 Labor members of Parliament, eight members of the Cabinet and fourteen other officers of the Government without seats. And from William Robson, editor of the new and scholarly Political Quarterly, and a student of municipal affairs, we heard of the increasing conquests of the Labor party in the large municipalities of the country. London now had some 40 labor members out of a total of less than 150.

From most of those whom we met during the short time at our disposal we asked one question: What has the Labor government done while in office? To this question, the invariable first reply of the officials of the party was that it was unresponsible to judge the party as one would judge a majority party; the Labor party had only 288 seats out of 615 and could be put out of office at any moment by a combination of Liberal and Tory parties. Lloyd George had declared at the beginning of the present Parliamentary session that he would support the party in certain social reform measures, but just as soon as it proposed any fundamental socialist measures he would fight it to the hilt.

"Rights" and "lefts" alike agreed that Labor had done much along international lines. Harold Laski pronounced Henderson one of the greatest foreign ministers of modern times. The pressure brought to bear on France to evacuate the Rhineland; the renewal of diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia; the advances of the government toward arbitration agreements, the naval conference—though there was universal regret that the conference had not gone further in armament limitation; the establishment of better relations between England and America, partly as a result of MacDonald's visit, and the proposed treaty with Egypt, even though the treaty negotiations had temporarily broken down—all were cited, as indicative of the accomplishments of the Labor party abroad.

"At the last meeting of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International at Berlin," declared Fenner Brockway, "practically all present spoke of the tremendous service of the Labor party to the cause of peace during the last year. The presence of the Labor government undoubtedly saved Vienna from a Fascist coup d'etat. One couldn't desire a much better Foreign Secretary than Arthur Henderson."

The fly in the ointment in foreign relations was, of course, India. Fenner Brockway, H. W. Brailsford and other I.L.P.'ers maintained that the government had well-nigh given up its chance of settling the Indian question and that it would not be able to get the representative Indian leaders to the Round Table discussion in the Fall unless it adopted a minimum program which included (1) amnesty to the leaders of the Indian Nationalist movement now imprisoned and (2) a guarantee of full responsible government to the Indians as a basis of negotiations.

"There can be no successful conference," declared Brockway, "if there remain in prison men like Gandhi, with his great influence, like Nehru, leader of the largest party in the Assembly and a moderate, and like P. M. noted son, leader of the labor forces and the younger group of Indians. I do not say that the British government must promise beforehand dominion status or independence. I feel that there should be a transition period to work out a constitution, but the Indians should be assured of the acceptance of the principle of full responsibility and the Indian government should be able to decide whether they wish to stay in the Empire or to get out of it."

Mr. Brailsford concurred with Brockway, but felt that the first step should be an offer to the Indians on the basis of which the Nationalists would agree, when Amnesty was declared, to suspend their present resistance.

The right wing of the party maintained that the Labor government had been practically powerless to do anything of consequence before the publication of the Simon Report; that it was assuring the Indians that it was not bound by that report; that if it let go of the situation immediately there was a probability of grave disorders between Mohammedan and Hindu and between British India

of today and the other Indian states. Most of the Indian nationalists, moreover, were not democrats, had little interest in labor and, if given full authority to adopt their own constitution, might adopt one decidedly discriminating against the mass of labor.

The I.L.P. reply to some of these defenses was that the Mohammedan and Hindu tension in India was largely due to the scramble of both groups for office under the present arrangement, where the two groups had separate electorates. Mohammedan could vote only for Mohammedan, Hindu for Hindu. Thus, in seeking election, leaders of each group tried to prove to his own people that he was a better Hindu or Moslemite, as the case might be, than his opponent. Bitterness between these two religious schools was thus largely increased. In the other Indian states the situation was bad, but the tension between Mohammedan and Hindu was not so great as in British India. If the two groups in British India could be brought around a table, an agreement could be reached. In the meanwhile the boycott is going on, people are being killed, others jailed and a peaceful adjustment is becoming daily more difficult. It is impossible to predict what the future will bring forth.

The Liberals and Tories are, of course, not anxious to take the government at this time. They would rather that the Labor party bore the responsibility for finding a solution to the Indian question. The mass of people are not very much interested. Tories and Liberals would oppose any radical change in Indian policy. Many Tories are urging more vigorous suppression of Indian disturbances, bitterly denounce Lord Irwin's speech of some months ago, and the Labor government finds itself the unwilling inheritor of a situation of infinite complexity. On its courageous handling of the situation in the next few months may depend the peace of the world. Perhaps the British industrialists, seeing that the present situation carries with it a permanent threat to their India trade and investments, may be brought around to the Indian Nationalist policy.

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

THE Making of Fascists

How Mussolini Recruits His Braggart Army of Empty Heads, Thugs and Sycophants

By James Oneal

RECENT speeches by Mussolini again brought Fascism into the headlines and, warlike as they were, they by no means indicate that the Italian dictatorship is confident of its power and its future. It has often happened that a regime fearing its own stability has sought to strengthen it by war. Fascism is by no means a harmonious unit as its propagandists would have us believe and this is made evident by one of the most informing studies of it that has been written. This study by Herbert W. Schneider and Shepard B. Clough (Making Fascists, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, \$3) is the result of personal investigation in Italy, study of all available material, and many interviews with Fascists.

What makes this book valuable and informing is that it offers a comprehensive view of Fascist institutions, that is, the social, economic, educational, religious, military, and political organs of the Fascist State as well as the economic, racial, and religious groupings within the Fascist holy land. The rise of Fascism to power is considered only incidentally, as when it is necessary to trace a grouping, an institution, or a policy out of the backgrounds and origins of Fascism.

If we were to sum up the cult of Fascism we believe that it can be defined as a creed that produces diseased minds in sound bodies. Intellectually, Fascism cannot be reconciled with thinking. If the brains of its adherents could be scooped out without destroying their lives the intellectual vacuum would be sufficient for Fascism. On the other hand the craze for sports makes for sound bodies and excellent cannon fodder, to say nothing of relieving millions from the monotony of being unable to think or say anything in this holy land of glorified empty heads, braggarts, thugs, and sycophants. Incidentally, we may remark, the Allied Powers share in responsibility for this creation of Fascism. Italy entered the war in support of the Allies by a secret treaty which promised her plunder and the bargain was kept. Had Italy refused the bribe of a meal at the thieves' supper it isn't likely that Fascism would have arisen to enslave the Italian masses.

Sectional and local pride and ambitions of Tuscans, Romans, Neapolitans, and Sicilians persist, and in Sicily Fascism has met with the least success. In the South Tyrol where the population is almost wholly German only continuous imposition of terrorism keeps the people submissive. The means being taken to Italianize this population makes the former Russianization of Poland appear to be a venture in philanthropy. Here Fascism comes into conflict with the church for the Germans are Catholics. The same brutal methods of Italianizing the Slavs at Fiume and Trieste have been employed and yet Mussolini demands "cultural" protection of Italians in France.

Religious dogmas are not discussed because they are truths revealed by God. Fascist principles are not discussed because

they come from the mind of a Genius: Benito Mussolini.

Of course, no government could get away with anything like this if it was not a dictatorship. Naturally, all opinion is controlled and what is rational out comes through the press which is one extensive intellectual brothel. Even the Fascists get only the news which the dictators think they should have while the murder raids of Fascist bands are referred to merely as "disturbances." There are various patriotic organizations that supplement the other organs of coercion and repression and various forms of symbolism are employed to appeal to the imagination. There is even a Fascist calendar which recalls the days of the French Revolution. Year I began in October, 1922, the month of the Fascist march on Rome. Moreover, "Successive years are given a Roman numeral usually written after the Christian date. All official documents must bear the numeral of the Fascist year."

October 28, the anniversary of the March on Rome is a holiday and the only speech permitted on this solemn occasion is Mussolini's. The birthday of Rome, April 21, has become Fascist Labor Day, taking the place of May Day.

Naturally, there is little intellectual life in Italy as even the universities have become Fascist institutions and there are "professors" as willing to teach the sanctity of invested capital. However, it is interesting to note that not all Italian intellectuals are Fascist prostitutes. When in 1927 the Italian Academy at Rome was founded "the names of many distinguished men in literature, philosophy, and social science (men like Benedetto Croce) were conspicuous for their absence."

And yet there are divisions even within the Fascists, especially between the Old Guard of 1919 and the newcomers. Former syndicalists and political actionists, Catholics and anticlericalists, those who control party machinery and those who want to control it, intrigues and conflicts between local bosses, antagonism between capitalists and workers, and other sources of friction. In other words, the much boasted Corporative State has not solved any of the conflicts that occur in other nations. Its rulers have only succeeded in hiding these conflicts by suppression and censorship. The reader will be impressed



IMPERIAL MUSSOLINI

Fascism is not a reasoned philosophy of politics, economics, or social life. As the authors state, "It is not identical with the Catholic Church, for it includes a traditional and widespread anticlericalism (in the name of Catholicism); it is neither Roman nor feudal, neither pagan nor Christian; it is a loose mixture of all these elements; . . . its ideals and its institutions are the product of centuries of turbulent experience and several distinct civilizations."

Despite the agreement between Church and State, there is a fundamental conflict between them. Although the former has exclusive privileges in the schools and even though it congratulated Mussolini for destroying the Freemasons, "It is impossible to conceal the fact that both Church and State want to be sovereign; this fundamental conflict is not likely to be reconciled in any mutual sharing of power."

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with some remarkable similarities between Fascism and Bolshevism, although the authors make no comparisons. Bolshevism lives on the idea of a "permanent state of war" and so does Fascism. The Communist who regards Russia as a proletarian nation will be surprised to learn that Fascists regard Italy as "a proletarian nation waging a class struggle." The Fascist "combat squads" have their counterpart in Communists who have similar squads which are employed to break up meetings. The Corporative State is largely based upon occupational groupings and so is the Soviet State. If Communists appeal to Lenin as the last word in knowledge Fascists make the same appeal to Mussolini. The catechisms, creeds, and guides issued by the Fascist Party remind one of the endless "theses" issued by the Communist parties. If one is required to render blind homage to Stalin similar homage must be rendered to Mussolini. Banishment and imprisonment as punishment for party dissent is the same in both Russia and Italy. If the Bolshevist rulers insist that their program alone is adapted for Russia the same claim is made by the Fascists for Italy.

One other phase presents an interesting analogy between the two movements. This is in the matter of party "purging." In Russia the Communist Party goes through a periodical cleansing by expelling all members whose views do not coincide with the ruling party chiefs. During the year 1926 30,000 members of the Fascist Party were expelled and hardly an issue of the leading party organ appears without a list of expulsions. In the following year the doors of the Fascist Party were closed. The authors also point out that within a year or so after the march on Rome 250,000 persons joined the party and 150,000 of these new recruits were expelled by Mussolini at the request of the Old Guard. With other "purifications" going on we may be sure that contentment is not so universal in the Fascist holy land as Mussolini would have us believe.

Fascism has no definite aims outside of the leaders whose itch to dominate and to occupy easy berths is evident. Our impression is that it will some day blow up and when the elemental fury now suppressed is released the Fascist leaders will have to hunt cyclone cells if they fail to cross the Italian frontier as refugees.

The Chatter Box

THERE is nothing to be funny about this week's friends; and for that matter for many long weeks to come . . . if the present industrial depression keeps shoving us poor folks further and further into mental and material bankruptcy.

You might get a snicker about Ham Fish and his piscatorial troupe in quest of red herring. You could also get a tinkle out of the Amtorg pulpwood or Matt Woll as the saviour of free American labor, and all that pulpy mess. . . A letter to Joe Stalin with an "I told you so" theme could get a sickly grin or so, out of my more valiant readers . . . but I'm just utterly sad today, and only you folks out there can help dispel the gloom. . .

On the desk before me lie numerous letters from old readers who write in, that the present economic chaos has deprived them of even the two dollars necessary to renew their subscription. And yet they do so want to keep up with what is going on for the great change.

Every mail brings in a number of these grievous missives. And to your combined manager-columnist this matter is loaded with even greater despair.

And moreover we cannot bear with dropping off the list such staunch and loyal old comrades to whom the question of bread or the paper arises, and in all necessity they choose bread.

I therefore call upon all of you who have been so charitable with your praise and interest in what I have said or sung here, to join with me in building up an emergency army of sub-getters under the banner of the Chatterbox. . . Each one of you ought to go out and secure at least two new subscribers per week during these dog-days . . . in order to help in part, that we keep on our list all such comrades who cannot afford to pay the subscription price of two dollars, and whom we cannot afford to lose as readers.

For the last three years we have managed to keep The New Leader going above the debt limit. It has been hard pushing and scraping and pulling. We have done with very little money what most publishers with their unlimited funds often fail to do. We have gotten out a readable, live and at all times instructive journal. We have here thousands of testimonials from all over the world to substantiate this statement. And the financial zig-zagging and whirling in order to keep on without serious loss would dizzy the head of any Wall Street bucketshop magician.

But it has been done. . . And as long as our income from circulation kept going up, and our advertising kept pace, we looked ahead without any great dread. . .

And during all those three years we never raised our voices to you in plea for help. While all other radical publications have been running their columns wide in quest for donations and emergency funds, we have kept the field clear for educational purposes. But the strain is telling on us. . . And unless we receive a substantial amount of subs, to fill in the now enlarged hole, we may be obliged to go out on a begging campaign to actually SAVE THE NEW LEADER FROM SUSPENSION.

We might save a little here and there by trimming down the meagre personnel of the office and editorial staff. That would add further hardship on loyal men and women who are in no sense overpaid for the splendid work they perform. We might cut the paper down to six pages or even four, and so carry on for a while. But our advertising income would suffer in consequence, and so no actual gain would show thereby.

Comrades and friends, we have been mulling this matter over in our board meetings until we have grown sad with the task. Only one way out appears. Subscriptions . . . more subscriptions and still more subs. . .

With FIFTY THOUSAND paying subscribers we can carry on handsomely. And until we reach that amount on our mailing list . . . there is dire news in store for all of us. . .

There is only one hope left for us in all frankness. And that is an awakening of the old sense of self-sacrifice and idealism that carried the party and the Call through so many bitter years.

Well do I remember how Josh Wanhope and Frank MacDonald used to put it up to the readers of the Call to save their paper from death. . . And how enormously the response used to come from the comrades. A surge of money and help would overwhelm the office force, and once again came a clearing until the next emergency. . . And in those days emergencies took place a few months apart.

I do not want to look back on the past except to gather from it fresh courage for the clamoring to-morrow. . . I know there isn't a one among you less capable of being fired into fresh hope for humanity and energy to carry on for the cause. . . I know that the time has never been more ripe for our growth and influence. . . And that there are millions of potential comrades and readers of this paper in the land. . . If only they are reached with our message. . . And there are thousands of you men and women who believe with me in the cause, who can do no greater service to your faith than to procure one or two more to believe and perform with you.

There is Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston who has been an individual responsible for over one thousand subs to the New Leader. Of course he did not get them all himself, although his personal solicitation ran into the hundreds. But he has organized his few friends into a sub hunting committee and never a week passes without a score or so of new ones from his way. Give me fifty Al Lewises, and I promise you the best Socialist paper in Christendom. . . And since his tribe cannot increase as rapidly as we pray, then let there be five thousand of you, each dedicated to procure at least ten subs through the year.

I promise to announce here in my own pet space from week to week the name and amount of subs sent in by my own staff of New Leader boosters. You will pardon this provincial announcement. . . since I intend to keep up with the rest of the departments and make adequate acknowledgement here as well. But I do so want to see for the once whether my own seven years of play and toil on this sheet has built up for me some measure of personal friendship. . .

If half of the folks who have written in to me within the last seven years on one question or another would send in five subs each, most of our problems would solve themselves immediately. . . We have not cried Wolf for a long time. . . Believe us then that the monstrous shadow darkens this office room. . . Unless all of you with some really small effort show the dark presence away. . . And only subscriptions can do it. . .

I trust you all understand the case for the New Leader. I know of no simpler words to carry the danger closer to your hearts. I know of no more valid and practical way to protect the New Leader for all of us than the subscription plan I have outlined.

We will do all we can here. Do your bit out there. . .

S. A. de Wit.

Journey's End Comes Back To The B'way Stage

The Stage

The Movies

Music

First Time In Brooklyn



Edmund Lowe and Marguerite Churchill are here shown in a scene from "Good Intentions," which is having its first Brooklyn showing at the Fox Theatre. The stage show numbers some interesting and popular names.

THE WEEK ON THE STAGE

"Ladies All"—Excellent Hot Weather Comedy

"Ladies All," at the Morosco Theatre, adapted by Elmer Harris from French play "Lequelle," produced by Shuberts.

"Ladies All" is one of those "cute shows." A cute show is what the tired business man and girl want in hot weather. Walter Wolf makes a charming Lothario whose loves are as numerous as the waves in the sea. He's the cocksure lover, who's got that certain thing. Violet Heming, as the sophisticated Mrs. Shaw, who loves our gay philanthropist, but is unwilling to admit it until she is sure of him, is beautiful, chic and slim. Just a little too slick and debonair, though. The rest of the cast is good. The unawakened Anne, the outraged husband, James, the French maid Julie, the love-stricken chauffeur.

The dialogue is pert and entertaining. The situation is really funny. Bob Longworth and Ann Duncan are guests of Nancy Shaw.

Longworth, finding himself with three lovely women, makes love to each in turn with varying degrees of success. During the night one of the women goes into Bob's bedroom. Since his love-making has taken place in the dark, Bob is ignorant of the identity of his fair charmer. The second act is spent in a hectic effort to find out, to which of the three women he should render thanks for a lovely Nuit d'amour.

One can see the complications that might arise. The suspense is well sustained throughout the second act. The third act works out just a little too patly. A highly improbable escapade of course, but as we said before, worth seeing if you're in the mood for froth and bubbles.

A. C. M.

Personality Week At the Fox Theatre In Brooklyn

This is Personality Week at the Fox Theatre, Flatbush and Nevins and a free-for-all for the flappers. The Personality-Plus shows presented on one and the same program are Frank Richardson, singing screen star in person; Sam Jack Kaufman, new and different Master of Ceremonies; Bob West, at the organ; Jack McBride in "Trees" Idea; and Edmund Lowe in the picture "Good Intentions."

"Good Intentions" deftly tells what happens when a master crook goes a-wrong. To the world he was a polished, suave gentleman of wealth and fashion—but to his "mob," he was its skillful leader, the man who planned and supervised its daring international robberies, while the police of both continents fumed and raged. What happened when he fell in love is vividly told in this new Fox Movietone of a crook's attempted reformation.

"Holiday" at the Cameo Theatre

Noteworthy in every respect, a production with a story which for tenseness and human interest has seldom been told on the dialogue screen, and every character played by a thorough stage artist, the Pathe picture, "Holiday," comes to the Cameo Saturday, August 2.

Five stage players of prominence are featured—Ann Harding, Mary Astor, Edward Everett Horton, Robert Ames and Hedda Hopper. Others in the excellent cast are Elizabeth Forrester, Hallam Cooley, Monroe Owsley, William Holden, Creighton Hale and Mabel Forrest.

Sophistication and smartness—these are the terms that truly describe the charm and scintillation that marks every scene of "Holiday." Set in the background of a Fifth Avenue mansion of unlimited wealth, a most gripping story is developed with intelligence and savor faire.

Warner Bros. Theatres Throughout Globe Celebrate Silver Jubilee

Warner Bros. theatres on Broadway, in common with all other Warner theatres in the United States and abroad, currently are celebrating Silver Jubilee Month, commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the four Warner Brothers into the motion picture industry.

Today the reins are in the capable hands of Harry M. Warner, Major Albert Warner and J. Leonard Warner. Sam Warner, one of the original four who fared forth so courageously into a new realm, has passed his reward.

The start of Jubilee Month, as August has been designated by the Warners, finds "The Dawn Patrol" still shattering records at the Winter Garden; "The Flirting Widow" at the New York and Brooklyn Strand Theatres, and "Golden Dawn" at the Beacon. "Moby Dick," starring John Barrymore, will reopen the new Hollywood Theatre, which is dedicated to the late Sam Warner, on Thursday night, August 14. "Old English," starring George Arliss, will usher in the new season at the Warner Theatre one week later—Thursday evening, August 21.

Warner pictures to be released on Broadway during this month include "The Matrimonial Bed," "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," "Recaptured Love," "Three Faces East" and "Viennese Nights."

A huge banquet was to have been given President Harry M. Warner as an inaugural for the celebration, but was called off at his own request. The Brothers Warner, who pioneered sound and talking pictures, are observing this anniversary quietly and modestly.

Eisenstein's Last Russian Film Revived At the Fifth Avenue

While Sergei M. Eisenstein is busy preparing his first American film, the Fifth Avenue Playhouse announces that it will revive his "Old and New" for the entire week commencing this Saturday, August 2.

G. W. Alexandrov, who served as associate director of this film and Edouard Tisse, cameraman, are both in Hollywood now with Eisenstein.

The film was originally called "The General Line." The title in Germany was changed to "The Struggle for Soil" and finally "Old and New" was designated as the official title.

"Old and New" is a cinematic appeal to the Russian peasant to join in the general line of progress in Russia. It deals with the problem of collective farming as one of the symbols of the "new."

Constance Bennett and Lew Ayers in "Common Clay" at Roxy Theatre

"Common Clay," a new Fox Movietone production comes to the Roxy Theatre on Friday, August 1. It is an adaptation of Cleve Kinkade's Harvard prize play in which Jane Cowie was so successfully starred and presents Constance Bennett and Lew Ayers in the featured roles. The latter player recently distinguished himself in "All Quiet on the Western Front."

A series of distinguished performances are contributed by the notable supporting cast. Tully Marshall, Beryl Mercer, Matty Kemp, Hale Hamilton and Purnell Pratt are entrusted with important roles. Others are Ada Williams, Charles McNaughton and Genevieve Blinn. Victor Fleming directed from Jules Furthman's adaptation of the Kinkade play. Interesting items in the news of the day will be contributed in sight and sound reproduction by Fox Movietone and Hearst Metrotone Newsreels.

"Little Accident" At the Globe Theatre

When, right on the eve of his wedding, a young man learns that he has just become a father... it isn't hard to imagine what hilarious consequences may follow. That is the situation in "Little Accident," Universal's sparkling comedy drama, which will have its world premiere at the Globe Theatre, beginning Friday, August 1st.

The picture has one of the most distinguished casts ever assembled for a screen play. It includes such names as Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Anita Page, Sally Blane, Zasu Pitts and Joan Marsh who are featured, and Roscoe Karns, Slim Summerville, Henry Armetta, Myrtle Stedman, Albert Gran, Nora Cecil, Bertha Mann, Gertrude Short and Dot Farley. "Little Accident" was directed by William James Craft, who has produced many of Universal's most popular comedies. The picture is based on the sensational successful stage play of the same name, written by Floyd Dell and Thomas Mitchell.

Distinguished Producer Who Brings "Journey's End" Back to Broadway



The revival of "Journey's End" at the Henry Miller Theatre reminds us of the expected arrival of Mr. Gilbert Miller, whose plans for the new season will soon appear in a forthcoming issue. "Journey's End," by the way, will have a \$3 top admission instead of the customary \$4.40.

"All Quiet on the Western Front" to Be Perpetuated

Because they believe "All Quiet on the Western Front," the Film War epic is the typical youth picture and that it both artistically and truthfully tells the story of young men in war-time, the National Student Federation of America has obtained the use of the picture for Armistice Day 1932. It is to be shown in leading universities across the country, according to Ed. R. Hurrow, president.

"The picture, as the book, is of prime interest to University students. It portrays a period in world history when the universities were drained of their young men, and higher education in Europe received a tremendous setback. It bears particular interest to us because shortly after the war the students of this country raised over \$1,000,000 to aid their fellows in Europe, particularly in Germany. Seventy-five percent of the students in Germany were forced to evacuate the universities and go to work at that.

"Behind the German Lines" at the 8th Street Playhouse

In commemoration of the sixteenth anniversary of the World War (1914-1930) the Eighth Street Playhouse is reviving the Ufa film, "Behind the German Lines," for four days starting this Friday, August 1.

The film is compiled from the official German war records and has been edited into an engrossing subject by the Ufa technicians. It is interesting to compare the actual record of the West Front with the popular war novels and plays.

For the remaining three days, starting Tuesday, August 5, the theatre is offering Maurice Chevalier in "The Big Pond."

Joan Crawford At Capitol Theatre

What is reported to be Joan Crawford's strongest and most captivating talking picture to date began an engagement Friday at the Capitol Theatre, when Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presented "Our Blushing Brides," an intensely modern drama concerning the respective romances of three girls who work in the same department store, share the same apartment and only cross each other in the various currents of their dangerous individual romances.

BROOKLYN

Biggest Show in Brooklyn
FOX 25c Mat. 50c
starring **EDMUND LOWE**
with Marguerite Churchill, Regis Toomey, Pat Somerset, Hale Hamilton
FRANK RICHARDSON
IN PERSON
Star of Movietone Follies and "Sonny Side Up"
SAM JACK KAUFMAN
BOB WEST
FANCHON AND MARCO'S
"Trees" Idea
Birds! Dumb Bess! and Beauty

"Journey's End With New Cast Revived At Henry Miller's Theatre at \$3 Top

Monday evening, August 4, at 8:30, Gilbert Miller, by arrangement with Maurice Browne, will present a new company in R. C. Sheriff's celebrated war-play "Journey's End," for a limited engagement, with a \$3 top, at Henry Miller's Theatre, where it was originally presented on March 22, 1929, and where it ran for fourteen consecutive months until May 17, 1930. The cast is headed by Richard Bird as Captain Stanhope, and the company includes William Sauter, G. P. Huntley, Jr., Wilfrid Seagram, Maury Tuckerman, Fred Monti, Harry Ratcliffe, John Parrish, Wilfred Jessop, Sol Douday, Arthur Stenning, William Hitch and James Grainger. Direction is by James Whale who directed the original New York and London productions, as well as the talking-picture version.

Sidney Ross Signs Meyerhold for First Season in America

Soviet dramaturgy with all of its startling and conventional methods will finally issue its challenge to Broadway in the thirtieth year of the new Russian regime according to a cablegram received the other day by Sidney Ross's representative in New York. The herald of this new Russian invasion of America will be the eminent director, Vsevolod Meyerhold, who will bring with him his entire company, staff and repertoire of the Moscow State Theatre, long known as the home of the most extreme dramatic ideas in the Soviet capital. Mr. Ross authorized the announcement that he has signed contracts with Meyerhold as he embarked yesterday at Plymouth on the Ile de France on his return to undertake his own independent season as a theatrical producer.

Ever since the Soviet revolution in November 1917, Meyerhold has maintained his position in the forefront of radical Russian directors, always keeping a step ahead of his rivals. A charter of the Moscow Art Theatre, he soon left that distinguished company to pursue his independent ideas, and at the time of the Revolution was the foremost theatrical producer in Petrograd. During the first year of the Revolution, the Government invited him to transfer his activities to Moscow where he has remained with the exception of one or two visits to Berlin and to Paris for his current much-discussed engagement at the Theatre Montparnasse.

THEATRE GUILD Presents

THE NEW GARRICK GAITIES

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

Opening Monday, August 4
SEAT SALE TOMORROW
SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES
JOURNEY'S END
HENRY MILLER THEA., 124 West 43rd St.
Eves. 8:30. Matines, Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

APOLLO THEATRE

George White
Presents The Ace of Musical Comedies
Flying High
with Bert Lahr—Oscar Shaw
NOTICE
If any ticket broker tells you he has no seats for this show, kindly phone box-office, 2400 Wisconsin, specify locations you desire, and we will reserve them for you at regular box-office prices.
Mail orders filled as per locations requested

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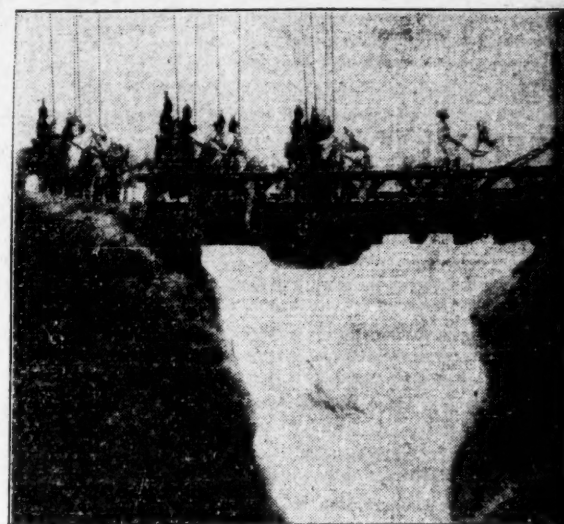
In Their Cruise of the
"SOUTH SEAS"
An Authentic Camera and Microphone Record of Carefree Adventure in the Islands of the Pacific
Sponsored by the National Museum, Washington
LITTLE CARNEGIE
146 West 37th Street
SAT. TO SUN. ONLY
AUGUST 2 TO 5
Also Buddy Rogers in "SAFETY IN NUMBERS"

"MIGHTIEST WAR DRAMA EVER SEEN"

"All Quiet ON THE Western Front"

A Universal Picture presented by Carl Laemmle—Directed by Lewis Milestone
"A notable achievement, sincere, earnest, vivid and graphic. Better than anything so far done."—Morning Post, N. Y. Times.
"Enormously compelling talking motion picture. As a show something to get definitely excited about."—A very fine motion picture."—Howard Barnes, Herald Tribune.
CENTRAL THEATRE Broadway and 47th Street
Twice Daily: 2:45-8:45
3 Times Sat.—Sun., 2:45-8:45-8:45

Held Over at the 55th St. Playhouse



Above, one of the beautiful scenes from the UFA production "Siegfried" shows Siegfried's arrival at Burgundy. The 55th St. Playhouse is holding this picture over for a second week.

"Siegfried" Stays Another Week at the 55th St. Playhouse

"Siegfried," the screen version of the Norse and Niebelungen myth, produced by the German Ufa company, is to be held over for another week at the 55th St. Playhouse commencing next Friday, August 1st.

This lavish German film follows in detail the old saga even more closely than does Wagner in his immortal opera, "Siegfried," the second of the Ringgold trilogy. The story of Siegfried, the dauntless, fearless knight, who conquers the terrors of the mythological forest of Woden, to win the hand of Kriemhild, the beautiful sister of Gunther, King of Burgundy, is authentically told.

"Siegfried" was three years in the making and utilized in this time all the resources of the immense Ufa studios at Neubabelsberg near Berlin. Fritz Lang, who

also was responsible for "Metropolis," "Spies" and "Kriemhild's Revenge," directed a cast of German film celebrities, including Paul Richter, Margaret Schoen, Bernhard Goetzke, George John, Theodor Loes and Hannah Ralph.

ROXY
7th Ave. and 50th St.
Pers. Direction of S. L. ROSENZWEIG (ROXY)
A Dramatic Masterpiece
COMMON CLAY
with Constance Bennett, Lew Ayers, Tully Marshall, Matty Kemp, Beryl Mercer

—ON THE STAGE—
LA "TICKET" Opera—ZUF Opera, by and with Irving Caesar, Entire Roxy Ensemble and cast of principles. "SUMMER DOLL" with Wm. Robyn, Beatrice Belkin, Patricia Bowman, Poqa Ballet, Chorus—32 Royalties. Selections From "The Fortune Teller," Roxy Symphony Orchestra.

COOL
CAMEO 42nd St. & Broadway
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 4 STAR HIT ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
—Daily News—
HOLIDAY
From Philip Barry's stage play
The Perfect Talking Picture
ANN HARDING
MARY ASTOR-ROBERT AMES

WARNER BROS. SILVER JUBILEE ATTRACTIONS
Flying the air lanes at dawn!—To adventure—battle—sacrifice! The story of the air heroes on the Western Front.
RICHARD Barthelmess
in **THE Dawn Patrol**
with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr. and NEIL HAMILTON
Warner Bros. Re-Engineered
WINTER GARDEN
Continued at Popular Prices

NOW AT BOTH WARNER BROS., NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN
STRAND
Continued at Popular Prices
THE FLIRTING WIDOW
—HAD NEVER been married!—
—NEVER lost a husband!—
Yet SHE was a "widow!"
with Dorothy MACKAHL, Basil Rathbone, Lella Hyams

The BIG HOUSE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Cosmopolitan Production
with CHESTER MORRIS, WALLACE BEERY, LELLA HYAMS, ROY MONTGOMERY, LEWIS STONE, GEORGE F. MARION
ASTOR Broadway and 47th St.
Twice Daily: 2:45-8:30
Seats Selling in Advance
All Seats Reserved

COOL
55
SECOND BIG WEEK!
The German Screen Masterpiece
THE UFA PRODUCTION "SIEGFRIED"
"Siegfried" is the most beautiful film New York has ever seen!—Telegram.
Accompanied by a music score of Wagnerian themes!—All titles in English!

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

On WEVD

230.6—WEVD—New York City—1,330 KC
SUNDAY, AUGUST 3
8:00—9:30 A. M.—Metropolitan Morning Group
8:00—Novelty Trio
8:30—Dick Gardner
8:45—New Flashes
9:15—Alice LeRoy Duffy, Saxophone
10:00—Melodies of Today
10:45—Man About Town
11:00—Bullwagon Melodies
12:30—Dr. B. L. Burdick, talk
12:45—Weissman's Entertainers
2:30—The Cavalier
3:00—Harlem Studio Program
4:00—Juan Delgado, bass-accordion
4:15—Rev. George Kinchese, talk
4:30—International Hour
MONDAY, AUGUST 4
8:00—9:30 A. M.—Metropolitan Morning Group
8:00—Novelty Trio
8:30—Dick Gardner
8:45—New Flashes
9:15—Alice LeRoy Duffy, Saxophone
10:00—Metropolitan Orchestra
10:45—Marmola Program
12:00—"Woman to Women"
12:15—"Books"
12:30—Popular Selections
12:45—"Books"
1:00—Charles Bruton, baritone
1:15—Mrs. John H. Brown, "The Sunshiners"
1:30—Minnie James, soprano
1:45—"S. Pezlie Tinsler," "Thinking Thru"
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5
8:00—9:30 A. M.—Metropolitan Morning Group
8:00—Novelty Trio
8:30—Dick Gardner
8:45—New Flashes
9:15—Alice LeRoy Duffy, Saxophone
10:00—Metropolitan Orchestra
10:45—Marmola Program
12:00—"Woman to Women"
12:15—"Books"
12:30—Popular Selections
12:45—"Books"
1:00—Charles Bruton, baritone
1:15—Mrs. John H. Brown, "The Sunshiners"
1:30—Minnie James, soprano
1:45—"S. Pezlie Tinsler," "Thinking Thru"
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6
8:00—9:30 A. M.—Metropolitan Morning Group
8:00—Novelty Trio
8:30—Dick Gardner
8:45—New Flashes
9:15—Alice LeRoy Duffy, Saxophone
10:00—Metropolitan Orchestra
10:45—Marmola Program
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NEW LEADER

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

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1930

Strangling Trade

THE election in Canada last Monday, which brings the Conservatives into power, means a trade loss to the United States because of the certainty of a higher tariff. This means retaliation against our own tariff legislation.

Australia has embarked upon a similar policy of retaliation against the United States and Spain is taking the same course. Italy has taken action against American automobiles and manufacturers of cars in a number of European nations are arranging for the exclusion of American cars. Matthew Woll wants an economic boycott against all Russian trade.

It should be remembered that all these foreign customers purchase from us from two to five times what we purchase from them. Our stupid tariff law could not have been better designed to make American economic conditions worse. We shall not be surprised if by next winter sheer desperation of the workers leads to wild acts of despair.

A shameful aspect of this situation is that Matthew Woll, supposed to represent organized workers, is cheek by jowl with our most reactionary and stupid capitalists and politicians. No other man so often registers 100 per cent disservice to the workers of this country.

Moreover, Mr. Woll has himself set up a dual unionism which in publicity and policies represents a conflict of authority. If in any other movement one member of its executive usurped the power to initiate policies of grave import he would be called on the carpet. What is the difference between Woll's assertion of this power and the dual activities of the Communists in the unions a few years ago? His activities have become a scandal. He acts as though William Green is serving as regent, awaiting the time when the Royal Heir will ascend the throne.

The Agricultural Crisis

THE economic tragedy which has again overwhelmed the farmers of the West is the second that has come to them since the end of the World War. In the seventies and the nineties they had similar experiences. Their economic situation is precarious and in our judgment there is no hope for them in the attempt to stabilize prices by government purchase of any surplus. Prices are determined by the world market and no nation can effect stabilization.

There are two factors that are against the farmer. Agriculture remains mainly an individualist enterprise in a world of corporation industry. However much the empty-headed politicians may talk of individual initiative and self-reliance for the farmer, he is helpless in the effort to beat off the exploiting agencies of capitalism.

In the second place agriculture has been drained of occupations that once were typical of farming and that paid the farmer. These occupations have become corporation industries paying dividends to investors. What is left to the farmer is the unprofitable occupations which do not pay because of individualist enterprise and world competition. To the extent that capitalists take over farms and organize them into corporation farms, which is now an increasing tendency, farming will pay the capitalists who own the farms.

Like unemployment, the agricultural problem is too deeply rooted in the capitalist system to be completely solved. The farmers will have to think in terms of a complete reorganization of all industry, rural and urban, if they are to ever realize economic security. This means a Socialist program and desertion of the parties of capitalism. Otherwise they have many tragic years ahead.

One difference between Socialism and trade unionism is that, whereas the unions can only marshal the workers for a desperate trial of endurance, Socialism can get rid of the capitalist altogether. The former helps you to resist your enemy; the latter destroys him.—Robert Blatchford.

The G.O.P. and Tammany

A POLITICAL party that represents a genuine opposition to the ruling party will eagerly seize any opportunity to state its position. The Republicans have modestly declined the invitation of Mayor Walker to use the city radio station to reply to the Mayor's speech last week. At the same time Walker declined to let the Socialist Party use the station.

In declining Walker's invitation the Republicans have forfeited every reason for nominating candidates. It is an admission that they have no serious differences with the Tammany brokers.

This is not a unique situation in New York politics. When Tweed, Democrats were looting the city in the seventies Thurlow Weed was the Republican ally of Tweed at Albany. Whenever Tweed wanted to put through some raw deal in the legislature Weed was there to grease the skids. Weed provided the Republican votes. Naturally, the upstate Warwick was generous with presents to Weed's daughter when she was married. The only difference between Weed and Tweed was the letter T.

In the modern period the Republicans took the initiative in expelling legally elected Socialists from the Assembly with the aid of all but two or three Tammany members. The two parties have had no difficulty in fusing on candidates in districts where the Socialists were strong and to this day many Republican officials at election booths are known Tammany agents. They have even cooperated with Tammany in stealing elections.

So it is logical for the Republicans to decline Walker's affectionate invitation to answer him over the radio. They have no answer to make and Jimmie knows it. The two parties are smeared with the same tar.

"Free Labor" at Home

IT IS A characteristic of primitive men to regard with suspicion everything outside of their tribe and to cherish their own tribal customs and beliefs. However, this is not confined to our shaggy ancestors. It is a trait of many persons who believe themselves civilized.

Consider this tirade against the "convict" labor of Russia. Of course, workers under a dictatorship cannot be said to be free. But when a person assumes an attitude of fear that Russian trade may undermine "free" labor in the United States we question the intelligence of the patriot.

Labor conditions in many of the great industries of the United States reveal many aspects of feudal serfdom. This is not exaggeration. It is sober fact. Nor should we be surprised. It should not be forgotten that black slavery continued longer in this country than in any other modern nation. Moreover, when Negroes worked under the lash of overseers it was not unusual for politicians, editors, and ministers to glorify the starry banner of a "free America."

This contradiction between fact and fiction is evident today. The millions of wage serfs in our basic industries work under the heel of a corporatist oligarchy. American capitalism has produced the nearest approach to old European feudalism. Workers cannot organize, speak, or act without fear of punishment. The big industries differ little in labor policy from the discipline maintained in our penitentiaries.

It is always easy for vocal patriots to sweat blood for freedom across the seas. They are too often blind to what is happening at home. When these warriors seriously face the big job at home they will convince us that they are sincere.

California

FAIR and sun-blessed California!
Land of the vine and orange blossom!
Land of the Golden Gate and the great Pacific!
Land of the far-famed Nevada!
Land of the peerless redwood!
Land of lovely lakes and unguaged waterfalls!
Land of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers!
Land of incomparable mountains and valleys!
Land of pearl and gold and quicksilver!
Land of unstarved variety and abundance!
Land of Nature's most prodigious dispensations,
Of her most dreadful and beneficent visitations!
Land looking back to Cortez, Cabrillo, and Drake;
To Sutter and Fremont!
Flower garden and recreation ground of America!
California: You are fortunate in everything except manhood; except resplendent human character!
You have turned Nature's wondrous storehouse,
Your magnificent earthly paradise, into a
brothel, a foul, death-reeking slave-pen!
You have laid up for your children a heritage of
shame
You have turned your glorious days into dark,
unforgettable, long-echoing curses!
You have nourished injustice as a mother her
sucking babe!
You have garished the outside of the platter like
the Parishes of ancient Jerusalem!
Moral cowardice has engulfed your government;
corruption is your mistress; the rule of the
worst your distinction!
The death-worms fed fat by your "money-mongering
pitiable breed" are crawling over your
social structure and consuming it with the
inevitability of a slowly devastating doom!
You are an economic and political monstrosity!
You have everything but soul, which-giveth to
men and nations that fullness of understanding
which alone can guide them along the even
tenor of their way.
O sun-blessed California! Have you forgotten
that highest utterance of American wisdom,
that "that country is fairest which is inhabited
by the noblest minds"?

—Raymond Wheeler.

Among the Russian imports that Mr. Woll does not specify as dangerous are old Russian czars and the ideas they bring with them.

The law in its majestic equality forbids the rich man as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg in the street, and steal bread.—Anatole France.

There was a typographical error in the announcement that Republican and Democratic legislators attended an outing last Tuesday where they forgot "party lines." The "n" in "lines" is an error.

"P. R.": How It Works

By Lawrence Rogin

IN THIS short article it will be assumed that the reader knows the purpose of proportional representation. Also no arguments will be made for or against the adoption of P. R. The article will concern itself solely with the works of P. R.

The first distinction that must be drawn is between the two main types of P. R.: the "Hare" or "single transferable vote" system and the list system.

The Hare system is used generally where at least three officers, such as commissioners, are to be elected. It can be used with either a partisan or non-partisan ballot. The job of the voter is very simple. He is presented with a ballot in which there is but one column of names. He expresses his choice by putting down the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., opposite the names of the candidates in the order of his preference. He may express only one choice or as many as there are candidates. The greater the number of choices made, the greater the chances of having his ballot count in electing someone, as will be seen when the method of counting is explained.

In counting the votes the "quota" required for election. This is determined by dividing the total number of votes cast by the number of places to be filled plus one. The next highest whole number is the quota. For example if there are 10,000 votes cast and 6 places to be filled the quota would be 1429. This is the largest number which will go six times and not seven into 10,000.

The ballots are then arranged according to first choices. If any candidate has a "quota" or more of first choices he is declared elected. The surplus over the quota is redistributed to the second choices or if the second choice is already elected, to the third choice. When all surpluses are thus distributed and if not all the places are filled the candidate with the smallest number of first choices having the least chance of election, is eliminated and his ballots are redistributed to the first choices which can be helped, that is, if the second choice has already received the quota, the third choice is used and so on. This goes on until the required number of candidates have received the necessary quota and the places are filled. Thus it is seen that each voter's ballot is counted where it will help him elect a candidate, except for the small minority left over. This system of P. R. is used in electing commissioners to city governments, boards of directors in various types of societies, etc.

The second system, the list system, can be used only with partisan ballots. Each party nominates a list, consisting of the most of the total number of places to be filled. The voter usually has one vote with which he votes for the list of his party. Various complicated methods of determining the quota are used, but in general the seats are distributed among the parties in proportion to their votes. The candidates are elected in the order in which they are on the list. In election to the German Reichstag in which the list system is used most fully the system is roughly as follows:

The country is divided into provinces which are again subdivided. The parties put up lists in all the divisions, including a national list. The use of which will be evident later. A party gets one member of the Reichstag for each 60,000 votes cast for the list of that party. All fractions left over from the lists in the smallest divisions are used to elect from the provincial lists and left-overs from the provincial lists are used to elect from the national lists. In this manner there is a minimum loss of votes and the representation of a party depends entirely upon its vote without regard to the votes of the other parties. This form of representation gives the truest mirror of the electorate but it has some disadvantages which will not be gone into here. Variations of the list system of P. R. are used in all European countries with the exception of England, France and Russia.

Believe It Or Not

TRY to reconcile the following:
1. There are now about 6,600,000 persons unemployed, many of them not eating regularly nor having adequate clothing or shelter.
2. The average wage when these persons were working was only about \$12.00 a year.
3. Last year there were 496 persons who received a million dollar income. One received fifteen million dollars. Even the government lists 88 per cent of this money as "unearned."
4. Mrs. Marshall Field gets an assured income of one million dollars a year for herself and three children for divorcing her husband.
5. "Father kills three children rather than see them starving." News item.
6. America is "the land of equal opportunity."

Red Rot

By Adam Coaldigger

DROWNING man going under the third time. Spectators on shore appoint committee to find out what causes bubbles above his head. Silly?—not a bit. Congress just appointed a committee to look into cause of Communist activities in this country.

Three million willing workers are out of work. Breadlines form in the streets of our cities. Wheat is down to 80 cents, hurling millions of wheat raisers into the maws of bankruptcy. Cotton is down to 12 cents a pound, putting the final kibosh on the cotton raisers. The slump in Wall Street wiped out the savings of a multitude of small fries. Banks are busting right and left. There haven't been as many "for rent" signs in the show windows of closed stores since the calamity of 1893.

Chain stores are putting thousands of independent merchants on the blink. Mergers are throwing tens of thousands of white collar slaves and their erstwhile executives on the streets.

Everybody works but father and big brother. Their jobs are taken by mother, little Marie, and little Bobby.

The old fellows can't get jobs on account of their gray hair and the young fellows get gray hair looking for jobs.

The only busy place in town is the employment agency. It's busy turning down applicants for jobs.

What little activity there is in industry consists mainly in installing bigger and better labor-saving devices for the creation of longer and wider breadlines.

Congress put a duty of 40 cents on wheat to protect the farmers and Hoover refuses to buy it at 30 cents.

One-third of the people are making things. One-third are taking things and the last third is trying to sell the swag of the second third to their victims of the first third.

Public service corporations make serfs of the public and public servants rob it. It costs too much to live. It costs too much to die and it costs too much to be born.

Doctors are hard up because there are not enough babies. Undertakers are starving because there are too many doctors. The importance of operations is determined by the bankroll of the patient. The length of lawsuits is determined by the bank-roll of the criminal.

Fourth offenders are sent up for life for stealing 40 cents and fellows who steal 40 millions are rewarded with seats in the U. S. Senate. Crime and suicide are increasing at an alarming rate. Some shoot others to get their money. Others shoot themselves because somebody got theirs and the government is shooting moonshiners while peddling moonshine as a remedy for too much corn.

The highways are crowded with hitch-hikers. Those going West are trying to find jobs lost by the gangs going east, and vice versa. Farmers are driven from home and fireside by city relatives with nothing to spend but the summer on the farm.

Prohibition is driving folks to drink and the government is poisoning the drinks. Rich women starve themselves to reduce and poor women are starved on account of reduced circumstances. Children die of rickets because the price of fruit is too high and fruit wholesalers dump carloads of fruit in the ocean so as to sell half as much for twice as much.

Births cost \$500 a track and funerals a thousand a whack and so the easiest way of saving \$1,500 is by not being born—working both ends against the middle, so to speak.

Couples who could afford ten children support one dog, and couples who can't afford one child go to the dogs for having ten.

In summer time, miners are starving because they dug too much coal in winter and in the winter the farmers are freezing because they raised too much food in summer. In fact, there is a gruesome over-supply of everything save penitentiaries, orphan homes, insane asylums and statesmen.

This is the richest country under the sun and judging from the faces one sees on the street, it is also the most miserable one. Smiles are sold by the foot and songs by the can. The only time one hears a spontaneous laugh in public is when some fellow's hat blows off and is smashed by a street-car or when a poor devil slips on a banana peeling and cracks the hind end of his missing link.

The poor hate the rich. The rich hate the poor. Protestants hate Catholics. Catholics hate Protestants. Both hate the Jews and the Jews hate each other.

The South hates the North. The West hates the East. The East hates both. The workers

hate their bosses. The bosses hate their workers. The country hates the towns. The towns hate the country.

We are a house divided against itself. We are 240,000,000 hands raised against each other. We are united in but one aim—getting the dollar. And when we get the dollar, we employ it to get more dollars instead of using it for the corraling of life, liberty, leisure, love and laughter.

However, all would be lovely if it wasn't for them pesky Communists. Yes, sir. But them damned Reds come sneaking in this country with black satchels filled with discontent microbes and revolution germs. As a result, we have discontent in the breadlines, dissatisfaction in the flop houses, a woeful lack of patriotism among the unemployed, race riots in the Bible belt, prisoners' riots in the penitentiaries, labor strikes, hunger strikes, racketeering gang wars, political debauchery, vote buying and hoodluming, high and low, east and west—North and South—from Cabinet minister and U. S. senator to county commissioners and dog-catchers.

Why, even the Republican corn and wheat belts are threatening to vote the Democratic ticket as a preliminary to the dictatorship of the proletariat! And the corn and cotton belt of Texas has already joined the Red revolution by voting Republican at the last election. So I say, keep out the Reds. Send 'em back to where they came from. Load 'em on ships and keep 'em going. And if there is no other way of pounding sense and contentment into their brains use night sticks to pound their brains out.

All there is, be it good or bad, is the result of its environment. All hell couldn't raise oranges in Alaska or polar bears in Arizona. But revolutions, or rather, the causes of revolutions, can be exported from one country to another like Swiss cheese and Waterbury watches, which is proven by the well-known fact that the American Revolution swept all the monarchs from the thrones of Europe shortly after Ben Franklin, John Adams, and Tom Jefferson had smuggled the news over there.

So, if you have a boil on your neck, don't go to a doctor to have your blood tested, just blame it on Trotsky, or Karl Marx, or Lenin, or William Z. Foster and all will be well.

Appraising Eugene V. Debs Two Views of the Socialist Leader

By Morris Hillquit
(In "Current History")

BOTH these books* undertake the identical task, although from somewhat different approaches, of appraising the character, life and work of that extraordinary American, now dead about four years, Eugene V. Debs. It is not an easy task.

The raw material of his biography is very simple, almost commonplace. Born in 1855 in Terre Haute, Ind., of poor Alsatian immigrants, he received but a scanty school education and went to work at the age of 15. At 24 he was elected City Clerk of Terre Haute and held the office four years. In 1885 he became a member of the Indiana State Legislature, in which capacity he served only one term. His connection with the labor movement dates from 1875, when at the age of 20 he joined the Terre Haute lodge of the newly formed Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Five years later, when the brotherhood was practically shot to pieces, Debs was persuaded to accept the office of secretary-treasurer of the organization and editor-in-chief of its publication, "The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine." In twelve years of arduous and unremitting work in this dual position he succeeded in building up the brotherhood to a point

of unprecedented strength and prosperity.

Debs was now a well-situated labor leader, drawing a salary of \$4,000 a year, with an apparently assured and comfortable future ahead of him, but an easy life and comfortable career did not appeal to him. In 1892 he threw the convention of the brotherhood into consternation by the unexpected announcement of his resignation. He had come to believe that the organization of the workers in the numerous railway crafts into separate and independent "brotherhoods" was ineffective and conceived the idea of one all-embracing organization of railroad workers. In the summer of the next year the American Railway Union was organized and Debs was elected its president at a salary of \$75 a month. The success of the new organization was spontaneous. In the first year of its existence no fewer than 150,000 workers in all branches of railroading rallied to it. Its career was meteoric. After two victorious fights to avoid drastic wage cuts on the Southern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, the union, espousing the cause of the much-abused employees of the Pullman Company, embarked upon the most spectacular and embittered strike in the history of American railroads.

The famous Pullman strike of 1894, which was led by Debs and for a time practically paralyzed railroad communication between East and West, was broken by Federal troops sent by President

Cleveland to Chicago against the protests of the Governor of Illinois and by a sweeping and drastic writ of injunction issued by the Federal courts in Illinois. For an alleged contempt of this injunction Debs served a jail sentence of six months. The American Railway Union collapsed after the ill-fated Pullman strike, and with it vanished Debs' radiant ideal of one big union of all railroad workers. The strike marks the close of Debs' active career in the trade union movement. Hereafter his activities were wholly confined to politics.

Starting as a conventional and rather conservative Democrat, he had, through years of study and reflection, become converted to the philosophy of Socialism. In 1898 he organized a new party under the name of Social Democracy, which two years later united with the dissident wing of the pre-existing Socialist Labor party in forming the present Socialist party. The rest of Debs' life was given to the propaganda of socialism. Five times he led his party in national campaigns as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Between campaigns he ceaselessly advocated the cause of Socialism by word and pen. For his opposition to the war he was indicted under the espionage act, convicted and given a jail sentence of ten years, of which he served thirty-two months, being pardoned by President Harding in December, 1921. He died on October 20, 1926.

Eugene V. Debs was not a theoretician. He was not the founder of a new social or political school. He held no public office of importance. He did not even leave a powerfully organized political party behind him. Measured by conventional standards, the concrete and "practical" achievements of his life and work are not of striking significance. And yet, there are few men who stood out in the public life of America within the last three decades as distinctly as he, and still fewer men who have had such a strong grip on the imagination and affections of large masses of the people. He was an exceptionally eloquent speaker and he had developed an exquisite style of writing. Yet it is neither as speaker nor as writer that he is generally remembered, but just as Eugene V. Debs—"Our Gene," for his significance lay in his extraordinary and magnetic personality, in the irresistible charm which pervaded the atmosphere far beyond the bounds of his personal contact. A born crusader, with a burning hatred of all forms of social injustice, his ruling passion was yet a deep, sincere, almost dynamic love of everything that bore human countenance. The most penetrating insight into Debs' character and power is probably revealed in the oft-quoted lines of the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley:

And there's Gene Debs—a man
'at stands
And jest holds out in his thin hands
As warm a heart as ever beat
Believe here and the judgment
seat.

I question whether any biographer can do justice to his subject without a large measure of sympathy, but I am quite convinced that the life of Debs can be told adequately only by one who

senses that his "warm heart" was the key to his life and work. And therein lies the excellence of McAllister Coleman's book. The author approaches his subject frankly as an admirer of Eugene V. Debs. He follows him step by step almost from the cradle and down to the grave, always sketching him against the background of his changing environment, always analyzing his actions and conduct in the light of the social and economic conditions which determined them, but back of it all always focusing his attention on the individuality of his hero. As a result we have a very satisfactory biography of Eugene V. Debs. Readers of the book may disagree with the author's estimate of the character of his subject, the soundness of his views and an adequate explanation of the reasons why he was so hated by some and loved by many. Like most good modern biographers, Mr. Coleman includes an interesting sketch of the world in which his hero moved and of the social and political history of his time. The book is exceedingly well written and makes easy and interesting reading.

Dr. Painter's book is written in a more academic style and spirit. The author is not concerned so much with the individuality of Eugene V. Debs as with his public activities and political views. These he weighs carefully and objectively, though in a vein of sympathetic comprehension. Her statements of fact are always well documented, whenever possible from official sources, and her analysis of his views are supported not only by copious quotations from Debs' writings and speeches but also by the opinions of numerous authoritative contemporaries. The book shows evidence of painstaking and discriminative research and contains a wealth of interesting material and an elaborate bibliography.

Unity House Arranges Interesting Programs

The hot weather seems to have no effect on the spirit of Unity House guests. The mile and a half lake is luring the guests with its cool and refreshing breeze. The guests indulge in swimming, boating and canoeing. Patronized equally are the tennis courts, football and other recreational activities that are being conducted by a competent social and recreational staff.

The special attractions this week-end will be Dorscha and Paul Hays, the well-known pianist, Herman Epstein, assisted by Miss N. Timer, soprano. The Famous Comptinsky Trio will also perform. They will be assisted by an excellent dramatic and social Unity House staff.

In The Educational Program next week will include Mr. Epstein and Dr. Chas. Webber of the Columbia University. The lectures are being arranged out-doors in the beautiful Pine Grove overlooking the lake. For more information, apply to the Educational Department of the I. L. W. U. at 3 West 16th Street, New York City, or telephone CHAM 2140. Unity House is owned by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and is of value on a non-profit basis.

