

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Programs and Party Labels—Meeting the Issue in the Danville Strike—Better Banking Laws Needed—A Minimum Program to Aid the Jobless—McNinch a Political Appointment

THE LUCAS-NORRIS EPISODE

FOR A LONG TIME in looking at the political situation I have felt as if I were watching a pot of fruit juice which boiled furiously but obstinately refused "to jell." (Anyone who has ever watched or helped in the jelly making process will know what I mean.) Maybe the discoveries about the way this Lucas, whom Hoover made Executive Director of the National Republican Committee, fought Senator Norris from under cover will be just the one thing we need in this jelly making process. In other words, it may precipitate a new political alignment which will present at once a challenging opportunity and some perplexing questions of policy for us Socialists.

What Lucas did was contemptible because it was under cover. Nevertheless if he acted openly he would have had as much right to fight Norris as Norris had to fight Hoover. The present political situation in which Norris and Hoover, LaFollette and Moses are (all Republicans) is thoroughly bad. It invites political intrigue and lobbying. It makes parties ridiculous and confuses the public mind and enables voters to evade clear cut issues. Greatly as I admire Senator Norris I think his persistence in calling himself a Republican has done immense harm in the whole country.

It is all very well to argue, as Senator Cutting has done, that the progressives are interpreting the Republican platform as well as Hoover. The Republican platform like every old party document is written so that it can be interpreted to please men of opposite views. In point of fact the Republican Party nationally is and has been the party of Harding, Lodge, Penrose, Coolidge and Hoover. It is the party of Big Business writ large. In it a Norris and a LaFollette are not and should not be at home. Even a Borah hardly belongs. The legalistic argument that these men win in their state primaries hardly touches the moral issue in a national party which for years they have failed to capture.

If at long last the Lucas episode drives these men out of the Republican Party it will be a good thing. But where will they go? It is nonsense to say that they can become Democratic. They will or should be as little at home in the party of Tammany Hall and the Southern Bourbons as in the Republican Party. There is no greater contrast in the Republican Party than between an Al Smith or a Wagner and a Tom Heflin. True enough, Heflin was defeated in Alabama. He went too far even for that state. But his spirit in this fantastic form still dominates much of the Southern democracy.

It is equally absurd for Senator Norris and his friends to think they can function simply as individuals regardless of party labels in our complex political life. Labels do matter in their effect upon the public mind and their effect upon Congressional action. Organized programs matter more and they require organized power to carry them out. Parties are necessary. If Norris, LaFollette and Co. mean business they must help to build a new party. The question is, what kind of a party do they want? Whom will it represent? What will be its unifying principle?

Senator Norris' policies are usually sound, genuinely progressive and in the interest of the farmers and workers. But even Senator Norris and, still more, some of his friends and supporters, at times seem to look not so much forward as backward. Sometimes they act as if they wanted not social ownership and control of Big Business but a restoration of the age of little business. A desire like this is retrogressive not progressive. It is absurd to think that big banks are bad but little banks are good; big corporations bad but little corporations good. That all depends on circumstances. Western progressives, moreover, have a love for tariffs and subsidies and a trust in them which well informed Socialists can hardly share.

The moral of all this is that whereas we ought to rejoice in everything that will clarify the political issue and wish well to such brave and honest fighters for the common good as Senator Norris we may not indiscriminately assume that everybody is progressive who attacks Hoover or that any and every type of third party is one which we can support. Never was it more necessary than now in this critical period to push our own philosophy and point of view as vigorously and intelligently and persuasively as we know how in the hope that out of the present situation may come some sort of party representing the interests of the farmers and workers as producers and consumers with which we can go along.

GOOD LEADERSHIP AT DANVILLE

I WANT to emphasize what I think I have said before, namely, that I was decidedly impressed by the state and local labor leaders whom I met in the South and especially at Danville. If good local leadership can win a strike the Danville strike will be won in spite of the fact that it was a bad time for the union to meet the issue forced upon it by the management and in spite of the further fact that owing to lack of proper machinery A. F. of L. relief came too slowly. It is coming better now. The heroic struggle deserves the support of everybody who realizes the importance of unionism.

UN SOUND BANKING PRACTICES

BANK failures all over the country add unnecessary suffering to the present depression. I suspect in most cases—certainly in the case of the failure of the Bank of the United States in New York—unsound banking practices, the speculative mania, weak banking laws, and weaker enforcement of them, were to blame. Emphatically I favor investigation, stronger banking laws and better enforcement of them. But these failures raise an issue that goes beyond regulation. The key to a modern industrial order is the proper control of money, banking and credit. We cannot get Socialism or its equivalent simply by tinkering with money and banks. We certainly cannot get Socialism without tackling the problem of the socialization of banking and credit. That I hope will be the subject of the next annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy if the material can be worked up in time. It ought to be the subject of very careful thought in all Socialist and progressive circles.

FACING THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

LET me repeat once more the program that all Socialists should urge on Congress for dealing with unemployment. This program—and it is a minimum program—should include an immediate appropriation for relief of half a billion dollars and a billion dollar plan of public works to be begun as soon as possible, as well as the immediate relief program to be paid for ultimately out of increased income and inheritance taxes; federal aid to state unemployment insurance schemes and an amendment to the federal constitution giving Congress power to do what is necessary for the protection of the workers; public employment exchanges and a provision for keeping accurate count of the number of the unemployed. In the states unemployment insurance bills should be pushed along with old age pension bills and bills for the complete elimination of child labor. What should be done in municipalities should vary according to the municipality. Under our unscientific and unfair taxation laws in many cities an increase in taxation will be borne chiefly by small home owners. It will be a bad unemployment relief program which crushes these people by a too heavy tax burden. That is why we must stress the importance of federal and state income taxation to meet the situation.

A BAD POWER APPOINTMENT

THE Senate shares with the President responsibility for a thoroughly unsatisfactory power commission. The President's appointees were ratified by the Senate without proper questioning. Senators were far more concerned with their political connections than with their capacity. McNinch of North Carolina is a peculiarly bad appointment. He comes from a state where a private power company owned by the Duke interests is the main support of a university, of a retirement fund for Methodist ministers and other philanthropies which have the effect of a bribe on public opinion. He knows little about power matters and is ultra conservative. Yet only 11 Senators voted against his confirmation and many of them proposed him simply because he was a Hoovercrat.

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
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U.S. Moves to Take WEVD Off the Air

Thomas Charges Move
to Choke Freedom of
Speech Over Radio

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
AFTER years of patient struggle and help of many friends in a considerable area near New York, Station WEVD, the radio station dedicated to the memory of the late Eugene V. Debs is threatened with having its license revoked. The threat is due to alleged violation of petty technicalities in broadcasting. The citations are trivial and with the monopoly of the air already attained by powerful corporations, there is reason for suspecting other motives back of the recommendation.

In answer to the announcement by the Federal Radio Commission that the license of the station will not be continued, Norman Thomas, chairman of WEVD organization, issued the following statement:

"The news that the examiner has recommended the cancellation of the radio license to Station WEVD comes as a distinct shock and raises, we think, the question of freedom of the air in broadcasting minority opinion. The alleged grounds for ending the life of WEVD are three technical violations, two of which are of no particular importance. The third—deviation from proper frequency due to a mechanical defect—was remedied as soon as was physically possible with the replacement of mechanical parts. There have been no recurrences of any complaint since October 8th which preceded the date of a special hearing at which the manager, G. August Gerber, explained that steps had been taken to prevent all technical violations.

"The effect of the cancellation of permit to WEVD is to wipe out any licensed station in the East avowedly committed to broadcasting the views of minority groups concerning peace and the economic order. It inevitably raises the question whether an ulterior motive is in the mind of the Commission and justifies a plea to the believers in free speech. That WEVD does not serve its own cause as well as it might we have frequently admitted. Because we had rather unsatisfactory allotment of wave length and power the difficulty of financing a proper station was increased; because we did not build up stronger financial support we were in a poor position to ask for a better wave length and more power.

"Nevertheless, in the face of difficulties, the station has carried on, meeting the need of groups which otherwise would not have been heard. It is slowly establishing itself in a stronger financial position and has been formulating plans for a drive for greater support by its friends. These plans have been delayed by the present depression and other circumstances. They have not been abandoned. To close the station now for technical violations that have been remedied may be a convenient way to avoid a frontal attack on the station before it is stronger. It is not a just way to meet the situation."

WEVD has the assurance of the Civil Liberties Union that it will help to make this case a national fight for radio civil rights. The station is filing an appeal from the recommendation and will demand a hearing before the full commission on the issues involved.

G. August Gerber, manager of the station, points out that the technical faults cited against the station and upon which the recommendation was made had already been corrected. Meantime the station is in need of financial help to finance the costs of the appeal and hearing as well as to take advantage of the facilities it now has.

Contributions will be gladly received by Station WEVD at 43 West 42nd Street, New York City.

REMEMBER!

LINCOLN'S
BIRTHDAY
FEB. 12, 1931
THE NEW LEADER
ANNIVERSARY
DINNER

Comic Relief For Unemployment

Tangerines, Baked Lamb, Poetry and Heavy Portion of Applesauce
Among Holiday Offerings—The Merchants Turn Altruistic

By Louis Stanley

PROSPERITY will soon be here and the unemployed instead of tramping the hard pavements of our city streets will have to betake themselves to the country roads for their hiking. Posters, slogans, advertising will lift the economic depression which has fastened itself like an incubus upon the land. The jobless will obtain the relief which a scared public has denied them.

Our businessmen understand these things. They tell us that the more money we spend the more prosperity we shall have. This is their line of reasoning: (1) when people have enough money with which to buy more, there must be less depression; and (2) when there is less depression, we have more prosperity. This profound insight into the economics and psychology of our social order is reflected in the notices displayed everywhere so that he who hums may read. One cafeteria chain has put up a large poster reading:

JOIN THE WILLOW DRIVE
TO SPEED PROSPERITY
Greatly Reduced Daily Specials
will save Willow patrons \$45,000 on the 350,000 meals served weekly, releasing that amount for other purposes. . . . Thus STIMULATING BUSINESS

And to help the situation still further the management announces a

PROSPERITY
SPECIAL
Baked
Breast of Baby Lamb
2 Fresh Vegetables
Bread 30¢
Butter

A clothing firm offers the temptation to buy in this delightful form:

PUT MORE MEN TO WORK
Solve the Unemployment Problem

The only way to solve the unemployment problem is to buy now. As an inducement we offer you \$2.50 Cash Discount on every Suit, Topcoat, Overcoat or Tuxedo. This is a sincere effort to stimulate business.

A public-spirited entrepreneur sells an irresistibly appealing card to storekeepers for them to display in their windows. There is a picture of a smoking factory and another of a nude statueque labore, vigorously turning the geared wheel of industry. Between the two illustrations appears the slogan: BUY NOW. Beneath is the modest explanation: We bought this poster to aid the unemployed.

Your dollars will put them to work!
Another show-card is sold to shop-keepers by an organization created by the present emergency, the American National Prosperity Drive Association. Single cards sell for twenty cents, three for fifty and seven for one dollar. They bear the inscription: "Buy Now! Bring Back Prosperity."

More sophisticated arguments are presented by the better class establishments. One shoe store system has developed this succinct thesis:

REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS!
John Ward offers an immediate opportunity to secure his shoes of recognized superior quality at prices that have been unknown since 1914.

Gentlemen's Highest Grade
Shoes at
\$6.30 and \$8.10
Craftsman Series—Executive Series
(This is a ten per cent reduction.—L. S.)

Our purpose is the stimulation of general business—the discouragement of depression—through increasing the dollar's

value. Even the resources of the world's largest shoe retailing organization (Melville Shoe Corporation, operators of John Ward) cannot make this reduction an easy matter for us but we desire to make it incumbent upon you to boost prosperity by wise and immediate buying . . . We are determined to help your spending possibilities.

This altruistic effort cannot, it seems, be openly followed by more exclusive houses and, therefore, we find one of the latter furtively whispering in a show card:

BUY NOW!
The Garry \$12.50
The Pen-Lyn \$12.75
The Mar-Gar \$12.75
(Belgian Grain)

The Whitehouse \$13.50
One of the lower-priced chains blandly declares:

BOOSTING PROSPERITY
All Travelers \$4.50
Cut to
Doing our best to help economic conditions.

And again:
Buying RESTORES Confidence NOW!
Then, too, sales are inaugurated by the keen desire of merchants to comply with official economic theories. Thus, a large radio-music institution:

SAVE—BUY NOW!
Cooperative Prosperity Sale
of the world famous
U. S. Radio & Television Corp.
RADIO TROPE

Newest 1931 Screen Grid Dynamic Radio—Mantel Model
Small amount now
then as little as \$1.00 weekly

Distributor's List Price \$72.50
Cooperative Sale Price Only \$59.50

Up to now the basic reason for the latest improvements in the business situation announced by Mr. Hoover's prophets has been a mystery. It is made clear by this revelation:

"BUY NOW" CAMPAIGN
Public officials say "more buying means more work." The relief plans sponsored by President Hoover received new impetus when Arty Frocks voted No Profit for one month. . . . \$12.50 to \$15 Dresses \$3.88
OUR NO PROFIT SALE
BEGINS TODAY

The most outstanding proposal comes from a selfless garage which pleads in a substantial advertisement in the New York "Times": LET US HELP THE NEEDY
Six high class chauffeurs in our Garage have unavoidably lost their positions.

They are men with families. Several are "Croix de Guerre" Men. Perhaps you use two cars with one chauffeur. Perhaps you put your car in Dead Storage for the Winter.

If you can use a reliable chauffeur and will employ one of these six men, we, on our part, will garage and service your car free of charge till June 1st, 1931.

A plutocratic acquaintance of the writer has confided that he is going to discharge his chauffeur in order to hire one of these splendid "Croix de Guerre" Men.

The apple vendors, the most relieved of the out of work, began with the simple explanation:

Unemployed
Buy Apples
5c Each
With prosperity has come culture. The apple distributors have elevated themselves from the elementary stage of the mere struggle.

(Continued on Page Two)

N. Y. Socialist Convention On Saturday

Party Activities and Policies to Be Discussed at Two-Day Session

NEW YORK CITY Socialists will enter upon the new year with a carefully-mapped out program of enlarged activities and a strengthened organization as a result of the deliberations and decisions of the two-day municipal convention which will meet in the People's House, 7 East 15th street, on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 27 and 28th.

With unemployment and the methods of combatting it the prime purpose of the gathering, the more than 150 delegates expected to be in attendance, representing close to 70 party branches in the city, will also take up questions affecting the party organization and party policies. Each of the subjects to be taken up is known to present controversial possibilities, and a departure from the plans and activities heretofore accepted will be recommended, it is known by groups of delegates, some of them coming with instructions from their branches to insist on certain changes.

As a result of the progress made by the party during the past year, when 14 branches were brought into existence, and more than 1,600 new members enrolled in the city organization, there will be a large sprinkling of delegates not previously seen at party conventions, reflecting the growing numerical strength of the younger party element.

G. August Gerber, manager of the station, points out that the technical faults cited against the station and upon which the recommendation was made had already been corrected. Meantime the station is in need of financial help to finance the costs of the appeal and hearing as well as to take advantage of the facilities it now has.

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The convention will be called to order by Mark Lewis, executive secretary, promptly at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Due to the fact that the auditorium in which the convention will be held will have to be vacated early in the evening, the convention will have to meet on time to permit an adequate discussion of the subjects to be taken up at the Saturday afternoon session.

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Fascists' Current Arrests Reveal Right Opposition To Mussolini Regime

Movement Seen as Effort to Offset Possible Radical Ascendancy

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PARIS—It is no longer Socialists, Communists and other "men without countries" alone who are rising against Fascism. It is now the very flower of Conservatism which is conspiring against the Fascist regime and finishing up in prison.

The arrest of Joseph Renzi and other professors from Milan, Genoa, Verona, makes doubt impossible that an attempt is being made to root out a very complex and significant movement. In addition to Professor Renzi, a very well known historian and philosopher and professor at the University of Genoa, Soleri and Bellotti, former ministers in the Giolitti Cabinet have also been arrested. Further Professor Parri, a former staff officer, who helped Filippo Turati to escape from Italy, and four other ex-officers, invalided and with war decorations, Dino Roberto, Riccardo Bauer, R. Cantoni and Professor Rossi from the Lyceum in Bergamo, all highly esteemed Liberals from intellectual circles have met with the same fate. Professor Fabio Luzzatto, of the University of Milan, and others have been arrested.

A Conservative Turns
It is difficult to say of what they are actually accused. The former minister, Martolo Bellotti, is accused of having sent the ex-prime minister, Bonomi, a report on the economic and political situation in Italy in which he committed the great crime of depicting the situation as it really is. Bellotti, a well known lawyer, is regarded as a man on excellent terms with the directors of the largest Italian Banks. His arrest is therefore nothing other than a threat to the greatest Italian bankers on the one hand and to the former president of the council, Bonomi, on the other. The latter is a knight of the Order of the Annunciation, which means nothing less than "Cousin of the King."

The name Bonomi calls to mind interesting memories. Before he became president of the council he was secretary for war in a Giolitti Cabinet. At that time, in 1920, he was certainly no militant opponent of Fascism. Far from it! The Fascists themselves have made disclosures of the help which was given to them by the military authorities. Later he stupidly went over to the opposition and recently

his name was mentioned when it was announced that Conservative Italian circles were in search of a politician capable of directing an attempt to overthrow extreme Fascism. At that time his name was mentioned together with that of Meda, the former Catholic minister, who just recently declined to become finance minister in the Fascist regime, although the Vatican did its utmost to induce him to "save the situation." There are a number of reasons which make it appear impossible that the Liberals, who have now been arrested, had any understanding with Meda or Bonomi. But it is difficult to avoid seeing a connection between some of these arrests and the refusal of Meda and the conservative elements (which one might describe as "traditionalists"), to collaborate with the Mussolini government.

There can be no doubt that in Italy, in addition to the propaganda and attempts at reorganization which are being made from the Left, there is also a movement from the Right against Fascism, which provides a definite proof of the complete isolation of Fascism in the country. The object of this latter movement is to prevent the task of reconstruction after the fall of Fascism coming into the hands of the Left parties, which would have much too radical solutions ready.

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M'Grady Says A.F.L. Favors Job Insurance

Legislative Agent Declares Policy of Federation Has Changed

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA—The American Federation of Labor now favors unemployment insurance, Edward F. M'Grady, general organizer and legislative representative at Washington of the federation, declared here.

He made public the federation's "departure" from the Gompers tradition in an address on unemployment at Labor Institute Forum, 810 Locust Street.

The complete insurance plan espoused by the federation, M'Grady said, would be presented to the people and Congress at the quarterly meeting of the federation's executive council in Miami, January 12.

From statements made by M'Grady in his speech and in an interview it was indicated the Federation will back the type of unemployment insurance known as the Commons plan.

This plan sets up an unemployment fund from contributions by employers and by the state or federal government. The governmental share, usually half, is obtained from taxes on income and inheritances.

As late as December 6, the Federation publicly opposed unemployment insurance as a "dole" and humiliating to the workers who accepted it.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the Federation, upheld this view, at sessions in Witherspoon Hall of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Reserve Fund Urged
"Poverty and unemployment which causes it," M'Grady declared, persist only because society does not sufficiently desire that they shall cease.

He demanded in the name of the federation the establishment of reserve funds for payment of wages to workers in slack times equivalent to reserves maintained for payment of dividends to stockholders.

Asked later whether this reserve fund meant unemployment insurance, M'Grady said, "You may call it that."

"The American Federation of Labor," M'Grady declared, "maintains that every man and woman willing to work should be guaranteed an opportunity of employment."

M'Grady was preceded on the forum's platform by Dr. Jesse H. (Continued on Page Two)

Socialists' Job Insurance Plan Is Ready

Recommendations of National Committee Will Go Before Party Membership

A FIGHT to secure the enactment of a State unemployment insurance bill and other unemployment relief measures will be launched on Wednesday evening, January 14, when representatives and delegates of all important organizations in the city will meet at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street, to confer on the plans for the fight.

At the same time, Socialist party officials, who are also identified with the Emergency Conference on Unemployment, which is calling the January 14th conference, have mapped out a series of activities for the winter months which will include the following:

1. Active participation to make the January 14th conference a success.
2. Circulation of petitions to be issued by the Socialist party and also in the name of other organizations identified with the conference.
3. Printing of a series of leaflets, the first of which will receive a city-wide circulation on Sunday, January 4, when Socialists will gather at more than 60 branch headquarters throughout the city for a house to house distribution of leaflets and petitions.
4. Holding a series of neighborhood mass-meetings during the month of January, to which residents will be invited by special invitation, and at which support will be mobilized for the unemployment measures to be introduced in the State Legislature at the request of the Socialists.

Planning for Action

Most of the fight and the activities in support of it will revolve around the plans proposed by a subcommittee of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, of which Morris Hillquit is the chairman, and Norman Thomas, James Oneal and Harry W. Laidler are members.

These plans, according to an announcement of the subcommittee's action made to the New Leader, provide:

1. A state unemployment insurance law. Differences of opinion among members of the subcommittee as to whether workers should be asked to contribute to the fund, in addition to the contributions made by the State and the employers, has prevented the offering of a bill having the unanimous approval of members of the subcommittee. Instead, two alternative plans of contributions having been suggested, the adoption of either one of which will be satisfactory to the Socialists.
2. Pending the adoption of a constitutional amendment which would make Federal unemployment insurance law constitutional, the subcommittee will work for the adoption of a measure that will provide Federal subsidies to state funds.

250,000 Workers Represented
The latter proposal, it has been learned, will be submitted to the Senate by Senator Wagner, who was seen by a delegation headed by Norman Thomas last week, when Wagner was requested to introduce the bill.

With ground work laid by the framing of a measure that will bring the fight for unemployment insurance to a head this winter, Socialist party officials and trade unionists organized in the Emergency Conference on Unemployment, which was organized last spring, are preparing to mobilize all their forces for the impending struggle to insure the enactment of a measure before the State Legislature adjourns.

In addition to the 250,000 New York City workers who are now affiliated with the Emergency Conference, of which A. I. Shiplooff is chairman, and Abraham Miller, secretary-treasurer of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and M. Feinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, vice-chairmen, the next three weeks will witness an intense drive to bring into the conference all organizations agreed on the necessity of unemployment insurance.

Neighborhood Meetings
Members of the executive committee of the conference, of whom there are 60 representatives of various branches of the Socialist and trade union movement, have been asked to devote several evenings between now and the date of the conference to appearing personally before various organizations.

(Continued on Page Two)

Thomas Urges State Probe of Bank Crash

Socialist Leader Declares Banking Department is Under Suspicion

GOVERNOR Franklin D. Roosevelt was urged this week by Norman Thomas to institute a thoroughgoing investigation under a competent Moreland Act Commissioner into the conduct of the State Banking Department with particular reference to its policy regarding the Bank of the United States failure. After citing six specific points against the procedure of the Bank of the United States leading up to its closing, most of which directly challenged the policy of the State Banking department, Mr. Thomas declared "the banking department itself is under suspicion at least as far as the wisdom of its policy is concerned."

The Socialist leader, after conferences with depositors of the Bank of the United States and with others now prominently connected with the affairs of the closed bank, listed his criticism of the conduct of the Banking Department and its superintendent, Joseph A. Broderick, under three heads:

1. That Superintendent Broderick permitted the circulation on September 24, 1930, of a false official bank statement. Mr. Thomas pointed out that Superintendent Broderick had admitted that the examiners' report last June showed that the bank's surplus had been wiped out by its losses. Nevertheless, Mr. Thomas charged, the official statement of September 24th, accepted by the Banking Department, attempted to show that the surplus was intact. This statement encouraged people to put their money into a weak bank, Mr. Thomas asserted.

2. Referring again to the statement of September 24th, Mr. Thomas demanded to know why the Banking Department, in a period of great depression and financial insecurity, tolerated a condition whereby unsecured loans reached the "amazing" proportion of 60 per cent of the bank's total loans and investments, of \$123,237,000 out of \$213,716,000. "How was it possible for the bank examiner to tolerate such a showing?" Mr. Thomas asked in his letter to the Governor.

3. Mr. Thomas pointed out that on September 24th, the total deposits were listed as \$203,000,000, while, when the bank closed, its deposits were but \$160,000,000. "Who drew out \$40,000,000 in two and a half months?" Mr. Thomas demanded. "Was anyone tipped off from the inside? This is especially important in view of the misleading statement of September 24th which was intended to stimulate deposits. It was clearly the business of the Banking Department to conserve assets for all depositors, not to permit a situation in which insiders got out leaving the little fellows in the lurch."

Kressel Is Involved
The letter to Governor Roosevelt also listed as subjects for investigation by a Moreland Act Commissioner the price paid by the Bank of the United States for the smaller banks acquired by it over a period of years; the ascertaining of reasons why the city and state of New York did not withdraw large deposits since Mr. Broderick now admits that for fifteen months he knew of the bank's unstable position.

As an additional reason for investigation by a Moreland commissioner, rather than continued probing by the Banking Department, Mr. Thomas declared that word has reached him that an effort is to be made to use the bank

Droolidge Boosts Circulation

YES, that bargain offer of a copy of the deluxe edition of Oneal's "Workers in American History" with every new yearly subscription still holds good so long as our supply of the book is not exhausted. The office is still mailing them out almost every day and if you want a copy you will have to hurry.

The other day a faint moan was heard in the business office. Investigation revealed Cynthia staring at a letter from Chicago. To it was attached a check for \$38 sent by Morris Franklin for nineteen yearly subs to The New Leader.

The heart shock was only temporary but some time elapsed before a letter could be dispatched to this Chicago hustler expressing hearty appreciation for his splendid cooperation. We are now waiting for the New Leader worker who will exceed this record and that is the reason we are passing the incident on to you.

Out in San Rafael, Calif., is A. Simontacchi who watches opportunities to obtain renewal of subscriptions. He sends in four the past week, including his own. That's work that counts. How many others are willing to try it?

The New Leader will cooperate. Why not one good Socialist in each locality constitute himself a New Leader agent? The business office will be willing to cooperate by sending to every such worker a list of names whose subs are expiring. Who will be the first to volunteer for this work?

Then why should not party branches elect a New Leader agent? Place the responsibility for looking after the interests of your paper upon one member. Then send his name and address to us. The business office will do the rest.

failure to besmirch the standing of Isidor Kressel, a director of the bank. Mr. Thomas expressed the fear that failure satisfactorily to explain Mr. Kressel's connections with the bank might be used to injure Mr. Kressel's current investigation into the Magistrates' Courts of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Mr. Thomas wrote as chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party. His letter follows:

"Dear Governor Roosevelt:
"Enough time has elapsed since the Bank of the United States was forced to close its doors to make it evident that there is nothing in the present situation to warrant fears of a general run on banks. The troubles of this bank are of its own making. Searching inquiry cannot possibly create general panic or lessen whatever chance there now is for the reorganization or sale of the bank. On the other hand, searching investigation is necessary to create a higher degree of confidence in the banking law and its administration. Coming on the heels of the City Trust affair, this second example of apparently flagrant violation of sound banking practice is serious. In saying this I do not charge the present Superintendent with dishonesty or reflect on the sincerity of his efforts to save the Bank of the United States. Nevertheless, there are questions of judgment and sound banking practice involved in the way the Banking Department handled a difficult situation which it inherited from a previous superintendent, already under conviction, though not in jail, for what he did in the City Trust case."

Formed During Speculation
"The basic facts in this situation as they are known are about as follows:

"Under a previous Republican administration a pushing, aggressive, speculative group of men were permitted to give their bank the wholly misleading name, the Bank of the United States, and mergers of this bank with others were authorized under circumstances only to be explained by the prevailing speculative mania of the time. The price paid for certain of the banks acquired by the Bank of the United States should now be investigated for the light it may shed on the future of banking."

"This bank catered to men of moderate means and the poor. It pushed the sale of its own stock and the stock of its investment company subsidiary, Bankus. It officially sent out letters to its clients offering the stock for sale and promising to repurchase the stock of the units offered if the price fell. It carried thrift accounts but it did not properly protect its thrift accounts. Which raises the question whether commercial banks should be allowed to carry thrift accounts without the protection the policies and practices of savings banks afford. Besides these admitted facts, apparently well-grounded reports charge the bank and its subordi-

Here is an interesting item from a city in Connecticut. Albert Boardman writes that he cut out "Dabbling Droolidge" and showed it to the editor of the local daily. The item won the editor. He is now on the yearly list of subscribers.

Try your own experiment. Every issue of The New Leader carries material that will win new readers if you will call your friend's attention to what you know will appeal to him. That is one way in which the circulation of Socialist papers has been built up.

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Col. Socialists Find Workers Very Receptive

Organization Work, Particularly in Denver, Planned by State Committee

By Bill Stone
State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Colorado

IN COLORADO we have found a better reception for Socialist propaganda than for many years. This is especially true of Denver. We expect to carry on much organization work to take advantage of the more favorable opportunities that face us. We expect to raise some funds for this work.

The recent campaign was the first one in years in which any considerable fund was raised for campaign work. Our records show receipts by the state office of \$928.10 and the expenditures almost equalled this sum. When all accounts of individual Socialists and the locals are considered the total expended by Colorado Socialists in the November campaign will not fall far short of \$1100. The fact that this money could be raised indicates that the Colorado movement is on the road to recovery from its long apathy.

The membership in the state is estimated at 120, which includes the Jewish local in Denver. As contrasted with a total of 27 in the English branch in the state and 17 in the first mentioned branch at the beginning of the campaign we are certain that we are making progress.

Attitude on Convention
In view of the fact that an attempt may be made to call a convention of radical and near radical groups in Colorado to build a new organization, the State Committee, because of past experience, with these organizations, has decided on the following course. The Socialist Party is opposed to any coalition or consolidation either in fact or in name, but it will remain ready at all times to participate in discussions and educational work, with the object of clarifying ideas and promoting the Socialist movement.

The State Executive Committee has recorded its dissatisfaction with the present dues system which, in our opinion, is inadequate for the State and National offices. We are submitting a recommendation to the locals which, if adopted, will provide an income of 20 cents for the State Office on each dues stamp sold.

The State Executive is also recommending to the National Executive Committee that two conferences on organization and tactics be held, one in the West, preferably in Denver, and one in the East. Furthermore, that the Western conference be held several days earlier than the Eastern conference, and that the one in the West be attended by National Committee members on their way to the Eastern conference. Furthermore, that the National Committee be entrusted with the task of coordinating and harmonizing the discussions and findings of the two conferences; and that these be submitted to the Party by referendum if necessary.

The motion further specifies that the Colorado Socialist Executive Committee wishes the Western conference to be composed as follows: 1, regularly appointed delegates from Party locals; 2, the Western members of the National Committee, and any others who are financially able to attend with voice and vote. The same may apply to the Eastern conference. The National Committee meeting to be held immediately after the Eastern conference.

The Committee also included in the motion the statement that, if the National Executive Committee would consent to this procedure and hold a Western regional conference in Denver, the State Executive Committee would insure a good attendance at this meeting by calling a very much needed state organizational convention at the same time.

The Committee would have no serious objection to Salt Lake City as a second choice, although it feels that we could do a Conference in Denver justice as we now have a local organization to swing it.

McGrady Says A. F. L. Favors Job Insurance

(Continued from Page One)
Holmes, professor of philosophy at Swarthmore College, and followed by Andrew J. Biemiller, of the University of Pennsylvania and secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy. McGrady's speech made unanimous what was to have been a debate on the merits of unemployment insurance.

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The Bronx Free Fellowship
"Mahatma Gandhi" will be the topic of Rev. Leon Rosser Land's address at the 8 o'clock Fellowship Service at the weekly meeting of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road near East 172nd Street, on Sunday evening, December 29th. At the nine o'clock Open Forum, Arthur Dougherty Rees will speak on "The World Court and the League of Nations."

FIFTH AVE. POETRY GROUP
The Fifth Avenue Poetry Group will celebrate New Year's Eve with a party and dance to be held in the studio at 94 Fifth Ave. Poetry lovers are being attracted to the Wednesday and Saturday recitals given under the auspices of the Group.

N. Y. Socialists Convene Over This Week End

(Continued from Page One)
selected by the national executive committee has prepared an unemployment insurance bill setting forth the Socialist plan, which differs in several particulars from other unemployment insurance plans, will describe the plan.

Party Policy Up
2. Consideration of party organization's condition and what changes, if any, ought to be attempted in order to keep up the progress made during the present year. B. C. Vladeck, whose experiences in connection with the congressional campaign he led in the last election in the 8th Congressional district, Kings, have led him to believe that changes in the party structure might increase the effectiveness of the party machinery, has been asked to lead a discussion on this topic of the convention's business.

3. Questions of party policy under three separate heads, namely, the Socialist party and the trade unions, methods of propaganda and campaigning, and the party's attitude towards the Soviet Government, will be taken up after the unemployment and party organization matters are disposed of. It is expected that most of the two sessions scheduled for Sunday will be devoted to consideration of party policy along the lines mentioned. Algernon Lee will open the discussion on party policies.

Prior to the convention two committees, selected by the Executive Committee, will prepare the recommendations that are to be submitted. One of them, consisting of Vladeck, Hyman Nemsner, and Julius Gerber will take up matters under the heading of organization, while Hillquit, James Oneal, editor of the New Leader, Louis Stanley and Algernon Lee will consider recommendations regarding the party policies.

Marx Lewis, executive secretary, has requested all delegates to make a special effort to be on time when the convention opens on Saturday, so that as much of the two days as possible should be available for a thorough discussion of the three subjects to be taken up in the two days.

Comic Relief for Unemployment

(Continued from Page One)
ple for existence. One of their most popular literary creations reads:

You May See America Thirst But you won't see America Hunger Buy Apples Help the Unemployed

Now the more imaginative of the unemployed are beginning to nail to the front of their apple boxes the beautiful, poignant poem that only a deep crisis in the affairs of men can bring forth. It is written by Nick Kenny and originally appeared in the New York City tabloid, the "Daily Mirror." Because of its permanent place in American literature, particularly the field of social protest, it is reproduced from the handsome placard that has captured the minds and hearts of the apple sellers and the apple buyers:

THE APPLE
"Buy an apple! We're unemployed! Buy an apple, or we're destroyed!" The stranger seemed to be having fun. Buying apples from everyone. Yet, somehow, back of this cheerful air

The apple-sellers sensed sorrow there, Sympathy, too—and they watched him go. With a fearful sort of inner glow! Off to his room the Stranger sped, Touched each apple in turn, and said: "Who eats this apple will never die For it is touched by the One on High!"

The apple-sellers were all amazed And thought the Stranger a trifle crazed. When He returned with a kindly smile, The apples that He had held awhile.

L'Envoi
Who knows, my friend, but that you may buy That lucky apple and never die. For the Stranger was God, and He breathed His breath On the Apple of Kindness to ward off death.

The engaging of persons out of work as sandwich men is an economical way of maintaining Hoover prosperity. One publicity agent sent a line of ten men through the Times Square theatrical district with signs frankly admitting that

I AM UNEMPLOYED announcing Frank Craveth's Great Comedy Success "THAT'S GRATITUDE"

By a happy turn of thought a moving-picture publicist had a sandwich man carry a poster proudly proclaiming that

I am employed for "BIG MONEY"

With the ingenuity here indicated that abouts on all sides in the world of business unemployment relief will not fail to keep up its splendid stride.

Every one on earth should believe that he has something to give to the world which cannot otherwise be given.—G. K. Chesterton.

Lincoln's Birthday
Feb. 12, 1931
belongs to The New Leader

N. Y. Yipsels Gather at Convention

Resolutions Denounce Terrorism in Russia and India—Hillquit, Thomas Talk

By Harry Lopatin

SATURDAY, Dec. 13th, witnessed the opening of a convention that will no doubt be remembered for a long time by New York Yipsels. The selection of the 13th day of December seemed, in itself, a challenge to the "diehards" and the superstitious, yet the crowded Debs Auditorium proved to be a much more formidable challenge by Socialist youth than anything that has been seen in the last few years.

There was no blaring of trumpets, there was no miniature "kick-the-cop" revolution (a la Union Square), the speeches were not the most inspiring ever heard, the plans made were not the most spectacular and soul-stirring, yet there was that under-current of determination, that "under-the-skin" demand for action.

The speakers at the opening session, Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Algernon Lee, Heywood Brown, and Louis Stanley, caught up the feeling that was in the air and expressed themselves accordingly. Each one, in his own way, told the young Socialists of the necessity for them to better adapt themselves to the job of spreading the Socialist message among the young people in the city.

"Socialism or Reaction"
Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist Party, warned the Young Socialists that "we will have Socialism or reaction—according to the battle each carries on." He argued that the "young generation was not as well prepared as it should be," and therefore, had to "cultivate special virtues of faith, perseverance, patience, and knowledge." Comrade Hillquit declared, that "no Socialist can be helpful unless he learns more than non-Socialists," then—with a faith born of conviction and knowledge "we can wage a more effective battle against the things that make for Capitalism."

Thomas expressed his satisfaction at finding Socialists active in Danville, Va., and other strike areas. He emphasized the fact that Socialists, especially young ones, must learn to do their jobs well. An interesting point made by Thomas, was that in our fight for such "reform measures" as unemployment insurance—we can show up the effects of the profit system, and in this manner can better put across our ideal of a Socialist state. He claimed, that "Unemployment insurance, logically carried out, points to Socialism."

Following this introductory ses-

sion, the convention sat down to the work of planning the work of the following year. An excellent stimulus for the delegates was the report given by the Executive Secretary, Abe Belsky. His report showed an unusual increase of activity and membership in the New York City League. It was obvious that the primary work of the convention would be to keep up with the pace of these gains, and to improve on them. It was also evident from the tone of the speeches at the opening session, that effective plans for increased organizational and educational activity would have to be made. And so they were!

The Educational Committee presented many interesting proposals for improving the educational work among both Negro and White young workers and students. The Organization Committee suggested certain novel proposals, and they were well received. Among the many suggestions which were accepted, was the one to have a permanent "promotion committee." This committee will aid the League and individual circles in making various affairs successful. The Committee on Junior Organization presented a plan, whereby the two organizations (Senior and Junior) would be combined through a joint Central Committee. After much debate, this proposition was accepted in full.

A resolution on Russia was passed which opposed the political terrorism but was sympathetic with their economic struggles and also called upon the United States to recognize Soviet Russia. Another resolution passed called upon the British Government to immediately release all political prisoners in India and to grant India independence. Also resolutions were passed asking for the abolition of Child Labor, Militarism, Training in Schools and War, demanding freedom for Mooney and Billings.

David Lipschitz
The officers and membership of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum Association express their deep sorrow at the early death of Brother David Lipschitz, who was one of the builders of the Labor Lyceum in its early stages of its organization. "There was no comrade more devoted and who has given more time and energy as well as in funds for the realization of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum."

Lincoln's Birthday
Feb. 12, 1931
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UNION HEALTH CENTER

Strikers of Danville Ask Militia Ouster

Virginia Labor Forwards Protest Against Troops to Governor

PRESIDENT J. FRED CHERRY of the Virginia Federation of Labor has protested to Gov. Pollard against the presence of the militia at Danville, Va. He stated that "a large percentage of striking textile workers would immediately return to work if they could be given protection after the troops leave." Cherry charges that the militia is being misused to spread propaganda for the mill owners.

Gov. Pollard replied that the troops were simply maintaining law and order, but was forced to add that he disapproved of such statements by officers. He said that results had justified the presence of troops.

Two of the six separate forces charged with keeping the peace in the strike clashed when a special deputy at Schoolfield, the mill village, attempted to eject drunk and disorderly soldiers from a cafe. The deputy's nose was broken in three places.

Two other soldiers were arrested by Danville police in the bus station for accosting women. "I went down and testified against 'em," said the old ticket seller, a former loomfixer, "but they were remanded to military authority and I never saw a thing about it in the papers."

The strike management committee voted to continue until the company agreed to let workers take up their grievances through their own committees in the mills and not to discriminate against union members. It reported a careful plot to carry back into the mill a number of skilled workers, which failed through organized union visiting. The seven loomfixers who had gone back came to the meeting and said they would stay out from now on. One other loomfixer said he was going in. Another sent an emergency call: "Send out a committee! I'm weakening! I want some good union folks to talk to!"

Cases of ten workers held under the Virginia anti-lynching law for alleged beating of D. W. McKellar, scab, were transferred from Schoolfield, the mill village, to Danville, new warrants sworn out, and five names added. "They just rounded up everybody they wanted," said one worker. "Dragged old man Lacy Fitzgerald out of his bed at midnight. And him 74 and a powerful church worker."

Preparations for the children's party are complete. An enormous tree has been secured and contributions continue to pour in from all over the country.

Fourteen hundred Danville strikers returned slushy snow to greet the return of Vice President Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers from a fund-raising tour. Standing in a crowded hall, they roared the union pledge never to go back to work "until the strike is settled by a vote of the union."

"The newspapers, dicks, stool-pigeons, gunmen and suckers have been working to get you back," said Gorman while the audience chuckled with delight at these names.

"Well, you are going to do your own thinking. That's one thing you've learned from this strike, and you'll remember it all your lives—not to believe what you hear. The mills said they would never take any of you back. We don't need any more; they said. Now it's 'Come on back to work.' The strike is over, they tell individuals—all the jobs are filled but yours. Next minute they say all former strikers can have their jobs back except about 60 to 100 leaders. They are moving heaven and earth to get the loomfixers back. It looks like they are licked—'Amen, brother!' some one shouts.

"I want to announce that President Green is coming here Dec. 30," adds Gorman. The crowd goes wild. "He is going to say something a lot of people won't like but something that must be said by the head of the labor movement, and he is coming here to say it." Cheers.

After energetic singing, led by Annabel Glenn, young red-headed A. F. of L. organizer, the meeting breaks up.

Only the fixers remain, for a private council of war. The loomfixers had a union before the U.

(Continued on Page Four)

Generous Outside Aid And Strikers' Cooperation Sustain Danville Strike

Workers Pooling Resources to Carry All Through Hard Struggle

By Elisabeth Gilman

AS Chairman of our Maryland Socialist Committee for Danville Relief, it occurred to me that it was perhaps both a duty and a privilege for me to visit the strikers at Danville, Va. I went off at rather short notice, but was able to take with me trunks and valises full of clothes and toys, while ten other boxes of such articles were shipped by express. Altogether I collected nearly \$100 from various people in Baltimore—from industrial girls, from members of Rabbi Israel's congregation and others. Very few of the contributors were Socialist Party members, but they were glad to have my messenger of good will to our less privileged friends in the textile strike.

I arrived about eight o'clock in the morning at Danville and took my bags immediately to the Commissary of the strikers. There I was met literally with open arms, by a charming young girl, one of the strikers, who seemed delighted that friends from outside were interested enough to bring relief. This girl was only typical of many others who are working, while on strike, for the relief of others. They were delightful young southern girls with low voices and gracious courtesy. Some work in the Commissary, others in a room at the hotel, where broken dolls are mended and ragged to a becoming tint, and reclothed in fresh garments. One of their number sat for hours at a sewing machine making bags for candy and popcorn and just twenty-four hours ago I was with them filling these bags and talking over informally the work that was going on. Behind the young girl are two other women, experienced in labor organization work, Miss Mathilda Lindsey of the Woman's Trade Union League, and Miss Glenn, of the American Federation of Labor. It is a real doll show, but on December 23rd everything will be distributed to the children of the strikers who number from five to seven thousand.

The men were just as fine—stout, vigorous and ready to keep up the strike even if it should continue all winter. One of them took me out to the woods outside the town where a group of strikers work all day and sometimes another group throughout the night, sawing wood which has been given to them. The little three room houses, built of timber, where the workers live, have no coal stoves and must be heated by wood. Therefore, this emergency call of workers. But, alas, this group is almost barefoot and I have come back to beg those interested to send, or give money for the purchase of, strong workmen's shoes, sizes six to eleven. While the weather was warm in New York this week, there was a snow fall of about two feet at Danville and if these workers are to continue to chop and saw wood, their feet must absolutely be properly shod. I hope this suggestion may be acted upon immediately by our comrades.

Strikers' Cows Cared For Another unusual activity of the Strike Committee is the feeding of 125 cows. These cows are owned by individual strikers, but as they have no money for hay or bran, the Committee is undertaking to feed them so that the little children and sick people may have milk. Perhaps not a drop goes to the individual owners of the cows—it is distributed where the need is greatest. Certainly a good practice of the Socialist motto—"From each according to his opportunity, to each according to his needs."

There is a Commissary for each of the two mills—one at Danville and one at Schoolfield. Both are well managed and the distribution is very systematic. Once a week the head of the family comes for his rations. A family of five or six will get the following articles if the funds justify: flour, 24 pounds, the self rising flour that needs no yeast or baking powder; "fat back," a sort of very fat bacon, four pounds; lard, four pounds; sugar (but there hasn't been any for weeks), four pounds; coffee, one pound (but there was none to be had this week); white beans, four pounds, and a little salt and pepper.

This week the mothers demanded soap for a general Christmas clean up so that the children might come in nice condition to the Christmas Party on Tuesday. I believe \$85 had to be spent for this as it takes a good deal of soap to take care of children and clothes for two thousand families. Can't you picture the five thousand little boys and girls with their cheeks all shining from the soap and water and their little cotton frocks and blouses clean and starched by their mothers—just as good mothers and just as fine children as any in the land. Today they are practicing their carols in a moving picture house—quite a large group of them, but on the 23rd they gather, some five thousand strong, in a big tobacco warehouse which is being loaned so that Santa Claus may distribute the toys that have been sent from all over the country, largely through the ef-

forts of Pioneer Youth of America. Probably Walter Ludwig, the Director of Pioneer Youth, will be there himself with two or three members of his Committee to enjoy the pleasure of these children whose parents are sacrificing so much in their splendid fight for the rights of organized labor.

Opening the Gifts

It was tremendously interesting to watch the boxes being unpacked—industrial girls in Baltimore sent toys they made themselves. Mrs. Raymond Robbins sent two crates of oranges from Florida and lovely soft woolly sweaters. The Conserve Company, formerly owned by Mr. William Haggood and now turned over to his operatives, sent innumerable cases of canned soup, and so it went on—one box after another—exciting surprises. The clothes and shoes are given out where the need is greatest—not a penny is paid to any of the strikers who work for the good of the others in any capacity. Indeed, one young girl said, "What, have a nickel? why if I saw one I would put a picket around it to keep it safe." There are a very few paid organizers and publicity people. One couple are there together and the lady said to me, "My husband and I aren't giving each other any Christmas presents this year. We are just putting that money in for the Children's Christmas and we had birthdays lately, too, and those presents went the same way." There was a happy lilt to her voice as she said it.

It was a remarkable experience being there and I have come home more enthusiastic than ever over the power of the workers when they get together. I was glad I went. It helped me to realization of just what was going on in a state, just our own next door neighbor. I saw how ridiculous it was to have soldier boys guarding the gates and wearing what the boys overseas used to call their "tin bonnets." The people have never shown any violence, but at the beginning there was a mass demonstration and Mr. Fitzgerald, the President of the mills on a gigantic salary, could not get through the crowd to get to his mill. He said, "But I must speak to my superintendent" and the strikers answered, "Go back and telephone to him" so he and his automobile had to turn back and I suppose that fear may have struck his heart and for this reason he may have called upon Governor Pollard to send in troops to protect the mills. Yesterday one of the strikers came with an amused expression and said that a certain police officer had received a Christmas present from one of these military sentries and we all asked, "What did he get?" and with a still more amused expression, he answered, "A broken nose and the loss of a front tooth." It seems that one of the sentries was "lit up" as the striker told the story and when the policeman tried to send him on his way, the above "Christmas present" was handed out. So much for peace controlled by the military in Danville, Virginia.

Workmen's Fire Ins. Co. Has 69 Branches

As a result of a special campaign the Workmen's Fire Insurance Society is able to report the organization of 10 additional branches, so that it now has 69 branches are distributed as follows: Buffalo, Syracuse, Jamestown, Niagara Falls and Elmira in New York; Nanticoke in Pennsylvania; Dayton, Akron, Cincinnati and Dayton in Ohio.

The Society has been in existence for nearly 60 years and offers the cheapest and most reliable household fire insurance obtainable. Fire losses are promptly paid and on a more liberal scale than by the capitalistic companies. Membership in the Society is open to any one who wishes to insure his household. Readers of the New Leader residing within the jurisdiction of the 10 newly organized branches are urged to join same. Those located in places where the Society does not now have branches are urged to communicate with the Main Office of the Society, so that with their assistance, efforts may be made to organize a branch wherever possible.

Address all inquiries to the Society's headquarters, 227 East 84th Street, New York City, and further information, as well as descriptive literature will be supplied cheerfully.

Miss Hughan, Col. Herrick to Debate War Over WPAP

Preparedness, Einstein's recent statement on war resistance, and many other phases of the general problem of war and peace will be discussed in a radio symposium to be broadcast under the auspices of the University Forum from WPAP on Sunday, December 28, at 1 P. M. The speakers will be Col. Charles C. Herrick, member of the staff of the U. S. Army; John So-merville of the faculty of Columbia University; and Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan, Secretary of the War Resisters League.

Central Trades Sounds Unions On Insurance

Unemployment Problem Dominates Discussion at N. Y. Labor Session

THE seriousness of the unemployment situation pervaded the proceedings of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity Dec. 18. Delegate Mulholland, vice-president of the Federation Bank and Trust Company, reported for the committee on old age pensions and unemployment that the committee is interested in obtaining information from delegates as to their attitude towards unemployment insurance. President Ryan intervened by recommending that organizations send their views to the committee. Later Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, drew attention to the conference of eastern governors which Governor Roosevelt of New York had called for January to take up the unemployment problem. She suggested that the central body convene a conference of union representatives for the purpose of drawing up labor's demands. She objected to having the trade unions tag along. Secretary Quinn hastened to remind the delegates that the committee on old age pensions and unemployment would be glad to receive suggestions from anyone. No wide discussion on the unemployment problem, therefore, took place.

Delegate Harry Barnes of Local 257 of the Carpenters reported that upon the initiative of the employers, workers had been put on the four-day week. He told of carpenters appealing for relief to the Prosser Emergency Committee on Unemployment and being turned down when the officials discovered they were union members on the ground that the union should take care of them. The Carpenters' District Council has requested that all the employers who have been deducting two per cent of the workers' wages for the use of the Prosser Committee should return all moneys collected for this purpose to their employees.

Delegate T. M. Daley of Local Union No. 8 of the Metal Polishers International Union told of how the Edison Company at its appliances plant at West Orange, N. J., had violated its pledge made to President Hoover a year ago not to reduce wages. A new superintendent last September announced reductions in wages and the refusal to deal with the union which had had a gentlemen's agreement with the company for twenty-five years. A strike has been in progress since then.

Delegate Bohm of the bookkeepers, stenographers and accountants' Union stated that his union was holding its own and that the Federation Bank and Trust Company run by the A. F. of L. unions in the city had discharged no workers, reduced no salaries and was expecting to pay the usual bonus.

Delegate O'Neill of the Lithographers, Local No. 1, declared that his organization was in favor of unemployment insurance because industry owed the workers a living. The plan his organization favored would be sent to Secretary Quinn.

Captain Delaney of the Pilots informed the delegates that a closed shop agreement had been signed with the Electric Ferry Company running between West 23rd Street and Weehawken, N. J., and appealed to the chauffeurs and teamsters to patronize this line to convince the employers that recognizing a union not only made for efficiency but also for more business.

Delegate Maud Swartz of the Women's Trade Union League was called on to respond to the congratulations of President Ryan upon her appointment as secretary of the State Labor Department. She explained that her main interest was in safety work, particularly in reference to women.

Delegate Rock of the Pavers thanked the central body and the secretary for the letter sent to the borough presidents which resulted in more work for the members of his union. The main address of the evening was delivered by Hugh Krayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor stationed in New York, who had been confined to his sick bed for several months. He criticized a report of the Industrial Relations Councilors which purported to show that the plans of the unions to aid their own idle were ineffective. He argued that due to the existence of unions members have had higher wages and a better standard of living than the unorganized and are, therefore, in a better position to withstand the depression. He pointed to the twenty-five million dollars a year that the unions have been expending for benefits during the last two decades. He spoke with pride of the old age and convalescent homes of the Typographical, Printing Pressmen and Carpenters unions, of the Federation Bank and Trust Company and of the Union Labor Life and the Union Cooperative Insurance companies (conducted by the Electrical Workers). He admitted that

labor had not met the unemployment problem but wished it could. The solution he mentioned will not come through lengthening hours, reducing wages and putting people out of employment but through remedial measures introduced by organized labor just as happened in the case of workmen's compensation and protective legislation. L. S.

Tom Mooney Undaunted by Court Ruling

Frame-Up Victim Urges All to Read Minority Decision by Judge Langdon

By Lucy Sheehan

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—(F P)—Shortly after the California supreme court handed down its bigoted and biased recommendation against Warren Billings' plea for pardon, I visited Tom Mooney for the first time. The Mooney Molders' Defense Committee had secured Billings' pardon plea, as it has all moves to free these two innocent men from their conviction for San Francisco's preparedness day bombing.

I had expected to meet a rather disappointed and dejected individual, when I went to San Quentin. As Mooney entered the reception room, all the visitors moved as in one body to catch a glimpse of this famous labor prisoner. All his fellow prisoners likewise looked up at Tom Mooney and there was a moment of hushed silence while he moved toward the seat the guard was indicating.

I was amazed at the charm and virility of the smiling face that approached me. Mooney's hands reached over the barrier of the visiting tables and gave me a determined handclasp. The poise and greatness of this dynamic personality that has survived through 14 years of persecution is nothing less than awe-inspiring. It appears as though nothing could wholly daunt Mooney's spirit and each rebuff seems merely to spur him on to greater efforts to carry on his fight for freedom.

Mooney, white-haired, was dressed in white, as he had just emerged from the kitchen. His present duties are to clean all of the vegetables for the prisoners' mess. For our brief visit we sat on opposite sides of one of the four long connecting tables with center wall over which we conversed but over which we could pass nothing. Guards stationed about the room could hear everything said.

Expected Adverse Edict

"Everyone interested in our case should read through Justice Langdon's dissenting opinion," Mooney remarked. The imprisoned labor organizer had expected the adverse decision of the court's majority. Justice Langdon's minority dissent is in line with his opinion in Billings' earlier pardon plea of this year. Justice Langdon was the prosecuting attorney of San Francisco who conducted the graft prosecution of city officials during Mayor Schmidt's administration in 1906. Pacific Gas & Electric, United Railroads (now owned by Ballyshay interests), Pacific States Telephone Co.—the same corporations whose corrupting of San Francisco's public officials was shown by the graft trials are those which put Mooney into prison and balk his release despite his proved innocence.

"Unsound and indefensible," Mooney repeated Justice Langdon's terms of the other justices' decision. Justice Langdon said the majority opinion "is unsound because its conclusions are not founded upon established facts. Suspicions, conjectures, unwarranted inferences, and admitted perjuries are treated as facts. It is indefensible because it appeals to passion and prejudice." Strong language for one judge to his colleagues!

Mooney has had a slight recurrence of the stomach ulcers which he developed during his imprisonment and previously fought desperately to overcome. He is confident of defeating this ailment again as he has conquered all obstacles put in his way legally and politically since his incarceration. Mooney hoped to get his own new pardon plea before the dodging governor Young left office with the year's end.

Papermakers Face Longer Week, Shorter Wages

ALBANY, N. Y.—While kind things are being said about the shorter work week, hours are actually being lengthened and wage cuts urged in the paper industry, according to Pres. Matthew J. Burns of the papermakers. "A vast majority of southern workers in paper mills work two 12-hour shifts," he says. "In the north many plants have gone back to the 12-hour day for many workers." A recent survey by Editor Arthur Higgins of the Papermakers Journal shows the southern workers are losing hundreds of dollars apiece through lack of union organization. "They can be organized," he says.

If Europe is ever to unite, it will be on the basis of universal democracy and the freedom and equality of all nationalities within it.—Philip

Life Insurance Blocks State Aid, Says Woll

A. F. of L. Vice-President Addresses Building Trades Employers' Association

"YES, I know something of labor rackets," said Matthew Woll in a mid-December talk to the building Trades Employers' Association of New York. The subject of his talk was his Union Labor Life Insurance Co. Woll explained as one business man to others that rackets cannot be suppressed unless the causes back of them are understood; rackets may be simply the unforeseen result of a legitimate desire to get together. The main aim in founding the Union Life Insurance Co., said Woll, was not to make a profit, but to stave off the demand for social insurance, which he considered would become irresistible unless private insurance were much more widely extended. The company, in which Woll was a prime mover, was formed as a prop to the present social system, which Woll calls a "business economy." In his own words, the company of which he is president was founded "to delay largely if not entirely the appeal to political bodies," and "to promote among the wage earning class the idea that our social order is best designed to promote the welfare of individuals."

The A. F. of L. Policy

Although beginning his speech with the statement that he "was not trying to sell anything," Woll soon launched into a sales talk, twanging in turn the chords of fear, selfishness and altruism.

Fear: If the five-year plan of the Soviets succeeds, Communism will reflect itself on the peoples immediately adjacent, and ultimately the United States will be affected unless American industry meets wage-earners' problems better than it now does.

Selfishness: As labor's business enterprises expand, labor's feeling of responsibility and its respect for the rights of others (i.e. of business and capital) will also expand and petty bickerings and jurisdictional disputes will decline.

Altruism: Help the suffering family of the deceased wage-earner. At the end Woll appealed openly to the employers to "cooperate" with his organization, meaning to take out insurance.

The A. F. of L., said Woll, has come out in favor of the exclusive state fund for workmen's compensation insurance. It has endorsed old age pensions, though without favoring any specific method. What we have today, he added, is merely old age relief legislation. On the question of whether the state should intervene in health and accident insurance, he said, the A. F. of L. is divided. Life insurance, he pointed out, is not yet proposed by the A. F. of L. as a state activity, though it is already written by some foreign governments, and by the State of Massachusetts. The reference to Massachusetts was to the saving bank insurance, which is much cheaper than anything offered by any private insurance company.

For Private Property

Instead of drawing the conclusion that state "interference" was bound to increase in future because of its demonstrated benefits to labor, Woll reverted to the philosophy of private property and contract on which he said our nation was founded, and concluded that a "selfish prompting" should lead business men to maintain these ideals. In this statement Woll went rather beyond the speech of James A. Emery, counsel of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, at the recent annual meeting of the Natl. Industrial Council. Emery professed to believe that the system of private property was for the best interests of all concerned, while Woll stressed its one-sided benefits to capital as a reason for maintaining the system.

Many of our customers, said Woll, do not need insurance, but take it out anyway. He also hinted at a tie-up with old line companies. "We have the aid and goodwill of leading life insurance companies," he said. The topic of unemployment he dismissed with a sentence. "Our company has been making splendid progress even in these adverse conditions." The North American continent he referred to as "the mecca of the world."

Bronx Branches' Big Affair

Saturday evening, February 14th, the upper West Bronx branches of the Socialist Party, have arranged a large affair, consisting of a dance and entertainment to be held in the main ball room of the beautiful Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome avenues. All sympathetic organizations are requested to leave that night open in order that there might not be any conflict. This is a large undertaking where several prominent artists will appear in addition to an excellent band for dance music.

ATHEISM Book catalog FREE. Tracts, 10c. Am. Assn. for Adv. of Atheism, 307 E. 14th St. New York, N. Y.

Out of Sorts?

That's Nature's warning

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

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

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ALL PARTY MEMBERS and YIPSELS should attend

Come and make merry with your comrades

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THE COMMUNITY FORUM

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28 Park Ave. at 34th St.

8 P. M.—PROFESSOR ROBERT E. ROGERS

"WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A SNOB"

11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"This Dreadful Year—1930: What Does It Augur for the Future?"

ADMISSION FREE AL 4-3094

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union

Eighth Street and Astor Place

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Friday Evening, Dec. 26th

NO MEETING

Sunday Evening, Dec. 28th

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NO MEETING

At Muhlberg Library

209 W. 23rd Street

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Wednesday Evening, Dec. 31st

NO MEETING

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Aesthetic Logic: A New Instrument

THE BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP

Azure Masonic Temple, 1301 Boston St.

(Near East 172nd Street, Bronx)

Sunday evening, December 28th, 1930

8 P. M.—Rev. Leon Homer Land on

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Admission Free

New Year's Dance and Party

Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 8:30 P. M.

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Room 601, 7 East 15th St., N. Y. C.

Socialist Committee Proposes Job Insurance Plan

(Continued from Page One)

not already affiliated asking them to join in the fight.

As part of the movement, and helping it, organizers of the various branches of the Socialist party, at a conference held in the party headquarters, 7 East 15th Street, agreed to undertake the work of holding neighborhood meetings during the first two weeks in January, and to conduct a general house to house distribution of literature and petitions on January 4th, the first Sunday in January.

Among the branches that have already taken the initiative in preparing for neighborhood meetings are the Bensonhurst and Brownsville branches of the Socialist party in Kings County, and the Sunnyside branch in Queens County. Committees from other branches have been selected to arrange for the meetings. It is believed that more than thirty meetings will be held during January as part of the drive to mobilize sentiment for constructive unemployment measures.

Organizers attending the conference were told that if large meetings cannot be arranged because of peculiar conditions in some of the localities, small meetings should be attempted, and if weather conditions permit open-air meetings should be held during the same period.

Special literature has been prepared and will be ready for distribution on January 4, Marx Lewis, executive secretary of the Socialist party announces as the New Leader goes to press.

Petitions have also been printed and all branches will receive a supply to begin circulating at once, and extending the circulation as the drive gains momentum. At a municipal convention of the Socialist party to be held on Saturday and Sunday, December 27 and 28, additional plans for the conduct of the drive will be outlined.

The following statement was prepared by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, executive secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, and one of the framers of the Socialist party's unemployment insurance bill.

The committee's statement follows:

Unemployment is one of the most tragic evils of our present industrial system. In "prosperous" times, in post-war America, between one and two million workers, able and willing to work, are denied employment. In periods of severe depression this number increases to five million or more. And insecurity is becoming greater with every passing year.

In most industrial countries abroad society has set aside a fund to tide over the worker in his periods of involuntary idleness. In America, while the corporation reserves in large numbers of cases

State Unemployment Insurance Bill

Section 1. Short Title. This chapter shall be known as the Unemployment Insurance Law.

Section 2. Definitions. As used in this Act "employment" means any work for hire within the State.

"Employer" means any person, partnership, association, corporation, and the legal representatives of a deceased employer, or the receiver or trustee of a person, partnership, association or corporation, employing any employees, including the state and all municipal corporations or other political subdivisions thereof.

"Employee" means every person, including aliens, in the service of an employer within the State, under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, and all helpers and assistants of employees, whether paid by employer or employee, if employed with the knowledge of the employer.

"Board" means the Unemployment Insurance Board established by this Act.

"Bureau" means the labor bureau established in conjunction with the Unemployment Insurance Board by this Act.

"Commissioner" means the industrial commissioner of the State of New York.

"Fund" means the Unemployment Insurance Fund established by this Act.

"Indemnity" means the sums of money payable to the unemployed employees, as provided by this Act.

Section 3. Indemnity. (a) Indemnity shall be payable to employees for each week of unemployment after a waiting period of one (1) week, at the rate of 50% of the employees' weekly wages, to be computed as follows:

If the unemployed employee shall have worked in his regular employment, whether for the same employer or not, during substantially the whole of the year immediately preceding his unemployment, his average annual earnings shall consist of 300 times the

average daily wage or salary which he shall have earned in such employment during the days when so employed.

If such employee shall not have worked during substantially the whole of such year, his average annual earnings shall consist of 300 times the average daily wage or salary which an employee of the same class, working substantially the whole of such immediately preceding year, in the same or in a similar employment, in the same or a neighboring place, shall have earned in such employment during the days when so employed.

The average weekly wages of an employee shall be one-fifty-second part of his average annual earnings.

(b) An employee shall receive additional indemnity amounting to 10% of his or her wages while such employee has a wife or a husband who is dependent upon and living with him or her, and an additional 5% if he or she has one child and 10% if he or she has two or more children under eighteen years of age dependent upon him or her.

(c) Unemployment indemnity shall not exceed \$25 per week and shall not be less than \$12 per week with respect to an employee who has a wife or child dependent on him.

(d) An employee whose employment is reduced to such an extent that his weekly wage is less than the amount of the full indemnity to which he would be entitled if he were totally unemployed shall receive indemnity in such amount which, when added to his wages, will bring up his income for the week to the amount of such full indemnity.

(e) If an employee is in receipt of an income from sources other than wages, the amount of such incomes shall be deducted from the indemnity to which he shall be entitled under this Act.

(f) Benefits under this Act shall not be assignable and shall be exempt from levy under execution or attachment, and such exemption may not be waived.

and similar labor legislation. It urges, in the second place, national subsidies to state unemployment insurance systems.

Thirdly, the party urges state unemployment insurance legislation, and presents a model bill for the consideration of the workers and as a guide to state legislation.

The bill makes no pretense at finality. Some of the suggestions offered may have to be modified in accordance with the conditions prevailing in the various states. The bill is offered for discussion by party locals, labor organizations and socially minded groups, all of whom are urged to mail their suggestions for changes to

the office of the Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Attention is called to some of the main features of our life:

1. The bill favors benefits proportionate to wages (50%-70% according to the size of the family) rather than fixed benefits, on the ground that living standards during periods of depression should not be unduly lowered.

2. It does not set a limit to the time during which benefits are to be received, on the ground that, under a system limiting benefits to thirteen or twenty-six weeks, indemnity ceases when the worker needs help the most.

3. The bill provides for equal contributions to the unemployment insurance fund by employer and state. Almost every proponent of unemployment insurance in the United States agrees that the employer, as the active managing factor in industry, should be at least one of the contributors to the fund. The party believes that the State should also contribute and assume prime responsibility for the administration of the fund. State participation in the fund would help to make the indemnity to the workers more adequate than otherwise; would help to stabilize the fund and make it more permanent. Society is responsible for unemployment and only by social action can this

problem be solved. The state, as the political representative of society, should thus bear at least part of the cost. The state contributions should be raised by progressive income and inheritance taxes, so that the burden will rest on those who can best afford to pay. Such taxes cannot be shifted to the worker or the consumer. Taxation of this nature helps indirectly in the more equitable distribution of wealth.

The bill does not provide for contribution by workers. This is based on the fact that the workers are poorly paid when employed and bear the heaviest burden during periods of unemployment.

Section 12. Records of Employers. Every employer shall keep a true and accurate record of the names of all his employees and the wages paid to them, and shall furnish to the Board, periodical statements of the same on forms supplied by the Board. Such records shall be open to inspection of the Board at any time and as often as may be necessary to verify the number of employees and the amount of the payroll.

Section 13. Penalties. Any person who wilfully (a) makes a false statement or representation with respect to his payroll, or

(b) fails to keep a record of his employees and payroll or falsifies such record, or

(c) who makes a deduction from the wages or salaries of his employees to pay any portion of the premium due from him under this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 14. Unconstitutionality Provisions. If any section or provision of this Act be decided by

Proposed Text of Bill to Be Put Forward by Socialist Party

Section 4. Waiting Period. The waiting period shall commence on the day when the employee registers as unemployed in the office of the Employment Bureau or any agency of the same nearest to his place of employment.

Section 5. Employees entitled to Indemnity. Unemployment indemnity shall be paid to an employee only:

(a) If his regular employment within one year prior to the date of his application has been located in this state;

(b) If he is capable of and available for employment, has duly made application for work to the Bureau and has been unable to obtain employment in his usual employment or in another employment for which he is reasonably fitted. But an employee shall not be required to accept employment if there is a strike or lockout in the establishment in which employment is offered to him; or if the wages offered are lower than the wages prevailing for similar work in the place of employment; or if the work offered is not suitable to the employee having regard to the character of the work which he is accustomed to do or his place of residence.

Section 6. Employees not entitled to Indemnity. An employee shall not be entitled to indemnity:

(a) If he has left his employment voluntarily and without reasonable cause;

(b) If his regular income from employment exceeds \$3,000 a year.

Section 7. Unemployment Insurance Board. There is hereby created within the Department of Labor an Unemployment Insurance Board of five (5) members, consisting of the State Commissioner of Labor, who shall be the Chairman of the said Board, and of two (2) representatives of employers and two (2) representatives of organized labor, who shall be appointed by the Governor.

The Unemployment Insurance Board shall administer and carry into effect the provisions of this Act and shall have power to make all rules and regulations and all

appointments which are necessary for the enforcement of the Act.

The Board shall likewise have power to appoint similar local boards composed of equal numbers of employers and organized workers and a representative of the public in different localities in order to facilitate and promote the effective administration of this Act.

Section 8. Employment Bureau. The Board shall immediately upon its constitution and organization establish a State Employment Bureau under the direction of a competent Director.

The functions of the Bureau shall be to consolidate and supersede all existing State and local Employment Bureaus or offices; to co-operate with such federal employment agencies as now exist or may hereafter be established; to establish rules and regulations and to provide proper forms for the registration of unemployed employees in the State seeking employment and employers seeking employees; to secure suitable employment for unemployed employees wherever possible; to keep and publish records and statistics of employment and unemployment in the State; and to perform such other functions as may tend to stimulate or regularize employment in the State.

The Bureau shall have power to make its own administrative rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Board, and with the like approval of the Board, to establish branch offices in the various parts of the State.

Members of the Board other than the Commissioner and the Director of the Bureau shall each receive an annual salary of \$.....

The salaries or per diem compensation of members of Local Boards and directors or managers of local employment bureaus shall be fixed by the Board. The necessary travelling and other expenses of the members of the Board and of the Local Boards and all other officers and employees of such Boards and of the Bureau and local bureaus shall be paid from the funds of the Board upon

vouchers approved by the Commissioner.

Section 9. Unemployment Insurance Fund.

1. There is hereby created a fund to be known as the "Unemployment Insurance Fund" for the purpose of assuring to persons entitled thereto the indemnity provided by this Act and covering all salaries, administrative and other expenses connected with the administration of such Act.

2. Such Fund shall consist of all contributions of the State under this Act, of all premiums received and paid into the Fund by employers under the provisions of this Act, of property and securities acquired by and through the use of moneys belonging to the Fund and of interest earned upon moneys belonging to the Fund and deposited or invested, as herein provided.

3. Such Fund shall be administered by the Board. The State Treasurer shall be the custodian of the said Fund and may deposit or invest any portion of the same not needed for immediate use in the manner and subject to all the provisions of law respecting the deposit and investment of other State funds by him.

Section 10. Contributions.

1. One-half of the Fund shall be contributed annually by the State (which shall raise the requisite amounts from additional taxes on incomes exceeding the sum of \$5,000 per year and on inheritance taxes). The remaining half of said Fund shall be collected from the employers in the State on the basis of a uniform percentage of the respective payrolls to be fixed by the Board.

2. The percentage of the payrolls of employers to be paid into the Fund shall be so fixed by the Board at the beginning of the fiscal year according to the estimated expenditures of the Fund for indemnities and administrative and other expenses for the year and for the reserve hereinafter mentioned and shall be paid by the employer in advance for periods fixed by the Board, on the basis of his average weekly payroll as

certained in a manner to be laid down by the Board. At the end of the year an adjustment of the premiums so to be paid by the employers shall be made according to the actual expenditures of the Fund. If such adjusted premium is more than the premium paid, the employer shall pay the difference immediately upon notification of the amount of the true premium and the difference due. If such adjusted premium is less than the premium paid, the employer shall, at his option, receive either a refund of the difference or a credit of the amount thereof on his account with the Fund for the following year.

3. Ten per cent. of the premiums collected from employers and ten per cent. of the payments made by the State to the Fund shall be set aside for the creation of a surplus or reserve fund until such time as in the judgment of the Board such surplus or reserve shall be sufficiently large to cover any extraordinary hazard.

4. If an employer shall default in any payment required to be made by him to the Fund, the amount due from him shall be collected by civil action against him in the name of the Board.

In the event of bankruptcy or insolvency of an employer, the amount due from him to the Fund shall be a preferred claim, subordinate only to wages actually accrued.

5. No agreement between employer and employee, which would permit an employer, directly or indirectly, to deduct any part of the premiums paid by him to the Fund from the wages of his employees or to reduce such wages on account of such premium payments, shall be valid.

Section 11. Determination of Disputed Claims.

1. The validity of all claims for unemployment insurance shall, in the first instance, be passed upon by the officer of the State Board or the Local District Board charged with the duty of receiving and examining such claims.

2. If such officer shall reject the claim, he shall immediately notify the applicant of such rejection and of the reasons thereof. The applicant, upon such rejection of his claim, shall have the right to appeal to the Local Board nearest to his residence or place of work.

3. The said Local Boards shall not be bound by common law or statutory rules of evidence or by technical or formal rules of procedure, but shall make investigations and inquiries and conduct hearings in such manner as to ascertain the substantial rights of the parties.

Section 12. Records of Employers. Every employer shall keep a true and accurate record of the names of all his employees and the wages paid to them, and shall furnish to the Board, periodical statements of the same on forms supplied by the Board. Such records shall be open to inspection of the Board at any time and as often as may be necessary to verify the number of employees and the amount of the payroll.

Section 13. Penalties. Any person who wilfully (a) makes a false statement or representation with respect to his payroll, or

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Section 15. When to Take Effect. This Act shall take effect

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Strikers of Danville Ask Militia Ouster

(Continued from Page Three)

T. W. was called in. It was they who asked for organizers. It is they who keep the machines running smoothly, and the lack of them that has brought every department in the mills into poor shape. Fine looking men, in this circle. A couple over 70, who have worked for the mills 40 to 50 years.

A picket reports, "At my gate in the evening 36 white people came out and 87 colored, and out of all that only four faces that I recognized. And I worked 12 years in the mill, and was born and raised in Danville."

One who was inside for the union states, "My department was full of workers from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, and even from Alabama. Saw hardly any union people."

A skilled man who was inveigled into going back because "your job's the only one left" reports with a broad grin, "As fast as I could pick up the ends, the learners would pull them down. New ones all around, spoiling everything. I couldn't do my own work, for the learners. Afterwards I saw the line being paid off. About one in 10 to 12 was union."

Then allowing this proportion, that would mean 125 to 150 unionists had slipped out of 4,250, estimating 1,500 workers in the mills, the most the pickets ever reported. Give the company the 2,000 it claims working—even that would mean only 200 fallen—less than 1-21.

Discontent is rife among the scabs, says Organizer W. C. Bolic. "A framehand working on four frames got \$16 for eight days' work," he says. "23 in one section quit and came out. They say they never were worse treated."

"Pat" Patterson, whose special duty is to check up on fixers who go in, told Federated Press that out of the 27 loom-fixers on the union books, seven had slipped, but three of these came out and said they're going to stay.

"One place where I told a loomfixer what he was doing to his fellow workers and his own children, he began to cry, and his wife cried. Then the two little kids leaned up against them and cried. He said he wished he could wipe away that black mark, and he'd never go in again."

"We're not surprised a few people weaken," said Gorman. "The foremen are around to their houses every day, making big promises to them and their wives. The mill is putting all the pressure it can. Well, it's up to us to keep visiting these men and putting the pressure on the other way. The thing to make 'em realize is that those few can't bust the strike. Even twice as many couldn't. All they are doing is making it drag on a little longer. If they'll stay out with the rest of us, it will shorten it up. Four months, six months, 10 months more seems a long time. But there is a lifetime after that, for you and your children's children. You know how it was in the mill. You loomfixers know why you called in organizers, and why you voted to strike. If you go back one by one, it will mean a lifetime of hell."

Section 12. Records of Employers. Every employer shall keep a true and accurate record of the names of all his employees and the wages paid to them, and shall furnish to the Board, periodical statements of the same on forms supplied by the Board. Such records shall be open to inspection of the Board at any time and as often as may be necessary to verify the number of employees and the amount of the payroll.

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Twenty-five Years of Socialist Building

By Lawrence Rogin

SOME twenty-five years ago Upton Sinclair, who had gone through City College of New York without showing any awareness of the growing international Socialist movement, having discovered this movement somewhat later, decided that a ways and means of acquainting college students with it in all its manifestations should be found. Sinclair talked with his friend George Stroboll. The result was the formation of plans for an intercollegiate Socialist society to promote "an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women." The two sought and secured the approval of distinguished educators and writers who issued the following call for organization:

"Call for an Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

"In the opinion of the undersigned the recent remarkable increase in the Socialist vote in America should serve as an indication to the educated men and women in the country that Socialism is a thing concerning which it is no longer wise to be indifferent.

"The undersigned, regarding its aims and fundamental principles with sympathy, and believing that in them will ultimately be found the remedy for many far-reaching economic evils, propose organizing an association, to be known as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, for the purpose of promoting an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women, graduate and undergraduate, through the formation of study clubs in the colleges and universities, and the encouraging of all legitimate endeavors to awaken an interest in Socialism among the educated men and women of the country.

"(Signed) Oscar Lovell Triggs, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Clarence S. Darrow, William English Walling, J. G. Phelps Stokes, B. O. Flower, Leonard D. Abbott, Jack London, Upton Sinclair."

The organization meeting was held Sept. 12, 1905. Jack London was elected president, Sinclair and

other; be alive. That is the idea upon which we are working."

The New Haven papers did not like the idea of a representative of a new social ideal presenting the challenge of that ideal before Yale students. "The spectacle of the most avowed Socialist, one of the most conspicuous in the country, standing on the platform of Woolsey Hall," declared the New Haven Register the next day, "was a sight for God and man."

Expenditure during the first two years of the I. S. S. amounted to all of \$722. Of this \$238 went for services. The remainder went for the publication and distribution of literature of the type of "Political Decay" by Professor E. A. Ross, "Confessions of a Drone" by Joseph Medill Patterson and "What Life Means to Me" by Jack London and Upton Sinclair. George Stroboll and Rufus W. Weeks, the latter a vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, were among the chief financial supporters at that time.

Harry W. Laidler, in his pamphlet, "Twenty Years of Social Pioneering," from which most of my material is drawn, tells the story of those early years very vividly. He tells about the pigeonhole in the Rand School in which the names of the 75 members of the I. S. S. were kept. In those days the Rand School was the father and mother to the collegiate Socialist.

And they were exciting days, too. The reception given at Princeton to Organizer Merrick during the season 1907-8, rather typified the fantastic concept of socialism then held by students in some of our great universities. When Merrick arrived at the Princeton station, he found himself at the head of a huge mob of students who conducted in his honor one of their famous "pe-rades," raised aloft the flag, sang the Marseillaise, burned bonfires, and, during his address, hurled firecrackers and skyrockets in his direction through the windows. The speaker was "game," and the visit pronounced a success. Merrick's work was

The L. I. D. Can Look Back to a Magnificent Record of Social Pioneering

J. G. Phelps Stokes, vice president, and Owen J. Lovejoy, secretary. The executive committee consisted of George Willis Cooke, Morris Hilquit, Harry W. Laidler, the only undergraduate, Mrs. Darwin Meserole and George Stroboll in addition to the elected officers.

Naturally the organization of the society called forth criticisms from all the best people. But despite this the work went on. Jack London carried the brunt of the work in those first days. A memorable event was his visit to Yale in 1906. A group of students and of faculty crowded into Woolsey Hall to hear the noted war correspondent speak on the "Present Crisis." They saw a ruddy, stocky figure, dressed in white flannel shirt, rolling flannel collar, white flowing silk tie, black chevron suit and well-worn patent leather pumps. They heard a militant talk on the industrial revolution. Turning to the students, London said:

"I went to the University. I found the university, in the main, practically wholly so, clean and noble, but I did not find the university alive. I found that the American university had this ideal, as phrased by a professor in Chicago University, namely: 'The passionless pursuit of passionless intelligence'—clean and noble, I grant you, but not alive enough. ... And the reflection of this university ideal I find—the conservatism and unconcern of the American people toward those who are suffering, who are in want. And so I became interested in an attempt to arouse in the minds of the young men of our universities an interest in the study of Socialism. ... We do not desire merely to make converts. ... If collegians cannot fight for us, we want them to fight against us. But what we do not want is that which obtains today and has obtained in the past of the university, a mere deadness and unconcern and ignorance so far as Socialism is concerned. ... We want for us or against us, ... one way or the

later taken up by George R. Kirkpatrick, then writing his "War—What For?"

Compare those first days of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society with the present organization and work of the League for Industrial Democracy, which the I. S. S. became in 1921. Compare the size alone. At present the L. I. D. works on a budget of about \$40,000. It has about 4,000 members and has affiliations with liberal groups or chapters in about 92 colleges. The L. I. D. operates three offices, one in New York in charge of Mary Fox; one in Chicago under the direction of Karl Borders; and the third in Philadelphia run by Andrew J. Biemiller. There are two full time Executive Directors, Harry W. Laidler, who has been connected with the organization since it was first started, and Norman Thomas who came in during the post war hysteria of 1919.

Besides this, Paul Porter is full time Field Secretary and Paul Blanchard gives half his time to the work of the L. I. D.

But even more extensive is the growth in the work done. The original work of speechmaking to college audiences has had an astounding growth. In one year 50,000 students of 100 to 150 colleges are addressed by various members of the L. I. D. staff. Beside this the directors speak at forums and public meetings. But that work has become only a small part of the activity of the league. The annual student conferences are high spots in the year's program. There are three of them in all; one in the early summer at Camp Tamiment and two during the Christmas recess, one in Chicago and one in New York. The summer conference lasts four days during which time important social and economic problems are discussed. Last June the subject for the conference was "Racketeering—High and Low." The winter conferences this year will discuss, in New York, "Unemployment," and in Chicago, "The Radical Fade-out—Can the Liberal Student Sur-

vive Grad

Concerning the Constabulary and Other Protozoa

IT ALWAYS seems to be on the wrong side of every argument.

A great many comrades whose judgments I admire tell me that policemen are all right. I have a deep-seated antipathy for policemen. In fact policemen and I don't get along. No sooner does a policeman look at me but what he seems to have an idea that I am Chile Acuna.

But I am told these men in blue are workers at heart. They are workers all right. Second story and all.

Which reminds me. One of the chief occupations of our brave boys in blue is mooching drinks off speakeasy proprietors. They run up about twelve dollars worth of drinks, or so I have been told, (and I do hope this anecdote is not going to give rise to a new deluge of temperance tracts because I already have quite a collection telling me about the effects of alcohol on my kidneys) and then they walk out and say, "That's on the cuff, bo."

It seems that this civilian was arrested and thrown into the Bastille and called up his lawyer and said: "Come right down, I'm in the calaboose." So the lawyer went right down and said: "What are you in for?" And the client said: "For stealing a drink off a bartender." And the lawyer said: "They can't arrest you for that, the whole thing is illegal from start to finish. What is the charge against you?" And the man behind the bars said: "Impersonating an officer."

So they get up an advertisement here in New York for which they pay \$30,000 saying that they are brave and honest and as harmless as kittens. And it is just a lot of meanness who say that they live off liquor protection and wayward girls. And that they wouldn't harm a fit.

And no sooner is the ink dry on this schmier than they go up to Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, where it is the Union League Club (author's note: you can tell by the odor) and break in the heads of three Communists and an old gentleman from Metuchen, N. J., who is taking home fried parsnips to his wife.

This is what is called in modern advertising parlance, "a quick follow-up."

But let's not talk about such disagreeable things.

You boys and girls, should have a look at the office of "The New Leader" the way it is a Cupid's

Because while we were up in Albany interviewing the Governor of the State of New York what do you suppose happened? Larry Rogin, who does books for us, went to Eddie Levinson and said: "Do you want to be a witness?" Eddie has had a lot of legal complications lately so he is wary about getting involved in the meshes of the law, he usually appearing as defendant in these meshes. In fact he is generally known as the mesh king of the Socialist Party.

So Eddie said: "For what?" thinking it was an accident on the Eighth avenue surface line which is now in the hands of a receiver. But Larry said, "For a marriage." So Eddie, who is a reckless sort of person taking all sorts of chances, came right through and said: "Sure."

So Eddie went down to the Borough Hall in Brooklyn and gave Ethel Lurie away who is our best statistician. On Fridays she can figure out just how much money deducted from our pay we owe to people around the Rand School. Which is more than we can do.

And now we are all illuminated with red lights and mistletoe and the office looks like the back room of a Rames Law hotel in the pre-war era.

But this is not exactly as educational as we usually are. So let us think of national politics.

It seems that a bird named Lucas was secretary of the National Republican Committee got a lot of loans out of the party to write snoots about Senator Norris who at the time was running against a grocer from South Bow. Does that fascinate you? Ma nee.

So let's take up sex. This compunctious marriage as Sam calls it, seems to be a lot in the news these days.

Jim O'neal has just given us a book to review called, "THE IDEAL STATE OR THE KINGDOM OF GOD OF BIBLE FAME WITH IDENTIFICATION AND PASSBOOK OF, AS BASED UPON CHARACTER AND INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE IDEAL STATE."

The "INTELLIGENCE RECORD" is by all odds the best thing in this book. You fill in blanks to indicate your CREDULITY INDEX.

You get one hundred per cent for credulity if you worship fetishes and idols but only seventy-five per cent if you believe in spirits and ghosts. (I said, "ghosts" not goats).

Orthodox Christians, Jews and Mohammedans get fifty per cent and Modernists and Reform Church people get 25 per cent.

I have just tried this test out and find that I am in the neighborhood of about 33 per cent. I believe in spirits, Mohammed, and a couple of old fetishes that I met the other night in Flatbush and I once heard Harry Emerson Fosdick explain Modernism, which turns out to be something along the general line of, "God is a solution of chemical salts, entirely surrounded by sentiment and the Rockefeller Foundation."

So I think it is just swell that the League for Industrial Democracy is going to have its anniversary in Dr. Fosdick's basement.

That gives us a chance to get together in a big way and sing, "Oily, oily, oily" and other Socialist spirituals.

With benefit of clergy, we are going to hear A. E. tell us about hand-knitting at the annual dinner. He is an Irishman who thinks that machinery has gone too far and that the only thing that will save us is going back to the farm. Go home and stop dogs as the Bismark bankers told the Non-Leagueers and all will be well with us.

Now we are off to the looms. Knit two, pearl one, pearl two.

McAlister Coleman.

Scanning the New Books

Building New Empires—The Newspaper and Radio

An Expert Has His Say

By Laurence Todd

Will American newspapers become as closely merged into nationwide chains as the electric utility companies now are? Will the power of a private-monopoly press be presently opposed by a rival empire—a radio news trust? Will the ownership of the radio trust, in its present stage of development, by the power trust lead on to a serious campaign by the power trust, through radio broadcasting, to propagandize the American voters into slavish acceptance of private monopoly? Will radio absorb the printed press, or will the newspapers buy up the broadcasting stations?

These vital questions, the answers to which will determine much of American history for the next twenty years, are provided by Karl A. Bickel, president of the United Press Association, in his brief but meaty volume "New Empires—The Newspaper and Radio" (Lippincott, price, \$1.50) which began as a talk to students of journalism.

Bickel points out that radio cannot supplant the newspaper in the conveying of detailed information, since the radio demands immediate and complete attention, while the newspaper awaits the convenience of the reader, who today is so busy that he must fit his reading into what spare time he may have. But radio is an auxiliary; it reaches directly and with maximum economy the most distant homes, with its varied flashes of news, its entertainment, its sense of personal contact with events. It has become a most desirable asset in the equipment of a big modern newspaper. And because it draws advertising revenue it is also a danger to the economic security of a paper which cannot offer this service.

Looking into the near future, Bickel sees homes equipped with sound-television, so that by turning on a radio switch the family can see and hear great conventions from the front seats, witness inaugurations of new governments half way around the world, or hear first-night of new operas in distant capitals. He raises the question as to what influences shall determine the choice of subjects for these scenes—whether, in short, this immense new empire over the human mind shall be ruled by propaganda for special private ends. He suggests bluntly that the rulers of America are not the masses, but the kings of business

and finance, and he recalls that rulers have in all ages sought to mold public opinion through the channels of their command. "Caesar did it," he says. "Lacking a prostituted news service and a subversive press, his professional gossip-mongers clacked their tongues busily day and night in the bars and clubs of Rome. Read your history of the World War, not in the histories but in the newspapers and memoirs of that hectic period of 1914. Compare what chancelleries solemnly issued with what we now know to be the truth."

Asserting his belief that it was largely by accident rather than by design that the power trust gained domination of broadcasting in America, the author says it is "highly probable" that the people will soon be determining whether they will permit this single interest—chiefly concerned with utilities other than radio—to control this new weapon of publicity. "Obviously," he concludes, "the radio broadcast offers exceptional opportunities for governmental or special interest propaganda. The speaker before the microphone necessarily presents his own interpretation of any situation he is dwelling upon. He is solely in charge of the selection of the facts and the relative emphasis placed upon them. The keen, incisive, often hostile questioning of the newspaper correspondent, provided in the press conference or interview, is entirely lacking in the broadcast."

He argues that government control will injure the freedom of radio broadcasting. Unlike some other observers, he acquiesces the power trust of trying to mold public opinion to serve any special interest. But the weakness of these conclusions is overmatched by the value of the stimulus to thinking which his book affords.

Books Received

Harry F. Ward—Our Economic Morality; Macmillan & Co., \$1.35.
Barbara Birkhoff—As Between Friends; Harvard University Press.
William Haber—Industrial Relations in the Building Industry; Harvard University Press.
Herbert Wender—Southern Commercial Conventions; Johns Hopkins Press, \$2.00.
Broadus and George L. Mitchell—The Industrial Revolution in the South; Johns Hopkins Press, \$2.75.
Mabel L. Walker—Municipal Expenditures; Johns Hopkins Press, \$2.25.



GEORGETTE CARNEAL
Author of "Conqueror of Space"

Whale Feather Caresses

It is a breath-taking experience to read a book by Benjamin De Casseres. You are jounced as in a Coney Island bump-car: from admiration to brick-heaving wrath. Then you let the brick drop (on your own toes); for what can you do with a man who says Heywood Brown is "the greatest dramatic critic God has yet sent on earth," when he admits he is no reasoning judge, but a "gustatorian, whose judgments are founded on spontaneous intuition and taste and who does not analyze or weigh, but apotheosizes or slays!" What can you do, unless you recognize that he is playing one of his favorite games, and really means dramatic critics are sent by the devil? How can you stop to answer all his absurd arguments about Socialism, since he has "discovered that Science is a branch of plumbing and that Logic is the God of bricklayers"—and is unerring in his avalanche aim at Shaw! What to do to him who says "When a thing stinks in all decent nostrils to hell with facts"—without seeing that the stench may rise from filth smeared over the facts! What can you do but tear your hair (being too far from him) when you find a man who insists that expression alone counts in art, and then breaks the backs of his phrases, snaps a period into an epigram, carves (from Mencken)—to be quoted over the New Teleme—a sentence with a flagrant gram-

matical error! Who speaks of "the painter, that eternal and nauseous moron . . . almost as low as the average 'musician'!" Who says that Mencken, in calling the Jews the most unpleasant race in the world, has failed to add that they are also the most cowardly and unfair—albeit strong, uncrushable, fascinating, useful: immortal. Who interposes with these astinities and stink-bombs a galaxy of fine fiddled phrases and pungent truths: "The direction of fury is the thing that matters . . . Courage has simply nothing to do with knowledge. Courage is, rather, the product of ignorance, blindness, faith. Only a perfect faith like Lindbergh's could have had the gods with him so beautifully . . . Mencken never describes anything. He tears it to pieces and throws the parts in your face . . . To unhorse Shaw one must have the fine gift of never confusing guano with pound-cake. Shaw more than any writer who has lived knows the art of making the first book like the second." The man who does all this—and more, whom you could shake with a joyous rage, is Benjamin De Casseres.

His current catch of controversy, "Mencken and Shaw" (Silas Newton, New York, \$2.50). You will turn on him his friendly spankin' of Mencken, and his piglaric shaving of Shaw.

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

The Profits Of Invention

FROM the time when he was a lonely, puzzled little boy in a drab Alabama town until today when there issues from his laboratories a stream of inventions for speeding up and expanding the arts of communication, Lee De Forest, called by the fancy writers, "The Father of Radio," has always been interested in how things work. George Carneal, whose biography of De Forest has just appeared, ("Conqueror of Space," The Life of Lee De Forest, Published by Horace Liveright, Price \$3) is interested in how the mind of an inventor works and she transfers that interest to the reader through the pages of this well written and organized book. Wisely Miss Carneal avoids the technical details of the research necessary for the invention of such complicated gadgets as the radio audion, preferring to underscore the human emotions, fears,

dreams, despairs and triumphs of the inventor under the profit system. The tragic climax of his first struggles to finance his wireless telegraph company is summed up by De Forest himself in these bitter words: "This is the funeral of my first-born child! This is the finish to the hopes and efforts which have made up my strenuous life for the past five years. That which I have wrought with pain and ceaseless endeavor to make grand and lasting and triumphant is prostituted, sand-bagged, throttled and despoiled."

Here for the first time is the story of how De Forest was cheated by the all-powerful American Telephone and Telegraph Company, as sweet a revelation of how that unscrupulous monopoly picks the brains of inventors as one could hope to find. Here is the story of a man with a vision of the possibilities of world-wide communication pan-handling Wall Street promoters and being thrown almost literally into the street time and again.

Consciously or unconsciously, the biographer summons a mass of evidence from the life story of one outstanding American inventor to back up the Socialist indictment of the capitalist system's attitude towards the creative genius.

Not that De Forest is any radical. Like so many of his colleagues he has never been able to associate his individual economic struggles with any larger struggle. The acquisitive instinct still works strongly in him. He has to be sure uttered in many public speeches his detestation of the debauchery of the radio by the advertising wolves. He has made rather vague gestures towards his dream of a "Parliament of Man" whose central idea would be world-wide communication. But just what the nations would have to say one to another and whether or not it would be the exaltation of nationality or the threats of a new war, he has not apparently taken into consideration. So dependent are our technical men, our researchers, our inventors upon the charity of the Fat Boys that apparently they dare not come out in the open and speak what must be on their minds.

For anyone socially-minded, concerned with the liberation of the human spirit, "Conqueror of Space" is a valuable book, if only for the object lessons it teaches. The New Leader heartily recommends it.

L. R.

The Chatter Box

New Year

C'MON, Kid, let's paint the town—
Times Square, Harlem, Night Clubs, gee,
Ain't we got fun? Looka them gals
Blowin' horns an' hollerin' loud
Enough to wake the stiff. Didja ever
See a crowd as large as this?
Whoop! Boy, oh, boy!
Hey, where didja get the booze?
Hello Sam! Hittin' on all six?
Where do we go from here, boys—
Where do we go from here?
Looka them high hats!
Looka them gowns on those wimmin!
Swell gals, I'll say.
Whoop! Happy New Year!
Bah, so's your old man! Quit pushin'!
Who's a bum? Alright, forget it!
Swell dames over there, ain't they?
Hello girls! How's your liver?
Aw, don't get jealous Kate.
Ain't this New Year's?
Great place Broadway!

Show business sure gets a break.
Must be lotta dough aroun'.
Hello Mack! How's the big kid?
Yep, headin' for the Ritz.
All night affair an' plenty doin'.
There's sure plenty of liquor aroun'.
Talkin' about rivers, say Kate
This ol' town's a flood, ain't it?
Eighteenth Amendment—horse feathers!
C'mon, step on it, baby!

What time is it?
Three bells an' all's well.
I'll shoot down to the Club Reo.
Each of a joint an' a great show.
Boy, nobody sleeps.
Whoop! Alleeveee!
Grab your duds an' stick close.
Aw, you can't get a cab.
Crowds too much for ridin'.
Stick close! Yay!
Happy New Year! Yay!

New Year—
A cold wind passes on its way.
A pallid baby whimpers and grows cold.
A mother trembles at the thought of coming death
A father mumbles "God, I'm going mad!"
A young boy plans to steal and get caught.
Slips out into the street and trembling waits.
A thin faced girl looks down below
Then crumples to the ground.
Between the clatter and the din
That crashes through the night,
Only my mad mind calling
"God—Oh God."

—DOUGLAS B. KRANTZOR.

And there comes another New Year to steal away a bit of life . . . as even unto the story of the locusts wherewith the wise storyteller won the Sultan's daughter.

To most of us there won't be a shade's difference between the new and the old. Except in the further greying of our hair, and the deeper wrinkling on the brow.

Yet I cannot mean to keep reminding all of you revealing millions that all is despair. That there is no hope in the offing. You couldn't believe in Socialism, and put dark disaster for a permanent avocation.

For one thing, about four hundred thousand folks who voted the big party tickets in New York are suddenly confronted with the fact that even their money has no magic. There is such a thing as insecurity for a bank account. And even if the vast army of depositors receive their savings back in large part, the shock of having found the money lords somewhat vulnerable, will have its certain effect.

While one need not expect a sudden rush to our banner from any large portion of the disturbed ones, our message for nationally owned and operated banks by the public agencies for the public safety will not sound so unreasonable next election. There is this then, that is cheerful for the coming year.

And since our appeal is mainly to the poor, and since only the poor folks were seriously caught in the bank closing, we have reason to expect a trifle more interest from these mentally constricted capitalists.

Funny sight in the cities these days. Long lines shivering for bread. Longer lines stamping in front of banks for money. What is the grand glorious nation coming to . . . Pretty soon it will be like the long lines that wait in Moscow and Leningrad for food and clothing . . . at least so the travelers tell us . . . And think of it, we haven't even the hint of a Five-Year Plan here . . .

It will be difficult to devise some method sufficiently convincing to wish all the bread and bank-liners a happy New Year, and get a pleasant reaction from your hearers. It was a whole lot easier to screw up a nasty Union Square snarl, and say . . . "You see, it serves you right . . . you support the capitalist class . . . now you're getting what the system eventually pays its slavish adherents . . ."

But that is just pitiful and silly. A Socialist must feel great grief and compassion for those who suffer under this civilization, however neglectful and ungrateful these be for all our efforts to lead them aright.

And certainly a great tide of pity wells up and over me as I think what the poor are going through now, and what the coming year holds forth in ugly promise.

Rather shall we say to them, . . . "Come with us, for through Socialism alone can we enter the kingdom of happiness on earth . . . We wish you all a wiser New Year, so that the ensuing ones become bright and happy . . ."

S. A. deWitt.

A Great Industrial Centre

Squalid street after squalid street,
Endless rows of them, each the same,
Black dust under your weary feet,
Dust upon every face you meet,
Dust in hearts, too—or so it seems—
Dust in the place of dreams.

Spring in her beauty thrills and thrives,
Here men hardly have heard her name,
Work is the end and aim of their lives—
Work, work, work! for their children and wives,
Work for a life which, when it is won,
Is the saddest thing 'neath the sun.

Work—one dark and incessant round.
In black, dull workshops out of the light,
Work that others' ease may abound,
Work that delight for them may be found,
Work without hope, without pause, with
That only in death can cease.

NEW LEADER MAIL BAG

A CORRECTION

Editor, The New Leader:
Your issue of Dec. 20 contains an error by me on Unemployment. This statement was not written for publication as an article in The New Leader. I think the comrades will be interested to know that it was delivered as a radio address over Station WOR in the course of a symposium on unemployment in which Mr. Rybicki, of the City Free Employment Bureau, also participated. Therein lies its principle interest, as far as I am concerned, and I thought the publication of the "article" would be accompanied with an editorial statement explaining its character. If I were writing for The Leader in the first instance, I would have written differently since I would not in that event have been compelled to observe certain conditions imposed in the broadcast. It will probably interest the comrades to know that the Socialist's point of view on the occasion of the WOR symposium was presented to probably hundreds of thousands. The argument had to be adapted to the occasion.

CHARLES SOLOMON.
New York City.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

Editor, The New Leader:
The proposal to censure the government of Great Britain as well as of Russia is a bit comic in its implication that if Russia had not been censured, Great Britain also would have been spared.
To censure the Labor Government at this belated date would give the impression of false impartiality, and would not place the Socialist Party in any better light.

NATHAN MARGOLIS.
Bronx.

RUSSIAN SOCIALIST PROGRAM

Editor, The New Leader:
Appropos of the recent discussion of Russia, may I say this: For many years I have been a reader of the Jewish Daily Forward. Also, I am a subscriber to The New Leader. I have read hundreds of articles, chiefly in the former publication, criticizing the Soviet Government and its policies, but I have never come across any definitely constructive suggestions. For my enlightenment as well as for the enlightenment of thousands of other readers, who, I am sure, are as puzzled as I am, may I ask that you be good enough to print in The New Leader answers to the following two questions?

1. What type of government and with what policies would you like to see established in Russia at the present time, in place of the Soviet Government with its policies?
2. How should the change be accomplished?

W. FINE.
New York, N. Y.

Late in 1927 the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democrats formulated a program which was secretly circulated among the workers of Russia. The New Leader printed it in the issue of February 11, 1928. We have space only for the specific demands made which were as follows:
1. Freedom of speech, of the press, of meeting, of association and of conscience.
2. New and free elections for the Soviets with equal franchises for workers, peasants, employees and unemployed.
3. Preconditional equal absolute

abolition of the death penalty.
4. Immediate cessation of the G. P. U. and of other organs of the "terror."
5. Full amnesty for all political offenders in prison or banishment and cessation of every form of administrative procedure.
6. Abolition of the privileges of the Communist Party and of the Comintern and stoppage of subsidies to them out of public money.
7. Liberation of the trade union and cooperative movements, freedom to strike, free re-election of the committees in the factories and workshops.
How this program should be accomplished is a problem for Russian Socialists, not us—Editor of The New Leader.

THE RUSSIAN TERROR
Editor, The New Leader:
So far I have been an innocent bystander in all this wrangling over Russia which is lathering up the New York City Socialists. I have not been to Soviet Russia, my information concerning things there is second-hand. Apparently I have not had access to those esoteric writings which reach so many of our Russian experts, underground, no doubt, by way of Riga. Like Will Rogers, "all I know is what I read in the papers and on the radio." However even innocent by-standers do become articulate at times and there have been instances where their opinion has decided matters of moment.

Like a number of other Socialists who have taken no part in these interesting discussions of the internal affairs of Russia, I find myself, willy-nilly, snatched from the sidelines and thrown into the middle of the scrimmage. I now read that in the proletarian atmosphere of the Pennsylvania Hotel an organization was formed consisting of "Socialist and Progressive organizations" to protest against the "reign of terror which prevails in Soviet Russia." So, it seems, whether we like it or not, we Socialists who have not ventured an opinion on an extremely controversial subject are officially drafted as partisans in a dispute from which up to now we have studiously abstained. For my part, I have no objection to a fight. But I do like to choose my side. And, in my humble and undoubtedly inexperienced opinion, in this instance, I am decidedly on the wrong side.

For despite all the assurances to the contrary on the part of those who organized this pointing-with-horror conference, I now find myself cheek by jowl with Ham Fish, Matt Woll, Ralph Easley, Archie Stevenson and other persons highly obnoxious to me and with whom I have had as little to do as possible. I don't like my new bed-fellows. I resent being forced to occupy the same room with them and I have the sneaking suspicion that my resentment is shared by a large majority of the Socialist Party, who like myself have preserved a decent silence up to now. Talk and talk about it, as the backers of this conference will, there

can be no other effect upon the American public at this time, as the result of the unhappy publicity which the Pennsylvania conference gained, but that we as a Party are definitely lined up with the foes of Soviet Russia. The sooner we dig out of this mess into which we have been flung by a little group of disgruntled and discredited prophets, sore because things are not going exactly according to their calculations, who have imported their personal and political feuds to this country and who have a Moscow phobia which blinds them to the facts, the quicker we will recover our Socialist integrity.

MEALISTER COLEMAN.
New York City.
Our friend Mac passed the above us from the other side of the room and then passed through the door. As we have been trying to have him pitched through the window for some weeks this is his career for our interest in his welfare!
But to be serious. Those who believe as Mac does, ignore the fact that since the end of the civil war and invasions in Russia the Socialist movement in all countries has registered its protest against the policy of terror that has effected not only Socialists but Communists who express dissent with some Bolshevik policies. These protests have been carried by The New Leader, and we do not till this year has there been objection in our party. Eight years ago when certain veteran social revolutionists faced death in a Bolshevik court in a "trial" which, by comparison, made bourgeois "justice" an exercise in the highest echelon, we joined with the world Socialist movement in protest. Eugene V. Debs even called his protest to Lenin. If Mac is correct we have been in a "mess" since the end of the civil war and not for a few weeks. Considering that a year has passed since we have not carried similar protests, it appears that some of our comrades are not aware of our eight-year policy in this matter.

Mac does not want to find himself "cheek by jowl with Ham Fish, Matt Woll" and others. Neither do we. But does he want to be "cheek by jowl" with Ivy Lee of the Rockefeller interests, Albert B. Fall of American Oil Infamy, and Solomon Stanwood Mencken of the National Student League? Certainly not and yet these representatives of American capitalist reaction and others of their kind are lined up with Mac. The policy of the Bolshevik regime and they minimize the terror. Mac tries to dodge Fish and Woll and he apparently leads in the arms of Ivy Lee and Fall.
What's the answer? It isn't hard to find on the basis of Socialist philosophy. Mac is not lined up with them. He is not lined up with Fish, Woll, and Easley. The Socialist movement throughout its history has always faced similar situations. Reaction may for a time have learned to say nice things of a course that is not in conflict with our policy and which is followed for an entirely different reason.
A few examples from Socialist history will suffice. In the seventies the First International under the leadership of Marx and other Socialists expelled Bakunin and other advocates of conspiracy and terror. Bakunin and others, but especially Bakunin, were hounded all over Europe.

Thoughts for the Unemployed

Go home, be optimistic, and prosperity will come.
—Charles M. Schwab.

ist fight with force anarchism mean that Socialists were allies of the police? Certainly not. Bakunin's dangerous romanticism had influenced many workers and Socialist duty to the whole working class required that conspiracy and terror as means of obtaining power be attacked.

The Socialist Party faced another issue in its campaign in 1900 although it did not involve the question of methods. Workers under the influence of middle class thought occasionally denounced the party because it opposed the program of "trust busting." They ranged us with the upper capitalist class that also opposed this program. Were we allies of the trust magnates? Certainly not. We had a long range view of the interests of the workers and our reason for ridiculing "trust busting" differed fundamentally from that of the trust magnates.

A similar problem faced us when the I. W. W. was captured by the anarcho-syndicalists. They were being attacked, hounded, and arrested and yet despite this capitalist injustice we had to clearly define our opposition to the theory and methods

Elmer Smith Wins Bar Reinstatement

SEATTLE, Wash.,—Elmer Smith, Centralia attorney and one of the original Centralia defendants, has won his fight for reinstatement to practice law in the State of Washington.

As a result of Elmer's activities in the Centralia case, ever since its inception, he was hauled before the Board of Law Examiners and the Supreme Court, and disbarred from practicing law in Washington State, in February, 1925. Great stress was laid upon his widespread agitation for the workers to join the I. W. W. and strike in 1923. This strike, he agitated in particular to free the eight Centralia victims railroaded to prison over the Armistice Day trouble in 1919. But his practice of defending labor cases and his participation in the class struggle in favor of labor was gall to the powers that be and especially the Federated Industries of the State of Washington who took an active part in his disbarment.

It has been almost six years since the order of disbarment became effective. It has been six years of constant uphill fighting against great odds and many disappointments. During the eleven years since the Centralia tragedy Elmer has battled continuously for the release of the Centralia prisoners. The Centralia men have ever been foremost in his mind and in his efforts. His own family often suffered because his efforts have been shut off

of anarcho-syndicalism. Some of its organs charged the party with being in alliance with reaction. Were we? Certainly not.

We now face a similar problem in the iron dictatorship of the Bolsheviks and the terror it employs. We either approve it or we do not. We cannot dodge the issue. We have not dodged it since it became an issue in the international movement. It has sent thousands of veterans of the Russian revolutionary movement to death, others to prison, others to Siberia, and still others into exile. These victims are our comrades in the long Socialist struggle. They appeal to us for help. They have appealed before and we have answered. Shall we cease to answer their appeals? Finally, the Socialist movement on several occasions has had to face the issue of conspiracy, insurrection, terror and related methods. Shall we now follow a policy of avoidance in order to dodge Fish and Woll only to confront Lee and Fall? We think not. That would be a policy of negation which can never serve the Socialist movement.—Editor of The New Leader.

16 Women Workers Begin 8-Mo. Course at Vineyard Shore School

Sixteen women workers, students of the Vineyard Shore School, are well started on their eight months of study. The first school to offer a course of this length, Vineyard Shore completed its first term last June. The new school is at West Park, New York, on the west shore of the Hudson River. The students come from every part of the country and represent a number of trades. Most of these workers have had a two months' course previously at the Bryn Mawr, the Barnard or the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, and came to Vineyard to continue their study.

It is hoped that every worker who attends will gain an understanding of industrial problems and the Labor Movement, develop her own powers of writing and speaking, and learn something of the world about her, and of her own part in it as an industrial worker.

Entrance requirements for the Vineyard Shore School are simple. Any woman industrial worker may apply, if she is between 20 and 35 years old, has had sixth grade education, has worked for two years in a factory, and is able to read and write English. There are no examinations and no credits are given for the course. The School is financed on a scholarship plan, through voluntary contributions, and through a fund of \$200 from

Women Find Jobs—For Men—At The Empire

The Stage

The Movies

Music

Back on Broadway



Leo Tracy, remembered for his fine work in "Broadway" has returned to the stage in "Oh Promise Me" which is at the Music Box Theatre.

The Week On The Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

HOW TO GET A JOB

"PETTICOAT INFLUENCE." By Neil Grant. At the Empire.

In the face of the great inequalities of the world, of the manifold injustices and consequent misery, there are two attitudes most frequently assumed—and which, depends often on the state of one's fortune. One may—as many, even of the more favored, do—endeavor to remove some of the injustices, work toward a better world order, seek to show man a nobler way of living. Or one may (for any of a host of reasons, from the selfish desire to hold what one has, to the philosophical speculation that every person gets the government it deserves, that no individual can improve anyone except himself) one may let things be as they are, and try to find what present joy one can extract from the years on the surface of this planet, before what is our floor becomes our roof. Looking at the same objects and events, the one person will write propaganda, the other, high comedy.

It is in the mood of high comedy that "Petitcoat Influence" looks at life. Recognizing that jobs are bartered and sold, that political securities, at the disposal of politicians, are passed along to relatives or friends, it stands aside to watch the fun. The Teachers Union of New York is now protesting (as Norman Thomas often calls attention to other abuses) against the bill to give large salaries to retired presidents of the city colleges; indignation is being roused. The persons in the play at the Empire maneuver to get the soft berth for the favorite, and the audience is delighted at the development of the intrigue, without any moral wrath or virtuous indignation. Indeed, even the idealist in the play, the best man for the job, accepts it in spite of the fact that his wife had captured the fancy of the political boss, to get it for him.

Philharmonic Symphony

TOSCANINI, Conductor

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Jan. 2, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Jan. 3, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Jan. 4, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Jan. 5, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Jan. 6, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Jan. 7, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Jan. 8, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Jan. 9, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Jan. 10, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Jan. 11, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Jan. 12, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Jan. 13, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Jan. 14, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Jan. 15, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Jan. 16, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Jan. 17, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Jan. 18, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Jan. 19, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Jan. 20, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Jan. 21, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Jan. 22, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Jan. 23, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Jan. 24, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Jan. 25, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Jan. 26, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Jan. 27, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Jan. 28, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Jan. 29, at 8:00

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Jan. 30, at 8:00

It is good, sometimes, to forget the tragedy of life, and to enjoy life, the farce. We return with a better will to its serious concerns. And "Petitcoat Influence" is a pleasant encounter, with Helen Hayes deftly blundering into a situation she carries through as a loving wife should; with Valerie Taylor quite the thing, as an early's faithful wife; with an attendant group of well played husbands and lovers, and Eric Cowley as that perfect ass of an English Lord we Americans delight to behold.

XMAS FOR THE YOUNGSTERS

"BABES IN TOYLAND." Victor Herbert revival at the Imperial.

Among the Xmas entertainments for the children, the two weeks of festivity that include Bertram Bloch's play at the Princess, the indoor circus at Jolson's, and several series of marionettes—Tony Sarg's, Sue Hastings', and a few other puppeteers—there is rich memorized delight in Victor Herbert's "Babes in Toyland." While to a returning adult, the play holds less delight than it did some fifteen years ago, those of the age we once were find the Mother Goose folk living fascinating stories, through spider forests into the great ToyMaker's land. There the host of Xmas hopes grow real, and all a child could desire is ready for his dreams.

But child and adult alike can enjoy Singer's midgets, who make merry with the audience—and with the play, which they stop in quite the manner of a grown up revue, for their varied antics. And whether they dance, or train elephants, or walk as penguins across the strutted stage, or march as part of the Toyland parade, Singer's midgets are worth the price of admission... as all children who see them will for long days testify.

BROOKLYN

BIGGEST SHOW IN BROOKLYN

FOX Flatbush Avenue & Nevins St.

"UNDER SUSPICION"

with LOIS MORAN and J. HAROLD MURRAY

—ON THE STAGE—

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"Green Devil Idea"

Xmas Novelty Comedy

BOB WEST

Carnegie Hall, Saturday Afternoon at 3:00, JAN. 3

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON

MISCHA ELMAN

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DANCING AT 10—UNTIL DAWN

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CHILDREN KEEP CALLING

"THE PRINCESS WHO WOULDN'T SAY DIE." By Bertram Bloch. The Children's Prayers at the Princess.

Adrienne Morrison, director of the Children's Prayers, has discovered a playwright with a sense of humor that can send children into squeals of laughter—and grown-ups if they know how to squeal. We had noticed, at previous Princess Theatre performances, that most of the chuckles came from the adults in the audience and we were beginning to wonder if the children for whom these plays were ostensibly written, would ever get a break, when along comes Bertram Bloch's play—"The Princess Who Wouldn't Say Die." Mr. Bloch neither writes down to children, nor has he the habit that so many "whimsy-experts" have, of writing over their heads. His achievement lies not so much in his lines as in the ridiculous situations he creates. Children are literal-minded and are moved by clowns—not by satirists.

A child is delighted with a Man in the Moon who actually hops around with madness because someone on earth spilled his beautiful green pea soup, by shooting arrows up into the moon. He is tickled with a Davey Jones who leaves his locker under the sea in order that he may learn from a Princess on Earth, how to talk grammatically. And when a fat little king pulls an ultra-dignified impostor down by the nose in order to use his back as an aid to climb the throne, children are beside themselves.

The production was spotty and the acting nervous and amateurish—all except Miss Shore's. Miss Shore again deserves the laurels, this time for being an absurdly perfect king, and Miss Morrison, the director, deserves to share them.

Paula Lea.

A MOVING DANCE

The influence of the dancing of George Chaffee (studio at 94 Fifth Avenue) may be most fully shown in the fact that, at the conclusion of his program last Sunday afternoon, a little girl in the audience, perhaps five years old, rose and calmly but decidedly announced that she wanted to dance—and danced.

Mr. Chaffee's own interpretations are modern without being affected or extreme, and seem to spring from sound thought as well as feeling and sense of rhythm. The afternoon program was arranged for children, and the sailor number seemed especially strong in its appeal. Among the pupils assisted in the numbers, Mirna Jagendorf was most successful, in a solo dance, in capturing the mood of her music with a graceful rhythmic flow.

Poliakova in Final

Concert in N. Y.

Tomorrow afternoon (December 28) at the Chanin Theatre, Nastia Poliakova, the Russian Gypsy singer, will present her third and last New York recital, beginning at 3 o'clock. Poliakova promises a number of new songs of her people, while her program will comprise several of the favorite numbers sung at her two previous appearances. She will be assisted by Glib Yellin, pianist, and Dmitri Poliakova, guitarist.

"A smash hit... one of the happiest theatre evenings I ever experienced."

—Walter Winchell, Daily Mirror.

Morris Green & Lewis Gensler present

JOE COOK

in his

Newest Maddest Musical

FINE and DANDY

ERLANGER'S THEATRE

41st St. W. of B'way, Phone FR. 7043

Eves. at 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

The Actor Managers, Inc. Present

RUTH DRAPER

in her

ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES

PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY

COMEDY THEATRE

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Mats. Thurs. (New Year's) & Sat. 2:30

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Audacious Comedy Hit!

THE MAN IN POSSESSION

By H. M. HARWOOD

with

ISABEL JEANS LESLIE BANKS

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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Earl Carroll

Vanities

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67 Glittering Scenes—1,000 Laughs

HERB WILLIAMS JIMMY SAVO JACK BENNY

Cast of 150 and

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Eves. 425 Orch. Seats \$4 (Exc. Sat.)

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NEW AMSTERDAM

Theatre, W. 42nd Street

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Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The evening is full of bliss and contentment. —J. Brooks Atkinson, Times.

GILBERT MILLER presents

Helen Hayes

in

"PETTICOAT INFLUENCE"

By NEIL GRANT

HENRY STEPHENSON

EMPIRE Phone FR. 2670

Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Can the Lib.

Appearing in a Repertory of Two Fine Plays



Jane Cowl, favorite actress of so many admirers, is now appearing in a repertory of two plays at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, having added a new English comedy, "Art and Mrs. Bottle" to her first production, Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." "Art and Mrs. Bottle" is an hilarious debunking of the piousness of artists, and puts forward the claim that constructive work is more important than painting, which is a piddling in the backwaters of the stream of life.

MUSICAL SATIRE

"BALLYHOO." Book and lyrics by Harry Ruskin and Leighton K. Brill. Music by Louis Alter. At Hammerstein's.

Although W. C. Fields, starred in "Ballyhoo," is excellent entertainment, it is the play itself that should be golden starred; and the producer's failure to stress it has caused many reviewers to overlook its merit. For "Ballyhoo" thrusts sly shafts of satire at many a good American custom—such as Walter Winchell, Austin cars, prize contests, women, the movies, poker games, men, cabbages, and consternation. Furthermore, the words of the various songs seemed to have ideas behind them, intelligent and developed ideas—whether they were as simple as in the "Throw it out the window" refrain, or as (moderately, of course) complex as in "Blow hot, blow cold." And the chorus is distinguished among good choruses for the pulchritude of its assemblage—bright, beautiful, graceful, and gay.

If we were to give W. C. Fields the paragraph he deserves—what with his acute nonsense, his tomfoolery, his buffoonery, and his legerdemain (billiard balls, cigar boxes, and other quite ordinary objects become transformed into comic magic under his spell)—we should have to neglect the fellow who chews up the box of matches with what we might call more appetite than aplomb, the three ladies whose feet are nimble and their bodies light, the two who walk up chairs and down on the hands, the deft dancer who mimics her partner for too brief a while, the effective singing and playing of Don Tomkins and Jeanie Lang as the young things, of Grace Hayes as the torch-bearer (what is life without a torch song?), and of Janet Reade as the big-hearted blonde (she has room in her heart for any man with a fat purse). And of course even the star would not wish the other good elements of the show mentioned, especially when, as in "Ballyhoo," it is the grand total that is greater than any of its parts. Wherefore a visit to Hammerstein's gives delight to the ear, to the eye, and to several levels of the mind.

So before anyone heard that he was going to film it, except officials of Radio Pictures, he began to plan the picture, and even made a trip to Morocco with his chief cameraman, Roy Hunt, and other technical experts who were to compose his future production staff. Here he photographed scenery, hired men, collected data and brought great quantities of properties to be used in the picture.

One feels the responsibility of preparing a sequel to a picture so dear to many hearts, as "Beau Geste," Brenon says. "It has become a sort of legend, and I undertook the task of filming its sequel with a feeling of humility."

A remarkable character of an Arab dancing girl, a flaming character called "The Angel of Death," enacted by Leni Stengel, presents in "Beau Ideal" an entirely new touch. Loretta Young, Irene Rich, Otto Tamm, Don Alvarado, George Rigas, and nearly a score of other favorites appear in remarkable roles.

"Beau Ideal" was filmed in 1926. While "Beau Ideal" was not filmed until 1930, production from beginning to end took almost a solid year. Brenon had been planning the sequel ever since the inception of talking pictures.

He saw in "Beau Ideal" the greatest of talking picture material; film drama that combined the natural scenic scope, possibilities to pantomime and thrilling action lacking in so many talker "scripts" with characterization and dialogue so vital for speaking films.

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He saw in "Beau Ideal" the greatest of talking picture material; film drama that combined the natural scenic scope, possibilities to pantomime and thrilling action lacking in so many talker "scripts" with characterization and dialogue so vital for speaking films.

So before anyone heard that he was going to film it, except officials of Radio Pictures, he began to plan the picture, and even made a trip to Morocco with his chief cameraman, Roy Hunt, and other technical experts who were to compose his future production staff. Here he photographed scenery, hired men, collected data and brought great quantities of properties to be used in the picture.

One feels the responsibility of preparing a sequel to a picture so dear to many hearts, as "Beau Geste," Brenon says. "It has become a sort of legend, and I undertook the task of filming its sequel with a feeling of humility."

A remarkable character of an Arab dancing girl, a flaming character called "The Angel of Death," enacted by Leni Stengel, presents in "Beau Ideal" an entirely new touch. Loretta Young, Irene Rich, Otto Tamm, Don Alvarado, George Rigas, and nearly a score of other favorites appear in remarkable roles.

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At the 55th St. Theatre



PAINTERS' UNION No. 261
 Office, 62 E. 1st St.
 St. Tel. Lehigh 31
 Exec. Board meets
 every Tuesday
 the office. Regular
 meetings every Fri-
 day at 210 E. 13th
 St. Ladies' Sewing
 man, Fin. Secy.
 Treas. Natl.
 Zughaft, Res. Secy.

Going into its 12th week at the 55th St. Playhouse is the delightful German picture "Zwei Herzen in ¼ Takt" ("Two Hearts in Waltz Time"). Gretl Thymmer above plays the feminine lead.

Sous Les Toits de Paris' opinions of critics who hailed the picture as a new step in the production of sound and talking film for the management of Little Ca-

lyn, N. Y. Morris Goldin, Chairman; Jacob Engelman, Recording Secretary; Black, Financial Secretary.
Office 31 Seventh St., N. Y. Orchard 1923. Reuben Siskin, M.

through the cooperative support. All pledges should be paid regularly.

cial gathering. The date and plans will soon be published in "The Command." On Dec. 29, at 8 p. m., the 7th D. B. members and friends will hold a open house under the heading "The Clubroom of Socialism." On Tuesday, Jan. 6 at 8:30 p. m., the first general branch meeting of the new year will take place in our auditorium. There will be present

ing of interest is assured to all headquarters are now located at 100 West 72nd street.

Yorkville

The annual New Year's eve affair at the Yorkville Branch will be held

bor Temple, 245 East 8th street. There will be entertainment, music, refreshments, sociability and dancing into the next year. These annual fairs are extremely successful in bringing together a great many of the timers as well as new comrades.

committee, nine to the Kings County committee, and five were elected who, with the branch officials, will work with organizer and heads of the standing committees in looking after bus-

entertainment at a dance will be held Saturday evening, Dec. 27, in the county headquarters, 1187 Boston Ave. There will be a short one-act play from Hauptman's "Weavers." It will be presented by the cast of performers from the 7th A. D. Branch. This is their second appearance.

A forum will be opened by the branch and sessions will be held every Friday evening beginning Jan. 9, in the Workmen's Circle Center, 218 Van Sicklen avenue. The first speaker is Juan J. Coronel. Topic, "What is Socialism." Other speakers and topics

6th A. D.
Henry Fruchter will be the guest speaker this Friday evening, Dec. 26, at the school room of the building 808 Adee avenue. His topic is "Recent Economic Conditions." Other

23rd A. D.
A very well attended meeting was held last Friday. Harry Rappaport gave an instructive talk on "The Co-operative Movement." It was decided that literature squads be organized

8th A. D.
New Year's eve party is being arranged in the newly decorated club-rooms, 20 East Kingsbridge road, between Jerome and Morris avenues. All

by getting in touch with Patrick J. Murphy, Sedgwick 3-9439, or M. Knobloch, Sedgwick 3-8892. At last meeting the following officers delegates were elected: organizer, M. Knobloch; financial secretary treasurer, P. J. Murphy; recorder, U. Smaksky, "Appeal to Youth"; Jan. 28, Anna Ingberman, "Russia Today"; Jan. 30, Simon Berlin, "Morality, Social and Individual."

Brighton Beach
Last Friday evening A. I. Shiplacoff delivered a very interesting talk

and corresponding secretary, Ida Wart; city central committee gates, S. J. Fried and Hugo Karp; Bronx County delegates, Ida and S. J. Fried; delegates to city convention, Esther Friedman, William and George Steinhardt. Tickets for the train to New York are \$1.00. The train leaves at 10:00 a.m. in the "rush hour." The rain could not keep the people back. The place was crowded to capacity. New Leaders and Literature were sold. This Friday, Dec. 26, at 8:30 p. m., Dr. Anna Ingberman will talk on "Russia Today." Our headquarters are located at 2092 East 10th St., New York 100.

Evening, Feb. 14, can be obtained at East Kingsbridge road, any evening, or from Mrs. Sonia Rich of the Elgimated Apartments, or From 814, room 600, 7 East 15th street.

BROOKLYN
Downtown Branch

Third street, near Brighton Beach avenue. A concert and dance will be held on Jan. 17.

Coney Island

The first conference for the organization of an English-speaking branch was held in the Culture Center, 2002

has been agreed the branch of the city executive that hereafter 1-3-8th A. A. Branch, will be on as the Downtown Branch. It also decided to add the 10th A. to its territory. An effort will be made to carry on work in that district.

to join. At the recent meeting the following officers were elected: Louis Freler, secretary; G. Lewis, treasurer, David M. C. delegates to the city central committee, C. G. Lewis, Rela Ritchell; delegates to the county committee.

Freier. Hereafter the branch meet on the first Friday of each month. Special meetings on other dates will be announced. All efforts will be concentrated to make the coming year of the month worth while and interesting. At the meeting of

street, David M. Cory will lead discussion on "The Swing to Socialism." Refreshments will be served gratis.

Canarsie

An attempt will be made to organize a branch in the Canarsie section of the 2nd A. D. Meyer Weinstein of the Jewish Socialist Verband attended a preliminary meeting.

branch which will meet at the Park Labor Lyceum. New officers were elected. The next meeting is held Friday, Jan. 2, at 8:30. An unemployment demonstration is planned for Sunday, Jan. 11, at the Park Labor Lyceum. The officers are:

The district held Dec. 18 resulted in the following actions. Due to the fact that Comrades Ferweda are compelled to move to Manhattan, the branch is faced with a serious loss of two of the most active members. In fact, thanks to Charles Ferweda, the branch has grown to 20 members.

16th A. D. Branch 1
meeting will be held Friday eve-
Dec. 28, in the headquarters

of Greater New York. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Office: 31 W. 15th St.; Orchard 135. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumenreich, Manager; Symon Novodor, Secy.-Treas.

JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

NEW YORK
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No.
Offices and headquarters, 24 W. 10th
St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday
every month at Stuyvesant High School
15th St. East of 2nd Ave. Phone, 3-1111

kins 0180, Leon H. House, President; John Sullivan, Vice-President; Jas. J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; Theodore Douglas, Organizer.

WEST MAKERS' UNION

V Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. M. Greenberg, Sec.-Treas.
Peter Monat, Manager. Office, 31 West 15th Street; Phone, Watkins 8001. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

W **UNION Local**
L 41 East 20th
St.; Tel. Ashland
6349, Jack Leisher;
Pres.; William Leh-
man, Sec'y - Treas.
Regular meeting

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hoven Hall, 230 East
5th St.

WATERPROOF GARMENT
WORKERS' UNION

Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., 3 W. 18th St.
Phone, Madison Square 1934. Executive
Board meets every Monday at 7 p.m. D.
Gingold, Manager; Samuel Freedman,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Local 82 of I. L. O. W. U. 3 W. 18th
Street, New York City Telephone Chelsea
6756-6757. A Snyder, Manager

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Governments of the people, for the people, by the people shall not perish from the earth.—Lincoln.

and Caps



Thursday, January 1, 1961

- 15—Shellas and Chestnutt
- 30—Suzanne Style Hints
- 45—Natural Bridge—Arch Program
- 00—Loretta Yates, Soprano
- 15—Michael Aiken, Tenor
- 30—Intelligent Women's Guide

00-Lydia Mason, Pianist
15-Mary DeNio, Mezzo
30-Jack Shulman, Violinist
45-Ethel Lebos, Soprano
00-School Hour
00-Kleins Songster
15-William Karlin "Current Topics"
30-Hovey-Mason Trio
45-Donald Henderson, "Elegant Music"

00-Silvertone Orchestra
30-Jamaica Studio
00-Long Island Press Release Fund
00-Jamaica Royalists
Friday, January 2
30-Rise and Shine
45-Hawaiian Melodies
00-Do You Remember

32-Snehas and Chestnuts
 30-Rapoport and Eller
 35-Natural Bridge-Arch Program
 30-Jane Barry "Household Hints"
 35-Murray Hertz, Songs
 30-Ann C. Beybrook, Astrologer
 35-Studio Music
 30-Frances Brunett, Songs
 35-Studio Music

- 05—Studio Music
- 10—Ben Friedman and Jack Brook,
Song & Piano
- 10—Hazel Allen, Songs
- 10—Richmond Hill Board of Trade
- 10—Happiness Market
- 15—Freedom Serenaders
- 10—Weather Reports

- 3-Shellas and Chestnutt
- 0-Suzanne Style Hints
- 0-Natural Bridge-Arch Program
- 0-Luncheon Music
- 0-Grace Gilder Clarke, Lyric Soprano
- 3-Evans School
- 0-Uncle Arthur and His Nieces
- 0-Hoosman's Musicales
- 3-Ethel Weyant, Soprano

5-Sunshiners"
 5-Zaiman: Female Impersonator
 5-Young Circle League
 5-Mahoney & McKenna:
 "Harmony Duo"
 5-Studio Music
 5-Blanche Bernstein, Violin
 5-Arthur O'Connor, Tenor
 5-Charles Haver, Flute

- Ellenor Henderson: "Truth About"
- Organized Charity"
- Mary Mervish: Songs
- Allen Broms: "Blood Will Tell"
- Neil Laughton: Musical Saw
- Uncle Kris "Children's Hour"
- The Pitt School of Music
- Schneider's Sparklers
- Kew Forest Players

James M. ...

NEW LEADER

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

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1930

The New and Old

THE NEW YEAR of peace is the beginning of the second year of a disaster for millions of the working people as hideous as the four years of the war that ended in 1918. Whether in peace or in war our capitalist civilization is a regime of suffering and uncertainty for the working masses. Our vast powers of wealth production curse us with a war of destruction which is followed by industrial paralysis, unemployment, and hunger.

Our modern system of production and distribution is the most perfect mankind has ever known. Every new machine, every improved technical change, and every new consolidation of industrial corporations increases productive power. Every such change also reduces the number of workers required in industry. More production with less labor is the general trend of modern capitalism.

But like every other social system with labor dependence at its base, a class reaps the main fruits of industrial progress. Great landed estates and serfs tied to the soil gave the feudal nobility its riches and power. Landed estates and Negro slaves once gave American planters their riches and power. Ownership of industry, transportation, and exchange give our capitalist class their riches and power.

Whatever changes have been made in civilization in the last thousand years each social system has had for its basis this possession by a class of the powers of production and a dispossessed class dependent upon the owners for a living. Slave, bondman, serf, wage worker—what is the difference? Little in essentials. Roman master, feudal lord, powerful planter, modern capitalist—what is the difference? Little in essentials.

So we greet another New Year with an old order of exploitation drifting in a sea of human misery. The Socialist movement organizes the millions of the disinherited to take over the bankrupt system. It is a receivership for capitalism. May the New Year see a marked advance to the consummation of this receivership.

A Parochial Statesman

TWO RECENT radio addresses on international issues provide a text on mediocre American politicians, one by Senator Johnson of California and the other by Arthur Henderson, Foreign Minister of the Labor Government of Great Britain. The contrast lies not so much in the program advanced by each speaker but in the approach to international issues.

Henderson's approach was that of an informed man aware of the international dangers that confront the world and the need of more world co-operation to meet world issues. Johnson's approach was that of a parochial demagogue. He will have no such cooperation, the United States is God's chosen nation that can always be depended upon to do right, we want no entanglements in world affairs, and similar drivel.

The California statesman ignores the fact that, despite our alleged "isolation," we have been dragged into two world wars, one centering around the ambitions of Napoleon and the other being the bloody struggle into which we were dragged in 1917. He ignores the fact that there is not an area of investment or a market for commodities anywhere in the world that our capitalists and bankers are not involved. American imperialism is an Eastern Power by its possession of the Philippines, a Western Power by its possession of Hawaii and Samoa in the Pacific, and a Caribbean Power by control of this sea. He ignores the fact that naval armaments cannot even be considered without reference to what other powers are doing. He ignores a world which cables, radio, commerce, and postal regulations have already made international in fact.

We wish that some arrangement could be made by which, if another war broke out, the Johnsons, Hitlers, Mussolinis and their kind could be thrust into an enclosed pit while the rest of us listened to the radio as the announcer broadcasted the re-

sults of each round. A good supply of hand grenades would insure the mutual extermination of these patriots who have not emerged from the eighteenth century.

Lock-Step Broadcasting

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Federal Radio Commission may revoke the license of Station WEVD causes no surprise. All the trends in radio broadcasting are in the direction of uniformity of thought in support of the capitalist system. We do not mean that there is a conscious conspiracy to this end. What is meant is that just as journalism, publicity and politics feel the impact of capitalism which shapes these to its own service, so the inevitable tendency is for radio broadcasting to come under the same powerful influence.

Already there is a practical monopoly of the air by powerful corporations and their programs are largely monopolized by big capitalist firms. H. V. Kaltenbohn, one of the most popular broadcasters, said four years ago that "Radio is making people think in unison. It is doing more than any other agency to develop the lock-step in public opinion. As radio is now controlled, it objects to that which provokes and stimulates independent thinking."

Station WEVD is a station that does not foster the lock-step in opinion and hence it is out of step with the general trend of capitalism in broadcasting. Even though in wave length and power this station cannot compete with the big stations that "make people think in unison," it is regarded as an interloper. The station owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor has also had to wage a continuous fight for a number of years to prevent its license from being revoked. It has been subjected to all sorts of petty annoyances and must be ever on the watch to prevent its summary execution.

We shall fight on just the same in the hope that the recommendation now before the commission will not be carried out. But we have no illusions regarding the power we face. It is capitalism, never acknowledged, but ever present in the background.

"Progressivism"

A TEMPEST is blowing in the Republican fatherland and the Senate nobles in the Upper Diet at Washington are much disturbed. It appears that Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee, secretly used money in the last campaign to defeat certain "progressive" Senators. The evidence appears convincing and the "progressives" are very indignant.

Of course, this secrecy in placing explosives under party candidates is a rather contemptible business and yet, if these "progressives" really stand for anything important that ranges them in fundamental opposition to this faithful party of capitalism, they owe an explanation for their adherence to the party. If their differences are of a minor character then remaining in the party is legitimate, but mere minor disagreements imply acceptance of major ideas and policies. This places them in fundamental accord with the rule of our banking and capitalist cliques.

Another aspect of this "progressivism" is illuminating. Senator Cutting scores Lucas for his backstairs intrigue and goes on to consider the G. O. P. platform of 1928. He declares that the party platform also contained an anti-injunction plank which "progressives" accept.

This simply is not true. The G. O. P. platform declared that "injunctions in labor disputes have in some instances been abused and have given rise to a serious question of legislation." This is not an anti-injunction plank and the authors of it knew this when they wrote it. It is a sample of the meaningless words of which the platforms of the parties of capitalism consist. If "progressives" accept this as a commitment, as they do, they play the game of the regular party brokers.

Thus "progressivism" plays the role of decoy duck for the brokers. Socialists have had experience with this thing for decades and it still runs true to form.

IN A NUTSHELL

That ocean liner that was rammed in a fog must have encountered an aftermath of Republican and Democratic speeches during the last campaign.

The New Year is really a Blue Year for a few millions of workers who voted for Hoover's "rugged individualism" and received a ragged article in return.

Abbe Ernest Dimnet, famous author of "The Art of Thinking," declares that we Americans have gained spiritually as a result of the industrial depression. As a specimen of the art of thinking we vote the Abbe a leather medal bearing the imprint of our most famous citizen, George Follansbee Babbitt.

A headline informs readers that Hoover worships near Woodrow Wilson's tomb. We wish that tomb was the mausoleum of the politics Herb represents.

The New Year of capitalism will continue as the old year of unemployment and millions in the breadline awaiting their dole.

Yes, the Socialist movement may have its divisions but every last division is on the march against the system that produces misery, hunger, and unemployment.

The season for relief of the neediest cases is at hand as Christmas approaches but the greatest need is knowledge of how to abolish capitalism.

Over in Bayonne, N. J., the city's debt burden has increased fourfold in ten years. We presume that the politicians needed the money.

It appears that the international bankers intend to grant no loans to Fascist Italy as long as Mussolini talks war. Here is a needy case for charity.

The national thrift committee is on the job again urging all and sundry to save. Carry the new year's resolutions into effect.

Not the Time For Pessimism

By Our Financial Editor

SINCE our last annual market report and forecast, readers of The New Leader have been compelled to worry along without the advice of our financial editor. Among those readers who still figure in the census statistics, it will be recalled that the now famous slogan, WORK MORE, SAVE MORE AND SPEND MORE, was heeded by our clients. There are more people at work seeking work than ever before in this or any civilized country. In fact, the job of looking for a job is now the major industry. The great minds directing the delicately adjusted mechanism of our economic life are saving more of their dividend earnings and many of us are spending almost as much thought on the subject of a light eighteen months diet as we formerly spent on the subject of light wines and beer.

The year 1930 marks a new low in the quality of industrial and social palliatives: the output, however, broke all production records. In fact, had it not been for the endless number of commissions to study the extent of unemployment, we would have had a larger number of jobless on our hands.

The current decline will soon give way to recovery—eventually. Stock earnings are not all that could be desired by the thrifty, frugal and far-sighted investors but they have displayed courage and took what they had coming on the chin. The reward received by the wage earner has been taken upon a different part of his anatomy—but "Why bring that up?"

Trading in over the counter securities is inactive. Attractive offerings in alarm clocks for bales of cigar coupons find no takers. Ex-traders are quoted as saying, "Who in hell needs an alarm clock in these times?"

This is not the time for pessimism. Conditions could be worse. Suppose that all the workers were unemployed? Suppose the charity organizations failed to sell their services? Suppose the patrons of charity balls and football games should go on strike?

Now for a more optimistic note. The outlook for construction work is good, due to the wearing out of sidewalks by the shuffling feet of the unemployed. Surveys made by the Domestic Research Bureau indicate that stocks were never so low. In fact in many instances there is hardly anything on the shelves, most pantries carrying out the interior decorative plan made famous by Mother Hubbard. Buying, if any, will continue to be of the hand to mouth kind. The tempo will be slow and the rests many.

To keen students able to follow our analysis, this phenomena has tremendous implications and augurs well for the future. Of course, during the period of readjustment a variety of factors may change the course of prosperity that is now on the way. For instance, such an another speech on Individualism Running Ragged, or an essay by the Sage of Northampton on the need of being loyal to loyalty and faithful to faith.

The surest way to restore prosperity is to start saving for next year. Take the matter up with your banker. If you have money on deposit in his bank, he will permit you to have part of it. You have only to pay moderate interest charges for the use of your own money. Thus, you will be both saving and spending—and working perhaps, on the problem of staying off socialism.

From a Martian Viewpoint

SO YOU'VE got depression, eh?" said the gentleman from Mars. "How come?"

The Worrier shrugged his shoulders.

"Plenty depression," he admitted, guiltily.

"Short on food or something?" asked the Martian.

"Nope—too much food, in fact."

"Can't get help, I suppose?"

"Yup, all kind o' help."

"Hm, world must be all finished; no work to do?"

"Finished, heck! Hardly started, yet."

The Martian scratched his head. Then he brightened:

"Ha! I know—you must lack money!"

"Nope! World's bursting with money."

"You mean to tell me," said the visitor from the Beyond, "that you have plenty of money, plenty of food, plenty of labor, plenty of brains, a lot of work at world-construction to do—and yet you've got depression?"

"That's so!"

"You'll excuse me," said the Martian, "but I've always lived among sane people—and I guess I'll beat it the heck outa here. You sound like a bunch o' rummies to me. I wonder you take the trouble to live . . ."

So he caught the first Interstellar Limited back home.

—Los Angeles Record.

Lincoln's Birthday

Feb. 12, 1931

Lincoln's birthday is the day when we remember the great emancipator who freed the slaves.



"Don't worry children. You're going to a place where there will be lots of kids to play with."

Perpetual Prosperity By Amputation

By Adam Coaldigger

THE idea of promoting perpetual prosperity by amputation is not original with me. Like all great discoveries, it was suggested by events which in themselves bore not the remotest relation to the subject of prosperity.

Shuffling along upper Broadway recently in the midst of a dense crowd of pleasure-seekers, I suddenly stumbled upon a strange apparition. A man, or rather what was left of a man, mounted on a low platform, equipped with castors, was dexterously pushing himself through the multitude with the aid of his knuckles. This part-person, if so it may be called, was dressed in a faded khaki uniform, surmounted by a service cap of similar material and dilapidation. From this I surmise that the phenomenon was an ex-soldier, whose lower extremities had been reported among the missing. This surmise was further strengthened by a placard on the back of the hero, which bore the legend

Veteran of Four Wars—28th Infantry—1st Division—Please Buy a Pencil

As the man is unknown to me, I might simply designate him as the unknown soldier, but in order to avoid confusing him with that well known member of his profession, I shall call him the unlegged soldier.

Now what struck me most forcibly about this dejected warrior, was the unusual number of lead pencils he sold among the surrounding throng of thestraggers. I had observed itinerant pencil merchants before, but none of them possessed the high-powered salesmanship and taking personality of this soldier.

There is something about this man, I murmured to myself—some IT that causes people to exchange their good money for a commodity for which they have no particular use or desire, which by the way, denotes the height of scientific salesmanship. But, what is this IT?

While still pondering over the riddle, I noticed two of the unemployed apple merchants for which New York City has become justly famous. Judging by the appearance, the quality of the apples offered for sale was identical. But while one of the apple merchants sold scarcely any apples at all, the other disposed of them as rapidly as he could, hand them out and make change. Here again was that mysterious IT. But what was IT?

And then I saw the light. "It's the minus in the human equation," I cried, for the unsuccessful apple merchant was a whole man, whereas his successful competitor was minus his left arm and the thumb of his right hand—an infirmity which compelled him to make change with the aid of his teeth, a very slow and laborious process that caused many of his patrons to depart without it.

However, the light of understanding was still glimmering but faintly in my brain and might have flickered out entirely had it not been for a chance remark by the whole apple merchant, who, observing my interest in this minused col-

league, hissed "Some people got all the luck." And then like a blinding flash of lightning out of a pink sky came the great discovery—how to perpetuate prosperity by amputation. And here is the formula.

There are too many lead pencils, lead pencil factories and lead pencil makers and consequently we have overproduction of lead pencils, resulting in unemployment among lead pencil makers.

Anything increasing the sale of lead pencils will increase employment in lead pencil factories and therefore decrease the visible supply of unemployed lead pencil makers. Half a pencil merchant can sell twice as many pencils as a whole pencil merchant. The same holds good with apple merchants. Apply this principle to the sale of grand pianos, opera cloaks, Packards, etc., and the problem of perpetual prosperity is near solution.

I say near solution, advisedly, because there still remains the problem of how to slow down the mad race toward increased mass production and the consequent lowering of the demand for labor and the wages of labor. So in order to bring about the balance between production and consumption without which perpetual prosperity must remain forever an unsolvable enigma, I propose the anatomic limitation of labor efficiency.

It has been suggested that perhaps the same result could be obtained by reducing hours and increasing wages, but as these remedies run contrary to all the canons of capitalism and moreover smack of Bolshevism, they can safely be discarded in favor of my own plan which is nothing more or less than the safe, sane and conservative diminution of labor efficiency by amputation.

There are for instance too many miners. Well, what of it? Would one-armed miners produce as much coal as full-armed miners?

There are too many structural iron workers. And so be it. But will anyone deny that dejected structural iron workers can rivet as many beams as full-legged ones?

There are too many textile workers. Admitted. But would three-fingered textile workers tie as many threads as ten-fingered textile workers? However, enough has been said to indicate the vast and far-reaching, if not to say revolutionary, possibilities of my discovery. I will therefore only add that both for humanitarian and financial reasons, these amputations should only be performed in the early infancy of the objects of our solicitude—that is—at an age when the loss of working time is practically negligible.

Friends, enemies and fellow felons, let us follow in the footsteps of the unlegged soldier. Let us grasp the golden opportunity presented to us by the thumbsless hand of the one-armed apple merchant. So that at last we may reach the lofty goal of our civilization—Perpetual Prosperity by Amputation.

N. Y. Sheet Metal Union Tackles Unemployment

The Sheet Metal Workers of New York, Local 28, have taken up the problem of unemployment and last week 2,500 members out of a total of 3,000, met in Arlington Hall to consider a report of a special committee which had been appointed by the Executive Board. The committee, consisting of Alfred Mosher, James Young, Thomas Rodgers, Joseph Tuvin, Edwin Murphy, William Hertenstein, John Brown, Robert J. Nolan and President John Reul considered the question from every angle and to what extent the Local should go to relieve distress among members and the best method of creating a fund to meet the present situation. It recommended the following program:

First, that a fund be created at once by having the interest monies from our savings account in the Sheet Metal Workers' Fund.

That an application for relief from an unemployed member of the Local shall be acted on beginning January 2, 1931; all applications to be investigated by the Special Relief Committee.

Any member working three days will pay into the Special Relief Fund one dollar (\$1.00). Any member working four days, or more of a regular working day to pay two dollars (\$2.00). On all overtime after regular working hours, a member shall pay one dollar and sixty-five cents (\$1.65) per hour for every hour worked and the rate to be continued for a period of three months. We further recommend that the steward in the shop and on the job be held responsible and empowered to collect this assessment from every member so employed.

That the immediate cases of members in distress be referred to the Special Relief Committee and they to act on these cases as soon as possible. In the event that the work of the Committee becomes too great, that the President be empowered to add to it.

That an application for relief from an unemployed member of the Local shall be acted on beginning January 2, 1931; all applications to be investigated by the Special Relief Committee.

Members of this Local or shop stewards failing to turn in their assessments within three working days after the ending of the week, shall be fined the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) for the first offense. That the amount of money donated to any unemployed member of the Local shall be left to the discretion of the Special Relief Committee.

The Committee, in submitting these recommendations, considered the importance of the work it will be called upon to do and that in dealing with all cases that will be presented realizes that each application will be of a different nature and must be acted on with discretion, assuring the membership that it will be impartial in its decisions with all applications for relief.

A Merry Christmas

BOSTON—No less than \$125,000 was expended for a party given to Miss Katherine Burrage on the occasion of her introduction to Boston blue-blood society. famous hotel was transformed into a tropical garden while in another section of the city charitable gifts were being gathered for the "worthy poor."

The old-time grandeur, recalling the splendor and pomp of the mouse nineties, was revived last night at the most expensive debutante party of two decades in this city, when Miss Katherine Burrage made her formal bow to society against a background of \$100,000 worth of orchids at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

HARTFORD, Conn.—A decline of 196,000 wage earners in Massachusetts in the last four years, due, in part, to the machine efficiency, was reported to the New England Council at its quarterly meeting here. The report was submitted by Robert E. Barrett, chairman of the Bay State division of the council.

In November this year there were 416,000 employed at wages in the Bay State, according to the report, as against 612,000 in November 1926. The survey covers a diversified group of industries in the state.

In the City Lodging House, New York City's refuge for the jobless, homeless and hopeless is Robert Clairmont. Fifteen months ago he had a million dollars.

Heroism won him his fortune—the market crash swept it away. He inherited it from the late Sellars McKee Chandler, whom he saved from drowning.

When the crash came, Clairmont, a Greenwich Village poet, saved \$3,000 from the wreck, \$3,000 and \$60,000 of his friends' notes on which he can't collect a dime.

Two weeks ago he came to the lodging house for shelter and food. He got it. Then he got a job in the storeroom there as clerk. He sleeps with the other down-and-outers in the barrack.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Frank Walker, 24, of New York, shot himself through his left lung in a local hotel, where he had been living for two weeks. His condition was described as fair.

"I'm sorry I didn't do a good job of it and shoot myself in the head," he told an elevator operator whom he asked to call an ambulance. He told the police he was unemployed and deponent.

A poverty-stricken family of four in West Orange, N. J., is under its roof, although it owes four months rent, because a "hard boiled" constable was so much affected by their pitiful condition that he refused to serve a removal warrant and convinced the creditor bank's officials to defer action.

The warrant was obtained in First District Court in Newark by a Newark bank and given to Constable Irving Lipsky to serve. The family included a wounded war veteran, his wife, a girl 6 years old, and a boy 4. The woman, in tears, said her husband had undergone two major operations and has been out of work for four months. A government pension was cut from \$75 to \$10 a month, she said.

Claessens to Address Debs Branch of W. C.

The Debs English Speaking Branch 665 W. C. is actively engaged in a membership drive. The Branch is moving to new headquarters, 3 W. 16th Street, Friday, December 26th. Claessens will install the elected officers for the year at the new meeting room, 16th Street. Refreshments served after the meeting.

6 A. D. DANCE SATURDAY

The annual dance, entertainment and social reunion arranged under the auspices of the 6-8-12th A. D. Branch will be held this Saturday evening, Dec. 27, in the Debs' Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street. The branch has carried the burden of the work in the campaign in the 14th Congressional District. It has arranged these Christmas-week dances every year. Those in the past have been very successful. A large number of Socialists and their friends from all over Manhattan gather for an evening's enjoyment. It is expected that this year's affair will achieve the usual success. Every member of the party and the many branches throughout the city are asked to remember the date and to join with the comrades of the East Side for an evening of jollification, music and dancing.

Tanner Runs in Finland

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
Helsingfors.—Vaino Tanner, ex-Premier and President of the International Co-operative Alliance, was nominated for next year's presidential elections in Finland by the National Council of the Finnish Social-Democratic Party, meeting in Helsingfors on November 2nd. The elections will take place on the 15th and 16th of January and on the 15th of February, 1931.