

Power Trust Magnate Calls Robinson Off

Both Arkansas Senators Surrender on Drought Relief After Hearing From Crouch

By Laurence Todd
WASHINGTON (FP)—Sen. Joe Robinson of Arkansas, floor leader of the Democrats in the Senate, suddenly abandoned his fight for adequate federal food relief for the 500,000 starving drought victims in his state, when Harvey C. Crouch, banker and power trust magnate, was brought to Washington to talk with him. Crouch came as a White House emissary. He spent two days in negotiating between the Hoover and Robinson-Caraway camps. Then the Arkansas senators surrendered, and Hoover permitted the endorsement of a compromise measure which would allow the starving farmers to borrow \$20,000,000 for general purposes—if they could give satisfactory security.

The scheme left the farmers who had no security to starve on the pitifully insufficient charity of the Red Cross. It left the unemployed in the industrial towns without any means of feeding their families, except such doles as charity might be induced to provide.

Couch, who melted the defenses of the Democratic opposition to Hoover so quickly and mysteriously, is a director, according to Poor's Manual, of the Electric Power & Light Co., which was organized in 1925 to acquire certain holdings of the Electric Bond & Share Co. Among these Electric Bond & Share subsidiaries taken over were the Arkansas Power & Light, the Louisiana Power & Light, the Mississippi Power & Light, the Southern Power & Light and Utah Power. Sidney Z. Mitchell, chairman of Electric Bond & Share is likewise chairman of Electric Power & Light. Mitchell and the Electric Bond & Share have been the rulers of the Alabama Power Co., which for many years has been trying to grab Muscle Shoals.

Couch in president of the Arkansas Power & Light, the Louisiana Power & Light, the Mississippi Power & Light and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway.

And at this point the mystery of Couch's influence on Robinson is illuminated by Martindale's Law Directory for 1930. That volume lists the law firm of Robinson, Crouch & Moses, of Little Rock, in which the Democratic floor leader is the senior partner, as attorneys for all four of these companies of which Couch is president. Moreover, the firm are attorneys for Southern Power & Light, the Southern Ice & Utilities Co., the Little Rock Gas & Fuel Co., the Southwestern Telephone Co. and H. L. Doherty & Co. The Doherty

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence
75,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS
700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada
Insurance from \$100 to \$3,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8, \$12, \$22 and \$28 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefits \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.
For information, apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 6006

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Organized 1884
Main Office: 714 SENECA AVENUE
Telephone Hegeman 4058
Over 60,000 Members in 344 Branches
Reserves on December 31, 1928: \$2,999,114.44
Benefits paid since its existence:
Death Benefit: \$4,149,001.77 Sick Benefit: \$10,125,939.86
Total: \$14,274,941.63
WORKERS! PROTECT YOURSELVES!
In Case of Sickness, Accident, or Death!
Death Benefit according to age at time of initiation in one or both classes:
Class A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$250 at the age of 18 to \$175 at the age of 64.
Class B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$500 to \$250.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18.
Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.
Sick Benefit paid from the first day of illness the doctor's certificate.
\$8, and \$15, respectively per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.
Sick Benefits for women: 50 per cent for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks.
For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spuhr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1872
Main Office:
227 EAST 84TH STREET NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Sixty branches throughout the United States. Membership \$6,000. Assets \$900,000. Insurance in force \$70,000,000.
No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!
A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 insurance covers all expenses.
A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of removal.
Workingmen and women, protect your homes in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your own class.
No members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.
For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street

'Stork' Insurance Proposed By Wisconsin Socialist

Maternity Aid Measure Among Bills Put Forward by Party Delegation

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
MADISON.—The new session of the state legislature sees the Socialists active.
Senator Thomas Duncan was chosen chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee and introduced bills urging the state legislature to memorialize Congress to enact legislation for the public ownership and operation of Muscle Shoals, to pass the proposed amendment to the United States constitution to seat Congress in the January following its election, and to establish international scholarships from the funds owed the United States on World War debts.

Senator Walter Polakowski introduced a bill for "stork insurance" for working women. Under it a woman employed under the workmen's compensation law would receive fourteen weeks' vacation during the period of child birth with benefits not exceeding thirty per cent of her regular salary or wage for that time. He also submitted a resolution directing the department of agriculture and markets to investigate and report to the legislature not later than March 15th on the causes for the high price of bread and meat in view of the lower wholesale prices.

Would Shelter Jobless
Assemblyman John Ermenc introduced a resolution to open all the buildings of the State Fair Grounds in West Allis for the use of the unemployed. He said there are hundreds of homeless persons

firm is promoter of the big Cities Service utility group.

An Active Lobbyist
Thus Sen. Robinson quarrels with the biggest business group for which his law firm are attorneys when he quarrels with Couch, the co-director with Sidney Z. Mitchell in Electric Light & Power. Muscle Shoals is the gigantic prize which President Hoover is determined to wrest from the public and hand over to the power trust of which Mitchell is chief. If the new Congress comes into special session it will almost certainly adopt the Morris bill, definitely retaining Muscle Shoals under government operation and development. Robinson's client is desperately opposed to permitting a special session. The Mitchell-Couch program is the Hoover program. Compromise of the federal food relief dispute goes a long way toward avoiding a special session.

Nor is Couch concerned simply as an agent of the Electric Bond & Share group. As president of Louisiana Power & Light and Mississippi Power & Light he may be worried lest there be further action in Congress to squeeze from the capitalization of those companies a huge amount of water which the Federal Trade Commission found had been pumped into them after they were taken over by Electric Bond & Share. Couch was active in the power lobby in Washington which succeeded in sending to the Federal Trade Commission the Walsh resolution for investigation of power trust frenzied finance. At that time he shuttled back and forth between the offices of Robinson and Caraway. Robinson dodged the vote on side-tracking the Walsh measure, but 13 Bourbon Democrats helped the regular Republicans to send the resolution to the Federal Trade Commission. They have been surprised at the zeal shown by Commissioner McCulloch and Chief Counsel Healy, for the Commission, in digging out the facts of this frenzied finance.

Student Wins Prize for Essay On Job Crisis

E. B. Schultz Given L. I. D. Award—Attacks Profit System, Major Parties

A PRIZE of \$300 has been awarded E. B. Schultz, student at Union Theological Seminary, as the winner of an essay contest on the cause and cure of unemployment. The contest was held by the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, N. Y. C. Prof. Neibaur, chairman of the Commission on Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches; John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; and Leo Wolman, of the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, were the judges.

While declaring that the three major types of unemployment—seasonal, cyclical and technological—are caused by a variety of forces, Mr. Schultz, his prize-winning essay declared that "underlying all of them is the private profit motive which lets production be determined by the unorganized struggle for market profit between individuals or groups oblivious to the paramount significance of the economic interdependence of modern life."

Opposes One-Man Cars
Rubin is introducing a bill also to abolish one-man street cars in Wisconsin cities. The enactment of the bill would give employment to between five and six hundred railway workers in Milwaukee alone.

Assemblyman Edward H. Klefer is the author of another bill, forcing employers to report all accidents to the Industrial Commission, including minor injuries, now often overlooked. Assemblyman Otto Kehrein has aimed a bill at high pressure salesmanship which induces conditional sales of motor trucks with promises of employment. If the employment does not materialize the Kehrein bill protects the buyer from losing his truck.

Another resolution by Senator Duncan memorializes Congress to take immediate steps for the completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway.

Ten Branches Meet Quotas In N. Y. Drive

Over \$2,000 Raised to Tide N. Y. C. Party Office Over Emergency

THE N. Y. Socialists' \$5,000 Emergency Drive comes to a close. At this writing over \$2,000 has been received at the party office. It is urged that all who have collected money on the subscription lists turn it over to the party office as soon as possible.

The drive has shown that the branches are alive to party responsibilities. Each branch was assigned a quota. There probably were some mistakes made in the quota assigned to some branches, but each branch did its best regardless. There were some splendid examples of party loyalty by the branches who have made good in this drive.

The following branches succeeded in raising the full quota or more:

Collected	Quota
Upper West Side.....	\$200 \$236
Yorkville.....	100 110
Chelsea.....	100 100
18-2, Kings.....	100 100
Williamsburg, Kings.....	100 100
3-19 A.D., Kings.....	75 84
Jamaica Br., Queens.....	75 84
22nd, 23rd A.D., Queens.....	50 73
Pollack Br., Queens.....	15 15
4th A.D., Queens.....	25 25

The Finnish Branch which to date has sent in \$102, is entitled to special mention for its splendid cooperation with the drive committee. The first contribution received in the drive was the \$100 donated from the Finnish Branch. Other Branches who did well in the drive but have not yet raised their quotas are the following:

Collected	Quota
Morningside.....	\$125.00 \$130.00
German.....	100.00 48.00
Midwood, Kings.....	50.00 40.00
22nd Br. 2, Kings.....	50.00 23.50
23 A.D., Kings.....	150.00 37.00
3-5 A.D., Bronx.....	50.00 32.00
7th A.D., Bronx.....	75.00 51.15
8th A.D., Bronx.....	50.00 23.00
Amalgamated Co-operative Br., Queens.....	100.00 42.00
Sunny Side, Queens.....	200.00 100.00

The cause of technological unemployment is easily apprehended. The improvement in machinery and the appropriation of power inevitably displace workers. In spite of the advantages which result from the unemployment of able and willing workers which ensues.

"The most adequate solution to unemployment offered by any political party is offered by the Socialist Party. It includes the meagre measures of the other two parties, namely, extension of public works, limited social insurance, and state labor aid employment agencies. These are commendable but may be thought of as emergency measures rather than as bringing permanent relief. Because these relief measures as proposed by the Socialist Party are undergirded by basic reforms which tend to solve our economic order the socialist program is the best. Taxation which decreased the desirability of large incomes and estates; socializations which removes an appreciable amount of production from private competition; tariff revision to regain international trade equilibrium; economic security sought through recognition of economic interdependence, would all tend toward permanent relief from unemployment. Such social concessions would also produce a planned and coordinated economic order with intelligently devised vocational distribution and training essential to solving technological unemployment. This is apparently unlikely, if not impossible, under capitalism."

Student Wins Prize for Essay On Job Crisis

E. B. Schultz Given L. I. D. Award—Attacks Profit System, Major Parties

A PRIZE of \$300 has been awarded E. B. Schultz, student at Union Theological Seminary, as the winner of an essay contest on the cause and cure of unemployment. The contest was held by the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, N. Y. C. Prof. Neibaur, chairman of the Commission on Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches; John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; and Leo Wolman, of the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, were the judges.

While declaring that the three major types of unemployment—seasonal, cyclical and technological—are caused by a variety of forces, Mr. Schultz, his prize-winning essay declared that "underlying all of them is the private profit motive which lets production be determined by the unorganized struggle for market profit between individuals or groups oblivious to the paramount significance of the economic interdependence of modern life."

By the will of the prize donors, the contest was conducted in the midst of the last election campaign and was limited to residents of New York State who were asked to discuss the proposals of the various political parties for dealing with the problem of joblessness. Approximately 350 essays were received. The winning paper carried with it an award of \$300; the second prize of \$100 was won by a total of 6 points; the third prize of \$50 was won by a total of 5 points, while the remaining 11 points were distributed among the five papers that won fourth prizes of \$10 each.

The winners were officially announced as: First, E. B. Schultz, 99 Claremont Avenue, New York City; Second, Morris H. Mox, 319 College Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.; Charles Conkin Cohen, 310 East 25th Street, Bklyn.; Fourth, Sophie B. Kenels, Helen T. Scudder, Arthur Warner, Isidore Goldner, Nathan Goldberg.

The Winning Essay
Mr. Schultz's essay follows:

"Different types of unemployment—seasonal, cyclical and technological—are caused by a variety of operating forces. The immediate causes may vary widely. Underlying all of them, however, is the private profit motive which lets production be determined by the unorganized struggle for market profit between individuals or groups oblivious to the paramount significance of the economic interdependence of modern life."

"Seasonal unemployment is most prevalent in industries employing the less expensive equipment. Owners secure the best profit by operating with a full force during certain seasons and operating with a depleted force or discontinuing altogether during other seasons. The fact that the cost of idle workers is not deducted from profits is a major cause of seasonal unemployment."

"Cyclical unemployment is due to less obvious and more complex causes. It is caused by a variety of factors: the seasonal fluctuations of gold and resultant price fluctuations; international trade agreements and tariffs; diplomatic relations between nations; the intricate machinery which determines the recurrence of prosperity and depression. But underlying all of these factors is the private profit motive. When factors combine to make production of commodities profitable, the producers of these commodities are increased in a frantic struggle for the largest possible profit. Goods accumulate but advertising campaigns and high pressure salesmanship are employed to stimulate the consumption of goods no longer demanded. When the market is overstocked, the break comes. Production decreases because there is no effective demand for goods. Workers and salesmen are laid off because they do not produce a net profit; capacity to consume is thereby reduced; the period of depression with its terrible and prolonged suffering from cyclical unemployment is precipitated. We are thus reduced to over-production. It is the result of unorganized competition for private gain."

The cause of technological unemployment is easily apprehended. The improvement in machinery and the appropriation of power inevitably displace workers. In spite of the advantages which result from the unemployment of able and willing workers which ensues.

"The most adequate solution to unemployment offered by any political party is offered by the Socialist Party. It includes the meagre measures of the other two parties, namely, extension of public works, limited social insurance, and state labor aid employment agencies. These are commendable but may be thought of as emergency measures rather than as bringing permanent relief. Because these relief measures as proposed by the Socialist Party are undergirded by basic reforms which tend to solve our economic order the socialist program is the best. Taxation which decreased the desirability of large incomes and estates; socializations which removes an appreciable amount of production from private competition; tariff revision to regain international trade equilibrium; economic security sought through recognition of economic interdependence, would all tend toward permanent relief from unemployment. Such social concessions would also produce a planned and coordinated economic order with intelligently devised vocational distribution and training essential to solving technological unemployment. This is apparently unlikely, if not impossible, under capitalism."

Laidler Urges '5-Year Plan' For America

Outlines Program for Socialist Work—Praises Effort of Soviet Russia

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—That American Socialists should adopt a five-year plan of educational and political activity in behalf of social justice was the contention of Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director of the League for Industrial Democracy, in his address at a luncheon of the Philadelphia Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy. Dr. Laidler analyzed the social significance of the five-year plan in Russia, maintaining that it was the most conspicuous piece of social engineering in the world today. If in large part successful, as it promised to be, the speaker maintained that it would compel the other countries of the world to make marked advances toward a planned social economy.

The five-year plan for the advanced forces of America, according to Dr. Laidler, should include nine planks:

1. A constructive program against insecurity. In this fight, every effort should be made in behalf of compulsory insurance, sickness and invalidity insurance and old age pensions; of comprehensive and efficient systems of public employment agencies; of long-ranged planning of public works; of the establishment of the five-day week and a steady reduction of hours per day and of the wages of the workers commensurate with the increase in the productive capacity of the country.

2. The amendment of the constitution, giving Congress the power to pass social insurance, child labor and similar legislation in behalf of the workers.
3. The enactment of systems of income and inheritance taxes, where no such state taxes exist and the progressive increase in taxation on the higher income levels, where income taxes prevail, with the aim of increasing the social services in which the community might engage, of securing a juster distribution of wealth and income and of increasing the purchasing power of the mass of consumers.

4. The socialization of the power industry and the taking of steps toward social ownership of other great public utilities, of natural resources and of credit facilities.
5. The de-militarism of America, and the ending of a policy of imperialism in Latin America.
6. The restoration of the guarantees of free speech, press and assembly, and the outlawing of the injunction in labor disputes.
7. The development of unofficial and official boards of social planning for cities, states and the nation.
8. The development through the Socialist party and other labor and farmers' movements throughout the country of a powerful third party movement based on increasing social control.
9. An adoption after careful study of those methods of education and organization best fitted to the present American scene.

In referring to the five-year plan in Russia, Dr. Laidler criticized the government for many of the repressive measures adopted in putting the plan through. However, he declared that its operation was possible merely as a result of suppressive measures.

"Probably never before in the history of the world," declared the speaker, "has any government been able to stir a people so profoundly in behalf of an economic ideal, during times of peace. While the majority of Russians probably bear their present sacrifices in behalf of the plan rather stolidly and while among many others there is distinct resentment, in the case of millions, particularly the young, one may find an almost religious enthusiasm for the plan and heroic efforts in behalf of its successful conclusion."

Propaganda Used
"The government, of course," continued Dr. Laidler, "is stimulating enthusiasm through every known method of propaganda. It has a powerful talkie-movie on the plan. The headlines in the government papers give wide publicity to every advanced step. The government has effective five-year plan exhibits in its parks of culture, in its houses of culture and its houses of rest. The school children are drilled in its main features. Every one of the thousands of wall newspapers in the factories catalogue daily or weekly developments. The Young Pioneers, the Young Communists, the Red Army, the Communist party and the trade unions with their millions of members, are working day and night in its behalf and are now proudly proclaiming that the plan will be completed in four years instead of five."

"One of the most interesting developments in the so-called Socialist competition found among the factories. In order to speed

Militarism Fails to Make New Inroads in Colleges

Pershing, Wood Biographies Fail to Stem the Tide of Student Protest

By Horace B. Davis
ATTEMPTS by the military to extend its influence in the community by means of bigger appropriations and more military training units in the schools are falling flat, reports indicate. Neither the biographies of Leonard Wood, "Black Jack" Pershing and Foch featured in the big metropolitan newspapers, nor press releases of the North American Newspaper Alliance describing the army's readiness to make immediate war, have served to induce Congress to vote its usual annual increase in the budget for war purposes, and the forces of militarism are retiring to their tents to prepare for the next battle.

College students who have been forced to turn out twice a week in uniform and do "squad right" on the campus are meanwhile hitting back at compulsory training as never before, says Paul Porter, field secretary, League for Industrial Democracy. A nationwide campaign conducted by the league against the compulsory system is showing results, Porter claims.

At the University of Iowa nearly every student who has taken the compulsory training has signed a petition to abolish it, and over 1,000 students have signed a similar petition at the University of Nebraska. At Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., a campaign against compulsory drill is being conducted by the students.

10,000 Students Protest
Altogether it is estimated that by February 10, about 10,000 of this year's college students will have signed the league's petition calling for the abolition of compulsory R. O. T. C. units, and about as many more will have signed similar petitions in independent campaigns. The number of students enrolled in college R. O. T. C. units, compulsory and voluntary, is about 86,000 according to Nathaniel Weyle, Columbia senior in charge of the L. I. D. campaign for signatures.

A recent compilation by the National Council for the Prevention of War shows the wastefulness of the compulsory system. The compulsory course extends over only two years, and in order to become reserve officers, the students must take advanced work. Analysis of the enrolment in 12 colleges having the compulsory feature showed that only from 4.5 per cent to 14.6 per cent of those taking the first two years went ahead to the advanced work. Typical of this group was the University of Minnesota, with 2,886 in the basic group and only 300 in the advanced work.

Russian Debate at Group
A special debate will be held on Feb. 17th, under the auspices of The Group, in the Auditorium, 150 W. 85th Street (one block east of Broadway). The subject of the debate will be "Resolved that communism will lead Russia to ruin." Count Ilya Tolstoy, who represents the literary period of Turgenyev and of Leo Tolstoy, his illustrious father, will take the affirmative position, while Dr. Moissaye Olgin will defend the present order. Roger N. Baldwin will preside and Theodore Dreiser will be honorary chairman.

up production, workers in all parts of Russia are now challenging other groups of workers in other textile factories, steel mills, etc., to a competition for increased productivity and great is the rejoicing when a factory finds from the drawings on the production charts that it has won out. A new kind of industrial incentive is being developed on a huge scale, and the money incentive is being subordinated to one of community service. Many young Communists are developing a new code of personal ethics as a means of making them more effective in their work of increasing productivity.

Dr. Laidler also briefly described the organization of the Gosplan—the State Planning Commission—which, with its 1400 statisticians and economists, is endeavoring to unify the economic system as a whole and which is now formulating a fifteen-year plan to supplement the five-year plan. The endeavor to unify economic life through the Gosplan and other government bureaus; the development of non-profit incentives in Russian life, and the fight in behalf of an economic order where all may share equitably in the fruits of industry are the most challenging developments in Russia today, developments which are bound to have a powerful effect on the economic life of the whole world in the next decade.

Darrow Heads Victor Berger Foundation

Memorial Group Incorporated—Aims to Build Powerful Working-class Press

WASHINGTON (FP)—Articles of incorporation of the Victor L. Berger National Foundation, of which Clarence Darrow is president, were filed in the District of Columbia on Feb. 5 by Marx Lewis, director of the organization and secretary to the late Socialist member of Congress. Five names appear in the list of the organization committee membership. They are Howard Y. Williams, secretary of the League for Independent Political Action; Morris Hillquit, chairman of the National Committee of the Socialist Party; B. C. Viadeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward; Norman Thomas, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and E. J. Costello, editor of the Milwaukee Leader.

"The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed," the certificate sets forth, are:

"1. To receive, maintain and dispose of a fund or funds and to apply the income and principal thereof, in part or in whole, to assist in the establishment and extension of a newspaper press, the purpose of which shall be to promote, through the dissemination of information and an unbiased presentation of the news, an understanding of how the economic activities of the world may be so directed and organized, and the products so distributed, as to yield to the people generally the largest satisfactions that progress and science have made possible; to encourage an open-minded consideration of governmental, social and industrial problems, of the organized labor movement, and of problems of political and industrial democracy; to educate the people to a full knowledge of the waste and destructiveness of war, and by cultivating friendly feelings between the inhabitants of various countries, and increasing their knowledge and understanding of each other, further the adoption of concrete proposals in the direct way of world peace and brotherhood, and in particular:

"a. Strengthen and develop of propaganda and otherwise, the Milwaukee Leader, founded by Victor L. Berger, so that it may more effectively achieve the objects for which this corporation is formed;

"b. When the said Milwaukee Leader shall have been so developed and developed, it shall be the nucleus around which a newspaper press dedicated to advocacy and promotion of objects for which this corporation is formed;

"c. Provide effective, organized opposition to any attempts, legislative or otherwise, federal or state, to impose restrictions on the freedom of the press or to subject the press to limitations which would interfere with that full and free discussion of public questions without which peaceful progress is rendered difficult; and to use any other means and agencies which from time to time shall seem expedient to the trustees."

Director Lewis has established offices in Washington at 303 Insurance Building, to begin a campaign to raise this memorial fund. He describes it as a movement "to perpetuate the memory and service of Victor L. Berger, whose courageous defense of civil liberties and the rights of minorities, including the right of a free press, whenever and wherever violated or threatened, and whose lifelong service to the movements engaged in the social betterment of the masses by the advancement of industrial democracy, world peace and human brotherhood, have enshrined his memory in the hearts of millions of his fellow men."

Unemployed Do Their Bit
B. F. Underhill, Lansing, Mich., sends five dollars for the Drive. "Use it where it is needed most," he says. "It would like to give more, but at present I am out of work. Maybe I will be able to send more later on."

W. R. Snow, former state secretary for Illinois, sends a dollar bill and says: "Although out of work for two months, am enclosing my bit toward the \$50,000 drive. Here's hoping you make it."

Because he is "too old to give pledges and too lazy to write a little check every month," Geo. Welby Van Pelt, Takoma Park, Md., sends a generous contribution in one lump sum. Comrade Van Pelt is 88 years old.

White Lilac TEA
Finest Tea ever tasted—Sixty Cents for 10 cents At All Grocers. 10c. a Package.

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney,
220 East 42nd St., New York City, Suite 1204
Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover St., Bronx. Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay extension, to Zerega Ave. Station.

MAX WOLF OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN
325 W. 125 St., Bet. 8th & 9th Sts., New York City

DR. A. D. ANDERSON DENTAL SURGEON
Formerly 1736 Fulton Ave. at 1851 Douglas St.
Phone: Dickens 2613—Brooklyn

Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist
Now at
31 SECOND AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 8889-8891
Not connected with any other store in New York

FORWARD MASQUE BALL
FANNIE BRICE, GEORGE JESSEL, JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT—PRIZE COMMITTEE
\$2,000.00 IN PRIZES

71st REGIMENT ARMORY
34th Street & Park Avenue, New York
THE ENTIRE PROFIT GOES TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Few Workers Are Re-hired In Danville

Union Attempting to Keep Up Organization Split Among the Ex-Strikers

WASHINGTON—(FP)—While restoration of strikers to their former jobs in the Dan River and Riverside mills in Danville has been slow, and in the Schoolfield mills has been incomplete, leaders of the United Textile Workers at Danville have reported to Elizabeth Christman, secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, in Washington, that the morale of the 3,500 workers remains generally high. Union meetings are crowded and faith in the gradual and successful working out of the plan of settlement under which the strike was declared off on Jan. 29 is expressed by the great majority. A minority is declaring that the settlement was in fact absolute surrender.

Upon information telephoned to her by Miss Matilda Lindsay, organizer for the Women's Trade Union League at Danville, Miss Christman said, Feb. 7, that she was "entirely confident that, with good sense and tact on our part, we shall be able to make something out of the Danville situation."

Vice-President Gorman of the United Textile Workers, in conference with Secretary of Labor Doak and others interested in getting a working foundation for unionism in the Southern textile industry, agreed with Miss Christman that much had been salvaged. His information was that the long strike had left the mills in such condition that re-employment of the normal force could not be expected for some time, even if the company had a market for full-time production.

Meanwhile H. W. Morgan, the coal operator who took the side of the strikers and who negotiated with Dr. J. C. Flippin, brother-in-law of Manager Fitzgerald of the Danville mills, kept in touch with Flippin and maintained an optimistic attitude.

The Women's Trade Union League will probably keep Miss Lindsay at Danville indefinitely, if satisfactory showing of support for the Danville local is made by the United Textile Workers' headquarters. What support the U. T. W. can give will depend upon its ready immediate future.

City Church at Temple Beth El

During Sunday, Feb. 15th, services of the Community will be held in Temple Beth El, 151 West 43rd Street, New York City. "What I Have Learned About Russia and the Outside Capitalist World," the famous old structure, the Community Church, is being demolished and pending the erection of a new edifice, services will be held for the period of a year in Temple Beth El.

Frank Crosswaith to Tour Chicago

CHICAGO.—Frank Crosswaith, Negro Socialist orator and editor of the Negro Labor News Service, will start on a nation-wide tour for the Socialist party and the trade unions, the evening of March 6. He will leave New York that day, and travel south and west to Los Angeles. He will spend two weeks there in helping in the election campaign of W. W. Busick who is running for city council. Then he will move northward along the Pacific coast to Portland and Seattle, returning along the northern tier of states through the Twin Cities, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and back to his home.

It is expected that the tour will take at least two months. Organizations interested in securing Mr. Crosswaith's services are asked to write for details to the Socialist Party, 2633 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Bronx Free Fellowship

Sunday evening at 8 P. M., Dr. Leon Rosser Laud will speak on "Facts and Fancies of Prohibition," under the auspices of the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1501 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y. Mr. George O'Dell will speak on "Democracy's Need for a New Kind of Artisticism." Mr. O'Dell is editor of The Standard and for many years a leader in the Ethical Culture Movement in England and Philadelphia.

League for Industrial Democracy

Luncheon Discussion
AT HOTEL WOODSTOCK
151 West 43rd Street
Saturday, Feb. 14, at 1:45 P. M.
"Compulsory Insurance by State and Employer"
Maynard Kreger, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.
"Insurance by Industry Administered by Industry"
Leo Wolman, of the American Association for Labor Legislation.
"No Compulsory Insurance"
Neil Sargent, Nat'l. Association of Manufacturers.
(Speeches will be broadcast over network of Radio City Co. at 1:45 P. M. Standard time.)
Tickets \$1.25 Non-Members \$1.50
Make Reservations at the office of the L. I. D., 112 East 15th Street.

Flashes From the News Front

Chile's Ingratitude—The Espionage Act Still On the Books—Capital Children Hunger—Charity Pays Politicians

UNAPPRECIATIVE
CHILE seems singularly unappreciative of the honor to be bestowed on it by the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales and Prince George. Although the British prince comes on a "good will" visit, suspicious Chilean business men and merchants feel that they are but advance salesmen who will pave the way for a British attempt to reconquer the vast British trade lost here some 15 years ago.

LOAN SHARKING BY MAIL
Chester Smith, a conductor on the Big Four Railway, needed money. He was getting \$200 a month but he needed more—temporarily. He wrote to the Union Trading Co. of Louisville, and got a loan, nominally of \$50. In three months he had paid \$56.40, and still had an interest payment of \$19.80 due the following month. The rate of interest was the equivalent of 400% per annum in addition to notary fees. Mail order lending is the latest racket of the loan sharks.

WAGES AND LIVING COSTS
According to the Labor Bureau, Inc., there were 24 wage increases in December, while the decreases numbered 120. The decreases with one exception were spread among 35 manufacturing industries, with the heaviest concentration in the textile group (15 cases) and the lumber group (33 cases). Altogether over 12,287 employees were affected by the cuts. "The average per capita earnings of those wage-earners who are employed showed a slight increase during the month, about one per cent for the country as a whole. This does not reflect any average increase in wage rates, but rather growth in the working hours of those employed on part time. The fall in per capita earnings and in employment has been only thinly cushioned by the accompanying decrease in living costs. Studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that retail food prices went down 13 per cent from December, 1929, to December, 1930, but that the workers' cost of living as a whole decreased only six per cent, two-thirds of which took place over the second half of the year. On the basis of the latest figures, The Labor Bureau, Inc., has estimated that it now requires between \$1,947 and \$2,397 to support a family of five on a 'Minimum of Health and Decency' level, and between \$2,363 and \$3,216 to support a family on the basis of the 'Skilled Workers' Budget.'"

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

A campaign for repeal of the war-time Espionage Act, provided in a bill which passed the Senate unanimously last June, and now before the Judiciary Committee of the House, has been undertaken by the American Civil Liberties Union. The Union is urging its friends to write members of the Judiciary Committee. The Espionage Act, passed in 1917 as a war-time measure, was "suspended" in 1921 until the "next emergency." However, one section was left in force giving the post office department power to exclude from the mails any matter which it regards as "seditious." Under that section the post office department has banned four radical papers in recent months. Arguments in the U. S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Minnesota law under which a single judge may enjoin the publication of a newspaper he regards as "defamatory" was heard January 30 when attorneys for the CHICAGO TRIBUNE presented the case of the SATURDAY PRESS, a weekly published in Minneapolis. The paper was suspended by an injunction issued in 1927 by a district judge under the law passed in 1925. A censorship bill has been introduced in the New York legislature by Senator Seabury C. Mastick creating a State Bureau of Censorship for New York theatres is being fought by the American Civil Liberties Union. . . . The California Supreme Court will hear arguments on February 13th on the first criminal syndicalism prosecutions in that state since 1924, when the cases of eight Communists sentenced to terms of from 2 to 28 and 3 to 42 years for organizing a strike of agricultural laborers in Imperial Valley, are presented.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE WAVE GROWS

Two new strikes have broken out in the Philadelphia full fashioned hosiery industry. The Windsor and Danita Mills are the latest to join the growing army of non-union plants protesting drastic wage cuts. The Windsor mill which employs 300 workers is one of the great Bromley chain of textile plants. The Danita mill employs 150 workers and is located in Cheltenham, a suburb. Some 4,000 are now on strike in Philadelphia.

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN CAPITAL HUNGRY

Formal action was taken Feb. 5 by the school board of the District of Columbia, to request the Parent-Teachers' Association to provide funds for breakfasts and lunches, in the schools, for the rapidly increasing numbers of children who come to school breakfastless and with no means of getting lunch. Teachers, unable to witness the hunger of these helpless boys and girls whose parents are unemployed, have been buying food for them day by day.

BUSINESS DOWN, PROFITS UP

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. showed earnings on common stock last year of nearly \$50,000,000, of which \$33,000,000 came from its investment in General Motors Corp. It paid out \$46,000,000 in dividends on common stock and by juggling added \$63,000,000 to surplus account, bringing the total in this latter account to \$208,000,000. It might be assumed from this record that the year 1930 was a profitable year. As a matter of fact, the volume of business expressed in dollar sales was about 18% less than for 1929 after adjustments, and the income from operations was a third less. Even so, the income from operations was about the same as in 1928. The addition to surplus is pure juggling. It results partly from selling stock at more than its par value and calling the difference surplus and partly from writing up by \$2.25 per share the value of the big block of General Motors common stock which the company has owned since 1918 and has been carrying on the books at less than either market value or book value.

THE PROFITS OF CHARITY

Demands that the Democrats and Republican clubs of the borough of Queens account for funds collected for the unemployed have been made by Rabbi Joshua Goldberg, member of the executive committee, Emergency Relief Committee. The two parties pledged \$255,000, raised some \$80,000 and accounted for \$3,639.09 from the Republicans and \$1,293.60 from the Democrats, according to Goldberg.

BANKERS GO POLLYANNA

"Definite gains in industrial activity are now beginning to appear," says a release from the director of publicity, American Bankers Association. The Department of Commerce report, released Saturday, Feb. 7, shows that for the week ending Jan. 31, bank deposits declined from the preceding week and from the 1930 period. Bond prices declined. Wholesale prices showed a fractional decline, reaching the lowest point of the present depression. Agricultural prices declined. Production increased week by week in lumber, petroleum, steel ingots. Decreases were registered week building contracts, cattle receipts, cotton receipts, freight car loading and hog receipts.

Theatrical Stars Will Attend Forward Ball On Next Saturday

But a few days remain before the famous Forward Ball to be held on Saturday evening, Feb. 21, in the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Ave., N. Y. C. Thousands of tickets are in circulation and every branch of the Party, Workmen's Circle, trade unions, and other organizations are urged to make their returns to the Forward Ball Committee as soon as possible. All indications point to a most successful affair in years. A huge crowd is expected. The added attractions to the affair, including Vincent Lopez and his famous orchestra and the renewal of acquaintances among thousands of Socialists from all over the Eastern states, will be a great gathering of famous people in the theatrical profession. Among this galaxy of stars who have promised to be present are: Ludwig Satz, Molly Picon, Maurice Schwartz, George Jessel, Joseph Schildkraut, Paul Muni, and many others. Hundreds of interesting costumes and tableaux will be presented in the contest for the prizes that are offered. It is urgent that those expecting to come purchase their tickets in advance. These tickets are on sale at every trade union, Socialist Party and Workmen's Circle headquarters; also at the Forward building, 175 E. Broadway; at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th Street; Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Bklyn. The price of admission in advance is \$1.00; at the door \$1.50.

Socialists Organize Los Angeles Jobless

(Continued from Page One)

Another attempt was made by the Communists to disturb the meeting near the middle of the speaking. A Communist jumped up and started to speak, when Busick pounded the gavel and called "front" and dozens of Blue Shirts started for the disturber from all sides of the hall. The Communists took a glance around the room and ran for the door, several other Communists following him. The meeting continued without any further interruptions.

Tom Williams, city councilman, Fred Moore, defense lawyer for Sacco and Vanzetti, and Busick, State Chairman of the Socialist Party of California were the speakers. William H. Henry, business manager of The New Era, was chairman of the evening.

Busick Hits Hoover

"Comrades, friends, and stool pigeons," were Busick's first words as he addressed the meeting. "We had half a notion not to open the doors this evening as we read in the scab Los Angeles Times that Herbert Hoover saw signs of returning prosperity. Hoover seeing signs of returning prosperity is like the men who were shipwrecked on an island. As they walked along the beach they found an empty whiskey bottle. One of the men said, 'We are lucky, the people on this island are civilized.' They walked a little further and saw a gallow with a man hanging from it, and the other man remarked, 'And, by God, they're Christians, too.'"

"The Chamber of Commerce is asking for 200 more policemen, not to keep crime down but to keep you from asking for bread. 'Don't ask for bread' they tell you. 'It's bad advertising bad east. Go home and starve quietly.'"

"This is not a temporary organization. It will last as long as Hoover 'prosperity' afflicts this land. The municipal elections are only four months away. Over a third of the people in Los Angeles are out of work. We can unite with the Socialist Party, the unions and other progressive groups and put our own men in the city government. We can send cucumbers up there to help Tom Williams fight for our rights."

"This organization must be built strong enough so that we will be able to call a strike against wage cuts, speed up systems and increasing of hours, hiring of children, etc. . . . to picket unfair places and to force immediate action on our demands."

Monday, all of the twenty odd units met in the Labor Temple in halls donated by various unions to perfect plans for the parade. Thursday evening, twenty neighborhood meetings were held on corners, urging the people to join the unemployed conference and march to the city hall Friday to present demands for help for the jobless.

The Demands Which Are to Be Presented to the City Council Include

1. Revoke permits of all private employment agencies and establish a central free employment agency. Investigate jobs.
2. All public works to be started at once. Requirement of workers that they be American citizens. Six hour day and five day week. Five dollars a day minimum wage. Abolishing of labor saving machinery on public works to make work for more men, as much labor saving machinery as possible should be used so that shorter hours could be given the workers. No private contractors to work on public projects. Work to be done by city or county and profits which otherwise would go to private contractors to be used to build more public works and provide more employment.
3. Only one member of a family to be employed on city and county jobs. People who are getting pensions should not be employed by the city or county.
4. Child labor to be rigidly enforced. Children under sixteen should not be permitted to work during or after school hours.
5. That the County Board of Supervisors discontinue the handing over of a million dollars of the taxpayers money to the Chamber of Commerce and the All Year club which they use to publish false propaganda which brings thousands of people to Los Angeles in search of jobs which are not here, and that the million dollars be used to create work for the unemployed.
6. That instead of supporting missions with taxpayers money, a publicly owned restaurant be established with these funds.
7. That decent, sanitary sleeping quarters be provided for the unemployed.
8. Provisions made to take care of unemployed families by the city or county paying rent, light, gas and water.
9. Free medical attention, including dental work.
10. Unemployment Insurance. model insurance bill drawn up by the national committee of the Socialist Party to be presented to the state legislature.
11. Adequate and speedy workmen's compensation.
12. That the present old age pension age be lowered so that those over sixty will receive a pension and that the pension be increased to \$60.00 a month, regardless of relatives' financial status. Five years residence to be required.
13. Those who have applied for jobs should not be arrested as idle vagrants.
14. That a publicly owned and operated supply store be conducted without a profit be a place where a vigorous, courageous, active

the unemployed can receive necessities on an order instead of cashing orders at a chain store. In this way the unemployed could get from twenty to thirty per cent more on the order given them by the county, as there would be no profit and advertising costs added to the goods they get.

15. That until unemployment insurance is put into effect, local authorities should provide funds for the unemployed at the following scale: \$8 a week for single men and women; \$10 a week for a family of two, and \$15 when there are more than two in a family.

Job Insurance Action Put Off by N. Y. Unions

(Continued from Page One)

Committee on Unemployment. The report of the committee was, therefore, a report of progress. It was received without any discussion at all.

Referendum Suggested

Unemployment insurance came up again when Herman Woskow, delegate of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, took the floor under delegates' reports. After referring to the one dollar increase that the members of his organization had received on January 1, in compliance with an existing contract, he stated that, of course, many members of his organization were unemployed and therefore, could not enjoy the full benefits of the increase. About four hundred men were entirely out of work and many were working on part-time. The union was distributing large benefits. He then explained why his union had been unable to send in a statement of its position on unemployment insurance. His organization was in the midst of elections and the last meeting was so occupied with nominations that even the business agents had not had the opportunity to report. He, therefore, made a suggestion that possibly the Secretary could send out a kind of referendum to the unaffiliated unions to ascertain their attitude on unemployment insurance. A referendum would probably receive better attention and after a reasonable amount of time the Central Trades would know how the organized labor movement of New York City and vicinity stood on the question. President Leonard Kaye, delegate of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 23, backed up Woskow's suggestion. Secretary Quinn wanted to know how a referendum would produce better results than had already been attained if Delegate Woskow himself had explained how hard it was to get a hearing in his own local. Woskow asserted that an official communication such as he had suggested would receive better notice than a request by the delegate to the Central Trades. Mulholland suggested that Secretary Quinn print the request for the opinion of unions on unemployment insurance in a box in the "Chronicle," the official organ of the Central Trades. The matter was dropped with the acceptance of this proposal by the Secretary.

The inaction of the Central Trades and Labor Council on unemployment insurance has aroused many trade unionists to a realization of the necessity of being active in the central body. There are many progressive delegates who have not been attending for months and even years from a conviction it was futile to do so. Some are beginning to return to the meetings. More are taking the floor than in several years.

Zausner Urges Locals Act
Typical of what has been happening in trade union circles is the following letter sent by Philip Zausner, secretary of Painters' District Council, No. 9:
"The matter of Unemployment Insurance is one that should vitally interest every progressive Labor Union and I know from sentiment expressed by a considerable number of our Locals they are wholeheartedly in favor of legislation to provide protection for workers during periods of enforced idleness. To bring this question effectively to the fore it seems to be necessary to concentrate the efforts of progressive Trade Unions in the Central Trades and Labor Council and there bring about the adoption of a definite policy favoring legislation for Unemployment Insurance."

"It is regrettable that many of our Local Unions are unfortunately not affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Council, and I feel that the question of Unemployment Insurance is of sufficient moment to us all to warrant immediate affiliation by all of our Local Unions with the Central Body so as to enable us to take part in this very urgent work."

"Apart from the question of Unemployment Insurance there are innumerable reasons for our organization to have full representation in the Central Body. Not the least among them are the constant difficulties in connection with City and State work in which if only moral support was given us the Central Body would be of considerable aid."

Debs W. C. Branch Will Celebrate Its Tenth Anniversary

The Debs English speaking branch of the Workmen's Circle will celebrate its tenth anniversary with a banquet and dance on Sunday evening, February 22nd, at Ambush Mansion, 76 Second Ave., Manhattan. The branch was organized ten years ago by a group of Socialists, most of them members of the Harlem branch of the Socialist Party. It started with 25 members and the branch now has 11 members, with an active membership drive on. Besides the benefit paid, the Debs Branch is always active in the Socialist movement.

All members, their families and friends will have a good social evening together at the anniversary celebration. Members that are proposed during the celebration will get one quarterly bill free. The branch meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 3 West 16th Street, Manhattan.

Young Socialists Issue Bi-Monthly Publication

THE long-awaited publication of the Young People's Socialist League, "Free Youth," made its initial appearance this week. "Free Youth," published by the Youth Publishing Company, will be issued semi-monthly. The object of the paper is stated in a leading editorial:
"To convey to young men and women as frankly and forcefully as possible the shortcomings of capitalism and the possibilities of socialism is the task of the FREE YOUTH sets for itself. It is predominantly a paper of the young, by the young, and for the young. By supplying intellectual dynamite in the form of facts, stimulating opinions, and progressive ideas, we hope to aid in producing a vigorous, courageous, active

On WEVD

(230.6 WEVD—New York City—1390 KC)

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1931

(230.6 WEVD—New York City—1390 KC)

11:00—Triangle Serenaders

11:45—Brandenburg's Black Diamonds

12:30—Dr. Lunenburg, Talk

2:15—Radicals Organize

2:45—Gross Musical Gems

3:00—Prof. Wm. H. Bridge—"Robots or Creators?"

3:15—Equity Musical Moments

4:00—Rev. Samuel Pelpier—"Social Gospel"

4:15—Wandering Gypsies

4:45—Jewish Program

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1931

9:15—Shelley and Chesnut

9:30—Suzanne

2:00—Clara Harmon, Soprano

2:15—Gertrude Ross—"Sunshine Society"

3:03—Victor Austin, Tenor

3:15—International Musical Moments

3:30—The Romancers

3:45—Ed Muller, Soprano

3:50—Brose Lithographers

8:45—Equity Musical Moments

9:30—Alton Fiske and Playboys

9:30—James Audubon, Tenor

10:30—Sad Squire Club Arco Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1931

9:15—Shelley and Chesnut

9:30—Suzanne and Eller

12:30—Nelson's Talk on Dogs Lost and Found

1:00—Dan Barnett, Songs

1:15—Elizabeth Husted, Contralto

1:45—Ida Palmer, Women's Peace Soc.

2:00—Theodore Whitman, Violinist

2:30—Dan Roth, Baritone

2:50—Eileen James, Soprano

3:15—Maria Van Gelder—"Opera Stories"

3:30—Chorus H. Black, Mezzo Soprano

3:45—C. C. Webber—"Military Training"

4:00—Alton Fiske, Baritone

4:15—Hovey Duo

4:30—Miriam Marmen—"The Dance"

4:45—Ed Muller, Soprano

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931

3:30—Intelligent Women's Guide

3:45—Clara Harmon, Soprano

4:00—Morton J. Breslau—"Arts and the Masses"

4:15—Maria Morsau, Soprano

4:45—Bethoven Trio

5:00—Brose Lithographers

8:00—Schoolfield Musicals

8:15—William Karlin—Current Topics

8:45—Equity Musical Moments

9:00—James Audubon, Tenor

9:15—Silverson Orchestra

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931

8:30—Morning Melodies

9:00—"Do You Remember?"

9:30—Rapport and Eller

10:30—Fifty Ninth Piano East

11:45—Dorothy Uhl, Soprano

11:50—Ida Schwartz—Piano and Song

12:45—Ed Muller—Varieties

4:30—Laura Welch, Songs

4:45—Ben Friedman, Songs

5:45—Suzanne

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1931

9:15—Shelley and Chesnut

9:30—Suzanne

12:30—Grace Alder Clark, Soprano

1:00—Ed Muller and His Nieces

2:00—Suzanne

2:30—Ann Burr, Soprano

2:45—Hend Lerner, Trio

3:00—Young People's League

3:15—Ed Muller, Soprano

3:30—Bob Marcus & Ethel Levine, Songs

3:45—Edward Owens—Town—"Scientific Money"

4:00—Hovey Duo

4:15—Hend Lerner, Trio

4:30—Mary Merrill, Ballads

4:45—Jerome Luma, Musical Saw

5:00—Ed Muller—"How Old Is the World?"

5:15—Ed Muller, Soprano

6:45—Madeline Meyer, Songs

7:00—National Teleists

7:15—James McDonough

Bad breath

is a warning—

Poisonous food wastes held too long in the digestive system cause bad breath. Ex-Lax rids the body of these wastes promptly. Better for you than vile, violent cathartics.

Important Note! There's nothing else like Ex-Lax. Its scientific laxative ingredient is made more effective through chocoating by the exclusive Ex-Lax process. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

Power Trust Magnate Calls Robinson Off

Both Arkansas Senators Surrender on Drought Relief After Hearing From Couch

By Laurence Todd
WASHINGTON (FP)—Sen. Joe Robinson of Arkansas, floor leader of the Democrats in the Senate, suddenly abandoned his fight for adequate federal food relief for the 500,000 starving drought victims in his state, when Harvey C. Couch, banker and power trust magnate, was brought to Washington to talk with him. Couch came as a White House emissary. He spent two days in negotiating between the Hoover and Robinson-Caraway camps. Then the Arkansas senators surrendered, and Hoover permitted the endorsement of a compromise measure which would allow the starving farmers to borrow \$20,000,000 for general purposes—if they could give satisfactory security.

This scheme left the farmers who had no security to starve on the pitifully insufficient charity of the Red Cross. It left the unemployed in the industrial towns without any means of feeding their families, except such doles as charity might be induced to provide.

Couch's Connections
Couch, who melted the defenses of the Democratic opposition to Hoover, is a director, according to Poor's Manual, of the Electric Power & Light Co., which was organized in 1925 to acquire certain holdings of the Electric Bond & Share Co. Among these Electric Bond & Share subsidiaries taken over were the Arkansas Power & Light, the Louisiana Power & Light, the Mississippi Power & Light, the Southern Power & Light and Utah Power. Sidney Z. Mitchell, chairman of Electric Bond & Share is likewise chairman of Electric Power & Light. Mitchell and the Electric Bond & Share have been the rulers of the Alabama Power Co., which for many years has been trying to grab Muscle Shoals. Couch is president of the Arkansas Power & Light, the Louisiana Power & Light, the Mississippi Power & Light and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway.

And at this point the mystery of Couch's influence on Robinson is illuminated by Martindale's Law Directory for 1930. That volume lists the law firm of Robinson, House & Moses, of Little Rock, in which the Democratic floor leader is the senior partner, as attorneys for all four of these companies of which Couch is president. Moreover, the firm are attorneys for Southern Power & Light, the Southern Ice & Utilities Co., the Little Rock Gas & Fuel Co., the Southwestern Telephone Co. and H. L. Doherty & Co. The Doherty

Workmen's Circle
The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence
75,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS
700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada
Insurance from \$100 to \$3,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8, \$12, \$20 and \$25 per week. Many branches pay additional benefits from \$5 to \$25 per week. Consumption benefit, \$10, \$20 or \$30 per month. In \$10, \$20 and \$30 per month. In our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.
For information, apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
125 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 6000

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Organized 1884
Main Office: 714 SENECA AVENUE
Telephone Hegeman 4058
Incorporated 1890
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Over 60,000 Members in 344 Branches
Reserves on December 31, 1928: \$2,999,114.44
Benefits paid since its existence:
Death Benefit: \$4,149,001.77
Sick Benefit: \$10,125,939.86
Total: \$14,274,941.63
WORKERS! PROTECT YOURSELVES!
In Case of Sickness, Accident, or Death!
Death Benefit according to age at time of initiation in one of four classes:
Class A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit: \$350 at the age of 18 to \$175 at the age of 44.
Class B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit: \$500 at the age of 18 to \$250 at the age of 44.
Class C: 60 cents per month—Death Benefit: \$750 at the age of 18 to \$375 at the age of 44.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18.
Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$250.
Sick Benefit paid from the first day of filing the doctor's certificate.
\$5, \$10, and \$15, respectively per week, for the first four weeks, half of the amount for another four weeks.
Sick Benefits for women: \$3 per week for the first four weeks; \$4.50 each for another four weeks.
For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spurr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1872
Main Office:
227 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Sixty branches throughout the United States. Membership 56,000. Assets \$900,000. Insurance in force \$70,000,000.
No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!
A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 insurance covers all expenses.
A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of removal.
Workingmen and women, protect your homes in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your own class.
No members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.
For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street

'Stork' Insurance Proposed By Wisconsin Socialist

Maternity Aid Measure Among Bills Put Forward by Party Delegation

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
MADISON.—The new session of the state legislature sees the Socialists active.
Senator Thomas Duncan was chosen chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee and introduced bills urging "the state legislature to memorialize Congress to enact legislation for the public ownership and operation of Muscle Shoals, to pass the proposed amendment to the United States constitution to seat Congress in the January following its election, and to establish international scholarships from the funds owed the United States on World War debts."

Senator Walter Polakowski introduced a bill for "stork insurance" for working women. Under it a woman employed under the workmen's compensation law would receive fourteen weeks' vacation during the period of child birth with benefits not exceeding thirty per cent of her regular salary or wage for that time. He also submitted a resolution directing the department of agriculture and markets to investigate and report to the legislature not later than March 15th on the causes for the high price of bread and meat in view of the lower wholesale prices.

Would Shelter Jobless
Assemblyman John Ermenc introduced a resolution to open all the buildings of the State Fair Grounds in West Allis for the use of the unemployed. He said there are hundreds of homeless persons

firm is promoter of the big Cities Service utilities group.

An Active Lobbyist
Thus Sen. Robinson quarrels with the biggest business group for which his law firm are attorneys when he quarrels with Couch, the co-director with Sidney Z. Mitchell in Electric Light & Power. Muscle Shoals is the gigantic prize which President Hoover is determined to wrest from the public and hand over to the power trust of which Mitchell is chief. If the new Congress comes into special session it will almost certainly adopt the Morris bill, definitely retaining Muscle Shoals under government operation and development. Robinson's client is desperately opposed to permitting a special session. The Mitchell-Couch program is the Hoover program. Compromise of the federal food relief dispute goes a long way toward avoiding a special session.

Nor is Couch concerned simply as an agent of the Electric Bond & Share group. As president of Louisiana Power & Light and Mississippi Power & Light he may well be worried lest there be further action in Congress to squeeze from the capitalization of those companies a huge amount of water which the Federal Trade Commission found had been pumped into them after they were taken over by Electric Bond & Share. Couch was active in the power lobby in Washington which succeeded in sending to the Federal Trade Commission the Walsh resolution for investigation of power trust frenzied finance. At that time he shut back and forth between the offices of Robinson and Caraway. Robinson dodged the vote on sidetracking the Walsh measure, but 13 Bourbon Democrats helped the regular Republicans to send the resolution to the Federal Trade Commission. They have been surprised at the deal shown by Commissioner McCulloch and Chief Counsel Healy, for the Commission, in digging out the facts of this frenzied finance.

In Milwaukee who could find shelter in the state buildings.
The Wisconsin Federation of Labor has launched a fight for a legal eight-hour day and the Federation's bill has been introduced by Assemblyman George Hampel, Milwaukee Socialist.

Assemblyman Ben Rubin has introduced a bill to reduce the waiting period in industrial accidents from seven to three days and providing that payment for the three days be made if the injury lasts longer than ten days. Under the present law, a worker must wait twenty-two days before he receives compensation for the first seven days. The bill is endorsed by the Federation of Labor.

Assemblyman Rubin also introduced a bill providing a minimum wage of 60 cents an hour for state highway and bridge construction work, with a working day not exceeding eight hours. He called attention to the fact that many highway contractors are working their men twelve hours a day and longer for as low as a dollar and board.

Opposes One-Man Cars
Rubin is introducing a bill also to abolish one-man street cars in Wisconsin cities. The enactment of the bill would give employment to between five and six hundred railway workers in Milwaukee alone.

Assemblyman Edward H. Kiefer is the author of another bill, forcing employers to report all accidents to the Industrial Commission, including minor injuries, now often overlooked. Assemblyman Otto Kehrein has aimed a bill at high pressure salesmanship which induces conditional sales of motor trucks with promises of employment. If the employment does not materialize the Kehrein bill protects the buyer from losing his truck.

Another resolution by Senator Duncan memorializes Congress to take immediate steps for the completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway.

Ten Branches Meet Quotas In N. Y. Drive

Over \$2,000 Raised to Tide N. Y. C. Party Office Over Emergency

THE N. Y. Socialists' \$5,000 Emergency Drive comes to a close. At this writing over \$2,000 has been received at the party office. It is urged that all who have collected money on the subscription lists turn it over to the party office as soon as possible.

The drive has shown that the branches are alive to party responsibilities. Each branch was assigned a quota. There probably were some mistakes made in the quota assigned to some branches, but each branch did its best regardless. There were some splendid examples of party loyalty by the branches who have made good in this drive.

The following branches succeeded in raising the full quota or more: Collected Quota
Upper West Side.....\$200 \$236
Yorkville.....100 110
Chelsea.....100 100
18-22 Kings.....100 100
Williamsburg, Kings.....100 100
13-19 A.D., Kings.....75 84
Jamaica Br., Queens.....75 84
22nd, 23rd A.D.....50 73
Polish Br.....15 15
4th A.D.....25 25

The Finnish Branch which to date has sent in \$102, is entitled to special mention for its splendid cooperation with the drive committee. The first contribution received in the drive was the \$100 donated from the Finnish Branch. Other Branches who did well in the drive but have not yet raised their quotas are the following:

Collected Quota
Morningside.....\$125.00 \$110.00
German.....100.00 48.00
Midwood, Kings.....50.00 40.00
22nd Br., Kings.....50.00 23.50
23 A.D., Kings.....50.00 37.00
3-5 A.D., Bronx.....50.00 32.00
7th A.D., Bronx.....75.00 51.15
8th A.D., Bronx.....50.00 23.00
Amalgamated Co-operative Br.....100.00 42.00
Sunny Side, Queens 200.00 100.00

99 Soldin, Inc.
Eye carefully examined and glasses scientifically fitted—Moderate Prices
Office open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
OPTOMETRISTS — OPTICIANS
1600 Lexington Ave., cor. 104th St.
Tel. 19-19—Formerly M. Singer

Student Wins Prize for Essay On Job Crisis

E. B. Schultz Given L. I. D. Award—Attacks Profit System, Major Parties

A PRIZE of \$300 has been awarded E. B. Schultz, student at Union Theological Seminary, as the winner of an essay contest on the cause and cure of unemployment. The contest was held by the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, N. Y. C. Prof. Neubuhr, chairman of the Commission on Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches; John E. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; and Leo Wolman, of the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, were the judges.

While declaring that the three major types of unemployment—seasonal, cyclical and technological—are caused by a variety of forces, Mr. Schultz in his prize-winning essay declared that "underlying all of them is the private profit motive which lets production be determined by the unsocialized struggle for market profit between individuals or groups oblivious to the paramount significance of the economic interdependence of modern life."

By the will of the prize donors, the contest was conducted in the midst of the last election campaign and was limited to residents of New York State who were asked to discuss the proposals of the various political parties for dealing with the problem of joblessness. Approximately 350 essays were received. The winning paper carried with it an award of \$300; the second prize of \$100 was won by a total of 6 points; the third prize of \$50 was won by a total of 5 points, while the remaining 11 points were distributed among the five papers that won fourth prizes of \$10 each.

The winners were officially announced as: First, E. B. Schultz, 99 Claremont Avenue, New York City; Second, Morris H. Mox, 319 College Avenue, Ithaca Third, Charles Conkin Cohen, 310 East 25th Street, Bklyn.; Fourth, Sophie B. Kenels, Helen T. Scudder, Arthur Warner, Isidore Goldner, Nathan Goldberg.

The Winning Essay
Mr. Schultz's essay follows: "Different types of unemployment—seasonal, cyclical and technological—are caused by a variety of operating forces. The immediate causes may vary widely. Underlying all of them, however, is the private profit motive which lets production be determined by the unsocialized struggle for market profit between individuals or groups oblivious to the paramount significance of the economic interdependence of modern life."

"Seasonal unemployment is most prevalent in the employments of less expensive equipment. It occurs because the best profit by operating with a full force during certain seasons and operating with a depleted force or discontinuing operations during other seasons. The fact that the cost of idle workmen is not deducted from profits is a major cause of seasonal unemployment."

"Cyclical unemployment is due to less obvious and more complex causes. Such factors as movements of gold and resultant price fluctuations, interference with trade by international tariffs, diplomatic relations between nations, are significant to the intricate machinery which determines the recurrence of prosperity and depression. But underlying all of these factors and making their control difficult is the private profit motive. What factors combine to make production of commodities profitable, increased in a frantic struggle for the largest possible profit. Goods accumulate but are not sold because the break in the market is overstocked, the break in production decreases because there is no effective demand for goods. Workers and salesmen are laid off because they do not produce a net profit; capacity to consume is reduced; and the period of depression with its terrible and prolonged suffering from cyclical unemployment is precipitated. We are impoverished by over-production. It is the result of unsocialized competition for private gain."

"The cause of technological unemployment is easily apprehended. The improvement in machinery and the appropriation of power inevitably displace workers. In spite of the advantages, there are tragic results from the unemployment of able and willing workmen which ensues."

"The most adequate solution to unemployment offered by any political party is offered by the Socialist Party. It includes the measure measures of the other two parties, namely, extension of public works, limited social insurance, and state labor and employment agencies. These are commendable but may be thought of as emergency measures rather than as bringing permanent relief. Because these relief measures as proposed by the Socialist Party are undergirded by basic reforms which tend to socialize our economic order the socialist program is the best. Taxation which decreased the desirability of large incomes and estates, nationalization which removes an appreciable amount of production from private competition; tariff revision to regain international trade equilibrium; economic security sought through recognition of economic interdependence, would all tend toward permanent relief from unemployment. Such social concepts would also produce a planned and coordinated economic order with intelligently devised vocational distribution and training essential to solving unemployment. This economic order, apparently unlikely, if not impossible, under capitalism."

Laidler Urges '5-Year Plan' For America

Outlines Program for Socialist Work — Praises Effort of Soviet Russia

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—That American Socialists should adopt a five-year plan of educational and political activity in behalf of social justice was the contention of Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director of the League for Industrial Democracy, in his address at a luncheon of the Philadelphia Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy. Dr. Laidler analyzed the social significance of the five-year plan in Russia, maintaining that it was the most conspicuous piece of social engineering in the world today. If in large part successful, as it promised to be, the speaker maintained that it would compel the other countries of the world to make marked advances toward a planned social economy.

The five-year plan for the advanced forces of America, according to Dr. Laidler, should include nine planks:

1. A constructive program against insecurity. In this fight, every effort should be made in behalf of compulsory insurance, sickness and invalidity insurance and old age pensions; of comprehensive and efficient systems of public employment agencies; of long range planning of public works; of the establishment of the five-day week and a steady reduction of hours per day and of the wages of the workers commensurate with the increase in the productive capacity of the country.

2. The amendment of the constitution, giving Congress the power to pass social insurance, child labor and similar legislation in behalf of the workers.

3. The enactment of systems of income and inheritance taxes, where no such state taxes exist and the progressive increase in taxation on the higher income levels, where income taxes prevail, with the aim of increasing the social services in which the community might engage, of securing a juster distribution of wealth and income and of increasing the purchasing power of the mass of consumers.

4. The socialization of the power industry and the taking of steps toward social ownership of other great public utilities, of natural resources and of credit facilities.

5. The de-militarism of America, and the ending of a policy of imperialism in Latin America.

6. The restoration of the guarantees of free speech, press and assembly, and the outlawing of the injunction in labor disputes.

7. The development of unofficial and official boards of social planning for cities, states and the nation.

8. The development through the Socialist party and other labor and farmers' movements throughout the country of a powerful third party movement based on increasing social control.

9. An adoption after careful study of those methods of education and organization best fitted to the present American scene.

In referring to the five-year plan in Russia, Dr. Laidler criticized the government for many of the repressive measures adopted in putting the plan through. However, he declared that it was a mistake to believe that its operation was possible merely as a result of repressive measures.

"Probably never before in the history of the world," declared the speaker, "has any government been able to stir a people so profoundly in behalf of an economic ideal, during times of peace. While the majority of Russians probably bear their present sacrifices in behalf of the plan rather stolidly and while among many others there is distinct resentment, in the case of millions, particularly the young, one may find an almost religious enthusiasm for the plan and heroic efforts in behalf of its successful conclusion."

Militarism Fails to Make New Inroads in Colleges

Pershing, Wood Biographies Fail to Stem Tide of Student Protest

By Horace B. Davis
ATTEMPTS by the military to extend its influence in the community by means of bigger appropriations and more military training units in the schools are falling flat, reports indicate. Neither the biographies of Leonard Wood, "Black Jack" Pershing and Foch featured in the big metropolitan newspapers, nor press releases of the North American Newspaper Alliance describing the army's readiness to make immediate war, have served to induce Congress to vote its usual annual increase in the budget for war purposes, and the forces of militarism are retiring to their tents to prepare for the next battle.

College students who have been forced to turn out twice a week in uniform and do "aquads right" on the campus are meanwhile hitting back at compulsory training as never before, says Paul Porter, field secretary, League for Industrial Democracy. A nationwide campaign conducted by the league against the compulsory system is showing results, Porter claims.

At the University of Iowa nearly every student who has taken the compulsory training has signed a petition to abolish it, and over 1,000 students have signed a similar petition at the University of Nebraska. At Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., a campaign against compulsory drill is being conducted by the students.

10,000 Students Protest
Although it is estimated that by February 10, about 10,000 of this year's college students will have signed the league's petition calling for the abolition of compulsory R. O. T. C. units, and about as many more will have signed similar petitions in independent campaigns. The number of students enrolled in college R. O. T. C. units, compulsory and voluntary, is about 86,000 according to Nathaniel Weyle, Columbia senior in charge of the L. I. D. campaign for signatures.

A recent compilation by the National Council for the Prevention of War shows the wastefulness of the compulsory system. The compulsory course extends over only two years, and in order to become reserve officers, the students must take advanced work. Analysis of the enrolment in 12 colleges having the compulsory feature showed that only from 4.5 per cent to 14.6 per cent of those taking the first two years went ahead to the advanced work. Typical of this group was the University of Minnesota, with 2,886 in the basic group and only 300 in the ad-

vanced.
Twelve colleges having the elective system throughout were also analyzed, and it was found that from 20 per cent to 78.5 per cent of the beginners continued their training in later years. Typical was the University of Pittsburgh, where about a third of those in the basic group continued through. The result, says the council's bulletin, is that it costs much more to create an officer under the compulsory system. Ross Collins of Mississippi, recently pointed out that in the House of Representatives the War Department spends over \$10,000,000 a year on the R. O. T. C. alone, and for this outlay secured in 1929 only 5,870 reserve officers, of whom it is estimated that half will very soon drop their interest in the reserves.

Issue Up in Congress
Compulsory military training is federally subsidized not only in 90 colleges but in 25 city public high school systems. There are also voluntary units, bringing the total number of schools and colleges so subsidized to 313, said Collins.

That some parents of high school children are joining the fight against drill was indicated when the New York City school board recently approved the establishment of a "55-c" military unit in Jamaica High School. The United Parents' Association of Greater New York Schools, which with other civic organizations have consistently opposed the creation of such a unit since it was first proposed two years ago, have announced that they will ask Congress to amend the national defense act to bar drill units from the public school system, on the ground that military training has no legitimate place there.

An amendment to the military appropriations bill offered by Congressman La Guardia of New York would have cut off war department funds used for compulsory drill in civil colleges and schools. This amendment, which had the support of the American Federation of Labor was defeated by 162 to 50, but its sponsors professed to be pleased with the size of the favorable vote. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate December 19, by Senator Bookhart.

Not the least of the objections to military training from the labor standpoint is the type of citizenship which its instructors teach. The Citizenship Training Manual which the instructors use is, according to Tucker P. Smith of the Committee on Militarism in Education, a brief for "rugged individualism" and a slap at every effort of people to do any collective thinking or planning. The implication in the manual is that joint action such as that taken by trade unionists, is contrary to a boy's duty as an American.

Russian Debate at Group

A special debate will be held on Feb. 17th, under the auspices of The Group, in the Auditorium, 150 W. 85th Street (one block east of Broadway). The subject of the debate will be "Resolved that communism will lead Russia to ruin."

Count Ilya Tolstoy, who represents the literary period of Turgenyev and of Leo Tolstoy, his illustrious father, will take the affirmative position, while Dr. Moissaye Olgin will defend the present order.

Roger N. Baldwin will preside and Theodore Dreiser will be honorary chairman.

up production, workers in all parts of Russia are now challenging other groups of workers in other textile factories, steel mills, etc., to a competition for increased productivity and great is the rejoicing when a factory finds from the drawings on the production charts that it has won out. A new kind of industrial incentive is thus being developed on a huge scale, and the money incentive is being subordinated to one of community service."

Many young Communists are developing a new code of personal ethics as a means of making them more effective in their work of increasing productivity.

Dr. Laidler also briefly described the organization of the Gosplan—the State Planning Commission—which, with its 1400 statisticians and economists, is endeavoring to unify the economic system as a whole and which is now formulating a fifteen-year plan to supplement the five-year plan. The endeavor to unify economic life through the Gosplan and other government bureaus; the development of non-profit incentives in Russian life, and the fight in behalf of an economic order where all may share equitably in the fruits of industry are the most challenging developments in Russia today, developments which are bound to have a powerful effect on the economic life of the whole world in the next decade.

Darrow Heads Victor Berger Foundation

Memorial Group Incorporated — Aims to Build Powerful Workingclass Press

WASHINGTON (FP)—Articles of incorporation of the Victor L. Berger National Foundation, of which Clarence Darrow is president, were filed in the District of Columbia on Feb. 5 by Marx Lewis, director of the organization and secretary to the late Socialist member of Congress. Five names appear in the list of the organization committee membership. They are Howard Y. Williams, secretary of the League for Independent Political Action; Morris Hillquit, chairman of the National Committee of the Socialist Party; B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward; Norman Thomas, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and E. J. Costello, editor of the Milwaukee Leader.

"The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed," the certificate sets forth, "are:

"1. To receive, maintain and dispose of a fund or funds and to apply the income and principal thereof, in part or in whole, to assist in the establishment and extension of a newspaper press, the purpose of which shall be to promote, information and an unbiased presentation of the news, an understanding of how the economic activities of the world may be so directed and organized, and the products so distributed, as to yield to the people generally the largest satisfactions that progress and science have made possible; to encourage an open-minded consideration of governmental, social and industrial problems, of the organized labor movement, and of problems of political and industrial democracy; to educate the people to a full knowledge of the waste and destructiveness of war, and by cultivating friendly feelings between the inhabitants of various countries, and increasing their knowledge and understanding of each other, further the adoption of concrete proposals in the direction of world peace and brotherhood; and in particular:

"a. Strengthen and develop financially and otherwise, the Milwaukee Leader, founded by Victor L. Berger, so that it may be more effectively to achieve the objects for which this corporation is formed;

"b. When the said Milwaukee Leader shall have been so developed and developed, it shall be the nucleus around which a newspaper press dedicated to advocacy and promotion of objects for which this corporation is formed;

"c. Provide effective, organized opposition to any attempts, legislative or otherwise, federal or state, to impose restrictions on the freedom of the press or to subject the press to limitations which would interfere with that full and free discussion of public questions without which peaceful progress is rendered difficult; and

"d. To use any other means and agencies which from time to time shall seem expedient to the trustees."

Director Lewis has established offices in Washington at 303 Insurance Building, to begin a campaign to raise this memorial fund. He describes it as a movement "to perpetuate the memory and service of Victor L. Berger, whose courageous defense of civil liberties and the rights of minorities, including the right of a free press, whenever and however violated or threatened, and whose lifelong service to the movements engaged in the social betterment of the masses by the advancement of industrial democracy, world peace and human brotherhood, have enshrined his memory in the hearts of millions of his fellow men."

TIME SERVICE CO.
SAMUEL BERNARD
Watches Clocks Expert Repairing
516 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

White Lilac TEA
Finest Tea ever tasted
—Sixty Cups for 10 cents
At All Grocers. 10c. a Package.

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney,
220 East 42nd St., New York City, Suite 1902
Evening and Sunday, 1406 Glover St.,
Brooklyn, Take Lexington Ave. Subway,
Fulton St. Exit, to Zerega Ave. Station.

MAX WOLF
OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN
325 W. 125 St., Bet. 8th & St. Nicholas

Fred Spitz, Inc.
Florist
Now at
31 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 8880-881
Not connected with any other store in New York

FORWARD MASQUE BALL
FANNIE BRICE, GEORGE JESSEL, JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT — PRIZE COMMITTEE
\$2,000.00 IN PRIZES

71st REGIMENT ARMORY
34th Street & Park Avenue, New York
THE ENTIRE PROFIT GOES TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Few Workers Are Re-hired In Danville

Union Attempting to Keep Up Organization Split Among the Ex-Strikers

WASHINGTON—(FP)—While restoration of strikers to their former jobs in the Dan River and Riverside mills in Danville has been slow, and in the Schoolfield mills has been incomplete, leaders of the United Textile Workers at Danville have reported to Elizabeth Christman, secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, in Washington, that the morale of the 3,500 workers remains generally high. Union meetings are crowded, and faith in the gradual and successful working out of the plan of settlement under which the strike was declared off on Jan. 29 is expressed by the great majority. A minority is declaring that the settlement was in fact absolute surrender.

Upon information telephoned to her by Miss Matilda Lindsay, organizer for the Women's Trade Union League at Danville, Miss Christman said, Feb. 7, that she was "entirely confident that, with good sense and tact on our part, we shall be able to make something out of the Danville situation."

Union President Gorman of the United Textile Workers, in conference with Secretary of Labor Daugherty and others interested in getting a working foundation for unionism in the Southern textile industry, agreed with Miss Christman that much had been salvaged. His information was that the long strike had left the mills in such condition that re-employment of the normal force could not be expected for some time, even if the company had a market for full-time production.

Meanwhile H. W. Morgan, the coal operator who took the side of the strikers and who negotiated with Dr. J. C. Flippin, brother-in-law of Manager Fitzgerald of the Danville mills, kept in touch with Flippin and maintained an optimistic attitude.

The Women's Trade Union League will probably keep Miss Lindsay at Danville indefinitely, if satisfactory showing of support for the Danville local is made by the United Textile Workers' headquarters. What support the U. T. W. can give will depend upon its choice of Southern battleground ready for immediate future.

Community Church at Temple Beth El

Temple Beth El, 15th St. and Broadway, Feb. 15th, will be held in Temple Beth El, Fifth Avenue and 76th St. "What I have learned in four years of negotiations," will be the subject of an address to be delivered by John Haynes Holmes, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. At 8 p. m., Mr. Louis Fischer, famous correspondent, who has just returned from Russia, will speak under the auspices of the Community Forum on the subject of "Russia and the Outside Capitalist World." The famous old structure, the Community Church, is being demolished and pending the erection of a new edifice, services will be held for the period of a year in Temple Beth El.

Frank Crosswaith to Tour Chicago

CHICAGO. Frank Crosswaith, Negro Socialist orator and editor of the Negro Labor News Service, will start on a nation-wide tour for the Socialist party and the trade unions, the evening of March 6. He will leave New York that day, and travel south and west to Los Angeles. He will spend two weeks there in helping in the election campaign of W. W. Busick who is running for city council. Then he will move northward along the Pacific coast to Portland and Seattle, returning along the northern tier of states through the Twin Cities, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and back to his home.

It is expected that the tour will take at least two months. Organizations interested in securing Mr. Crosswaith's services are asked to write for details to the Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Bronx Free Fellowship

Sunday evening at 8 P. M. Dr. Leon Rousier will speak on "Facts and Fancies of Prohibition," under the auspices of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Bronx Temple, 1501 Boston Road, Bronx. A 9 P. M. Mr. George O'Dell will speak on "Democracy's Need for a New Kind of Aristocracy." Mr. O'Dell is editor of The Standard and for many years a leader in the Ethical Culture Movement in England and Philadelphia.

League for Industrial Democracy

LUNCHEON DISCUSSION AT HOTEL WOODSTOCK 137 West 43rd Street, Saturday, Feb. 21st at 12:15 P. M. "Compulsory Insurance by State and Employer." Maynard Krueger, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. "The Compulsory Insurance by State and Employer." Maynard Krueger, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. "The Compulsory Insurance by State and Employer." Maynard Krueger, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

Flashes From the News Front

Chile's Ingratitude—The Espionage Act Still On the Books—Capital Children Hunger—Charity Pays Politicians

UNAPPRECIATIVE
CHILE seems singularly unappreciative of the honor to be bestowed on it by the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales and Prince George. Although the British prince comes on a "good will" visit, suspicious Chilean business men and merchants feel that they are but advance salesmen who will pave the way for a British attempt to reconquer the vast British trade lost here some 15 years ago.

LOAN SHARKING BY MAIL
Chester Smith, a conductor on the Big Four Railway, needed money. He was getting \$200 a month but he needed more temporarily. He wrote to the Union Trading Co. of Louisville, and got a loan, nominally of \$50. In three months he had paid \$56.40, and still had an interest payment of \$19.80 due the following month. The rate of interest was the equivalent of 400% per annum in addition to notary fees. Mail order lending is the latest racket of the loan sharks.

WAGES AND LIVING COSTS
According to the Labor Bureau, Inc., there were 24 wage increases in December, while the decreases numbered 120. The decreases with one exception were spread among 35 manufacturing industries, with the heaviest concentration in the textile group (13 cases) and the lumber group (33 cases). Altogether over 12,287 employees were affected by the cuts. "The average per capita earnings of those wage-earners who are employed showed a slight increase during the month, about one per cent for the country as a whole. This does not reflect any average increase in wage rates, but rather growth in the working hours of those employed on part time. The fall in per capita earnings and in employment has been only thinly cushioned by the accompanying decrease in living costs. Studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that retail food prices went down 13 per cent from December, 1929, to December, 1930, but that the workers' cost of living as a whole decreased only six per cent, two-thirds of which took place over the second half of the year. On the basis of the latest figures, The Labor Bureau, Inc., has estimated that it now requires between \$1,947 and \$2,397 to support a family of five on a 'Minimum of Health and Decency' level, and between \$2,363 and \$3,216 to support a family on the basis of the 'Skilled Workers' Budget.'"

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

A campaign for repeal of the war-time Espionage Act, provided in a bill which passed the Senate unanimously last June, and now before the Judiciary Committee of the House, has been undertaken by the American Civil Liberties Union. The Union is urging its friends to write members of the Judiciary Committee. The Espionage Act, passed in 1917 as a war-time measure, was "suspended" in 1921 until the "next emergency." However, one section was left in force giving the post office department power to exclude from the mails any matter which it regards as "seditious." Under that section the post office department has banned four radical papers in recent months. . . . Arguments in the U. S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Minnesota law under which a single judge may enjoin the publication of a newspaper he regards as "defamatory" was heard January 30 when attorneys for the CHICAGO TRIBUNE presented the case of the SATURDAY PRESS, a weekly published in Minneapolis. The paper was suspended by an injunction issued in 1927 by a district judge under the law passed in 1925. . . . A censorship bill has been introduced in the New York legislature by Senator Seabury C. Mastick creating a State Bureau of Censorship for New York theatres is being fought by the American Civil Liberties Union. . . . The California Supreme Court will hear arguments on February 13th on the first criminal syndicalism prosecutions in that state since 1924, when the cases of eight Communists sentenced to terms of from 2 to 28 and 3 to 42 years for organizing a strike of agricultural laborers in Imperial Valley, are presented.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE WAVE GROWS

Two new strikes have broken out in the Philadelphia full fashioned-hosiery industry. The Windsor and Danita Mills are the latest to join the growing army of non-union plants protesting drastic wage cuts. The Windsor mill which employs 300 workers is one of the great Bromley chain of textile plants. The Danita mill employs 150 workers and is located in Cheltenham, a suburb. Some 4,000 are now on strike in Philadelphia.

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN CAPITAL HUNGRY

Formal action was taken Feb. 5 by the school board of the District of Columbia, to request the Parent-Teachers' Association to provide funds for breakfasts and lunches, in the schools, for the rapidly increasing numbers of children who come to school breakfastless and with no means of getting lunch. Teachers, unable to witness the hunger of these helpless boys and girls whose parents are unemployed, have been buying food for them day by day.

BUSINESS DOWN, PROFITS UP

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. showed earnings on common stock last year of nearly \$50,000,000, of which \$33,000,000 came from its investment in General Motors Corp. It paid out \$46,000,000 in dividends on common stock and by juggling added \$63,000,000 to surplus account, bringing the total in this latter account to \$208,000,000. It might be assumed from this record that the year 1930 was a profitable year. As a matter of fact, the volume of business expressed in dollar sales was about 18% less than for 1929 after adjustments, and the income from operations was a third less. Even so, the income from operations was about the same as in 1928. The addition to surplus is pure jugglery. It results partly from selling stock at more than its par value and calling the difference surplus and partly from writing up by \$2.25 per share the value of the big block of General Motors common stock which the company has owned since 1918 and has been carrying on the books at less than either market value or book value.

THE PROFITS OF CHARITY

Demands that the Democratic and Republican clubs of the borough of Queens account for funds collected for the unemployed have been made by Rabbi Joshua Goldberg, member of the executive committee, Emergency Relief Committee. The two parties pledged \$235,000, raised some \$80,000 and accounted for \$3,639.00 from the Republicans and \$1,293.00 from the Democrats, according to Goldberg.

BANKERS GO POLLYANNA

"Definite gains in industrial activity are now beginning to appear," says a release from the director of publicity, American Bankers Association. The Department of Commerce report, released Saturday, Feb. 7, shows that for the week ending Jan. 31, bank deposits declined from the preceding week and from the 1930 period. Bond prices declined. Wholesale prices showed a fractional decline, reaching the lowest point of the present depression. Agricultural prices declined. Production increased week before in lumber, petroleum, steel ingots. Decreases were registered coal, building contracts, cattle receipts, cotton receipts, freight car loading and hog receipts.

Theatrical Stars Will Attend Forward Ball On Next Saturday

But a few days remain before the famous Forward Ball—to be held on Saturday evening, Feb. 21, in the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Ave., N. Y. C. Thousands of tickets are in circulation and every branch of the Party, Workmen's Circle, trade unions, and other organizations are urged to make their returns to the Forward Ball Committee as soon as possible. All indications point to a most successful affair in years. A huge crowd is expected. The added attractions to the affair, including Vincent Lopez and his famous orchestra and the renewal of acquaintances among the thousands of Socialists from all over the Eastern states, will be a great gathering of famous people in the theatrical profession. Among this galaxy of stars who have promised to be present are: Ludwig Satz, Molly Picon, Maurice Schwartz, George Jessel, Joseph Schildkraut, Paul Muni, and many others. Hundreds of interesting costumes and tableaux will be presented in the contest for the prizes that are offered. It is urgent that those expecting to come purchase their tickets in advance. These tickets are on sale at every trade union, Socialist Party and Workmen's Circle headquarters; also at the Forward building, 175 E. Broadway; at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th Street; Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Bklyn. The price of admission in advance is \$1.00; at the door, \$1.50.

Socialists Organize Los Angeles Jobless

(Continued from Page One)
Another attempt was made by the Communists to disturb the meeting near the middle of the speaking. A Communist jumped up and started to speak, when Busick pounded the gavel and called "front" and dozens of Blue Shirts started for the disturber from all sides of the hall. The Communists took a glance around the room and ran for the door, several other Communists following him. The meeting continued without any further interruptions.

Tom Williams, city councilman, Fred Moore, defense lawyer for Sacco and Vanzetti, and Busick, State Chairman of the Socialist Party of California were the speakers. William H. Henry, business manager of The New Era, was chairman of the evening.

Busick Hits Hoover

"Comrades, friends, and stool pigeons," were Busick's first words as he addressed the meeting. "We had half a notion not to open the doors this evening as we read in the scab Los Angeles Times that Herbert Hoover saw signs of returning prosperity. Hoover seeing signs of returning prosperity is like the men who were shipwrecked on an island. As they walked along the beach they found an empty whiskey bottle. One of the men said, 'We are lucky, the people on this island are civilized.' They walked a little further and saw a gallow with a man hanging from it, and the other man remarked, 'And, by God, they're Christians, too.'"

"The Chamber of Commerce is asking for 200 more policemen, not to keep crime down but to keep you from asking for bread. Don't ask for bread! They tell you. It's bad advertising back east. Go home and starve quietly." "This is not a temporary organization. It will last as long as Hoover 'prosperity' afflicts this land. The municipal elections are only four months away. Over a third of the people in Los Angeles are out of work. We can unite with the Socialist Party, the unions and other progressive groups and put our own men in the city government. We can send councilmen up there to help Tom Williams fight for our rights."

"This organization must be built strong enough so that we will be able to call strikes against wage cuts, speed up systems and increasing hours, hiring of children, etc. . . . to picket unfair places and to force immediate action on our demands."

Monday, all of the twenty odd units met in the Labor Temple in halls donated by various unions to perfect plans for the parade. Thursday evening, twenty neighborhood meetings were held on corners, urging the people to join the unemployed conference and march to the city hall Friday to present demands for help for the jobless.

The Demands Which Are to Be Presented to the City Council Include

1. Revoke permits of all private employment agencies and establish a central free employment agency. Investigate jobs.
2. All public works to be started at once. Requirement of workers that they be American citizens. Six hour day and five day week. Five dollars a day minimum wage. No overtime. That instead of abolishing labor saving machinery on public works to make work for more men, as much labor saving machinery as possible should be used so that shorter hours could be given the workers. No private contractors to work on public projects. Work to be done by city or county and profits which otherwise would go to private contractors to be used to build more public works and provide more employment.
3. Only one member of a family to be employed on city and county jobs. People who are getting pensions should not be employed by the city or county.
4. Child labor to be rigidly enforced. Children under sixteen should not be permitted to work during or after school hours.
5. That the County Board of Supervisors discontinue the handing over of a million dollars of the taxpayers money to the Chamber of Commerce and the All Year club which they use to publish false propaganda which brings thousands of people to Los Angeles in search of jobs which are not here, and that the million dollars be used to create work for the unemployed.
6. That instead of supporting missions with taxpayers money, a publicly owned restaurant be established with these funds.
7. That decent, sanitary sleeping quarters be provided for the unemployed.
8. Provisions made to take care of unemployed families by the city or county paying rent, light, gas and water.
9. Free medical attention, including dental work.
10. Unemployment Insurance. model insurance bill drawn up by the national committee of the Socialist Party to be presented to the state legislature.
11. Adequate and speedy workmen's compensation.
12. That the present old age pension age be lowered so that those over sixty will receive a pension and that the pension be increased to \$60.00 a month, regardless of relatives' financial status. Five years residence to be required.
13. Those who have applied for jobs should not be arrested as idle vagrants.
14. That a publicly owned and operated supply store be conducted without a profit as a place where

the unemployed can receive necessities on an order instead of cashing orders at a chain store. In this way the unemployed could get from twenty to thirty per cent more on the order given them by the county, as there would be no profit and advertising costs added to the goods they get.

Job Insurance Action Put Off by N. Y. Unions

(Continued from Page One)
Committee on Unemployment. The report of the committee was, therefore, a report of progress. It was received without any discussion at all.

Referendum Suggested

Unemployment Insurance came up again when Herman Woskow, delegate of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, took the floor under delegates' reports. After referring to the one dollar increase that the members of his organization had received on January 1, in compliance with an existing contract, he stated that, of course, many members of his organization were unemployed and therefore, could not enjoy the full benefits of the increase. About four hundred men were entirely out of work and many were working on part-time. The union was distributing large benefits. He then explained why his union had been unable to send in a statement of its position on unemployment insurance. His organization was in the midst of elections and the last meeting was so occupied with nominations that even the business agents had not had the opportunity to report. He, therefore, made a suggestion that possibly the Secretary could send out a kind of referendum to the unaffiliated unions to ascertain their attitude on unemployment insurance. A referendum would probably receive better attention and after a reasonable amount of time the Central Trades would know how the organized labor movement of New York City and vicinity stood on the question. President Leonard Kaye, delegate of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 23, backed up Woskow's suggestion. Secretary Quinn wanted to know how a referendum would produce better results than had already been attained if Delegate Woskow himself had explained how hard it was to get a hearing in his own local. Woskow asserted that an official communication such as he had suggested would receive better notice than a request by the delegate to the Central Trades. Mulholland suggested that Secretary Quinn print the request for the opinion of unions on unemployment insurance in a box in the "Chronicle," the official organ of the Central Trades. The matter was dropped with the acceptance of this proposal by the Secretary.

The inaction of the Central Trades and Labor Council on unemployment insurance has aroused many trade unionists to a realization of the necessity of being active in the central body. There are many progressive delegates who have not been attending for months and even years from a conviction it was futile to do so. Some are beginning to return to the meetings. More are taking the floor than in several years.

Debs W. C. Branch Will Celebrate Its Tenth Anniversary

The Debs English speaking branch of the Workmen's Circle will celebrate its tenth anniversary with a banquet and dance on Sunday evening, February 22nd, at Ambush Mansion, 76 Second Ave., Manhattan. The branch was organized ten years ago by a group of Socialists, most of them members of the Harlem branch of the Socialist Party. It started with 25 members, with an active membership drive on. Besides the benefit paid, the Debs Branch is always active in the Socialist movement.

All members, their families and friends will have a good social evening together at the anniversary celebration. Members that are proposed during the celebration will get one quarterly bill free. The branch meets the second and third Fridays of each month at 3 West 16th Street, Manhattan.

Anti-Yellow Dog Bill Passes Indiana House

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—(FP)—The Indiana House has passed the anti-yellow dog contract bill submitted by organized labor, 75 to 1. The bill now goes to the senate and labor is confident of another victory there.

Young Socialists Issue Bi-Monthly Publication

THE long-awaited publication of the Young People's Socialist League, "Free Youth," made its initial appearance this week. "Free Youth," published by the Youth Publishing Company, will be issued semi-monthly. The object of the paper is stated in a leading editorial: "To convey to young men and women as frankly and forcefully as possible the shortcomings of capitalism and the possibilities of socialism is the task the FREE YOUTH sets for itself. It is predominantly a paper of the young, by the young, and for the young. By supplying intellectual dynamite in the form of facts, stimulating opinions, and progressive ideals, we hope to aid in producing a vigorous, courageous, active, intelligent youth, willing and able to grapple with its problems. It is our purpose to mold the mankind of tomorrow thru the young of today, to help make the hopes and strivings of our time the realities of the future."

WEVD

(230.6 WEVD—New York City—1300 KC)
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1931
11:00—Triangle Serenades
11:45—Brandsburg, Blues Diamonds
12:00—Stillwagon Melodies
12:30—Dr. Lundenfeld, Talk
1:15—Radio City
2:45—Gross Musical Gems
3:00—Prof. Wm. H. Bridge— "Robots or Creators?"
3:15—Equity Musical Moments
4:30—Bro. Samuel Palmer—"Social Gospel"
4:45—Wandering Gypsies
4:55—Jewell Program
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1931
9:15—Shells and Chorus
9:30—Suzanne
9:45—Clayton Hartman, Soprano
10:00—Victor Austin, Tenor
10:15—International Musical Moments
10:30—The Romantic
10:45—McCallister Coleman Speaking
11:00—Bro. Lundenfeld
11:15—Equity Musical Moments
11:30—Helen Fiske and Playboys
11:45—James Audubon, Tenor
12:00—Sid Saul's Club Arco Orchestra
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1931
1:00—Bro. Samuel Palmer—"Social Gospel"
1:15—Acton Barnett, Songs
1:30—Elizabeth Husted, Contralto
1:45—Thompson & Thompson
1:55—Ida Palmer—Women's Peace Soc.
2:00—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
2:30—Dan Roth, baritone
2:45—Ellen James, Soprano
3:15—Maria Von Gelder—"Opera Stories"
3:30—C. C. Webster—"Military Training"
4:00—Allen Bross, Baritone
4:15—Stover, Duo
4:30—Miriam Tarmelin—The Dance
4:45—The Miller, Soprano
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931
9:15—Shells and Chorus
9:30—Joel Berlin, Baritone
9:45—Intelligent Women's Guide
10:00—The Miller, Soprano
10:15—Morton Finkle, Baritone
10:30—The Miller, Soprano
10:45—The Miller, Soprano
11:00—Ida Schwartz—Piano and Song
11:15—Ed Du Koff—Varieties
11:30—Ida Schwartz—Piano and Song
11:45—Ben Friedman, Songs
12:00—Ida Schwartz—Piano and Song
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1931
9:15—Shells and Chorus
9:30—Suzanne
9:45—Grace Gilder Clarke, Soprano
10:00—Uncle Arthur and His Nieces
10:15—Suzanne
10:30—Ann Buhr, Soprano
10:45—Ida Limer, Trio
11:00—Young People's League
11:15—Alfred Olden, Baritone
11:30—Bob Marcus & Ethel Levine, Songs
11:45—Edward Owens Towne—"Selling Honey"
12:00—Hovey Duo
12:15—David Fields, Songs
12:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
12:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
1:00—Ida Limer, Trio
1:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
1:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
1:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
2:00—Ida Limer, Trio
2:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
2:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
2:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
3:00—Ida Limer, Trio
3:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
3:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
3:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
4:00—Ida Limer, Trio
4:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
4:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
4:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
5:00—Ida Limer, Trio
5:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
5:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
5:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
6:00—Ida Limer, Trio
6:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
6:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
6:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
7:00—Ida Limer, Trio
7:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
7:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
7:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
8:00—Ida Limer, Trio
8:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
8:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
8:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
9:00—Ida Limer, Trio
9:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
9:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
9:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
10:00—Ida Limer, Trio
10:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
10:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
10:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
11:00—Ida Limer, Trio
11:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
11:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
11:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
12:00—Ida Limer, Trio
12:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
12:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
12:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
1:00—Ida Limer, Trio
1:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
1:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
1:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
2:00—Ida Limer, Trio
2:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
2:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
2:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
3:00—Ida Limer, Trio
3:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
3:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
3:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
4:00—Ida Limer, Trio
4:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
4:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
4:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
5:00—Ida Limer, Trio
5:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
5:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
5:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
6:00—Ida Limer, Trio
6:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
6:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
6:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
7:00—Ida Limer, Trio
7:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
7:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
7:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
8:00—Ida Limer, Trio
8:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
8:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
8:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
9:00—Ida Limer, Trio
9:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
9:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
9:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
10:00—Ida Limer, Trio
10:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
10:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
10:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
11:00—Ida Limer, Trio
11:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
11:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
11:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
12:00—Ida Limer, Trio
12:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
12:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
12:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
1:00—Ida Limer, Trio
1:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
1:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
1:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
2:00—Ida Limer, Trio
2:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
2:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
2:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
3:00—Ida Limer, Trio
3:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
3:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
3:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
4:00—Ida Limer, Trio
4:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
4:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
4:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
5:00—Ida Limer, Trio
5:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
5:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
5:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
6:00—Ida Limer, Trio
6:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
6:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
6:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
7:00—Ida Limer, Trio
7:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
7:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
7:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
8:00—Ida Limer, Trio
8:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
8:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
8:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
9:00—Ida Limer, Trio
9:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
9:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
9:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
10:00—Ida Limer, Trio
10:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
10:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
10:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
11:00—Ida Limer, Trio
11:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
11:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
11:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
12:00—Ida Limer, Trio
12:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
12:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
12:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
1:00—Ida Limer, Trio
1:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
1:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
1:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
2:00—Ida Limer, Trio
2:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
2:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
2:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
3:00—Ida Limer, Trio
3:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
3:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
3:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
4:00—Ida Limer, Trio
4:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
4:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
4:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
5:00—Ida Limer, Trio
5:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
5:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
5:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
6:00—Ida Limer, Trio
6:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
6:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
6:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
7:00—Ida Limer, Trio
7:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
7:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
7:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
8:00—Ida Limer, Trio
8:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
8:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
8:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
9:00—Ida Limer, Trio
9:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
9:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
9:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
10:00—Ida Limer, Trio
10:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
10:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
10:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
11:00—Ida Limer, Trio
11:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
11:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
11:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
12:00—Ida Limer, Trio
12:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
12:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
12:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
1:00—Ida Limer, Trio
1:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
1:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
1:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
2:00—Ida Limer, Trio
2:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
2:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
2:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
3:00—Ida Limer, Trio
3:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
3:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
3:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
4:00—Ida Limer, Trio
4:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
4:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
4:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
5:00—Ida Limer, Trio
5:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
5:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
5:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
6:00—Ida Limer, Trio
6:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
6:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
6:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
7:00—Ida Limer, Trio
7:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
7:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
7:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
8:00—Ida Limer, Trio
8:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
8:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
8:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
9:00—Ida Limer, Trio
9:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
9:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
9:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
10:00—Ida Limer, Trio
10:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
10:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
10:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
11:00—Ida Limer, Trio
11:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
11:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
11:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
12:00—Ida Limer, Trio
12:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
12:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
12:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
1:00—Ida Limer, Trio
1:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
1:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
1:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
2:00—Ida Limer, Trio
2:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
2:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
2:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
3:00—Ida Limer, Trio
3:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
3:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
3:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
4:00—Ida Limer, Trio
4:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
4:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
4:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
5:00—Ida Limer, Trio
5:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
5:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
5:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
6:00—Ida Limer, Trio
6:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
6:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
6:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
7:00—Ida Limer, Trio
7:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
7:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
7:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
8:00—Ida Limer, Trio
8:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
8:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
8:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
9:00—Ida Limer, Trio
9:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
9:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
9:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
10:00—Ida Limer, Trio
10:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
10:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
10:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
11:00—Ida Limer, Trio
11:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
11:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads
11:45—Jerome Lama, Musical Saw
12:00—Ida Limer, Trio
12:15—Uncle Kris—Children's Hour
12:30—Mory Merwin, Ballads

Socialism and the Russian Bolshevik Government

Five Year Plan Seen Doomed to Failure as Effort to Advance Russian People on Road to Socialism

The following article is submitted in response to an invitation extended by The New Leader for two articles, one critical of and the other favorable to the Russian Five Year Plan. The only condition is that the writer be a member of the Socialist Party. Neither bourgeois liberals nor near-Communists can or should help in formulating Socialist Party problems and principles. Any party member who desires to present another view will be welcomed. — Editor of The New Leader.

By Bela Low

THE editor of The New Leader asked for a contribution to the discussion whether the five-year plan can succeed. The first question then is: What do we mean by success? It may be assumed that the expenditure of billions of rubles, together with the employment of thousands of foreign technicians, will result in an increased output of some goods. However, that is not the important factor in determining the Socialist position on the Russian government.

The Bolsheviks claim that Russia is a Socialist state with Socialist production. Those Socialists who sympathize with the Russian rulers are somewhat shame-faced about fully accepting this assertion. But, they say, Russia shows many Socialist traits: it has a workers' government, private capital and profit have been abolished, there is planned production; the Bolsheviks are building up a Socialist society and deserve our support. The dictatorship and terror are either justified in view of this great goal, or are considered merely a minor blemish.

Other Socialists are of exactly the opposite opinion. The Russian Socialists, who are best qualified to speak on the matter, though there are differences among them on some points, are unanimous in their condemnation of the Bolshevik government. They regard it as a menace to the Russian people, the workers included; they consider it impossible that Socialism can be brought about by the Bolsheviks.

From a Socialist point of view, the five-year plan cannot be called successful if it will merely result in some increased productivity; the question is whether it can bring about or at least work toward Socialism. In general, is the Bolshevik regime in the interest of Russia, of progress, of Socialism?

Does Russia Show Any Socialist Traits?

As generally known, the so-called Soviet government rules by means of a dictatorship. There is complete absence of the most elementary civil rights, such as freedom of press, of speech, of organization, of election. There is only one party, the Communist Party; only a Communist press exists. Aside from Italy, Russia is the only country

in which no Socialist Party is allowed. All opposition, including that from workers and even Communists, is ruthlessly suppressed by means of a demoralizing spying system, by mass imprisonments and by executions. The dictatorship is not one of the workers, but even of the Communist Party, but of a group within that party. Lenin once defined a dictatorship as "a regime which directly rests on force and which is not limited by any laws." The Russian government is exactly in line with that definition.

Has Russia then a workers' government? While a part, and only a very small one, of the working class belongs to the Communist Party—and the major part of these are no more workers, but members of the bureaucracy—the workers as a whole are deprived of all freedom, just as all other elements are. The trade unions are not organizations to protect the workers' interests, but administrative organs of the government, their officials installed and their policies dictated by the government. The workers cannot voice any opposition; neither in the trade unions, nor in the Soviets can they vote for anyone who is opposed to Communism and the candidate must be acceptable to the rulers. They have no right to strike; recently even the right to change their jobs has been taken from them.

But if it is not a government by the workers, it is supposedly a government for the workers. What has been accomplished in their interests? The standard of living of the Russian workingman is far below that of any civilized country, and for the majority of workers, lower than under the Czar, although the working day is somewhat shorter now. As one illustration of the much-lauded social legislation, he gets less unemployment insurance in a month than the German in a week. It is true that he enjoys some privileges, not because the level of the workers has been raised, but because former bourgeois and many intellectuals have been reduced to the status of paupers and pariahs. Socialists have never conceived a workers' government to mean a shifting of roles, by which the former superiors become the most degraded. Such privileges are poor consolation for the mass of Russian workers, who have no rights and are governed by a huge bureaucracy. No free and self-respecting worker wants a despot, not even a paternal one. There is no such thing as a workers' government, unless the government is controlled by the workers.

However, it is claimed, private capital and profit have been abolished, and there is planned production; so the Bolsheviks have inaugurated a mode of production which Socialists have always advocated. When we favor Socialism,

we do so because we are convinced that under Socialism the productivity will be raised to a much higher level and the conditions of the masses will greatly improve. Socialism is, after all, only a means to an end; if Socialism could not accomplish such an improvement, there would be no justification for it.

Therefore, if we are for the abolition of private capital, it is because we feel that a socially conducted industry will be more efficient. Only when and where that is the case, can there be any reason for the change. In Russia, we see that state-controlled industry is most inefficient. As one illustration, the cost of industrial products made in Russia is on the average three times as much as elsewhere.

But, it will be said, there is no private profit, so there is no exploitation of labor. In capitalist society, labor is exploited because it gets in the form of wages only part of the value which it creates; the balance, the surplus value, is appropriated by capital. Even under Socialism, the worker will not get the full product of his toil, as part of it will be needed for the upkeep of public services and for expansion of production. But there will be no exploitation, because Socialism essentially means that society is the master of the state. In Russia, on the other hand, the state is the absolute master of society, and it withholds from the worker an exorbitant portion of his product. One example: in 1927, the average wage was 1.21 ruble per day, the average value of output per man-day was 10.78 rubles. Instead of private capital, the state has become the exploiter par excellence.

History gives several examples that state ownership and exploitation can well go together; the state of the Incas in Peru, for instance, was a Communisticly organized aristocracy, living on the exploitation of peasant slaves. Unless state control of industry serves society and results in a substantial increase of general well-being, there is nothing Socialistic in such a measure.

But there is planned production, which is something that Socialists stand for. The purpose of planning production under Socialism is twofold. First, to regulate production, so that there should not be any disproportion in its various spheres; this would eliminate industrial crisis, unemployment and all those evils which are a consequence of the unregulated production under capitalism. Second, and as the ultimate purpose, to consciously supply the needs of the population to the utmost.

What do we see in Russia? There is a State Planning Commission. This is, by the way, not a recent departure, as some think, but ex-

ists since 1921. Ever since they seized power, the Bolsheviks prided themselves on having a planned production. The present plan is the result of the revision of a previous five-year plan, and there is a fifteen-year plan besides. The planning commission has never succeeded in doing away with disproportions; cotton crisis, steel crisis, money crisis, railroad crisis (this the last), are matters complained of continuously in the Bolshevik press. Still less has it succeeded in providing the masses with the most elementary needs of subsistence. This is especially true since the inauguration of the present plan; it is characterized by an enormous intensification of work and a further exploitation of workers. Furthermore, in order to expand the basic industries, exports were increased so as to pay for imports, whereby the standard of living has been lowered considerably. Clothes, shoes, eggs, milk, butter and other necessities are scarce, fantastically expensive and beyond reach of almost everybody. In Russia, while they are thrown on neighboring markets, there is nothing Socialistic in a plan which increases misery and does not even succeed in regulating production.

How Will Socialism Come?

If the expropriation of capital, the absence of private profit, the so-called planned production do not make Russia a Socialist state, do not even give the country a Socialist semblance, because these

measures do not have the results for which Socialists advocate them, this does not mean that the Bolsheviks did everything poorly and that others could have done it better. Nobody could have succeeded, because conditions in Russia were not ripe for such measures, and because under no conditions can such measures be successfully employed by force.

According to Socialist views, a Socialist society cannot be created, irrespective of time and place, merely through the wish to have it. Certain objective conditions are necessary for Socialism to be realized. Economically, Russia is a backward country, the rural population comprising about 80 per cent, with a low industrial development, the working class constituting perhaps 8 per cent of the population. Socialism can only be the outgrowth of a highly developed capitalism, and will be brought about as the final outcome of the class struggle by the working class. Let us examine this point of view in some detail and see whether it is justified.

It is quite obvious that Socialism which is to provide plenty for all, cannot be put into effect except where there is enough to go around. It was the historic role of capitalism to bring about a mode of production which has created wealth and a productive capacity undreamed of in former times. For the first time in human history, there is the possibility where large

industry prevails of satisfying all reasonable human needs. Thus modern industry and science are laying the foundation for a Socialist society.

Not only the technology of production has changed under capitalism, but consequently also the character of production. In former times, production was carried on by the individual, with simple individually owned tools, and the product of his own work logically belonged to him. In modern industry, the product is the result of the cooperation of many, usually thousands of employees; not one can say that he made it; it is a social product. But the form of ownership is the same as in previous times, the owner of the tool, that is of the factory, railroad, mine, is still the owner of the product, although it is not the product of his labor, but that of the combined labor of many others. Capitalism is thus laying the basis for a socially conducted production; all that remains to be done is to bring ownership into keeping with production, social ownership instead of private ownership of the means of production.

Furthermore, in each modern factory production is planned. A careful calculation is made how many men will be needed for each particular occupation, how much raw material and power are required for each subdivision of the process, so that no time or material is wasted and the proper

proportion of production maintained in each branch of the plant. Thus capitalism is laying the basis for planned production; all that remains to be done is to extend the system from the individual plant to society as a whole, which can be done when society owns the means of production.

But capitalism not only develops the economic conditions for a Socialist society, it also creates the class that will bring about the change. Under capitalism, the number of wage workers continuously increases, they become organized, they gradually see that they cannot free themselves from exploitation without a radical change of the entire system. Finally, they become numerous enough to conquer political power, and at the same time intellectually and psychologically fit to govern, as the majority in a democratic republic.

Conversely, where in a country large industry does not predominate, where therefore the basis for socially conducted and planned production has not been developed, and where the working class consequently is numerically weak and undeveloped, there Socialism cannot yet be brought about. This, briefly, is the Marxian explanation of the conditions under which Socialism will come.

The disciples of Marx have never considered Marxian theory as a dogma to be accepted on faith,

regardless of whether it coincides with facts or not. They have regarded it as a method for interpreting and forecasting history, they have applied it and found it admirably suited. Karl Marx, forecasted the trend of social development with astounding accuracy, and the course of events during the last eighty years has proved his fundamental conception to be correct. Russia certainly does not disprove it, unless one claims that what we see in Russia is Socialism.

It is unfortunate that one of the most remarkable accomplishments of the human mind, a scientific theory which has guided the labor movement on its victorious march for the last eighty years, is just here in the United States, frequently casually put aside and pushed by some Socialists, especially by those, and this must be stated frankly, who have occupied themselves least with it and whose utterances show that they have the most hazy conception of it.

Most of us agree with the theory just outlined, but when it comes to Russia, some forget it or accept the Communist doctrine, that a minority, seizing power by force, can create the necessary economic and industrial basis and introduce Socialism by force. Naturally, this doctrine means that what in the economic life of modern society is a natural growth, can be artificially imposed from the outside. It is a worship of the efficacy of force.

(To be concluded next week)

Congress and the Day's Issues

Socialists Represent Workers' Demands In New York Special Elections

By James Oneal

AN Address Over Station WEVD THERE are special Congressional elections in the 7th and 9th Congressional districts of New York City. Mr. David M. Cory has been nominated in the 7th district by the Socialist Party and I have had the honor of being nominated in the 9th district by the same party. The election will occur on Tuesday, February 17.

It is obvious to every intelligent person that our industrial system has broken down. It is also apparent that our industrial system and their leaders are as incompetent as the industrial system which they represent. Millions of the voting masses and their families face the stark tragedy of unemployment and extreme want. The politicians of the two-party alliance of big business and finance have been so busy legislating for the upper classes that millions of the jobless have no other resource of relief than degrading charity. Day by day the newspapers bring to us hideous and revolting

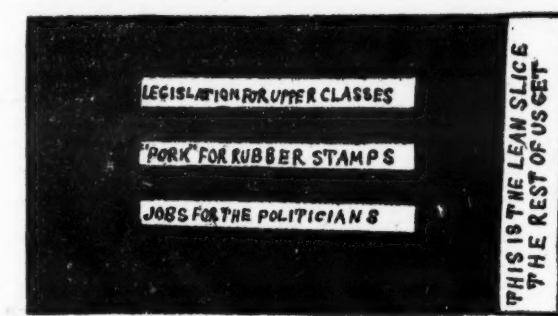


Diagram by James Oneal

social contrasts which indict our ruling classes and their politicians. Here is a mother of four children, one a baby three weeks old. The infant has a severe attack of bronchitis and pneumonia is feared if the child is not kept warm. That working class mother frantically writes to a newspaper. "I have no

coal and the wood my husband brings in from the street burns out so quickly. Won't you please send me some coal for my baby's sake?" We ascend from this hell of the social pit where babes cannot keep warm to the upper heaven of wealthy snobs where dogs of the rich lie on soft couches, tended by a maid and enjoying rich foods. The same newspaper reports sorrow in the home of a Long Island lady blessed with millions of dollars. A seven-year-old poodle, pet of this American princess, lies in state in an undertaking establishment. The body is embalmed. Floral pieces in honor of his aristocratic dogship record the grief of well-fed and well-dressed friends.

There is mourning over the passing of the pup. Fine ladies and perfect gentlemen gaze in sorrow at the dead poodle. Around the gray-white satin-lined casket of the canine are cards of mourners who pay their last respects to the deceased. The scene shifts and pallbearers carry his dogship out of his comfortable home. A solemn funeral cortege accompanies the body to the Pet Cemetery at Hartland where a memorial stone will be erected in his memory.

The doctor who attended the pup's last illness is still puzzled as to the cause of his death. Only one thing is the specialist sure of. He is certain that doggie did not lack a comfortable home, loving care, and nourishing food. Pneumonia had never affected his dogship. Wood and coal for heat were not problems in his home.

One surmise is that the pup died of old age. The mourners are comforted with the knowledge that he was not a wage worker who had been discharged at the age of 80 with no old age pension to partially relieve his distress. Doggie's last days were not troubled by anxiety as to whether the next juicy steak would arrive on time.

And so, friends, these hideous social contrasts between the babes of the poor and the dogs of the rich accuse our industrial system and indict the political parties of capitalism. That baby of a working class mother in a cold tenement in New York City is an example of what our ruling politics is capable of producing.

While babes of our class are threatened with pneumonia for lack of coal and aristocratic pups enjoy ease and comfort, let us turn to consider the Congress of the republic. Here gather the statesmen from 48 states, sent there mainly by the underlying classes who produce the wealth of the nation. Back in the days of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, the First Congress enacted a law which prohib-

its any person "concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce" from serving at the head of the Treasury Department. That act has never been repealed. It was tested in 1847 and in 1869, and buttressed by a decision of the Supreme Court in 1882, but Andrew Mellon, one of the wealthiest of our American nobility, became Minister of Finance under Coolidge and continues to serve under Hoover.

Andy Mellon is no tender bud. He flowered long before he was called to take care of the nation's finances. There are many other flowers like him in the Senate but he towers above all others. Mellon holds his job because law means little to those who possess vast economic and financial power. He isn't the power behind the throne; he occupies the throne. It isn't a case of keeping cool with Coolidge and Hoover but of Coolidge and Hoover keeping cool with Mellon.

Naturally, legislation bears the impress of the Pittsburgh feudal magnate. Tariff rates are jammed up for his pig iron friends; customs duties are increased to protect "infant" industries that have become monstrous in size; the oil lands in the West are by accident discovered and thwarted; income taxes in the upper brackets of the super-rich are lowered, and the administration spends millions of dollars to aid Mellon's class to obtain trade, loans and investments all over the world.

If we study the legislation by Congress for a decade and make a chart of it we will have an illuminating exhibit. Draw a square on a sheet of paper; then cover nine-tenths of it with black ink, leaving one-tenth a margin of white. Having done this you will find that the large black section represents the proportion of legislation that is given to the upper class groups who finance the two-party system. In the black portion is also included the "pork barrel" jobberies, the log-rolling bills, and similar legislation that is intended to strengthen the members of both houses in their districts and states.

In the one-tenth white space of our chart will be found the little fragments of social legislation, such as highway development, conservation of natural resources, soil experimentation, fighting of insect pests, drug and food administration, and so on. But even within the range of this tiny white margin of social legislation and administration grafters are occasionally exposed and private capitalist interests obtain secret allies in the administrative bureaus.

The chart illustrates the waste of votes cast by millions who earn their living by selling their labor and brain power to the masters of our industries. These millions and their friends constitute a determining factor in every election yet they occupy only one-tenth of our chart in the consideration of the legislators sent to Washington. That is why in a period of industrial prostration and jobless millions little is done for those who suffer from this economic disaster. Other aspects of the legislative mill at Washington are equally instructive. The two-party leaders intimately cooperate with each other and the members follow their leadership. It is safe to say that

about a half-dozen men in the House representing both parties make the decisions behind closed doors while the other members merely serve as rubber stamps. Party lines do not exist. One would have to tie colored ribbons to Democrats and Republicans to tell them apart as it is impossible to observe any distinction in the vote on important measures. When Republicans require Democratic votes to put through a measure they get them. It is a game of Gato and Alfonso, each trying to outdo the other in polite cooperation.

Naturally, under this which makes the Congress mere cipher he is compelled to play his role in the farce to be re-elected. If a Republican refuses to vote for the bill of the half-dozen leaders, he goes back to his district to tell him. "What is wanted is rubber stamps that will register their votes. And most of them register."

A few months before a Congressional election the rubber stamps are given an opportunity to get a speech or two into the Congressional Record. Not one in a hundred of these speeches are ever delivered on the floor. The Congressmen may be recognized for a few minutes to make a few remarks and then they are given the privilege of "extending" their remarks in the Record. The whole speech is then written out and sent to the printer. Within a few days the mail bags are filled with these printed speeches and mailed to the voters back home who get the impression that the rubber stamp is a person to be reckoned with at Washington.

The result is that brains are at a discount in Washington and mediocre men find their way into Congress. The oligarchy of control is so rigid that even the Socialists, like former Congressmen London and Berger, although sometimes obtaining the floor and given a hearing because they had ideas, were compelled to extend their remarks in the Congressional Record on important issues of interest to labor. One must often either do this or give the impression back home of inactivity and lack of interest in Congressional work.

Years ago, because of this reduction of Congressmen to rubber stamps, a few private bureaus were opened with competent men and women who were employed to write speeches for Congressmen. The rubber stamp who was only interested in following orders and being reelected, would order a speech on the tariff or some other measure before Congress. He paid a stipulated rate for a speech of a certain length. Having purchased this piece of forensic commodity, the rubber stamp obtained the recognition of the Speaker and, after a few words, obtained consent to print it in the Congressional Record. In this way many a "speechless speech" found its way into the record and was then mailed back to the folks at home.

It is apparent to all that this system has brought Congress to a low level as a parliamentary body. When the members of the nation's legislature consent to defile their parliamentary journal with speeches never spoken, with addresses of some pompous orator at a county fair, or with the statistics of the output of the Amalgamated Widget Company, it is evident that

(Continued on Page Five)

A Visit to the Socialist International in Zurich

By Harry W. Laidler

FOLLOWING its days of study and observation in Russia, Germany and Austria, the League for Industrial Democracy group sped west to Switzerland, noted for its surpassing scenery and its international organizations. No visit of a group for the study of labor and socialism to Switzerland would be complete without a stop at Zurich, now a Socialist municipality and the home of the Labor and Socialist International.

Our visit to the new headquarters of the International was preceded by a sight-seeing trip to the colleges and the working class houses of the city. Here also we saw much collective activity in the housing of the industrial population. The building of the separate houses with luxuriant gardens, and of rows of apartment houses in this city had largely been left to cooperatives rather than to the municipality. Out of the 21,000 apartments for workers built from 1908 to 1927, 1500 were constructed by the city alone and between 18,000 and 19,000, by cooperatives. Some 100,000 Swiss francs (at present a Swiss franc is worth 24 cents) were spent on these houses, of which about 10,000 francs had been furnished by the Federal governments and the Canton, and about 30,000, by the city.

The individual houses were largely built by obtaining first mortgage from regular banks and the second mortgage from the city. About 94 per cent of the cost of the buildings had been secured in that way, while 6 per cent, had been furnished by the tenants, who had three years to pay their subscription. The city keeps about a half of one per cent of the ownership of the houses, so as to insure it some control. The mortgages are paid off at the rate of 1 per cent a year. The houses cannot be sold to outside parties.

No rents in Europe are so cheap as those in Vienna. In Zurich the rents are high in proportion to the income of the workers. A one family house with three rooms and a kitchen, plus an extensive garden, costs from \$22 to \$25 a month. Some of the apartments in the

Adler Interviewed; The League of Nations Labor Office and Its Work

larger houses rented as high as \$33 a month. The rent is low according to American standards, but it takes perhaps a third of the income of the average Swiss worker, which is too high. Every two or three sections have a common laundry. In the larger apartment houses there is central heating.

The Group Visits the Socialist International

In Zurich the group's main interest was not in housing but in the Labor and Socialist International, to which are affiliated nearly all the Socialist parties of the world.

The International had recently moved into its new and attractive headquarters. Dr. Friedrich Adler, Secretary, Mrs. Adler and Comrades Braatoy of Norway and Price of England were there to greet us. Dr. Adler presented a striking similarity to his late father, Dr. Victor Adler, first president of the Austrian Empire, whose busts and portraits meet one so often in the Austrian capital. He was busily at work preparing for the meeting of the Executive of the International scheduled for late August in Zurich. Dr. Adler greeted the group cordially.

"The Labor and Socialist International," he declared, "has now affiliated with it political organizations having a membership of 7,000,000. The largest party thus affiliated is the British Labor party, with a membership of 2,000,000. The second largest is the Social Democracy of Germany, with nearly a million members, while the Austrian Social Democracy, with its over 700,000 members, is the strongest, in comparison with the population, of any country."

"The French Socialist party has but a little over 100,000 members, although here, as in other countries, the party's vote is much greater than the party membership indicates. The French vote, for instance, is about 1,600,000, the German, over 9,000,000, the Austrian, 1,500,000, the Polish nearly that amount."

"In many of these countries the women's sections are developing, with a membership of 300,000 in Great Britain, 220,000 in Austria and 200,000 in Germany."

"The International is at present largely a European international. Of the 7,000,000 members, almost 6,500,000 are in Europe although Socialist parties are affiliated with it in the United States, Argentina, Palestine, etc., and the office is in communication with groups in numerous other countries."

Dr. Adler dealt with the relation between the political international and the Amsterdam Trade Union International—soon to move to Berlin—the International Labor Office and the League of Nations. The political and trade union internationalists cooperated, though they weren't integrally connected, and the representatives of the L. S. I. were usually represented by fraternal delegates at the Amsterdam meetings. They frequently cooperated on issues of mutual interest to the economic and political branches of the labor movement.

The influence of the International in the League of Nations was great or small in proportion as labor changed to be in power in various countries. At present the British Labor government has enormous influence in Geneva.

Dr. Adler spoke of the forthcoming Congress of the International in Vienna probably beginning July 23, 1931. The Congress will be preceded by the largest mass demonstration ever held. During the week prior to the Congress, the Socialist Sports International will hold its games in the Vienna Capitol and will probably attract hundreds of thousands of people.

"The Congress next summer," continued Secretary Adler, "will be concerned with a number of important questions. One of them will be the question as to when it is justifiable for Socialists to participate in a coalition or a minority government. This question has recently been hotly debated by the

author and historian, pictured the dangers that beset the countries of Europe if they did not rapidly disarm. He believed that, should some serious attempt at disarmament not take place in the next four or five years, Germany might attempt to arm, and declared that nothing but a very definite reorganization of our international life would prevent serious trouble in the future.

Mr. Rapport of the Mandates Commission explained the workings of the Mandates system. Felix Morley, Professor Hudson Manley and Ben Gerig told of America's increasing participation in the health and other activities of the League and the manifold conference on international questions centering around Geneva, Amsterdam and the I. L. O.

Mr. Staal, secretary of the Labor Relations Section, explained the influence of the Amsterdam International in the I.L.O. In Europe, today, outside of Russia, the great bulk of trade unionists he declared, were Socialists, belonging to the Amsterdam International. Outside of these were the Christian unions, mostly Roman Catholic. In Southern Holland and some Roman Catholics were denied the grace of the belonging to the Socialist unions. In Germany, where the Christian unions included Catholics and Protestants there were no spiritual advisers.

The third group of unionists were the Communists. These existed chiefly in France, with a membership of 250,000 and in Czechoslovakia. Finally there were the syndicalist unions, which were dwindling and coming closer to the Communists and the neutral unions.

The International Labor Office makes no distinction in giving information and advice to these various unions. The governments are supposed, according to the constitution of the I.L.O., to appoint delegates to the organization from the most representative trade union groups in their respective countries, and naturally the largest group represented in its councils is the Amsterdam unions. All of the officers are affiliated with the Amsterdam International.

Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish

David Copperfield, Or, Great Expectations

Of all fascinating forms of fiction nothing equals General Pershing's Memoirs.

Two weeks ago I referred to this prominent fictionist's efforts and now, willy-nilly, I revert to it because it still intrigues me.

General Pershing wrote home to the wives and other relatives of those who were breaking the Hindenburg line. "Your boys are engaged in healthy exercise in the open air."

The writer of this column engaged in healthy exercise in the open air digging latrines in the open air in Virginia which is the healthiest exercise known to man.

Speaking of latrines, have you heard what happened to General Butler, who is the commander of latrines? He said, that all things considered, he did not like Mussolini who is commander in chief of the Fascists.

At this moment Harry Kritzler came in and said that one important thing for every good Socialist to do is to subscribe to the \$5,000 drive so that we can end the thing with a bang and not have to hear about it any more.

I have been spending the last week going to an astrologer, named Evangeline Adams. I wrote on the back of a tooth paste powder container giving the exact date of my birth which was quarter past one on the morning of July 3, 1883, at which moment I appeared in the world—attended by large cheers and the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, which was designed by Stanford White who was shot by Harry Thaw who shot the wrong architect. Three hundred Hunter girls stood in line singing "America I Love You." William Randolph Hearst, proprietor of the Daily Mirror fired off three rockets in close succession, one of which was a Roman rocket, which symbolized from the gutter I sprang up and to the gutter I return. Arthur Brisbane wrote an editorial entitled "Mass Production: The American Omen," and two college radicals battled the R. O. T. C.

I was born under the sign of Cancer, the sign of the Crab which means that I am fond of sea food, tug-boat captains, and letter-carriers.

All liquids appeal to me, according to Evangeline Adams, but I am very sensitive and subject to acidism. If people keep coming up and asking me, "Where is that dollar you owe me?" I break down as a rule and am carried out sobbing.

All of a sudden we had a big idea. And this was to write a love story. It seems there was an Englishman with an Adam's apple who was walking through the Piccadilly circus. Before he knew it he saw a strange oval-eyed woman looking at him from on top of a bus. On the side of the bus there was an advertisement reading "Bovril—Cures Dandruff, Eaten Arches, Rabies, Hydrophobia and Poyntz East."

By any chance are you going down to Kew in the time?" said the old man to the oval-eyed lady. "The first place it is snowing," said the oval-eyed lady. "And there are practically no lilacs flourishing in the snow."

"Well, then," said the Baronet, who was wearing a monocle, "how are you going to occupy yourself this afternoon?"

"But Parliament is not in session, said the ancient Duke, plucking at his garter, because as is well known to all readers of English novels, Dukes are never seen abroad without their garters, or belts, as the case may be, if under any circumstances this novel turned to be about a belted Earl.

But there has been no curate in this novel and an English love story without a curate is like a g-fuelle fish without a fuelle.

So it seemed at this very moment there was a curate striding across the heather, heather and yon as it were. Swinging his censor, whose name at the moment turned out to be John S. Sumner.

Whom did he see but the elderly Marquis in a position which was most compromising with the oval-eyed lady.

"I say," exclaimed the excellent curate, "is that practice still prevalent?"

"We were simply indulging in a game of Badminton," exclaimed the oval-eyed lady, "and my lord here had cried 'Damn him who first cries quits enough.'"

So the curate and the oval-eyed lady and the antique member of the House of Lords all went off to a cotswold and there on the greensward they had a morris dance for which the chairs, though why, nobody knows, are named and with which the nether parts of Midwood are practically filthy.

Talkie rights to this production are reserved by the editor of The New Leader and the principal part in this play will be taken by Eddie Levinson who appears as the curate owing to the fact that he is noted as a religious fanatic.

I am to appear as the antique Duke, and Kono, Charles Chaplin's valet, who refuses to allow Eddie Levinson to speak to Charlie (you can't even approach him) is the oval-eyed lady.

The next installment of this gripping piece will appear in subsequent issues of The New Leader.

McAlister Coleman.

The Song of Toil

Let him who will rehearse the song
Of gentle love and bright romance—
Let him who will, with tripping tongue,
Lead gleaming thoughts to fancy's dance;
But let me strike mine iron harp
As northern harps were struck of old—
And let its music, stern and sharp,
Arouse the free and bold!

My hands that harp shall sweep,
Till from each stroke new strains recoil,
And forth the sounding echoes leap,
To join the rousing songs of Toil.
Till men of thought their thoughts outspoke
And thoughts awake in kindred mind;
And stirring words shall arm the weak,
And fetters cease to bind.

A. DUGGANE.

From Our Foreign Correspondent

The New Course in Austria

By Benedikt Kautsky

VIENNA.

ALTHOUGH Dr. Otto Ender's Clerical-Schöberle coalition Government, which took the place of the Clerical-Heimwehr combination on Nov. 30, last, refused to admit any representatives of the Austrian Fascists into the Cabinet, Dr. Karl Vaugoin, the ousted pro-Heimwehr Premier, was continued as Minister of Defense, and nothing has been done to undo the work of his Cabinet. Dr. Strafelmaier remains head of the Federal Railways and Dr. Brandl, the agent of the reaction named chief of the Vienna police by ex-Prince Starhemberg, when he was Minister of the Interior, in place of Dr. Johann Schöberle's man, is still on the job.

So it turns out that the Christian Social Party, despite the lesson it got at the polls on Nov. 9, still hated to cut loose from the Heimwehr and the Agrarians and Pan-Germans behind Dr. Schöberle. The whole policy of the State, as also of the industrialists and agrarians, tends to make any price reduction impossible because of duties and taxes. Just now the Chambers of Commerce are working out a new tariff bill intended materially to raise the duty on manufactured articles and negotiations have just been begun for the renewal of commercial treaties with our principal neighboring States which the farmers hope to use to boost the duty on grain and cattle.

What methods are being employed along this line is best illustrated by the action of the Alpine Montan Company. This concern is controlled by the big German steel trust, the United Steel Works, and is a member of the international steel cartel. As the domestic Austrian market is protected by a tariff higher than the German in some parts, there can be no question of any serious foreign competition in Austria. So thus far the Alpine Montan Company has seen no necessity for reducing its iron prices a single cent. It is the only producer of pig iron in Austria and therefore enjoys a practical monopoly. Now its plants are suffering from a lack of orders, partly because of the high domestic prices and partly because of the poor ex-

Ruling Clerical Party Refuses to Cut Loose From Fascist Policies of Heimwehr

port market, and have been forced to cut down operations materially. The company tried to use this reduction as a hold-up measure by announcing one day the impending shut-down of its biggest plants. It no doubt intended to influence the pending tariff negotiations.

Specially characteristic is the fact that the company had the matter brought up in the National Assembly by a Heimwehr Deputy, the head of the shop council in the Alpine Montan Company's biggest smelter at Donawitz. It is true that the approach of this "green" Deputy wasn't very smooth, so it was comparatively easy for the Socialists to block this move and to turn it into something in the interest of the workers at Donawitz. Indeed, this will remain only a moral victory, because the Government at present isn't thinking of undertaking anything for the benefit of the working folk.

This is also shown by the second action which the Government started immediately after taking office, but which it hasn't been able to put through thus far because of the resistance of the Socialists.

Under the Austrian system of taxation a large part of the taxes is collected by the Federal Government and then distributed among the provinces and communities according to a certain scale. By far the greater part of the taxes comes from Vienna which contributes more than 60 per cent of the amount distributed. The most important of these so-called joint taxes are the income tax, the corporation tax, the business tax, the sales tax and the excise taxes on liquors, sugar, matches, etc. The customs receipts, on the other hand, are the so-called indivisible levies, retained by the Federal Government, as is the income from the State monopolies, which ranks next to the customs and the sales tax.

All the joint taxes together bring

in about 720,000,000 schillings (a schilling equals 14 cents) a year. In 1929 the provinces and communities received 275,000,000 of these taxes. Vienna got 137,000,000, so we may say that Vienna received about half of them, although it had paid about two-thirds of the total. Therefore, Vienna received less than it contributed to the joint fund.

The people of Vienna have accepted this fact because they are aware of the responsibility the big city has for the rest of the country. But for years the Christian Social provincial administrations have been fighting to reduce Vienna's share of these taxes still further.

In recent weeks this fight has received fresh impetus because the Government has tried to take advantage of the expiry on Dec. 31 of a number of regulations regarding the division of the taxes to put through radical changes. At first it intended to demand a reduction of 42,000,000 schillings in Vienna's share, i. e. about one-third of what Vienna has been receiving in recent years. At the same time Vienna was to allow its financial autonomy in levying its own taxes to be restricted. The idea was to prevent Vienna from making good its loss by raising its own levies.

The significance of this demand is best brought out by the fact that today the Vienna community spends about 90,000,000 schillings a year in constructing some 6,000 dwellings, which take care of the natural increase in demand for housing, but don't allow the above-mentioned sum were taken away from Vienna it would mean a 50 per cent reduction in the city's building activities and a big increase in the housing shortage. This would realize the dream of the landlords again to get control of the housing situation, now dominated by the city, and perhaps also to regain a bit of the political power they possessed in pre-war days.

The Vienna administration has announced its willingness to give up about 22,000,000 schillings of its share of the taxes, provided it received certain compensation in other ways and that the short-term agreements be made to run at least seven years in the future. The Federal Chancellor has rejected this offer provisionally and it is hard to say how the negotiations will turn out. But it may be assumed that the Social Democrats will make the Government give in.

The third action of the Ender Government was the banning of the "Remarque film" "All Quiet on the Western Front." Although there is no Austrian censorship law, the Government tried to put pressure upon the different provincial governments to bar the picture. Some of them did. But Dr. Karl Seitz, Mayor of Vienna, turned down this request and allowed the movie to be shown. The Hakenkreuzler (anti-Semites) and Fascists of all brands then started riots which, indeed, were easily controlled by the police, but which furnished the Government with a welcome pretext for forbidding the film because of alleged danger to public order and security. Thus the present Government has shown that, in spite of all its lip service to democracy, it yields all too willingly to Fascist pressure.

The content of the film had as little to do with the affair here as it had in Germany, because neither the rioters nor most of the members of the Government had seen it. For them it was enough to know that it was a question of a picture trying to show war as it really was. As genuine reactionaries, they feared that knowledge of the real nature of war might lessen the people's love for fighting.

So even if the new Government may try to prevent Fascism from becoming too powerful, it is absolutely reactionary in an economic and social-political sense and the working folk also have every reason for regarding it with the greatest distrust along cultural lines.

The Chatterbox

Big Business Building

COME laugh at me you steel-ribbed massive monster
Prodding at the clouds and bending sky;
Come laugh at me and hurl your venom on my head!
I have been fool to serve you and to build
The muscles that proclaim your towering height.
I have been fool to fill your veins with power
And with sturdiness to challenge all the ages.
I have been fool to breathe a life into your nostrils.
Your infidelity to me and those who came to bring
You strength—comes like a pained awakening.
And plants a bitter, souring taste within the palates
Of our mouths and leaves a rankling in our hearts.

Come laugh at me—disciple of the bourgeois!
Come laugh at me—oh, warrior of the few!
Come laugh at me until I shall awaken!
Come laugh at me until my senses sicken!
Until I shall grow turbulent with aching fire
And rise from out that stagnant state and stupor—
Come laugh at me—oh, warrior of the few!
Perhaps, that way, by ridicule, the day of reckoning
The sooner—to the goal of conquest—
will come.

Yes, when you shall serve as I have served
With all your blood and mind and body
The mass who trudges the dirty streets.
DOUGLAS B. KRANTZER.

Sometimes I actually pay to see a show. And when I do, there must be my money's worth at least in the offering. Just out of sweet sentiment's sake, the lady of Flushing and her wandering minstrels decided to fall in on Louis Weitzkorn's "Five Star Final," now playing at the Cort Theatre. We used to know Louis when he was a Socialist and a columnist on the old New York Call.

It always pleases us to find our old friends rising into the light of fame and affluence, we knowing what they have gone through in the patched pants past. I suppose reading Alger stories in the impenetrable days does leave one with permanent softness for struggling souls that rise above the gutters of poverty and the dung alleys of pot boiling.

Not that Louis Weitzkorn was ever near the poorhouse. He always had a well-to-do family. But he wanted to be a writer in a big way, and not just to be a merchant in a Pennsylvania town. He rebelled, came East, remained a rebel, started in to write for a Socialist paper. He always had a shrewish sort of slant on things. He could think up more slimy nastiness to say on the capitalist system than any of us staff writers of the Call. He ran a swell column, whose incisiveness mated with the name he chose for it . . . "The Guillotine" . . . And many of our latter-day saints of the book and the drama sent in their juvenilia to his abstruse mercy. Eddie Justus Mayer, the now famous dramatist, Sam Hofferstein, he of the "Poems in Praise of Practically Nothing," Morris Ryskind, Mike Gold, and scores of others who have arrived in literature were of his gal. Those were the May Days of our own Socialist intelligentsia.

We lost track of him later. He went into the restaurant business, wrote stories for the magazines, edited the Sunday Magazine section of the World, and then landed into MacFadden's Graphic. What happened there to Louis and his dormant ideals is best explained in the play we paid to see the other night.

If I went into adjectival ecstasy here about his melodrama, you'd just be smart to say, "Tush, there's De Witt raving about another one of his friends, and just log-rolling a bum bargain our way."

But really, folks, there is so little worth-while on Broadway these depressive days, that a play like "Five Star Final" stands out like the Chrysler Building over a lot of squat shanties.

It isn't that the literary value of this melodrama will scare Sophocles or Converse out of their set niches. There are many scruffy parties. But for sheer spit-in-your-eye, sock-on-the-button, buff-the-grinner stuff against the tabloids and their ugly slop, there just isn't and hasn't been an equal of it in effectiveness since I spilled cereal on my bib (or was it pickled herring juice?).

It takes a deuce of a lot to take a restless, wise-acre disillusioned under like your columnist and keep him rooted through three acts and empty eight scenes to a crummy seat, and even letting the intermissions go by without a desire for a puff.

Louis must have been aching all his days since leaving the Graphic to tell the Physical Culturist just where he came off at. And when the play, Randall, pulls his speech and walks out . . . "Ideals in this business, and try to make enough at it so you can have a decent old age . . . ha, ha . . ." has all the sting and eloquence he must have longed to fling into the face of the millionaire publisher from the first day he worked for him.

Not every one of us is sufficiently gifted to take his poetic revenge on a despised boss, in so adequate a manner. Louis ought to be a happy man for once with this attainment so completely efficient for his suppressed desires.

And you, all of you who have hated the tabloids and their filthy methods and practise, and have just wanted to blast the whole miserable mass into powdered pulp, here is your splendid chance to sit in and see a kindred and more capable destroyer make an altogether satisfactory job of it.

The settings are done in the Continental manner and the cast is happily dovetailed into a performance that is all the more admirable since any sort of unskilled acting could easily topple the whole thing into banal melodrama.

There is just a bit too much of sentimentality allowed to blur the acid etched-lines of his protest against dirty journalism. But the artists who handle his words and situations help greatly in hurrying us over too close a view of these imperfections.

All this that I have written here should prove to you that it is no professional critic who evaluates a play for its technique or its literary value. Rather I have tried to give you "en bloc" my impressions of an event that still clings to me and doesn't allow my emotions to subside sufficiently so that the cold scalpel of analysis may do its more practical work. But shucks, who wants to be smart alecky about something that just meshes in with your own pet hate and passion. You just feel like bending over the footlights and howling, "That was a swell piece you did against the rotten rage of Tabloids! Louis, and you just can't do it often and long enough to suit your old pals."

Scanning the New Books

Edited by LAWRENCE ROGIN

At the Corner of Halsted and Polk Streets

The Story of a Useful Life

By McALISTER COLEMAN

JANE ADDAMS, whose name led all the rest in those long lists of "Enemies of the Republic" which Archie Stevenson and his fellow cockroaches were wont to read aloud to perturbed Congressmen during the 1920 Reign of Terror, now continues in a glowing book ("The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House," The Macmillan Company, \$4.00) the fascinating story of her rich and crowded life.

In her first autobiographical book, "Twenty Years at Hull-House" she dealt (and with a mastery of style that might well be the despair of many a professional writer) with the pioneer days of America's most famous social settlement. In her introduction she sums up at once the aim of Hull-House and the dominating motive in her own life:

"The modern world," she says, "is developing an almost mystic consciousness of the continuity and interdependence of mankind. It lies with us who are here now to make this consciousness—as yet so fleeting and uncertain—the unique contribution of our time to that small handful of incentives which really motivate human conduct."

It is the enormous contribution of Jane Addams and the institution at Halsted and Polk streets to just plain decency in American life which makes her name so well-beloved by men and women in all walks of life, of all shades of economic and political opinions. May that name be blessed by those who have in their hearts generosity and a decent regard for the most diverse opinions.

But this was to be a book review not an eulogy. In her new book Miss Addams writes of the valiant struggle for peace in which she was always in the van; of the post-war terrorism which she had to face; of her fight to humanize justice; to bring education to earth; of a multitude of things, all of which she saw and part of which she was. And writes with such modesty and charm that the book is to be treasured for its literary values as well as the moving story it tells.

The Russian Experiment

TO a country like ours, in the midst of its worst cyclical depression, the problem of balancing the economic system has become most insistent. Since the war, every capitalist nation has been hit by this cyclical scourge with increasing severity, and has set up economic councils to recommend action. But no nation in the history of man has ever before

tried to plan a whole economic system. And that is what the Soviet Union is trying to do, combining planning with the principle of production for use. This must inevitably challenge the economic thinking and practice of the West.

The machinery which makes such planning possible is very clearly explained by Emile Burns in his recent volume, "Russia's Productive System." (E. P. Dutton, \$4.00). It is not a scholarly tract burdened with footnotes, it is a book for laymen, written clearly and simply, and based on secondary sources. Using the historical approach, Burns presents an excellent description of the organs of control, production and distribution. He shows that in the face of actual conditions, pre-conceived notions were scrapped, and situations were met in a pragmatic manner; new types of economic organizations were created to meet specific needs. By the method of trial and error, rigid centralization of production was given up in favor of wide decentralization as regards the productive functions, and central supervision as regards general planning. Trade functions were divorced from production and given over to new organs, syndicates and later combines. A hierarchy of planning bodies was set up with the State Planning Commission at the top, the ultimate recipient of all statistical data in the Soviet Union. On the basis of information received, plans are laid down and followed as guides, subject to changes dictated by pragmatic experience. What has been the result? On the economic side, "control figures" have generally been exceeded. In a period when the Western world is suffering from world-wide depression, Russia is expanding.

The test of an economic system must be how well it succeeds in feeding, clothing and providing the needs of men, and to what extent it makes them victims of chance, that is, what degree of security it assures them. The capitalist world has failed miserably. Russia is in the midst of an experiment with uncertain results. If the West has foresight, it will take the lessons to be learned from the Soviet government along the lines of economic planning and organization. If it is wise it will reject the method of dictatorship, for fundamental changes in human behavior cannot be forced upon a nation from above; they must come as a result of an education which fosters intelligent selection and understanding. The way of democracy is slow, often discouraging, lacking in glamor, and extremely difficult; but it is the only really revolutionary method, for it seeks



Jane Addams

to change men's minds as well as human institutions. To my mind, the Western world has before it the task of attempting the greatest experiment of all; it must not merely evolve, as in the Soviet Union, a planned economy based on the principle of social use; in addition it must evolve these changes with democratic machinery. Such an achievement, while perhaps permanent, resting as they would on the consent and the support of the masses.

BENJAMIN HASKELL.

The Worker in Mother Goose

ONE of the most annoying books written on a fascinating subject is Katherine E. Thomas' "The Real Personages of Mother Goose" (Lathrop, Lee & Shepard Co., \$3). Some have protested that it is sacrilege, or almost, to peer beneath the surface of the beloved nursery rhymes; but that is nonsense: the searching will not disturb the singing children; and it is of value to their elders to learn that these infant songs were originally most pointed social and political satire. One had heard, of course, that the "cat in the fiddle" was really "Katherine the fiddle," the faithful Kathryn, wife of saucy Stuart Charles; and the general thought that the nonsense rhymes had deeper meaning was well spread; here is a book that holds out a key.

And it proves one of those rubber keys from a joke-shop, though Miss Thomas is awfully in earnest. For, lacking scholarly methods and logical powers of demonstration, she puts out her jingle and offers the key, and if we believe it's as well as can be; but if we are crueler and offer a doubt, then truth is a ruler who rules her out. Sometimes, indeed, she surrounds the application with anecdotes or accounts that make us ready to believe, as when she visits Horner family and the house that Jack built. At other times, she makes demands beyond at least one

reader's power, as when she says, "in this jingle (the famous song of London bells) it will be noticed that each couplet contains a thrust at Charles II. This is especially apparent in the chime rung from St. Clement's." Here are a few couplets:

"Oranges and lemons,
Say the bells of St. Clement's.
Pancakes and fritters,
Say the bells of St. Peter's.
Two sticks and an apple,
Say the bells of Whitechapel.
You owe me ten shillings,
Say the bells of St. Helen's."

"Here is reference to Nell Gwynne," she adds, "in the bells of St. Clement's, the ecclesiastical feasts on certain Saint's days in the bell of St. Peter's, the archery games and games of pop-inj in the bells of Whitechapel . . ." Believe it or not. Of course, Nell Gwynne did sell oranges at the Theatre Royal; but, though lemon pie was chewed by ladies to sweeten the breath, lemons were not sold by the theatre fruit-girls—and the word had not acquired its slang sense! And why must we think that, in the cratic machinery. Such an achievement, while perhaps permanent, resting as they would on the consent and the support of the masses.

BENJAMIN HASKELL.

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

From all over the country responsible citizens are writing to us saying that

HUMANITY UPROOTED
by MAURICE HINDUS

is the best book on Russia they have read.

Get it now. \$3.50

JOHNATHAN CAPN & HARRISON SMITH

Congress and The Day's Issues

(Continued from Page Four)

the old canons of honor that once inspired old Federalists and even the aristocratic politicians of the old slave order are no longer welcomed by the ruling politicians at Washington.

It is not surprising that with such a system of politics and legislation the working masses drag out a miserable existence in a period of national economic tragedy.

What is important to understand is that powerful property interests possess power at Washington through the two archaic but controlling political parties. Labor votes but it is disfranchised at Washington. The Socialist Party is a labor party and it emphasizes the needs and interests of the disinherited, those who need legislative power to enact their claims and their welfare into law.

In our joint Congressional address to the voters in the 7th and the 9th Congressional districts Mr. Cory and myself point out that the Republican and Democratic parties are alike and represent the same great property interests. About \$14,000,000 were contributed to the two parties in the presidential campaign of 1928. This sum was divided almost equally between the two parties. The main contributions came from the owners of the great industries and banks of the nation.

Why should working people and their friends expect Congressmen to fight for labor interests when the labor-exploiting powers invest millions of dollars in the parties of these Congressmen? It is folly to expect parties and candidates so financed to serve the working masses.

ATHEISM
Book catalog FREE. Tracts, 10¢. Am. Assn. for Adv. of Atheism, 307 E. 11th St., New York, N. Y.

The Russian Experiment

By ARTHUR FEILER
"It wish it could be made compulsory reading for those who talk about Russia. It seems to me sympathetic to the great things being attempted, yet loyal to fact."

NORMAN THOMAS
"A masterpiece of creative reporting, of significant and close historiography. His opinions never go beyond his facts."

BENJAMIN STOLBERG
\$2.00
Harcourt, Brace and Co.
303 Madison Avenue New York

RIGG'S GOOD FOLK—Drama at the Guild

The Stage

The Movies

Music

Begins Popular Price Run at the Strand



"Viennese Nights" which only recently terminated a \$2 run at the Warner Theatre is now at the Strand where it can be seen at popular prices. Louise Fazenda and Bert Roach are shown above in a scene from this original screen romance by Sigmund Romberg and Oscar Hammerstein II.

The Week On The Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

GOOD GUILD

"GREEN GROW THE LILACS"
By Lynn Riggs. At the Guild.

After a poorly produced and otherwise abortive play in other hands, Lynn Riggs has joined with the Theatre Guild in the creation of a colorful and moving pattern of Indian Territory. There is excellent capture of the atmosphere—with folk-song interludes; and a story interwoven to carry the folk along. After one grows accustomed to the speech of the section, it flows with a lyrical quality beneath the dramatic tension; it is, one feels, not merely good theatre but a good play. What with the Guild production and the playing of Helen Westley and June Walker, there is no denying both the comic flavorfulness and the

emotional power of the presentation. "Green Grow the Lilacs," insofar as it tells a story, deals with a sex-starved hired man, in the rough west, before Indian Territory became part of Oklahoma, when all things were unsure and swift in change who tries to win a girl by threats, seeks fiery vengeance when she weds another, falls on his knife, and dies. The death comes amidst the "shivaree," the wedding-hazing that gives Jeeter his chance to light the haystacks; and a final act is wrung from Curley's arrest—on the technical charge of murder—so that before the hearing he may not hold his bride.

The plot is adequate to the needs of the play, for its merit lies in the earthy idiom of the speech, in the rollicking turbulence of the party, in the naturalness of the peddler's coming and sales, in the breath of the plains, just before cowboys were stopped by barbed wire, and far pasturage cut into farms. The farmers, the cowboys, the country girls, are selected with the usual Guild certainty in casting (as also Franchot Tone for Curly and Richard Hale for the villain's role); and the folk-songs, whether in the scenes or in the interludes, quite catch a natural air. June Walker brings to her part a merry wistfulness, a blending joy in

life and longing for richer opportunity, that deepens the girl of the plains to greater significance. Helen Westley, with her strident self-assertion, that is but the slap on the shoulder of friendship, gives one more of her sure characterizations. "Green Grow the Lilacs" is a splendid production of a good play.

THE DANCE—FORM AND SATIRE

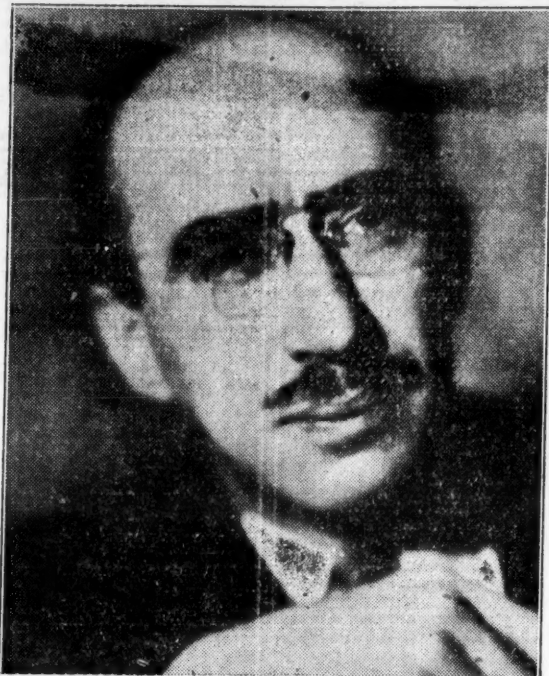
THE DANCE REPERTORY THEATRE (Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Agnes de Mille, Tamiris, Charles Weidman). At the Craig.

The two tendencies of the modern dance, toward pantomimic recapture of actual events, and toward abstract (mathematical) form, are illustrated in the work of the Dance Repertory Theatre, the first season of which, last year, made its return a matter of pleasant anticipation. What the first program—for the week's dances very nightly—makes emphatic, is that the best our time is producing in the dance, at least the most immediately exciting, is exactly what is most exciting in present day literature: the destructive, the satiric.

The loudest and longest applause came for the graceful and deft work of Agnes de Mille, who, in motifs that were closest to the old lyrical forms, gave little, satirical dance-pictures. (In two of these, she had the assistance of the little Warren Leonard.) The Concert Group of Doris Humphrey did effective work in less precise pieces, an opening "March" which was rather a group of women waving to the passing soldiers; and a symbolic, rather vague "Dances of Women" that seemed to be reaching to profound implications.

A "Revolutionary March" was the work of a group of Tamiris dancers. This interestingly poised and stirred a grouping of whites and red—recalling the more sweeping grace of the Isadora Duncan "Marche Militaire." There is a virtue of its own, however, in the less lyric but emphatic pressed pose of the "Revolutionary March," indicative of good things

The Eminent Producer of "The Greeks Had a Word for It"



William B. Harris Jr. has brought many fine plays to Broadway. At present he is represented by the smart Zoe Akins' play, "The Greeks Had a Word for It," which is in something like its 7th month at the Sam Harris Theatre. In seasons past, he produced "Abraham Lincoln," "The Criminal Code," and others of a similar standard. It seems that when it's a W. Harris Show, it has plenty of meat in it.

to expect from the work of this dancer. Charles Weidman closed the program with a very graceful mimicry of a strolling player and mountebank, quite entertaining; but lightly free of the satire that seems the more important aspect of the dance of the time.

"Should not be missed."
—ROBT. LITTELL, WORLD.
"Enchanting production."
—BROOKS ATKINSON, TIMES.

JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
with
WALTER CONNOLLY
Patricia COLLINGS Anne FORREST

Directed by
Mare Connelly & G. Reer-Hofmann
BOOTH Theatre, 45th St. W. of Wway.
Eves. 8:10, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:10, Wash. B'day, Mon. Feb. 23

Heywood Brown says:
"To my eyes and ears 'Ballyhoo' is the most amusing musical comedy of the year."

W. C. FIELDS
in
'BALLYHOO'

NEW YORK'S MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION!
Superb cast of Broadway Favorites and the hottest dancing chorus in years.
PRICES: \$1 to \$1.40, Mat. \$1 to 50c
No Higher
HAMMERSTEIN'S Theatre, Bway
49th St. West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Telephone CO-5-8380

The World's Newest Racket
Widows Made While
You Wait—See

ON THE SPOT

EDGAR WALLACE'S THRILLER
with
CRANE WILBUR, ANNA MAY WONG,
and the
250 Good Seats \$1 to \$2
EDGAR WALLACE'S
FORREST THEATRE
49th St. West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30
Mat. Wed. Sat. & Wash. B'day, 2:30

Yiddish Art Theatre
2nd
Av. 2d St.
ORC. 4-3461

MAURICE SCHWARTZ
in
'The Man With the Portfolio'

By ALEXIS FAIRO
Complete English Synopsis Supplied
First Play of Modern Russia
Every Fri. Eve. Sat. & Sun. Mat. & Eve. Repertory—Mon. Tues. Wed. & Thurs. Even.—POPULAR PRICES

The 2 Latest German Pictures
AMERICAN PREMIERES
The Greatest German Dramatic Actress
HENNY PORTEN in
'Mutterliebe'

"Das ist eine Attraktion, die nicht zu überbieten ist."
—Reichsfilmblatt

TITLES IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH
POP. PRICES—Cont. 2 P. M. to Mid.
8th St. E. of 7th St. 5th Av. Playhouse
32 West 8th St.

The Greeks Had a Word For It
A New Comedy by ZOE AKINS
Presented by William Harris, Jr.
Sam H. Harris Theatre, 42nd St. W. of 7th St.
Eves. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Mat. (Wash. B'day) Mon., Feb. 23

Fox B'klyn Has Big Bill
'Seas Beneath' Picture,
Belle Baker on Stage

The Fox Brooklyn Theatre's program this week is made up of four equally diverting parts—Belle Baker in person; "The Seas Beneath" on the screen; and Fanchon & Marco's "New Yorker" Idea.

Bringing the dramatic struggle of the Allied navies against the U-boat menace to the speaking screen for the first time, "The Seas Beneath," directed by John Ford, is a genuine document of naval warfare.

The incomparable Belle Baker, although long a favorite on stage, screen and over the radio, is seen in her greatest glory in vaudeville, where she won her fame. Now she introduces some new numbers and at the request of the audience acquiesces with a couple of old favorites.

Broadway's great white way moves to the Fox stage in Fanchon & Marco's "New Yorker" Ideas which features Bobbie Callahan & Warren Jackson. Broadway's playboys; "Whitely" Roberts in "Laugh, Town, Laugh"; Marjorie Burke, the personality girl; Dorothy Bartsch, talented but beautiful; Phyllis DuBarry, pretty tap artist; and the Sunkist Beauties.

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
44th St. W. of Bway, Phone Fe. 7963
Eves. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat.

Part of Big Bill at the Hippodrome



Besides a fine stage bill which boasts Eddie Leonard, Ben Blue and other popular vaudeville acts, the "Hipp" screen attraction is "Seas Beneath" with George O'Brien, Marion Lessing and Wm. Collier Sr.

"Kismet" With Skinner
At the Brooklyn Strand

"Kismet" moves Thursday night from the New York Strand Theatre to the Brooklyn Strand. A romantic drama of old Bagdad, it stars Otis Skinner and features Loretta Young, David Manners, Mary Duncan and Sidney Blackmer. Originally it had a \$2 run at the Hollywood Theatre.

ROXY

5th Ave. and 50th St.
Pers. Direction of
S. L. ROYAL (ROXY)

'Dracula'

with
HELEN CHANDLER, DAVID MANNERS

A Universal Picture
"HELLO NEW YORK" in 7 scenes with tremendous cast of principals

including Roxy Ballet, Chorus, Romyettes, etc. All Performances
ROXY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of 125
Erno Rapee, Conductor
"RHAPSODY IN BLUE"
with Harry Ferella

55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE
154 W. 55th St. Just
East of 7th Ave. Circle
0123, Continuous
12-Midnight Pop. Prices

5th MO
THE ONLY ORIGINAL VIENNESE
SCREEN OPERETTA—PRODUCED
VIENNA!

"Zwei Herzen
im 3/4 Takt"

"Two Hearts in Walt Time"
A Musical Romance of Gay-Vienna

"ILICIT"

BARBARA STANWYCK
WINTER GARDEN

Bway & 50th St.

Continuous... Popular
Prices... Midnite Shows
SMOKING IN MEZZANINE

First time at POPULAR PRICES

"Viennese Nights"

Were made for Love!

STRAND
Bway & 47th St.

Continuous... Popular
Prices... Midnite Shows

Still the Hit of New York!

"EIN MADEL
REEPERBAHN"

VON DER
("The Girl From the Reaperbahn")
The All-Talking German
Picture That Has Now of
Agog—Vivid Drama—Gay Times

SENSATIONAL ADDED ATTRACTION
DR. RAYMOND L. DITMAR'S
"LIKE A BEAVER!"

THEATRE
Bway at 47 St. | Twice Daily
3 SHOWS SUNDAY—3-6-8-30
All Seats Reserved. Mat. 50c to \$1. Eves. 50c to \$1.50

CAPITOL
Broadway and 51st Street
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.
2nd Big Week

GRETA GARBO
IN
INSPIRATION

with ROBERT MONTGOMERY, LEWIS STONE, MARJORIE RAMBEAU
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer-Picture
JACK BENNY, happy favorite of Broadway and Hollywood in great stage show. EVELYN WILSON, Capellans, Chester Hale Girls, Bunchuk, Orchest. Hearst Metropole News.

Held Over—5th Capacity Week

Maurice CHEVALIER
in
'Le Petit Cafe'

with Yvonne VALLEE (Mrs. Chevalier)
Also delightful ALL-FRENCH Program
"Home of International Talkies"

President POPULAR PRICES
Cont. Noon to Mid-
547 W. 48 St. night. FE. 6-1129

Biggest Show
in New York

8 ACTS
The SEAS BENEATH
with GEORGE O'BRIEN

Metrol-Goldwyn-Mayer's
Miracle Picture
TRADER HORN

ASTOR Theatre, Bway & 48 St.
3 times Sun. & Holidays 3-6-8-30
All Seats Reserved

"One is deeply thrilled—indeed, thrilled to a point of shouting almost—when the African gun-bearing hurls a spear into the brain of the charging lion when the beast is but a step from him. This will give you a terrible kick. There are several things to the death, too."

—George Gerhard, World

BY ROCKET
TO THE MOON

Human hearts will thrill to the dauntless spirit of adventure that carries the gleaming rocket to a planet heaped with gold. Here is romance of two worlds that will hold one world breathless!

Theatre Parties

Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning the theatre parties to do so through the Theatre Department of the NEW LEADER. Phone

Alphonquin 4622 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatre Department, 7 East 15th St., New York.

CHANIN'S
46th St. Theatre
Sunday Eve. March 1 at 8:45
HER 19th NEW YORK APPEARANCE
5. HUROK presents
The Sarah Bernhardt of the Dance
MARY WIGMAN

Mail orders now to Box Office
Tickets \$1 to \$3. On sale at Box Office
Mgt. Huruk Musical Bureau (Baldwin)

Only Newark Appearance Sun. Feb. 15
Broad Street Theatre at 8:45
Mgt. Huruk Musical Bureau (Baldwin)

New History
The New History Society
offers a Series of Lectures on
"Way-Showers of Humanity"
DR. P. C. CHANG
Vice Pres., Nankai University,
Tientsin, China
Speaking on
"CONFUCIUS"
the Ballroom of the PARK LANE
46th St. East of Park Ave.
Sunday Eve. Feb. 15, 8:30 Promptly
ALL ARE WELCOME

Philharmonic Symphony
MOLINARI, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, This Sat. at 8:30
RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, CASSELLA
LOEFFLER, WAGNER

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve. Feb. 19, at 8:45
Friday Afternoon, Feb. 20, at 2:30
Soloists: ALFRED WALLENSTEIN, "Cellist"
KATYIN—RESPIGHI—BLOCH
RAVEL—SMEYANA

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve. Feb. 21, at 8:45
Brooklyn Academy of Music
Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 22, at 3:15
HAYDN—RESPIGHI—MARTUCCI
CAVALANI—RAVEL—SMEYANA
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway)

Friends of Music
ARTUR BOZANZKY, Conductor
Metropolitan Opera House
Sunday At. Feb. 15 at 4
MOZART: CORONATION MASSES
Soloists: Fleischer, Telva, Clemens,
Schwarz, Chorus of 160. Orchestra
BRAMHSE: FOUR SERIOUS SONGS
Tickets at Box Office: Ampico Hall,
564 5th Ave.; 10 E. 43 St.; Room 503,
COLEY Mgt.

MIDNIGHT MOVIES
8th St. PLAYHOUSE
52 W. 8th St.
Saturday, Feb. 21st, 12 P. M.
MAXIM GORKY'S
'Cain and Artem'
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in
'Shoulder Arms'
OTHER FEATURES
Admission 1.00. Benefit Socialist Party

Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 59th
Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. Wash. B'day, Mon. Feb. 23

Luigi Pirandello's
NEW PLAY
AS YOU
DESIRE ME
with
JUDITH ANDERSON
BROOKLYN

BIGGEST SHOW IN BROOKLYN
FOX
Flatbush
Avenue &
Nevins St.

SEAS BENEATH
Fox Moviecasters' sea drama
with GEORGE O'BRIEN
and MARION LESSING

—IN PERSON—
Belle Baker
Internationally famous songstress
comedienne and character actress
FANCHON & MARCO'S
Stage "Ideas" and
"THE NEW YORKER" Ideas

MANHATTAN SYMPHONY
9 P. M.
FEB. 22
1,000 Seats 50c at Box Office

ETHEL BARRYMORE
Theatre, 47th St. W. of Bway
Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Ex. Mat. (Wash. B'day) Mon. Feb. 23

BILLIE IVOR
BURKE NOVELLO
in a routing, rollicking riot of laughs
The
Truth Game
with
FOSTER TREE

Katharine Cornell
in
The Barretts of
Wimpole Street
By RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by
Katharine Cornell
Staged by
Guthrie McClintic
AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE

GILBERT MILLER
Presents
Tomorrow
AND
Tomorrow
with
Herbert JOHANN
and MARSHALL
HENRY MILLER'S
Eves. 8:40, Mat. Thurs. & Sat.

"As cheerful a frolic as the present season has offered."—Sun.

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
MARY BOLAND
in her newest, gayest comedy
VINEGAR
TREE
Playhouse, Thea. W. 48 St. Eves. 8:40,
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
BEST SEATS \$1.00 to \$2.85
Mat. Wash'n's B'day, Mon. Feb. 23

"Lovable and funny."—N. Y. Times.
JOHN GOLDEN offers
THE LAUGH SUCCESS

"That's Gratitude"
with
Allan Dinehart and George W. Barber
Thoroughly funny, uproariously acted."
—World.
John Golden
Theatre, West 58th Street
Eves. 8:40, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Phone CH. 7-5478

ETHEL BARRYMORE
Theatre, 47th St. W. of Bway
Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Ex. Mat. (Wash. B'day) Mon. Feb. 23

BILLIE IVOR
BURKE NOVELLO
in a routing, rollicking riot of laughs
The
Truth Game
with
FOSTER TREE

Maurice Schwartz, Actor, Director, and the Founder of the Yiddish Art Theatre

The thirteenth birthday of the Yiddish Art Theatre Repertory Company on February 22, marks the anniversary of the whole important repertory movement in the American theatrical world.

The untiring efforts of Maurice Schwartz, the versatile actor and director, who founded the Yiddish Art group, have not only brought international fame to his own celebrated players who have presented one hundred plays of the better sort in New York City, and who have toured both the United States, South America and Europe in past seasons. His unflinching adherence to his high aesthetic ideals has been responsible, too, for the development and growth of other similar theatrical institutions throughout the country.

Before he began his patient work of introducing creative artistry and the higher type of drama into our cultural life, there were practically no artistic theatrical companies in America.

But Mr. Schwartz's realization of our need for such a group enabled him to face hardships with an almost incredible amount of energy and perseverance and he thus paved the way for others who later adopted and strove to advance his widely applauded and uncompromising artistic goal.

It is to Mr. Schwartz's capable leadership that many individual actors, as well as the many latter-

Continues at the Mayfair



"Mille" with Helen Twelveteens stays on at the Mayfair Theatre. Pictured from the novel by Donald Henderson Clarke, it gives Miss Twelveteens ample opportunities to display her dramatic ability, and should add greatly to this star's popularity.

David Barnett in Third Annual Piano Recital

David Barnett, young American pianist, will give his third annual recital in Carnegie Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 25th.

day repertoire companies, owe their success. Ben Ami received his training under the director of the Yiddish Art Players. Satz, Weisenfreund, and Schweid served their stage apprenticeship under him and some of the best-known scenic artists, including S. Astrovsky, Mordecai Gorelik, Boris Aronson, Robert Van Rosen, and Alex Chertoff, first received recognition by designing and executing the ingenious modernistic settings for the picturesque productions of the Yiddish Art Theatre Repertory Company.

'Gods of the Lightning' Opens at Provincetown On Monday, Feb. 16

"Gods of the Lightning," the stirring drama by Maxwell Anderson and Harold Hickerson, is to open at the Provincetown Playhouse in Greenwich Village, on Monday, February 16th. The play, which is based on the trial of the two working class martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti, was first produced in New York two years ago. A newly-formed organization of professional actors, called the Actors' Theatre, is responsible for the present production. It is interesting to know that "Gods of the Lightning" was barred by the police in Boston, Cleveland and other cities.

American Premiere of "Heimatsklaenge" at 8th Street Playhouse

The Eighth Street Playhouse will present commencing Saturday, February 14th, the American premier of "Heimatsklaenge" (Homeland Echoes). This film is a musical trip to Germany, and beautiful scenes of the most picturesque spots of Germany will be shown.

German Grand Opera Co. Soon in New York

The following operas and dates for the New York engagement of the German Grand Opera Company, beginning March 16th in Mecca Auditorium, have been announced:

March 16th, "Tristan und Isolde"; March 17th, matinee, "Das Rheingold"; March 17th, evening, "Der Fliegende Hollaender"; March 18th, "Die Walkure"; March 19th, "Tiefand"; March 20th, "Siegfried"; March 21st, matinee, "Don Juan"; March 21st, evening, "Goettermuendung."

"Zwei Herzen" in 19th Week, Record For Foreign Films

"Zwei Herzen im 1/4 Takt," the German screen operetta, is to be held over for the nineteenth week of its run at the 55th Street Play-

Continues at the 55th St. Playhouse

house commencing next Friday, February 13th. Over 125,000 people have so far witnessed this German production at the 55th Street Playhouse in the last five months, establishing a new record for the length of the run of any foreign film ever shown in New York.



That popular German Film, "Zwei Herzen im 1/4 Takt," is now in its 19th week at the intimate playhouse on 55th Street. This musical romance of Gay Vienna has for its star Walter Janssen, above.

Lecture Calendar

MANHATTAN

Sunday, Feb. 15, 8:30 p. m., Dr. Sergius Ingemann, "Socialism and Democracy," 96 Avenue C, Socialist Party, 6th A. D. Branch.

BROOKLYN

Friday, Feb. 13, 8:30 p. m., Dr. Louis Gerber, "The Present Economic Situation in the United States," 1167 Boston road, 4th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Monday, Feb. 16, 8:30 p. m., Dr. Louis Gerber, "The Present Economic Situation in the United States," 1167 Boston road, 4th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Thursday, Feb. 19, 8:30 p. m., August Claessens, "The Love of Money and the Struggle for Existence," Hollywood Gardens, 886 Prospect avenue, Socialist Party, 3-5th A. D. Branch.

Friday, Feb. 13, 8:30 p. m., David M. Cory, "Problems Before Congress," 122 Pierpont street, Socialist Party, Downtown Branch.

Friday, Feb. 13, 8:30 p. m., Louis Gerber, "The Present Economic Situation in the United States," 218 Van Sicken avenue, 23rd A. D. Branch, 3 and Y. P. S. L.

Friday, Feb. 13, 9 p. m., Theodore Shapiro, "The Economics of Art," 219 Sackman street, Socialist Party, 23rd A. D. Branch.

Friday, Feb. 13, 9 p. m., Pauline Newman, "Can Equality of Men and Women be Established by Law?" 3068 East Third street, Socialist Party, Brighton Beach Branch.

Sunday, Feb. 15, 8:30 p. m., Jacob Axelrad, subject to be announced, 16th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Sunday, Feb. 15, 9 p. m., Dr. Anna Ingemann, "Russia Today," 2202 Mermaid avenue, Socialist Party, Queens Branch.

Sunday, Feb. 15, 8:30 p. m., James O'Neil, Jacob Panken, Theodore Shapiro, "The Problems Before Congress," Thomas Jefferson High School, Pennsylvania and Dumont avenues, 22nd A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Thursday, Feb. 19, 9 p. m., speaker and topic to be announced, 1466 Pitkin avenue, 18th A. D. Branch, 1, Socialist Party.

Tuesday, Feb. 17, 9 p. m., Bela Low, "The Economics of Capitalism," 1637 East 17th street, Socialist Party, Midwood Branch.

Friday, Feb. 20, 9 p. m., Samuel A. DeWitt, "The Socialist Attitude Towards Soviet Russia," Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 23rd A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Friday, Feb. 20, 9 p. m., Ethel Brown, "Determinism," 218 Van Sicken avenue, Socialist Party, Branch 3 and Y. P. S. L.

Friday, Feb. 20, 9 p. m., James Umansky, "Socialism and War," 3068 East Third street, Socialist Party, Brighton Beach Branch.

Friday, Feb. 20, 9 p. m., William Karlin, Samuel A. DeWitt, "Present Day Problems," Bohemian Hall, Woodside and Second avenues, Astoria, Socialist Party.

Monday, Feb. 16, 8 p. m., James O'Neil, Louis Waldman, Theodore Shapiro, "Present Day Problems and the Work for Young Socialists," The Los Angeles Yipels, 89th avenue at 133rd street, Richmond Hill, Socialist Party, Jamaica Branch.

George S. Seldes, active in Anarchist and radical circles in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and New York for more than forty years, passed away on February 7th at the age of 67 years. As a life long advocate of libertarian principles Seldes will be remembered best by his work in the Ferrer Modern School, Bronx Modern School, Mohegan Colony and Mohegan School. A meeting in his honor and memory will be held on Friday, Feb. 13th, at the Civic Club, 18 East 10th Street, at 8 p. m. Comrades and friends are cordially invited to attend.

The Group has arranged for a special debate Tuesday evening in the Auditorium, 150 W. 85th St. (one block East of Broadway). "That communism will lead Russia to ruin" will be the contention of Count Yipels, who may be termed a representative of the literary school of Turgenyev and of his illustrious father, Count Leo Tolstoy. Dr. Mollaise Yipels will argue in favor of the present order in Russia. Roger N. Baldwin will preside and Theodore Dreiser will be honorary chairman.

On Monday evening, Feb. 16, a meeting will be held in the Richmond Hill High School, 89th avenue and 133rd street, Richmond Hill. This meeting is arranged in connection with the special election to be held in the 9th Congressional District on Tuesday, Feb. 17. The speakers are James O'Neil, candidate for representative in Congress, Louis Waldman and Theodore Shapiro.

A mass meeting will be held on Friday evening, Feb. 13, to which the newly enrolled Socialists will be invited. Unemployment will be discussed. The meeting was very well attended. It is hoped that from the many new people that will be present the branch will increase its membership and prepare for larger activities in this section of Queens County.

On Monday evening, Feb. 16, a meeting will be held in the Richmond Hill High School, 89th avenue and 133rd street, Richmond Hill. This meeting is arranged in connection with the special election to be held in the 9th Congressional District on Tuesday, Feb. 17. The speakers are James O'Neil, candidate for representative in Congress, Louis Waldman and Theodore Shapiro.

The first anniversary celebration held last Saturday evening was one of the most successful affairs ever held by this branch. A large attend-

BONNAZ EMBROIDERS UNION

Local 66, I. L. G. W. U., 7 E. 15th St., Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the Office of the Union, 2 L. Freedman, President; Bus. Agent, William Weinger, President; Secretary-Treasurer, William Aljman.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9. Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willetsburg Ave. Phone Stage 4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfaff, Pres. Secy; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Strick, Bus. Agent; William Weinger, President; Charles Weber, Vice-President; Samuel Poter, Rec. Secy.

BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 12. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday at 10 A. M. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 p. m.

BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234 A.M.O. & B.W. of N.A. 175 E. 23rd Ave. Orchard 7766. Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday. SAMUEL RUSSMAN, J. BELSKY, Business Agents.

CAPMAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 133 Second Ave. Phone Orchard 9861-2. The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. S. Herzkowitz, Secy-Treas. Operators, Local 1. Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, N. Y. C.

CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four" Office, 40-42 W. 17th Street, Stuyvesant 1566. Regular meetings every Friday at 7 P. M. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office. Philip Orloff, Manager; L. Machlin, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Phone Tomkins 5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Telephone Algonquin 6500-1-2-3-4-5. Sydney Hillman, Gen. Secy-Treas. Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Secy-Treas.

FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Humboldt 2958. Morris Kaufman, General President; 2nd Secretary.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL

OF N. Y. LOCAL 101, 105, 110 and 115 of THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. & C. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. M. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, International Fur Dressers' Union, 100 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y. Phone 100-1000. Regular meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesday. President, S. H. Hershberg; Vice President, Sam Kroll; Business Agent, W. K. Kroll; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, H. Hersh.

FREE YOUTH

Free Youth is publication of the Young Peoples' Socialist League. It aims to present to the youth of progressive youth. It is a collection of news and views.

National Notes

The national secretary requests clerks to elect a publicity agent to let the national office know of activities. A new pamphlet, "The A. B. C. of the National Office," which the national office has on hand, should be in the hands of every member and sympathizer. It sets forth the five main points of the national office. Help us to make this pamphlet. Write for a list of literature.

NEWARK

Secretary Walker sends a batch of ten new application cards to the national office and informs us that his circle, only a recent recruit, is doing quite well.

LOS ANGELES

At its meeting on Feb. 4, the Los Angeles Yipels had the pleasure of listening to A. J. Muste, dean of Brookwood Labor College, talk on "Work for Young Socialists." The Los Angeles Yipels are busy organizing new groups and very shortly hope to see a state organization established. The officers are Clotilde Parter, chairman; Reba Frankel, secretary; Willie Goldberg, treasurer; Roger Rush, editor of their paper, the Voice of Youth.

WILMINGTON

The Yipels are having a membership contest and the prizes include a new application card. The Yipels are cooperating with the Young Circle League in conducting monthly dances, the proceeds of which are donated to the Workers' Circle Lyceum where both are housed.

JERSEY CITY

The comrades of New Jersey should be commended for being one of the few groups that have all their members in good standing. The circle is getting and disposing of dues stamps regularly.

MILWAUKEE

The recently organized Victor Berger circle will have a party to celebrate their acceptance into the league. A charter has been granted and they want to make merry, writes city secretary, Eugene McStrick. The city secretary encloses a money order for several hundred dues stamps. Other circles please copy.

PAINTERS' UNION

175 East Broadway; Telephone Dry-1000. Local 8510. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Fainstone, Secretary-Treasurer.

LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Unions and their members. S. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 B'way, Rooms 2706-10, New York. Board of Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

3 West 16th Street, New York City. Telephone Algonquin 2168. Benjamin Schlesinger, President, David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 28th St.; Telephone W-4. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, President; Samuel Perlmutter, Manager-Secy; Sam Stoller, Chairman of Exec. Board; David Fruhling, Asst. Manager.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Office 62 E. 10th St. Phone, Lehigh 2421. Meetings every second and fourth Tuesday, 10 A. M. President, Sam'l. Kaufman. Manager and financial secy, J. Heikman. Recording Secretary, J. Mackay.

LITHOGRAPHERS

OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Office, Amalgamated Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Frank J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Schell, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION

Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown Office, 640 Broadway, Phone Spring 4458; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, Wisconsin 1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Managers, H. Speiser, Secy-Treas., Alex Rose, Organizers; H. Goldberg, Mendelovitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheimer, Chairman of Executive Board; Morris Rosenblatt; Secy. of Executive Board, Sam Hadda.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION

Local 584, I. U. of T. Office, 107 W. 14th St., City. Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at 102 West 14th St., Room 210. Executive Board meets on 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beth Shalom, 210 E. 10th St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Libby, Secretary-Treasurer. SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION

Local 636, I. U. of T. Office, 150 E. 15th St., Algonquin 7678. Regular meetings every Wednesday of every month at 102 West 14th St., Room 210. Executive Board meets on 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beth Shalom, 210 E. 10th St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Libby, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION

Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 E. 15th St., Phone Madison Square 1916. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board of Directors: Chas. Hofer, President; Libby, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

HEBREW TRADES

175 East Broadway; Telephone Dry-1000. Local 8510. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Fainstone, Secretary-Treasurer.

LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Unions and their members. S. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 B'way, Rooms 2706-10, New York. Board of Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

3 West 16th Street, New York City. Telephone Algonquin 2168. Benjamin Schlesinger, President, David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 28th St.; Telephone W-4. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, President; Samuel Perlmutter, Manager-Secy; Sam Stoller, Chairman of Exec. Board; David Fruhling, Asst. Manager.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Office 62 E. 10th St. Phone, Lehigh 2421. Meetings every second and fourth Tuesday, 10 A. M. President, Sam'l. Kaufman. Manager and financial secy, J. Heikman. Recording Secretary, J. Mackay.

LITHOGRAPHERS

OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Office, Amalgamated Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Frank J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Schell, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION

Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown Office, 640 Broadway, Phone Spring 4458; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, Wisconsin 1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Managers, H. Speiser, Secy-Treas., Alex Rose, Organizers; H. Goldberg, Mendelovitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheimer, Chairman of Executive Board; Morris Rosenblatt; Secy. of Executive Board, Sam Hadda.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION

Local 584, I. U. of T. Office, 107 W. 14th St., City. Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at 102 West 14th St., Room 210. Executive Board meets on 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beth Shalom, 210 E. 10th St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Libby, Secretary-Treasurer. SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION

Local 636, I. U. of T. Office, 150 E. 15th St., Algonquin 7678. Regular meetings every Wednesday of every month at 102 West 14th St., Room 210. Executive Board meets on 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beth Shalom, 210 E. 10th St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Libby, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION

Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 E. 15th St., Phone Madison Square 1916. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board of Directors: Chas. Hofer, President; Libby, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

PAINTERS' UNION

Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, 499 Broadway, New York City. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. P. Walcott, Secy; Alvin Bottinier, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Secy.

NEW LEADER

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

Editor James O'Neil
Assistant Editor Edw. Levinson

Contributing Editors:

Morris Hillquit,
Abraham Cahan, Al-
bert Kahn, Harry
C. Leiden, Norman
Thomas, Joseph E.
Cohen, Jessie Wal-
ton, William Wm.
F. Peigunbaum, John
M. Work, McAllister
Coleman, Joseph T.
Shipley, Louis Stan-
ley, Louis Waldman.



SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

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

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association, People's House, 7 East 13th Street, New York City.

receives his blessing. Politicians are capable of anything but there is a limit even to their drive when it faces stark facts in contradiction to it.

We are living in the most complex social order that has ever evolved, one that swallows up the individual, one that makes him of little importance compared with the whole of society. Even the powerful capitalist and banker who is broadcasted as tremendously important cause no disturbance in the social scheme when they die. They pass from the scene with no interruption of production. An heir puts on the shoes of the dead magnate and things go on as before.

As for the worker, he is a small fractional part in a system of social production that reduces the individual to a cipher. He is hired and fired with no interruption of the machine process. He is an attachment to belts, pulleys, wheels and levers, of no more importance as an individual than a particular piece of ore is important in the process of puddling iron.

Aside from this social process of production and distribution which swallows up the individual, Hoover's "rugged individual" becomes a tragic joke when the system breaks down. Millions have to be fed by private and public charity. They do not have the consolation of the slave who was fed and housed whether the crop failed or not. Capitalism cannot provide even that security to Hoover's "rugged individuals."

In short, this creed is sheer moonshine. It has no more basis in fact than Brother Jasper's belief that the world is flat.

Congress

AS a rule the meeting of a parliamentary body causes no apprehension and voters take much interest in its work. This is not true of the American Congress. At one period in our history the Congressional mill focussed attention of millions of voters. Important speeches were reprinted and read by millions. Slavery, the slave trade, land issues, and other questions that involved real differences of opinion made the proceedings of Congress absorbing interest.

That era has passed. There are no sincere convictions and differences in Congress. Capitalism long ago invested in the Republican and Democratic machines and the average Congressman has become a nonentity. The Congressional Record is no longer widely read because it is of no more interest than last year's almanac.

The New York Times observes that "floods of private letters" are pouring into Washington which indicate that the authors would "fairly doze upon the absence of Congress until next December." This reminds one of a quiet residence district where a cat quartet splits the air with fine melody while weary citizens hurl bottles and bootjacks at the performers accompanied with a malicious "scat!"

To this low level has Congress sunk since the Civil War. What a stir a fighting group of Socialist Congressmen would make in that body! Congress would again become interesting. It would become a legislative body whose proceedings would be followed with enjoyment.

IN A NUTSHELL

When two asses bray over a frontier fence we suspect that Mussolini and Smedley Butler are involved in a debate.

The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner and the feudal lord; both were formerly regarded as necessary to the very existence of society.—Professor W. Clark.

The fall of snow in New York City gave jobs to 18,000 unemployed workers. That's nothing. The fall of capitalism would assure jobs to everybody.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.—Abraham Lincoln.

Good morning. What are the stock quotations for magistrates today? Stabilization of prices is essential to the return of prosperity.

The poisoning of the human soul by hatred, the darkening of the human mind by lies, and the hardening of the human heart by slaughter and destruction are evils that spread long after the guns have stopped.—George Bernard Shaw.

Will Mr. Hoover please tell us how Socialism will make property impossible for the workers just by way of making the propertyless unemployed millions happy?

The law was born in the same cradle as property.—Steale Ruddy.

In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange and the social organization necessarily following from it form the basis upon which is built up and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of the epoch.—Engels.

Bills will be introduced in the New York Legislature to bar judges from business and political activities. Another interference with an essential industry.

The law as it exists is a horrible incubus on civilization; one of the worst expressions of the rotten economic system. By its means the dead hand of the Past presses heavily on the Living Present, and mankind are manacled by fetters forged by their brutal ancestors.—New Zealand "Worker."

Something wrong with the intellectual police of capitalism. Not one has stepped forward with the charge that Socialism is responsible for the diseases of capitalism.

Socialism

A new society founded on industrial peace and forthright, bearing with it its own ethics, aiming at a new and higher life for all men, has received the general name of Socialism, and it is my firm belief that it is destined to supersede the old order of things founded on industrial war, and to be the next step in the progress of humanity.—William Morris.

Unemployment And Its Alternative

By Frank R. Crosswaith

UNEMPLOYMENT is one of the most serious questions facing modern society. Published reports from every nation—the highly industrialized as well as those still anchored in the less stormy waters of an agricultural economy—tell of the increasing seriousness of unemployment. Here in the United States, blessed with unlimited natural resources and with marvelous scientific and technical devices for producing in abundance all that the people need, the number of unemployed workers is said to be from anywhere six to nine millions.

In every large city the breadlines are growing longer, lodging houses are over-crowded, and free soup kitchens are unable to feed the hungry, desperate men whose right to life, liberty and happiness politicians love so well to recite at election time. On every hand we see established Relief Committees to aid the unemployed; football games are staged, special sermons are preached by leading clergymen, municipal employees and others are taxed and bigger and better drives are conducted to raise funds to alleviate the misery of the millions who live by "the sweat of their brow." Yet unemployment, with all the tragedy it spells for the workingclass, continues to grow more serious with each sunset.

In this torture chamber of private capitalism it is the Negro who suffers most. Moneyless, jobless, leaderless and generally disfranchised, he faces today the most serious problem in his entire history in the Western world. In the larger industrial cities, not only must he face the ordinary rigors of unemployment which all other workers face, but in addition he is confronted with race prejudice and discrimination in the distribution of relief, and more cruel than all else he is confronted with the problem of freeing himself from the coils of the unscrupulous human vultures who see in his every plight an opportunity to prey upon him and enrich themselves.

How to solve the problem? Is the question which statesmen, the clergy, scientists, educators and workers are eagerly asking. In an attempt to find the answer to the question, Legislatures make special appropriations out of public moneys realized through taxation, and private committees and charitable organizations raise huge sums by popular subscription. These efforts are praiseworthy and indicate a deep-rooted sense of social-mindedness on the part of society. However, these measures cannot solve the problem, for at best they are directed not at the source of the evils but at the effects.

Unemployment is the result of our unsocial and planless method of producing and distributing wealth. Every man who means all those factors that go toward the satisfying of human needs. As long as industry is operated primarily for private profit and only incidentally to satisfy human needs, as long as the natural resources of the nation remain the property of individuals, unemployment will haunt society like Banquo's celebrated ghost.

The only alternative is public ownership and democratic control of industry and of all other agencies upon which jointly our existence depends. This of course is Socialism, and according to Mr. Hoover and other apostles of prosperity for the few and poverty for the many, "the rugged individualism of the American people" would never tolerate Socialism. Socialism would "destroy the home" and "drag all men down to a common level." It would uproot "love of country" and negate the "steadying, spiritual and moral influences of religion" and besides, Socialism "is contrary to human nature" say the blind, the selfish, the unthinking, who in every age have tried in vain to dam the flood of human progress by the same sort of nonsense. However, while cowards sneer and selfish brats persecute those who read aright the signs of the times, unerringly our whole industrial and economic order lurches on to the next mile post in social evolution, the while it inflicts unnecessary pain upon untold millions of the workingclass.

Has it occurred to Stanley, Shapiro, et al., that any free expression as they voiced Saturday would, in Russia, reduce their indispensable state services to making little stones from big ones or aiding the agrarian problem by fertilizing the ground with their invaluable bodies? As one who spent several months in Russia recently, I would like to point out that freedom of speech does not exist under the Stalin regime, and to me the "insurgents" furnish excellent reason why free speech is squelched by the sanguinary Russian Communists. It is obvious that Stanley's group is concerned primarily with making clever speeches and exhibiting tremendous researches all gleaned here in New York. This, of course, is one of the inevitable results of radical movements.

I wish here to voice the thought of a large group of younger socialists, which, though unheard at meetings, unqualifiedly endorses the older men of the Party who have toiled to build it. We need more Lee's, more O'neals, Hillquits and Thomases and fewer shouting, erratic, undeveloped, provincial.

ARNOLD HOFFMAN.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

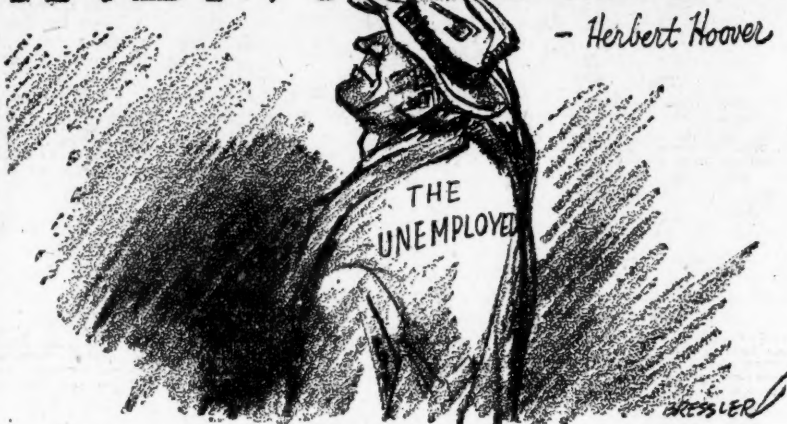
New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

CORRECTION

"RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM"



Drawn by Harry Bressler

President Hoover and the 'Dole'

By Morris Hillquit

THE dispute over Congressional relief legislation is reported to be settled.

The \$25,000,000, which the Democrats and insurgent Republicans had demanded for the relief of the hungry farmers in the drought areas and for the unemployed workers, has by compromise in Committee been reduced to \$20,000,000, and the appropriation is to be made for "farm rehabilitation," although it is claimed that it will be available for food relief.

Aside from the ludicrous inadequacy of the amount involved the controversy was particularly noteworthy for the government's archaic stand on the issue.

President Hoover tenaciously opposed any Congressional appropriation to feed the hungry farmers and unemployed workers, not because he did not recognize the crying need of it or questioned the power or ability of the government to grant it, but because an appropriation in that form would, in his opinion, be a humiliating and un-American "dole."

Of all the words in the English dictionary the blessed word "dole" has acquired the widest popularity in the literature and oratory of our depression era.

Every effort for adequate, organized and planful relief of the growing host of victims of our ill-functioning economic system, in the form of old age pensions, unemployment insurance or similar social legislation, is met and effectively silenced by the deadly epithet of the "dole."

And yet, our enlightened statesmen with President Hoover at their head have no better alternative to offer than the bitter and scanty crumbs of private charity.

The trouble with these statesmen is that they still live in the political ideology of Thomas Jefferson and are blissfully unaware of the social character of modern government.

The governments of the advanced countries of the world have long abandoned the notion that theirs are merely police functions. They are deeply and directly concerned with the material welfare of the people and their relief from distress. They attempt to correct to some extent the revolting economic inequalities among their citizens, and do not hesitate to conscript wealth for the benefit of the commonwealth.

Relief thus extended to citizens by their government is due them as a matter of social obligation. It is prompt, open and uniform. Its acceptance does not involve any humiliation.

A fixed government contribution to workers or farmers who have contributed to the wealth of the country by their toil, is no more a "dole" than a military pension or bonus.

The only real doles are charitable gifts made by private philanthropists or institutions in the notoriously humiliating and degrading conditions which characterize such gifts.

THE NEW LEADER MAIL-BAG

THE SOCIALIST CONVENTION

After last Saturday's meeting of the New York Section of the Socialist Party, at which the city delegates and others debated the policy to be adopted with reference to Soviet Russia, it occurred to me that certain obvious impressions required modification. I refer specifically to the younger, "insurgent" element, so ardent in its unequivocal endorsement of the Stalin regime.

As a young and new member of the Party, let me say that the eloquent and articulate spokesmen, who appear to register the collective opinions and convictions of youthful Socialists, are in no way qualified by choice, intellect and understanding to assume an important office. It is unfortunate that this ambitious group obtained recognition by the chair to the exclusion of others who would have not only endorsed the stand taken by the mature heads but who would have, also, denounced the adolescent aggressive tactics of this element. It is just this sort of thing which repels desirable sympathizers from joining the Party.

Has it occurred to Stanley, Shapiro, et al., that any free expression as they voiced Saturday would, in Russia, reduce their indispensable state services to making little stones from big ones or aiding the agrarian problem by fertilizing the ground with their invaluable bodies? As one who spent several months in Russia recently, I would like to point out that freedom of speech does not exist under the Stalin regime, and to me the "insurgents" furnish excellent reason why free speech is squelched by the sanguinary Russian Communists. It is obvious that Stanley's group is concerned primarily with making clever speeches and exhibiting tremendous researches all gleaned here in New York. This, of course, is one of the inevitable results of radical movements.

I wish here to voice the thought of a large group of younger socialists, which, though unheard at meetings, unqualifiedly endorses the older men of the Party who have toiled to build it. We need more Lee's, more O'neals, Hillquits and Thomases and fewer shouting, erratic, undeveloped, provincial.

ARNOLD HOFFMAN.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

New York City.

BUYING THE INDUSTRIES

Editor, The New Leader: Will you allow me a bit of your valuable space in regard to the people taking over the property of the corporations.

I see that some of the water is being squeezed out of the stock, of various corporations and no sign of the squeeze stopping. When all of the water is out and about 80% of the cost price is squeezed out, then one of Moses' wild jackasses of the west should introduce a bill in Congress to buy up a few of the railroads, steel plants, and in fact everything used by the common people. Do as Lincoln did, strike off enough green backs to defray the expenses of the transaction, and the U. S. own all property used by the people. Peace profound!

E. C. KERSEY.

Costa Mesa, Calif.

Our correspondent should not forget the so-called "progressives" in Congress. They are not likely to introduce any measure to take over the industries. The proposal cuts to the heart of the whole capitalist system and only a party committed to Socialism would sponsor a nationalization program.—Editor of The New Leader.

A BERLIN PARADE

Editor, The New Leader:

A terrible period had passed, when the comrades of the Social-Democratic Party, the Workers Social Association and the Reichsbanner (Republican guard), composed of left-wing liberals and Social-Democrats met again. Two of our young comrades had been shot by the fascists, also called National Socialists. They deny that fact but it is true and has been proved often enough. More than eighty souls of our rank and file as well as of our leaders were murdered by these barbaric hordes. The workers are furious, and their leaders can hardly hold them back.

The day of the funeral was destined to see a grand parade. We all think it was one of the greatest things Berlin has ever seen. About thirty thousand workers and women of the different organizations united in one parade which wound through the workers districts. When the top of the parade reached the grave-yard after three hours of marching, the end of it had just begun to move from the meeting place. Thousands

were standing on the walks greeting the army of the revolution. The cry for vengeance rang through the rainy night and the big drums were sounding like the guns of the rising proletaires. Many fascists might have shivered when they saw this parade, though they are well-armed. Meanwhile the workers have